Committee Activities

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COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. 1992 Election Results

Executive Group:

New Members:
- Karl Kahler (Pennsylvania) 1992-1995

Continuing Members
- Antony Marr (Princeton) 1990-1993

Retiring Members
- Teruko Kyuma Chin (Washington) 1989-1992
- Tai-loi Ma (Chicago) 1989-1992
- Raymond Tang (Berkeley) 1989-1992
- Marsha L. Wagner (Columbia) resigned 1990-1993

II. Plenary Session

The annual meeting of the Committee on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) took place Thursday, April 2, 1992, in the Washington Hilton and Towers Hotel Monroe Room. Maureen Donovan, CEAL Chairperson, called the plenary session to order at 9:00 a.m.

Ms. Donovan announced the results of the election for new members of the Executive Group. The new members are Karl Kahler (Pennsylvania), Kenneth Klein (USC), Yasuko Matsudo (Michigan), and Ai-Hwa Wu (Arizona State). Retiring members are Teruko Chin (Washington) and Tai-loi Ma (Chicago). In addition, Marsha Wagner (Columbia) resigned from the Executive Group because she took a different job outside the East Asian library field as an ombudsman at Columbia University. Raymond Tang (Berkeley) has retired. Ms. Donovan thanked all of the retiring members for their service.

Ms. Donovan reported that she is still compiling the new CEAL Directory, and that it should be finished within the next couple of months. There have been many changes and people are eager to get a new directory. She is in process of automating the records for the subscription and directory information. One feature of the new automated system will be that the number of the issue with which your subscription will expire will appear on the mailing label. There may be some glitches in the new system, so please let Ms. Donovan know if you have any problems.
Also, Mr. Ju-yen Teng, who was to report on CEAL statistics, was unable to attend the meeting as he is still recovering from a car accident. Ms. Donovan expressed the sympathy of the group for Mr. Teng and hope for his speedy recovery.

Ms. Donovan reported on the Committee's financial situation. She stated that the current balance in the treasury is $10,053.00. Although initially her institution had offered to pay for the postage, it had to withdraw this offer because of budget restraints. CEAL will therefore have to reimburse some of the postage. The subscription fees currently pay for the printing and most of the postage costs associated with the Bulletin and the Directory. The number of subscribers has continued to increase as people realize the importance of the CEAL Bulletin for information in this field. An increase in subscription price will not be necessary right now, but CEAL will continue to monitor the situation.

Ms. Donovan has worked this year with a group sponsored by the Collection Management and Development Section of the Association of Library Collections and Technical Services of the American Library Association (ALA). This group is having a preconference at this year's ALA meeting entitled "Starting Asian-Language Collections in Public and Academic Libraries." The focus of the meeting is not on East Asia alone; it includes Southeast Asia and India. CEAL members giving presentations included Diane Perushek, James Cheng, Karl Lo, and Ms. Donovan. Ms. Donovan will give a presentation on CEAL and will bring CEAL membership information to the meeting to distribute there.

Another project Ms. Donovan worked on in the past year was bringing the European Association of Sinological Librarians group to the United States to participate in the AAS and CEAL meetings and to tour East Asian collections on the east coast at New York Public Library, Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard Universities. Thomas Hahn, of this group, attended the plenary session. Ms. Donovan did the travel arrangements for the group, including renting a van for transportation to the East Coast libraries.

CEAL was asked to name a liaison to the Bibliography of Asian Studies (BAS) Advisory Committee. Because the request came after the annual meeting, Ms. Donovan served as liaison and reviewed the BAS proposal for changing to a CD-ROM/online data base format. If any other CEAL member is interested in this committee's work, please contact Ms. Donovan. One of the requirements is that it be somebody who works in a Macintosh environment. Ms. Donovan is willing to continue if no one else is interested. (Martin Heijdra (Princeton) came forward to volunteer and will now serve as CEAL's liaison to the Bibliography of Asian Studies Advisory Committee. – M. Donovan)

Ms. Donovan reported on the meeting of the CEAL Executive Group that was held on the evening of April 1. At that meeting the request by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) to help with their project was discussed. The Executive Group decided that Ms. Donovan should form a task force that she will chair to work with each of the CJK subcommittees, put information together, and work with ARL on their project. (See pages 23-24 for more on the ARL project.) The Executive Group also appointed a task force on
recruitment and training of East Asian studies librarians to be headed by Sharon Domier (Oregon) and one on interlibrary loan to be headed by Kristina Troost (Duke). Recommendations that these be set up came from the National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources based on reports of two task forces set up after the Hoover Conference on National Planning for Japanese Libraries. One of the points stressed by this group was that these issues are larger than just Japanese librarianship and that they should be considered by CEAL as a whole in the broader context of East Asian librarianship. Also, the Executive Group decided to set up a special guest editorship for *CEAL Bulletin* no. 100, to make it a special commemorative issue. This was suggested by Emiko Moffitt (Tsuen-hsuen Tsien, Professor Emeritus and Curator Emeritus, East Asian Library, University of Chicago, has agreed to serve as guest editor of issue no. 100 — M. Donovan). Also discussed were the bylaws and the need to review parts of them. In particular, Ms. Donovan mentioned the difficulty of having only one CEAL officer and stated that she feels there is a need for another person, probably at the same institution as the chair, to be called the membership secretary. This person would maintain the records, do the mailing labels, subscriptions, and other things of that kind. She thought it should be part of the organization bylaws. The Executive Group agreed to amend the bylaws, but this requires a mail ballot. She said that there are other things in the bylaws that also need to be changed and that this would be an ongoing process. The Group also discussed producing a brochure about CEAL that could be sent to library schools and, possibly, East Asian studies programs. Shizuko Radbill (Arizona) made a suggestion that not enough attention is paid in CEAL to bibliographic instruction. Ms. Donovan agreed to put together a panel on bibliographic instruction to propose for the next AAS meeting. She issued a call for proposals for this panel to those involved in bibliographic instruction. There is a lot of activity in this area and Ms. Donovan expressed the hope that some of the materials produced for bibliographic instruction could be shared with the panel. She also requested that faculty members be informed if they might be interested in participating. Please give their names to Ms. Donovan. She also announced that if anyone else would like to organize any panels or round tables, she would encourage them to do so.

The subcommittee chairs then announced the agendas for their upcoming meetings. Mr. Edward Martinique (North Carolina) discussed the activities of the Subcommittee on Publications. He requested that more committee members submit articles to the *CEAL Bulletin*. He pointed out that he had benefitted in the past from information in articles published by members in the *Bulletin* and he urged members to continue to contribute articles. He also requested that members send information concerning projects in which they are currently involved. Descriptions of these projects would be very useful to other members. Mr. Martinique announced that as of March 1992 EASTLIB, the e-mail listserver, had forty-six members and during the past year there were several very interesting exchanges between participants. He also announced that his supervisor has given him time to complete the index to issues no. 1-90 of the *CEAL Bulletin*. He will have ten hours a week to devote to this project. He estimates that he is one-third to one-half finished with the project and he thinks he will be able to submit a final draft to the editor before next year’s AAS meeting.
Ms. Donovan announced that there would be no report on CEAL statistics since Mr. Ju-yen Teng was absent due to illness. Ms. Chung Ming Lung reported on the process of collecting information for the CEAL directory. She announced that the letters for update information were sent out in October 1991. They were sent to individuals and institutions listed in the current Directory. So far she has received about a 90 percent return on the letters sent out. Ms. Donovan is still accepting new names both for individuals and institutions, so please submit additions to her. Information needed includes name (including CJK original characters), address, phone number, electronic mail address, interlibrary loan information for the institution, and a list of the staff, including their titles. Ms. Lung has a form for the interlibrary loan information which she will provide if requested. People listed in the Directory do not have to be CEAL members. Please notify Ms. Donovan if there are individuals or institutions that you think should be included.

Several announcements were made at this point. Ms. Lena Lee Yang (Institute for Advanced Studies of World Religions) reported that the collection of the Institute for Advanced Studies of World Religions, previously located at the University of Stoneybrook, was moved in 1989. For the last two years, the collection has been in storage while a new facility was being constructed. The new library reopened May 9, 1992 upon the completion of the new facility and Ms. Yang invited everyone visiting New York to tour the collection. Mr. Karl Lo (UC San Diego) announced that he had fifty copies of the report of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China of the National Academy of Sciences report entitled "From open door to open shelf." These copies were made available to interested parties at the meeting. Two job announcements were made: one for the Curator of the East Asian Collection at Brown University and the other for the Head Librarian for the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. Ms. Donovan announced that a book on NREN (the new national supercomputer network) by Anna Wang is available from Ohionet for $12.00.

Ms. Donovan announced that Dorothy Wang from the Los Angeles Public Library contacted her during the break in the plenary program. Ms. Wang has made arrangements for a hotel near the Bona Ventura Hotel in Anaheim at a special rate for CEAL members attending the 1993 AAS meeting. The special CEAL rate will be $49.00 for a double room. Ms. Wang has also volunteered to take care of the arrangements with the hotel. Ms. Donovan also recognized the visitors from the Japan Publications Trading Company who were in attendance, noting that this is the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their company.

Ms. Jutta Reed-Scott of the Association of Research Libraries gave a presentation on the ARL Foreign Acquisitions Project, "Scholarship, Research Libraries and Foreign Publishing in the 1990s (1991-1993)." CEAL has agreed to participate in this project. (The American Academy of Arts and Sciences Midwest Center (Chicago) is having a meeting in conjunction with the ARL project, entitled "Foreign literature in research libraries: scholars and librarians explore the issues," on April 30, 1992.) Ms. Reed-Scott's talk focused on the project as it relates to foreign acquisitions. She began by pointing out that in recent years foreign acquisitions in research libraries has faced difficulties in terms of financial
conditions, growth in foreign publications, and changes in world exchange rates. For this reason ARL decided that an analysis of the current state of foreign acquisitions in major United States and Canadian research libraries and the development of new resource-sharing strategies and new funding sources were an essential priority. This ARL project was funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the first year of a two-year project. She mentioned two major goals of the project: first, to assist research libraries in acquiring and delivering information and, second, to find new funding sources for foreign acquisitions. Ms. Reed-Scott emphasized the need for statistical data that its members collect. The project intends to look at trends in foreign publishing in such areas as prices for materials and, especially, the shift to electronic publishing. The project will analyze what scholars’ needs are in different disciplines and the formats of the materials available. The ARL Committee on Research Collections is responsible for this project. There is also a task force of twelve senior administrators of collection management programs in ARL libraries who give their input to the project. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences Book Request Center is also a participant. This group helps members understand better scholarly needs concerning foreign acquisitions. A major component of the project is working with the various acquisitions groups, including representatives from CEAL. The second phase of the project will focus on four or five specific countries for more in-depth analysis. The third phase will bring all the information that is gathered in the project in the first two phases together and find ways of continuing and finding new resource-sharing agreements; this phase will also look for additional funding for foreign acquisitions. One such source is federal funding. Ms. Reed-Scott then went on to discuss how CEAL fits in to this project and to describe some of the work CEAL will do. She mentioned that she is delighted that CEAL has agreed to form a task force to assess publishing and acquisition trends in research materials from China, Japan, and Korea. This group will investigate four areas: 1) current trends in publishing, including the country’s output, price forecasts, and significant future developments such as availability and access to databases; 2) look at existing collection strengths and current collecting patterns in these areas, including any changes such as cutbacks or serial cancellations; 3) look at budgets for research libraries and their relation to price trends; 4) look at trends in scholarly research. Ultimately the project intends to make the case for additional funding in order to adequately meet scholarly needs for access to information. Ms. Reed-Scott also noted that pilot countries will be chosen to be part of the project in the second phase and that one of the countries will probably be an East Asian country. She looks to the CEAL task force for a recommendation as to which country this should be. A second ARL initiative within the framework of the Foreign Acquisitions Project is one that looks at models for resource sharing. ARL has participated in meetings of the National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources. ARL is currently in the discussion stages of a project that would focus on developing, with the advice of a group of Japanese studies librarians, a series of scenarios for the collection and dissemination of Japanese publications and databases. The intent is to look at new directions in resource sharing and ways that libraries can make changes that will lead to more effective resource sharing. A group of six Japanese studies librarians would help ARL design the models or scenarios for this process and then these models would be tested at two or three institutions.
The program proceeded to a sampling of resource-sharing efforts now underway. Ms. Emiko Moffitt discussed the Hoover Conference on National Planning for Japanese Libraries (HCNPJL) that was held on November 7 to 9, 1991, which she had organized. She explained how the Conference came about. It was funded by the Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC) and also received supplemental support from the Center for Global Partnership of the Japan Foundation. The JUSFC also sponsors regular regional conferences on Japanese libraries. Ms. Moffitt pointed out that the situation surrounding Japanese libraries has changed greatly since the JUSFC was founded. There has been a phenomenal increase in Japanese studies programs and many libraries have grown from very small collections to much larger ones since 1972. Also new libraries have been formed or are about to be formed. With these changes the time was ripe for the meeting held in November. Last year Diane Perushek, formerly of Princeton University, was asked by the Commission to survey and report on Japanese library developments and needs. Based on this report, the Japan Foundation and the Japan-United States Friendship Commission then convened a meeting in Washington, D.C. in June 1991. The Hoover Conference was a broadly based group that included faculty members, library and database specialists from Japan, representatives of different libraries (including the Library of Congress), the directors of large university libraries, the CEAL chairs, the Chair of the Subcommittee for Japanese Materials, the heads of East Asian libraries, and some others. There were some concerns that our efforts might duplicate the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) work. But Ms. Moffitt pointed out that at the time the NCC had not yet been organized and, because of the time constraints, the Hoover Conference organizers felt that they had to go ahead with making plans for the HCNPJL. Three libraries—Yale, UC at Berkeley, and the Hoover Institution—were involved in this planning, with Hoover ultimately taking responsibility for organization. The JUSFC was very supportive from the beginning but could only support a conference with a limited number of attendees which must include faculty representatives, Association of Research Libraries staff, and so on. This meant that only fifteen libraries could be invited. Because of the small number of libraries involved, the Conference decided to include only academic Japanese libraries and also only those librarians working directly with Japanese materials. The Committee realized the importance of inviting the heads of East Asian libraries but had to give up the option. Even so, they persisted in asking the JUSFC to allow them to invite more librarians; stating that it was absolutely necessary to have five more librarians, or twenty in total. In the end, twenty-five libraries were represented by twenty-eight librarians, some of whom came at their own or their institution’s expense. Altogether, there were forty participants. Ms. Moffitt stated that she gave these details since there was some unhappiness expressed concerning the limited number of participants invited to the Conference. She wished that all of the Japanese libraries and Japanese librarians could have been invited and regretted that it was not possible.

The next speaker was Mr. Hideo Kaneko (Yale) who discussed the National Planning Team for Academic Japanese Libraries (NPT) and the Hoover Conference. On the third day of the conference, the attendees created the nine task forces and the NPT which was to continue the discussion begun at the conference and to come up with a recommendation. The NPT was selected from the three regions: one member from first tier libraries and
another from second and third tier libraries in each region for a total of six members. The NPT members included Hisayuki Ishimatsu, Sharon Domier, Yasuko Matsudo, Sachiko Morrell, Kristina Troost, and Mr. Kaneko. The task forces included: Recon, Access to Materials, and Data Base Issues. The recon task force touched on five issues relating to shared collection development, including regional representation, multivolume sets, current serials, newspaper backfiles, and future areas of cooperation. The chairs of the nine task forces were Kenji Niki, Hisayuki Ishimatsu, Hideo Kaneko, Yasuko Matsudo, Sachiko Morrell, Yasuko Makino, Kristina Troost, Satoshi Akiba, and Sharon Domier. The task force reports were sent to the people who worked on the task forces in February at the same time the reports were submitted to the JUSFC and the NPT. A week before the CEAL meeting, Mr. Kaneko also sent the reports to libraries that were not represented on the task forces. Also, Professor Donald Shively (UC Berkeley) edited the minutes and also made a summary of the report. Each task force came out with a recommendation that was included in the task force reports.

Amy Heinrich (Columbia) talked about the National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources (NCC). This committee builds on work done so far on addressing the changing situation for Japanese libraries. Beginning with the Hoover Conference last November, this work has continued through this year. The discussions have been lively and the work of the task force teams has been superb. The NCC is well aware of the work already done in the field and appreciates it very much. The difference between the NCC and previous work is that the NCC is ongoing and will coordinate activities of Japanese libraries and library users and the funding agencies. It will continue the work that has been so dramatically begun this year. It will include scholars and, within a couple of years, nonacademic providers and users of information. The NCC is composed of twelve members; Ms. Heinrich stated that an attempt was made to include as many types of institutions as possible among the membership. The current members are Stephen Anderson (Political Science Professor, University of Wisconsin), Jack Cain (Asian Department at UTLAS International Canada), Maureen Donovan (CEAL Chair), Professor Haruhiro Fukui (Chair of the Northeast Asia Council, AAS), Hideo Kaneko (Chair of the NPT), Thomas Rimer (American Advisory Committee of the Japan Foundation), Tamiyo Togasaki (International House of Japan), Warren Tsuneishi (Library of Congress), Duane Webster (Executive Director, Association of Research Libraries), Professor Sam Yamashita (Department of History and Religion, Pomona College), and Eiji Yutani (UC San Diego). The terms of the members will be staggered, but the details of this have not yet been worked out. Ms. Heinrich expressed the hope that CEAL members and members of the NPT would cooperate with the NCC in efforts to find funding for some of the new projects that have been suggested. She stressed that her group needs the wide participation of CEAL members and others and invited that participation and suggestions from those interested. She noted that the mission statement of the NCC is published in the current issue of the CEAL Bulletin (see pages 53-54).

The next speaker was Frances LaFleur who discussed the cooperative acquisitions of regional Chinese publications at East Coast libraries. The Consortium of East Coast
Research Libraries has cooperated in the collection of Chinese research materials since 1980. By that time it was becoming apparent that the increased publication output in China was likely to become a long-term trend. The financial burden of collecting all this material was causing concern. Therefore, two heads of libraries, Donald Koepp of Princeton and Patricia Battin of Columbia, initiated a cooperative effort for collection of regional materials in China. Six institutions agreed to work together: Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, Harvard, New York Public Library, and Yale. The heads of these institutions' East Asian libraries met and divided China into thirty areas. Each institution agreed to take responsibility for exhaustive acquisitions from five of these areas. The projected publication output of the regions was considered so that each institution would have nearly equal amounts of work. Faculty interest, existing subject strengths of institutions, close relations of participants with particular areas in China, and personal interests of the librarians involved were taken into account in dividing up the areas among institutions. A very amicable agreement was reached. The project has been under way for the past seven years.

The Chinese bibliographers have met yearly to exchange printed lists of materials being collected and to discuss their travels to the areas, swapping information and strategy on purchasing materials. Also, much time was spent discussing how to develop exchanges and personal friendships with scholars in China. Although many of the institutions still collect materials from areas outside their responsibility, they have been able to save money, for example, on materials concerning historical events in particular regions, which are published all over China and have become available recently in overwhelming numbers. The agreement has also encouraged bibliographers to travel to their area in China, in many cases the only way to develop relations and find materials. This is particularly true of the less developed areas where communications are still rather poor. Also, the political climate since the June 4th Incident has made face-to-face contact more important as the government has increased its attempts to regulate the relations of Chinese institutions with their foreign counterparts. These trips help American librarians to have a much better understanding of the political climate, research trends in Chinese institutions, the evolution of Chinese popular culture, and the situations in the home offices of key book vendors. This information is all vital in making selections.

There are some problems with the cooperative arrangement. Some faculty members are resistant to the idea. They are afraid that valuable materials may not be instantly accessible. Also, faculty interests in certain areas change with the arrival of new faculty and the beginning of new research projects; sometimes they demand materials falling outside of the agreement. Some faculty members are not aware of the agreement and do not take it into consideration when designing new projects or advising students on their dissertations. The budget crunch has also been a problem for some consortium members. Several steps are necessary to assure the future success of this type of cooperative venture. First, the effort must be publicized more widely among faculty and students. Secondly, librarians at the institutions involved must develop closer relations with each other. It is also important to take further advantage of existing technology by keeping libraries current about holdings, perhaps by prioritizing the cataloging of serials from assigned areas online and to implement
quicker and more efficient use of document delivery. Ms. LaFleur expressed optimism about the future of the project.

The next speaker was James Cheng who talked about resource sharing at East Asian collections in the University of California system. The present nine campus University of California resource-sharing program is an extension of an agreement about eight or nine years ago between UC Berkeley and Stanford. There have been quite a few changes concerning East Asian programs at the University of California. Some campuses have new programs and existing programs have expanded significantly. Each of the nine campuses of the UC system have their own libraries but, in principle, these campuses and libraries form one system and that therefore the resources should be readily available and shared by the nine campuses. Stanford was also included because of the long history of cooperation between UC Berkeley and the Hoover Institution at Stanford. About three years ago, three task forces on East Asian materials were appointed by the library council for the nine campuses. The first task force was on Pacific Rim journal articles. It was composed of representatives that have active business schools: UC San Diego, UC Berkeley, and UCLA. They agreed to divide responsibilities based on geographical areas and make the materials readily available to the other UC campuses and to utilize FAX technology for journal article delivery. Their agreement has been signed by all the University Library librarians in the system. Two years ago, another task force was appointed on CJK newspaper backfiles. It was chaired by Karl Lo (UC San Diego) and the libraries in the system have agreed on what newspapers to acquire and to avoid duplication of subscriptions. It was also agreed to catalog the material quickly as possible and to input the cataloging in MELVYL, the online union catalog of the UC library system. The libraries have also agreed on a number of Japanese newspapers, with each institution agreeing to collect a complete file for the newspapers on microfilm that will be available to everyone in the system. Berkeley has also committed itself to collect some Chinese newspapers not being collected by the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. Also, each campus has committed a certain percentage of CJK funds to subscribing to current CJK newspapers. Two collections provide Korean newspapers and newspaper backfiles: UC Berkeley and USC. There has been a "gentlemen's agreement" between USC and UCLA whereby USC collects mainly Korean materials and UCLA collects mainly Chinese and Japanese materials. These two institutions have a joint East Asian studies program and share a Title 6 grant. This situation is now under review and may change because of the program changes. Another task force is known as the Comprehensive Collaborative Collection Development Among East Asian Libraries Within the University of California (CCCDAEALWUC)! This task force was also appointed about two years ago. It is chaired by Mr. Cheng. It has identified which collections are strong in certain areas and which collections are committed to collecting in those areas. There is some duplication among collections, especially concerning certain reference materials. The task is to identify areas where duplication is not necessary and to fund those areas. Recently the UC system and Stanford have signed an agreement that the UC system will make its collections readily available to all graduate students and faculty members from Stanford. Since the Hoover Institution is an independent organization, it was not included in the agreement. The next task force to be discussed was appointed last year.
It is to investigate mechanisms and methods for interlibrary loan among all the libraries in the system. It is chaired by Eiji Yutani (UC San Diego) and a report is expected this year. Each year the East Asian librarians of the UC system and Stanford also, in the last two years, meet in September. Programs are reviewed from the past year and new programs are introduced.

The next group of presentations at the plenary session concerned ways in which the Internet supports resource sharing. Weiying Wan began by discussing his recently completed recon project at the University of Michigan. With more than 200,000 records in the University's online catalog, MIRLYN, Michigan's records constitute the largest group of machine-readable CJK records of a single library. All Asia Library holdings have become remote-accessible through the online catalog via the Internet. Mr. Wan pointed out that national coordination of projects would be very useful. Mr. Wan also expressed the hope that more libraries make their online catalogs accessible through some kind of network such as the Internet. Next, he stressed that library catalogs are one of the most important tools for resource sharing. He expressed the hope that recon projects undertaken by various libraries should be coordinated to have more records for the older imprints and rare items, so that access to library resources could be significantly improved. Mr. Wan also asked colleagues in the major libraries in Asia to make their library catalogs accessible through Internet or some other network. His recent search indicated that so far only Australian library catalogs could be accessed online. Finally, he expressed the hope that, in the face of shrinking budgets, we should continued our efforts to develop our library resources so that sharing would not become "the pooling of poverty." Next, Sharon Domier and Yu-lan Chou discussed their experiences with using the Internet. Ms. Domier explained how to use Japanese vernacular language over the Internet. She distributed a handout showing how to find out more about this topic. Copies of the handout are available from Ms. Domier at her e-mail address: sdomier@oregon.uoregon.edu. She emphasized that it was not very difficult to do electronic Japanese and that free software is available that allows you to display Japanese on relatively unsophisticated computers. Ms. Domier also showed an example of a Japanese-language NACSIS file that she brought up on the Macintosh computer in her office. Ms. Yu-lan Chou discussed using the Internet to access the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. She gave instructions for connecting to Hong Kong University and displaying Chinese-language messages. She also gave information on how to connect through the Internet to the NOTIS system at the University of Michigan. Ms. Chou also mentioned that there is a file available on the Internet called Internet Guide. It is a guide to using the Internet of approximately 190 pages. The next presentation was by Karen Smith-Yoshimura on the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) ARIEL document transmission software for efficiently sharing documents over the Internet. She emphasized that ARIEL is superior to FAX in speed, quality, reliability, and cost. No special equipment is necessary. It uses data compression to ensure high resolution, allowing users to read characters more easily. Because it uses the Internet, there is no extra cost for telephone charges. It is high quality 200 by 300 dots per inch on regular paper. It is also possible to manipulate images after they are digitized. Images can be enlarged or reduced. ARIEL can be used in conjunction with RLG's CitaDel (Citation and Delivery) system. This system
gives the capability of identifying and ordering a document in one step. Finally, Ms. Donovan pointed out that a system developed at her institution—Ohio State University—is also capable of Internet transmission of digitized documents. This project is a development of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), a consortium of Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago. The CIC Network FAX Project was developed at the Ohio State University for the delivery of documents across the Internet. It uses off-the-shelf hardware and inexpensive software. She is hoping that a microfilm reader will be added to the system so that reels of microfilm could be digitized and transmitted over the Internet. They have already received funding for a scanner so that tables of contents can be scanned and transmitted over the Internet. She requested that computer literate people interested in this project contact her so that they can be involved in the development stage. She expects by the middle of summer 1992 to have the system operational.

(Rob Britt)

III. Report of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials

The 1992 annual meeting of the Subcommittee on Chinese Materials was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies in the Thoroughbred Room, Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. on April 3 from 9:00 to 11:00 p.m. The meeting was attended by more than ninety persons.

Chi Wang (Library of Congress), Chairperson of the Subcommittee, presided and gave a brief report on Subcommittee activities during the past year. Speakers at the meeting included Karl Lo (UC San Diego) who reported on the Council for Scientific Cooperation with the People's Republic of China librarians' delegation to the People's Republic in 1991, and David Helliwell (Oxford), Secretary of the European Association of Sinological Librarians (EASL) and Thomas H. Hahn (Heidelberg), Chair of EASL, and Alfons Dufey (Bayerische Stättsbibliothek) who reported on Chinese collections in European libraries as members of the European librarians' delegation visiting the United States. This is the first time that a library delegation specializing in Chinese materials in Europe ever attended this Subcommittee meeting. Everyone was delighted to have this opportunity to meet the visitors and to discuss with them matters of mutual interest.

Eugene Wu (Harvard University) spoke on the Online Computer Library Center program at Harvard-Yenching Library. Dr. Wu's report was also supplemented by Mr. James Cheng (UCLA). Yeen-mei Wu (University of Washington) described the Title C grant for the computer database on Chinese local gazetteers. Tai-loi Ma (Chicago) spoke about the acquisition of Chinese materials during the past year. Xu Peng, Director of Fudan University Library in Shanghai reported on the activities of the Shanghai Librarians Group.

Before the end of the meeting, Ms. He Xiaobin of the China National Publishing Industry
Trading Corporation gave a brief report on the publishing industry in the People’s Republic of China during the past year. After these papers were delivered, there were questions from the floor. All who attended felt that they had gained a fuller view of the picture regarding the acquisitions of Chinese materials in East Asian libraries in the United States during the past year.

(Chi Wang)

IV. Report of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

The annual meeting of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials was held on Friday, April 3 in the Washington Hilton Hotel Hemisphere Room from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. Before proceeding with the program, the Subcommittee chair made an announcement concerning the Ph.D program for Information Science for Japanese Studies. A Department of Japanese Studies for work toward a doctoral is scheduled to start in April 1992. This Department is a part of the School of Cultural Studies, supervised by the Graduate University for Advanced Studies and is located at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken) in Kyoto. Applications are being accepted for admission of citizens from foreign countries for those wishing to pursue a doctoral degree in Information Science for Japanese Studies. Applications will be accepted in April as well as in September. The chairperson offered to give literature concerning this program to interested librarians after the meeting.

The first guest speaker was Mr. Tom Satoh of SCAN C2C. The topic of his speech was "Japanese technical information—what’s out there, and how you can get it." The following is a summary of his speech.

When we talk about Japanese technical information today, what we are after is to turn Japanese information to competitive advantage for the United States. The fact is that most US patents received from the corporate level are received from Japanese companies. Japanese firms are responsible for much research and development worldwide. In 1990 in response to this situation, a US National Research Council survey pegged Japan as "one of the world's key sources of technological advances." Japan is a rapidly growing source of technical information.

Players here are not necessarily governmental bodies; they are primarily corporate bodies. It is important to understand the nature of Japanese companies. They are trying to build competitiveness through aggressive global alliances and by mergers and acquisitions. They are long-term strategists with capital and are major technical innovators. These facts place the US at a technical competitive disadvantage. In terms of information access, Japanese companies are, in general, accessing one hundred times more information than their US counterparts. American companies are competing without any real understanding of what their Japanese counterparts are doing and they are competing without long-term information strategies.
In order to understand Japanese companies, there are three key areas to watch: 1) financial data (financial watch via Zaimu Shohyo and derivatives), 2) research and development activities (technology watch via Japan Technology, et al.), and 3) marketing activities (newspapers). There are hurdles in acquiring Japanese technical information: 1) the lifetime employment system in Japan, 2) difficulties in identifying published information sources, 3) lack of organized sources of Japanese information, and 4) language and cultural barriers.

In terms of what is out there, let's first examine the types of information that are available. For daily monitoring, there are newswires, general and industry newspapers, and trade newspapers. For monthly monitoring, there are consumer magazines, professional and trade magazines, publications of trade associations, academic societies, corporations, and Japanese government and professional magazines. For monitoring less frequently than on a monthly basis, there are conference proceedings, corporate and government reports, standards, patents, and monographs.

In terms of coverage, most of this information is available in the US. General newspapers are accessible through electronic data bases such as Electronic Library, Nikkei electronic data bases, et al. Technical journal and magazine articles are also accessible through electronic data bases such as the Japan Information Center of Science and Technology (JICST). For patent information, data bases are also accessible in the United States. In the realm of grey literature, for instance, a company called Kenkosha systematically collects Japanese government committee reports. They go out each day to all ministries and collect copies of proceedings and minutes. The total number of such reports amounts to some 40,000 annually. The company provides headlines and FAX photocopies when requested. All this information and the accessibility to it were not available five or ten years ago, but now much of this technical information is readily available.

Using Japan Technology as an example, people in the US can access a comprehensive source of intelligence. Electronic Library, for example, covers all Japanese major newspapers and articles on a daily basis. You can get article headlines in almost real time and can get actual copies of those articles and photographs through FAX. You could subscribe to services and receive only the articles you want on your interest profile. Moreover, most data bases are improving their structure and improving the quality of English used in the data base. In terms of coverage, even though the Japan Technology data base is small, it contains 180,000 abstracts and offers 4,000 citations of articles on Mitsubishi alone, for example. The data base covers not only Japanese companies but also American companies. Delivery formats vary depending on one's particular needs. You can use your computer and modem for access or go through CD-ROM or via online access through ORBIT, DIALOG, DateStar, and ESA. The data base is also available in print and magnetic tape formats. Once you get information in those forms, you can use information to monitor Japan's research and development, corporate alliances, and M&A activities. You can follow Japanese government policies and corporate strategies, forecast technology and market trends, and spot technology transfer opportunities. Understanding what's out there
and knowing how to get it are often not enough. You also must know what other Japanese
technical information services are available, such as document delivery services, document
analysis services, translation services (partial and full), and custom research services.

Examples of the major data bases and support services that are available are: JNEWS-QRE
which covers thirty-four Japanese general and trade newspapers and magazine article
headlines in English via electronic delivery, JAPIO File (patent information) available
through ORBIT, NGB Corporation (patent research services), and Teikoku Databank which
disseminates all basic corporate financial data and covers 900,000 Japanese public and
private companies in English.

Mr. Satoh brought lists of Japanese data bases accessible overseas. He also mentioned that
the Japanese Data Promotion Center publishes annually a directory of Japanese data bases
and lists some 800 data bases, many of which are accessible in the US. Mr. Satoh concluded
that electronic data bases are already out there available and accessible if you only know
how to retrieve them.

The next speaker was Professor Hitoshi Inoue of the National Center for Science
Information System (NACSIS) in Japan. The topic of his speech was "Provision and uses
of NACSIS-CAT/IR in foreign countries." "National" in this name does not mean
technically worldwide, but rather refers to "government supported" and "Science" includes the arts, the
humanities, and the social sciences as well as the natural sciences. NACSIS was established
in 1986 and is a rather young institution, but it has a long history including the establishment
of the Research Center for Library and Information Science in the early 1970s and the
Center for Bibliographic Information, both of which are situated at the University of Tokyo.
NACSIS is supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. It has a staff of
ninety-five and operates on an annual budget of over 3 billion yen. The components of
Scientific Information System of Japan are university libraries, large-scale computer centers,
university information processing centers, research institutions outside the university and
abroad, inter-university research institutions, and deposit libraries of foreign journals.

NACSIS operates the Science Information Network to promote the exchange of scholarly
information. The Network is a private packet switching network dedicated to researches of
universities and research institutes in Japan. In fact, the Network covers all geographical
areas of Japan from Hokkaido to Okinawa and is also connected with the National Science
Foundation and the Library of Congress in the United States and with the British Library
in England.

In its efforts toward internationalization, NACSIS established a task force to discuss what
sort of services should be provided and in what areas. Presently, the top priorities are to
provide an extension of NACSIS-CAT services to the United Kingdom.

NACSIS-CAT is the only bibliographic utility covering Japan entirely. It has no competitors.
Most university libraries receive NACSIS-CAT services. However, NACSIS-CAT services
are not provided to public and special libraries, even though there are some research libraries that do want to use the service. The state of the art of NACSIS-CAT is described in the NACSIS brochure, pages 8-15, which includes relationships between NACSIS-CAT and university libraries, examples of screens by the online Cataloging System, and library network connection. Presently, there are about 190 university libraries linked. The most extensive among NACSIS data bases is the serials data base. The Union Catalog of Serials covers the serial publications held by libraries across Japan, comprised of 700 participating organizations including university and research libraries and some public and special libraries. It has over 170,000 items of bibliographic data and 2.3 million holding data. These data are offered not only online but in book form and on CD-ROM as well.

The development of NACSIS-ILL has just begun. More than 300 libraries are registered as participants in the service. The Interlibrary Loan (ILL) service is not restricted to NACSIS-CAT members alone. Universities wanting this ILL service for retrieval can have it. ILL may become internationalized in the future.

NACSIS has made an agreement with the British Library Research and Development Division to launch a pilot project of the uses of NACSIS-CAT in six member libraries of the Japan Library Group in the United Kingdom. While this pilot project is in progress, NACSIS will not extend services to other foreign countries except for some experimental projects.

The data bases that NACSIS can provide to the United States are either those of NACSIS' own, which consist mostly of grey literature, or those we can get permission from the providers to carry. The data bases formed by NACSIS are the science information data bases native to Japan, its universities, academic societies, and private grant-in-aid foundations. The most used data base is the Grant-in-Aid Research Reports which provides abstracts of annual reports of research projects subsidized by grants-in-aid for scientific research from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. It covers all research categories. The Directory of Researchers is based on the survey of scientific research activities carried out by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. It covers more than 130,000 researchers in Japanese universities and provides biographical as well as research information, and lists their publications. Dissertation Index is an index to doctoral theses submitted to Japanese universities. NACSIS has been providing its information retrieval services in the United States through the National Science Foundation and the Library of Congress. The National Science Foundation also provides a translation service.

The second half of the session was devoted to reports on the activities of Japanese libraries during the past year. The titles of the reports presented were: "Conference on National Planning for Japanese Libraries" by Mrs. Emiko Moffitt (Hoover Institution), "The National Planning Team for Academic Japanese Libraries" by Mr. Hideo Kaneko (Yale University); and "The National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Libraries Resources" by Dr. Amy Heinrich (Columbia University). Due to time limitations, we had to skip Mr. Kaneko's report. However, he was able to answer questions concerning the National Planning Team's
roles which dialogue follows the two reports below.

This is a summary of the report given by Mrs. Emiko Moffitt. When the Conference on National Planning for Japanese Libraries was organized, Mrs. Moffitt's intention was to invite as many librarians as possible to the conference. She believed that cooperative programs should be carried out with everyone in the field involved. There was, however, criticism on the selection of the participants. Mrs. Moffitt stated that the conference had to include the officials of funding agencies, the Association for Asian Studies Northeast Asia Council, and Association of Research Libraries representatives, faculty, library administrators, and observers from Japan. As a result, the number of participants grew larger and, in order to form an effective working conference, she thought forty participants would be the maximum.

The three-day conference was vigorous and worthwhile. All participants expressed their opinions. At the end of the conference, the participants created the National Planning Team (NPT) and nine Task Forces. After returning to our respective institutions, we worked hard on tasks assigned and submitted Task Force reports to the National Planning Team. The Team then transmitted the reports to the Japan-US Friendship Commission. The NPT prioritized the recommendations and its final report was submitted to the Commission soon after the CEAL annual meeting ended.

During the three-day conference, we identified problems that Japanese libraries in the United States are facing today. We now know what must be done as well as what we want to do. Mrs. Moffitt emphasized that all these problems and projects belong to us. If we do not involve ourselves actively in work on the programs, we are the ones who will lose. The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership and the Japan-US Friendship Commission will not provide funding unless we create satisfactory programs and are willing to work to carry them out. What we are trying to do is to find a new direction. There is much talent and expertise among us; if you are interested and have ideas, please come forward to work together. Our future is in our hands.

Amy Heinrich reported that what Mrs. Moffitt had just said was most important to our future and to our success. Concerns about including rather than excluding everybody to collect a variety of ideas, talents, and experiences is extremely important. The National Coordinating Committee (NCC) is building into its bylaws provisions for including future rotating memberships and subcommittees which are being established and will include people not serving on the current Committee. She said that the NCC would be eager to involve as many people as possible. It could create a strong national voice that would reach many people to help the NCC address our concerns and solve our problems.

After its meeting in February this year, the NCC sent letters to the Research Libraries Group and to the Online Computer Library Center to encourage them to come to an agreement on the exchanges of their catalog tapes. It sent a letter of encouragement to the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership to establish the Tokyo Support Center.
It also sent a letter encouraging the Social Sciences Research Council to plan conferences in the major research centers to serve isolated scholars and encourage scholars to spend extra days at the major libraries. In creating this strong national voice the NCC needs to have a credibility and validity that would come only when many of us participate.

The following are questions to which answers were provided by the three who gave these reports. A question was asked if the National Planning Team was a subcommittee of the National Coordinating Committee. Mr. Kaneko replied that it was not. The NCC would form task forces or subcommittees of its own when they were needed. Dr. Heinrich's response was that the NPT was designing a foundation which was going to be a long-term information strategy. The NPT and its Task Forces were outgrowths of the Conference which provided the groundwork for the academic libraries.

The next question was whether or not the function of the NPT was absorbed by the NCC and thus was dissolved. Answer by Dr. Heinrich: The charge of the NPT was to carry the planning that was developed at the conference into a set of priorities for the coming years. It did not have charge to continue indefinitely. Mr. Kaneko added a comment: There were two impetuses which made up the present situation. In October 1990 the Japan Foundation (JF) started a discussion about Japanese library problems. On the other hand, the Japan-US Friendship Commission (JUSFC) faced financial problems and, in June of 1991, the two had a meeting and a library standing committee was discussed. The Stanford Conference was supported by JUSFC and JF's Center for Global Partnership; however, the National Planning Team and its Task Forces were not. We already have a standing committee (NCC); therefore, we should give it a chance. The NCC could use reports provided by the nine Task Forces. Mr. Kaneko reiterated that the National Planning Team has already finished all its work except for a final report which would soon be submitted to the Japan-US Friendship Commission.

A librarian mentioned that a recommendation for expensive multivolume sets was made into a proposal that would be implemented within a year or so. A question was raised about the rest of the reports and recommendations of the Task Forces in which so much energy and time have been spent. How are we going to proceed and where are we going? Dr. Heinrich answered that the NCC has met one and one half times and has not solved all procedural problems. What she hopes in the next few months is for the NCC to have task forces either composed of the same memberships or have them bring in new members for turning the recommendations into proposals. The NCC will be submitting proposals to appropriate funding organizations and will be working with these organizations to guide the proposals to fruition. The major concern was that the ball not be dropped. Mr. Kaneko commented that the money available was rather limited. The NCC had to look at the Task Forces' recommendations in perspective. The NCC had to pick possible proposals and revise and make compromises about them when necessary.

A librarian stated that up to the time of this meeting no one had read the nine Task Forces' reports and the prioritized report made by the National Planning Team and asked if the
NCC was willing to show the reports and solicit our opinions. Dr. Heinrich answered saying the NCC would do just that and send out as much information as it had to solicit opinions. The mission of the NCC is published in this issue of the CEAL Bulletin, pages 53-54.

Dr. Heinrich was asked to clarify her statement made the previous night that the NCC members were not necessarily librarians. She responded saying that the NCC also includes scholars; this is so because the committee needs to work in cooperation with the people who use library materials. We need to draw on people who have the knowledge to help us carry out all these jobs.

In response to this statement, there was a comment from the floor that, in the past, we have observed scholars' opinions strongly influencing library issues. Librarians would feel more comfortable if the NCC had more representation by practicing librarians. We would need scholars' opinions, but scholars do not have to be on the committee that judges how to prioritize librarians' jobs, since librarians already know scholars' needs. A question regarding the composition of the NCC members was raised. Dr. Heinrich replied that there were more than four librarians in the NCC. Due to time limitations, the meeting was then adjourned.

(Mihoko Miki)

Report of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing

The annual meeting of the Subcommittee on Technical Processing was held in the Jefferson West Room of the Washington Hilton and Towers Hotel on April 2, 1992, from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. Beatrice Chang Ohta (Library of Congress (LC)), chair of the Subcommittee, greeted the attendees and began by asking for advice on whether the Library of Congress should include an added title entry in pinyin romanization for Chinese records. She further asked whether pinyin romanization should be aggregated if it were to be added to the catalog record. She asked Karl Lo (University of California, San Diego) to address the topic. He pointed out that in the People's Republic of China libraries are transcribing pinyin in different ways. The National Library of China romanizes character by character, with no aggregation, but this way is not universally followed. He suggested that there be no switch to pinyin for several reasons: a) it will take a lot of resources to change records; b) interfiling of cards will be confusing; and c) the future of data bases seems to be with searching by characters only. He therefore proposed that there be no change to pinyin now, but if a change were made, then there should be no aggregation, but instead the transliteration should be character by character. A lengthy discussion from the audience followed on the pros and cons of pinyin vs. Wade-Giles romanization, and on the importance, or lack of importance, of aggregation which would allow for key word searching. A vote on whether or not to add a pinyin entry for the title proper resulted in 36 "Yes" votes and 37 "No" votes. Also a majority favored having no aggregation if pinyin were added.

Mary Kay Pietris (Library of Congress) spoke on Library of Congress subject headings
(LCSH) which, she said, have developed over the past eighty years. The list grows yearly, reflecting new philosophies that have been introduced and overlaid on what previously existed. One example is free-floating subdivisions. It is a good idea added on to the existing system but, at the same time, it may be complicated and confusing. After the 1991 conference on LCSH, the Library of Congress is actively pursuing recommendation no. 6: simplify. When there is a conflict, LC tries to come up with one way to enter a subdivision. Since LC has no global update capacity, changes must be made one by one. This slow process does not deter LC from making major changes, but it does make the implementation more difficult. Pietris felt that, in the long run, using the correct form of a subject heading can be more important than the choice of a heading since mistagging or misspelling will lead to a computer's overlooking a mistaken entry.

Pietris reported that the Library of Congress will be working on two types of projects. First will be projects in the authority file that do not affect bibliographic records, including a) updating classification numbers that are outdated; b) updating cross references; c) adding more scope notes; and d) making "See" references from what used to be the appropriate heading to the present correct form. Second will be projects that do affect bibliographic records, including a) addressing inverted vs. straight forms of a subject heading; b) removing hyphens; and c) updating terminology.

Subject heading changes dealing with the Soviet Union loom large. The tentative plan is to use the following headings: Russia (pre-1917), Soviet Union (1917-1991), and Russian Republic, (1991- ). LC will need to review 1,100 authority records. About 52,000 bibliographic records will need to be changed.

Pietris reported on upcoming publications. The fourth edition of the subject cataloging manual will have an update for 1992. LCSH, 15th edition, will come out in four volumes sometime this summer. The changes in the past year account for fifty pages. New editions of the free-floating subdivisions will be issued annually. LC is also working on a draft of the classification for the law of Asia and Africa.

The last part of the meeting was devoted to specific questions from the audience to representatives from LC on current LC practices.

(Karl Kahler)

V. CEAL Fellowship Dinner

More than half of the estimated 200 personal members of CEAL joined their colleagues in the CEAL fellowship dinner at the Golden Palace Restaurant in Chinatown, Washington, D.C. on April 2 during the annual conference of the Association for Asian Studies. Some 118 CEAL members and 25 overseas visitors attended the function, perhaps the largest number since the dinners began.
Geographically, East Coast libraries were represented by the largest number of staff members as might be expected, with 54 staffers from Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Library of Congress, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, and Rutgers, as well as from the Center for Chinese Research Materials and the Institute for Advanced Studies of World Religions attending the dinner.

The Midwest was represented by 28 diners from Chicago, Cleveland Art Museum, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kent State, Michigan, OCLC, Ohio State, Toronto, and Wisconsin. From Pacific Rim states also came 28 members from British Columbia, California-Berkeley, California-Davis, California-Irvine, California-Los Angeles, California-San Diego, Hawaii, Hoover Institution, Los Angeles Public Library, RLG, and Southern California. The Southern states were represented by 3 members from Duke, North Carolina, and Texas, while the Mountain states sent 2 representatives from the Family History Library. The institutional affiliations of 3 attendees could not be determined. Representation from the Los Angeles Public Library—the only library represented that was not listed in the 1990-1991 issue of the CEAL Directory—suggests that other public libraries might eventually join CEAL. The Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and Oakland Public Libraries are known to have East Asian language collections, in addition to the New York and Cleveland Public Libraries which are already listed in the directory.

Of the first-ever European contingent of 20, whose visit was coordinated by Maureen Donovan, 15 librarians from France, Germany (Berlin, Bochum, Heidelberg, and Munich), Great Britain, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland attended the dinner. Other countries represented included China (3), Japan (6), and Taiwan (1).

(Warren Tsuneishi)