Committee Activities

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COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

I. Election Results

Executive Group:

New Member:
U, Anna T. Liang (Toronto) 1993-1996

Continuing Members:
Karl Kahler (Pennsylvania) 1992-1995
Kenneth Klein (USC) 1992-1995
Yasuko Matsudo (Michigan) 1992-1995
Ai-Hwa Wu (Arizona State) 1992-1995

Retiring Member:
Antony Marr (Princeton) 1990-1993

Subcommittee on Chinese Materials
Chairperson: Tai-loi Ma (Chicago) 1993-1996

Subcommittee on Japanese Materials
Chairperson: Eizaburo Okuizumi (Chicago) 1993-1996
Retiring: Mihoko Miki (UCLA) 1990-1993

Subcommittee on Korean Materials
Chairperson: Yoon-whan Choe (Washington) 1993-1996
Retiring: Yong Kyu Choo (Berkeley) 1989-1993

Subcommittee on Library Technology
Chairperson: Hideyuki Morimoto (Iowa) 1993-1996
Retiring: Nelson Chou (Rutgers) 1989-1993

Subcommittee on Publications
Chairperson: Edward Martinique (North Carolina) reappointed 1993-1996

Subcommittee on Technical Processing
Chairperson: Charles C. Wu (Columbia) 1993-1996
Retiring: Beatrice Chang Ohta (Library of Congress) 1990-1993
II. Plenary Session

The annual meeting of the Committee on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) took place Thursday, March 25, 1993, in the Santa Anita Rooms A and B of the Westin Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles. Maureen Donovan, CEAL Chairperson, called the plenary session to order at 9:00 a.m.

Ms. Donovan noted that for the previous two days the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials had held a workshop. She also noted that another group had taken a very interesting tour of the Los Angeles Public Library the day before (Wednesday, March 24). The tour was organized by Dorothy Wong, and all who went enjoyed it.

Ms. Donovan mentioned that the past year was quite an exciting one for many of the members. There were a number of conferences, gatherings, and transitions in many libraries. Some outstanding people in the field have retired. Don Shively retired last summer, and a report on his career written by Yuki Ishimatsu was published in CEAL Bulletin no. 98. Dick Howard and Warren Tsuneishi both retired from the Library of Congress (LC), leaving major vacancies in the Asian Division there. Within days of Warren’s retirement, CEAL members were wondering about the reports of the plan to interfile the Asian Collection at LC. It was Ms. Donovan’s understanding at the time of the CEAL meeting that this was no longer considered a possibility. Readers of eastlib, CEAL’s listserv, will note that Ms. Donovan talked to Deanna Marcum (Director, Public Services and Collections Management I, Library of Congress), who is one of the people in charge of making that decision, and was reassured that it was no longer being considered. There is, nevertheless, still some concern that it may be reactivated as an option, but Ms. Donovan had no further information from the Library of Congress. She requested that if any of the members had more information, they should let her know. CEAL could then possibly take some action; but, at this time, it does not seem necessary.

Next, Ms. Donovan reported on the CEAL Executive Group meeting held the previous evening. First of all, she thanked the retiring members of the Executive Group for their service. This is the year that the group of subcommittee chairs decided to continue for an extra year so that CEAL would be in compliance with its procedures and elect all subcommittee chairs at the same time. As a result, many of these people have served four years instead of the traditional three years, and they have done an outstanding job. Also, Antony Marr (Princeton) is stepping down from the Executive Group. Ms. Donovan thanked all of the retiring members: Chi Wang, Mihoko Miki, Yong Kyu Choo, Nelson Chou, and Tony Marr.

Ms. Donovan announced the results of the election for a new member of the executive group and new members of the subcommittee chairs. The new members are: Chinese Subcommittee Chair, Tai-loi Ma; Japanese Subcommittee Chair, Eizaburo Okuizumi; Korean Subcommittee Chair, Yoon-whan Choe; Library Technology Subcommittee Chair,
Hideyuki Morimoto; Technical Processing Subcommittee Chair, Charles Wu; and the new member of the Executive Group, Anna T. Liang U.

Also at the Executive Group meeting, Tsuen-hsuein Tsien (University of Chicago, Retired) and Ed Martinique presented a proposal to change the title of the Bulletin to "Bulletin on East Asian Libraries," and to change the name of our organization from Committee on East Asian Libraries to "Society of East Asian Libraries." Such a name change would require a ballot, according to CEAL's Procedures. Ms. Donovan additionally proposed adding officers (secretary, treasurer, and chair-elect) to CEAL's organization. A lengthy discussion followed. Frank Shulman (Maryland) and William McCloy (Washington) questioned the removal of faculty representatives from the roster of the Executive Group (positions which currently are unfilled) and suggested that CEAL members should carefully consider this. Eugene Wu (Harvard-Yenching), Warren Tsuneishi (LC), Frank Shulman, and others raised concerns about the proposed name change and suggested that more time was needed to review this and bring forward various possibilities. Martin Heijdra (Princeton) suggested that a ballot could be taken on the issue of adding officers while we allowed more time for discussion of the name change (this would allow us to elect the new officers in the upcoming election if the ballot to change the Procedures could be made and counted during the summer or fall). Thomas Kuo (Pittsburgh) raised the issue of compliance with CEAL Procedures. A poll was taken of those present on how to proceed. The decision was that (1) the name change would be considered during the next year and would be brought back at next year's meeting for further discussion and (2) a mail ballot would be sent out to CEAL members to determine whether additional officers would be elected next time.

Ms. Donovan announced that the Executive Group approved the reappointment of Ed Martinique (North Carolina) as Committee Editor. Ju-yen Teng (Arizona) has finished his term as Chair of the Task Force on Annual Review and Survey of Library Resources. The Executive Group decided that there is a need for a continuing effort to collect and publish our statistics. Ed will continue to be active in that area, in compiling and setting up the statistics for publication, but a task force will be in charge of developing a mailing list and following up with the libraries that do not respond the first time. Ms. Donovan then asked for volunteers to serve on this task force.

Ms. Donovan reported that CEAL finances have a balance of $10,801.00. This year we have increased the publication schedule; there will be another edition of our CEAL Directory, and we will publish a special issue of the CEAL Bulletin, number 100, that will be greatly expanded from the normal size. The Executive Group discussed possible fund raising, and Ms. Donovan requested that if anyone has any ideas for foundations or other support, please let her know. We do not want to have advertising in this issue no. 100 because we want it to be a very special kind of publication; but we would like to get some funds underwriting the increased printing and mailing costs, and also editing, word processing, and so forth. Some fairly small donations would be enough.

Ms. Donovan then introduced Ed Martinique, who gave his editor's report. First, he
discussed the current situation with Bulletin number 100. As of Tuesday (March 23), Dr. Tsien had received 18 replies to the 85 letters that were sent out requesting contributions to the issues. The list of contributors was made up of former CEAL chairs and subcommittee chairs, people who have made significant contributions to the East Asian library world in North America, and scholars interested in library development who come from all parts of the world. Martinique said that those interested should feel welcome to contribute an article. Dr. Tsien had asked for a 2,400 word article, in the CEAL Bulletin format, about four pages in length. The topics he suggested for inclusion are studies of East Asian book resources, memoirs of personal life concerning events or organizations, discussions of library problems, policies, or procedures, or comments and suggestions on CEAL activities, and or on the Bulletin itself. Dr. Tsien suggested that we create an editorial committee for the commemorative issue made up of the CEAL Chair (Maureen Donovan), Dr. Tsien (the Guest Editor), Ed Martinique, and the three area editors.

The second topic discussed by Mr. Martinique was the CEAL Bulletin index of issues 1-100. He was happy to say that there is a definite schedule for that publication. The creation of entries and the format of the index will be completed by October, when issue number 100 comes out. At that time he will send the index to Mrs. Tomoko Hermsemeier (British Columbia), who will edit the text. She will return the text with her corrections, suggestions, etc. to Mr. Martinique in January, when he will make up a camera-ready copy of it as Bulletin no. 101. With the publication of the Index, he noted that the microfilm file of the Bulletin will become more valuable. It opens areas of excellent material, dealing with library history from the 1960s on. He suggested that those who work in an institution that provides instruction in library science and information studies might want to see that their library acquires this wonderful resource.

The last topic was the changes in the area editorship position. With the upcoming June issue, number 99, Ju-yen Teng will take over the China area editorship from Lily Kecskes (Freer Gallery). This change is part of a new policy of having a person serve as area editor for a three-year period only, after which the editorship position is taken up by someone else. Finally, Mr. Martinique requested that contributors please adhere as closely as possible to the scheduled deadlines for each issue: January 1 for the February issue, May 1 for the June issue, and September 1 for the October issue. This will help keep issues more timely and, hopefully, more error-free.

The subcommittee chairs then announced the agendas for their upcoming meetings. Next, Ms. Donovan introduced the Task Force Reports. She noted that these task forces were set up last year on the recommendation of the National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources (NCC). She first asked Kristina Troost (Duke) to report on the Task Force on Interlibrary Loan (ILL).

Ms. Troost said that her committee was formed out of the national planning meetings that were held at the Hoover Institute a year and a half ago. The Committee decided that ILL concerns all of us, not just those interested in Japanese language materials, so the NCC
asked CEAL to form a task force on the issue. The goals of the Task Force are to improve ILL. She noted that most librarians encounter problems with ILL, such as unclear citations, complaints from faculty about the speed of ILL, and about restrictions on number of volumes and length of check-out, etc. There are problems from every point of view, and the Task Force is going to look for ways of addressing those problems. Ms. Troost introduced the members of the Task Force, noting that they are volunteers who are very hard working. In alphabetical order, they are: Tim Connor (Harvard-Yenching), Diane Perushek (Tennessee, Knoxville), Eiji Yutani (UC San Diego), Peter Zhou (Iowa). There are also two advisory members, Jaia Barrett, Association for Research Libraries (ARL), and Maxine Reneker, Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG), who will make sure that the Task Force does not "reinvent the wheel," but that we operate within the larger library contexts that bind us all. The Task Force has worked on four different projects this year. The Japan Foundation is sending out a survey to faculty members to update their directory of scholars and scholarly institutions. They have graciously consented to allow the Task Force to put several pages of questions into their questionnaire so that we can find out what faculty want, what their problems are, what they are using, how they approach ILL, what databases they would like to gain access to, etc. Ms. Troost also did a small questionnaire over the Internet to faculty members who are on a listserv to see what they were doing and how they used the Internet to access materials at other schools. She will also send a questionnaire out to ILL departments at schools that have no East Asian collections to find out how they handle requests from their faculty members for East Asian language materials. The final part of the Committee’s job, that they have spent a lot of time working on, is a questionnaire that all the members will receive shortly. It is not short, and part of it will require some counting on the librarians’ part. It is a one-time thing. Ms. Troost noted that she hopes librarians will take the time to go to their ILL offices or to consult their library’s statistics on ILL. The Task Force fervently hopes that the librarians make the effort to find the statistics. There are also much more straightforward questions that should not take much time, such as a list of major problems and ways of addressing them, which you are asked to chose from, indicating which one you think is the best choice. If librarians go through this and circle or rank them, it shouldn’t take much time. Ms. Troost made a strong request that librarians fill it out, and send it back so that the Task Force can actually do something to improve ILL for our patrons.

Next, Sharon Domier reported on the Task Force on Librarian Recruitment and Training. She began by introducing the Task Force members: Cathy Chiu (UC Santa Barbara), Joy Kim (USC), Lynn Kutsukake (Toronto), and the Task Force’s senior advisor, Nelson Chou (Rutgers). The Task Force was initiated last year as a result of the Hoover Conference and its charge was to consider whether it would be appropriate for CEAL to establish a standing subcommittee on the recruitment and training of East Asian librarians. The Task Force initially decided to set aside the question of recruitment and, instead, focus on the best way to facilitate continuing education for East Asian librarians. During the next year, the Task Force will initiate a number of pilot projects concerned with that issue, and to be reported in the CEAL Bulletin, and the eastlib listserv. Negotiations are going on with the new head of the Committee on Library Technology, Hideyuki Morimoto, to put on a workshop
next spring. It will be a hands-on workshop dealing with computer technology and particularly involving the vernacular. We all would like to see how this works out and how it appeals to members, and is a way to get feedback to refine the approach to this issue. Ms. Domier noted that continuing education is important to CEAL members, and that suggestions from them to the Task Force would be very welcomed. The Task Force would like to keep lists of funding possibilities, perhaps search for computer loans, and things like that. In this way, experts in those areas will find it easier to share their information with CEAL members.

After some announcements regarding later meetings at the conference and a short break, Ms. Donovan reconvened the CEAL plenary session. Rhoads Murphey (Editor, Association for Asian Studies (AAS) Monographs and Reference Series) made a presentation about the AAS Monograph Series. He noted that he had sent a letter to members about a month previously, concerning the revival of the Monograph Series, which had been neglected for some time, and that his group is looking for submissions of manuscripts and other materials that could be put out in the Research Aids section of the Monograph Series. Mr. Murphey noted that the books now have a new face and are comparable to books put out by university presses in physical appearance and quality. For some years they had worked with the Arizona University Press and the books they did for the Monograph Series were not impressive in their physical appearance, in their type and manufacture, and they were not very effectively promoted. The Monograph Series has decided to break with them. In these days of high tech, you can be your own publisher and set your own quality standards, Mr. Murphey asserted. The Monograph Series uses the same kind of referee system that any scholarly press does, the difference is that this press can move a manuscript from submission to acceptance, rejection, or suggestions for changes much more quickly than other presses; this Mr. Murphey tries to do in a month or so. Once accepted, the book can be moved into revision and bound books in less than half the time. The books can then be sold for a great deal less than other presses can do. They are also happy to consider manuscripts that might have limited sales because they are not there to make money, they are there to provide a service to the profession. If they publish some titles that do not completely recover their costs, they believe that it will be made up by other titles which do. This makes it possible for them to be more adventurous than university presses, whose editors commonly won’t consider a title if they don’t think that there is a sufficient market for it. Finally, the Monograph Series pays royalties, probably at a more generous rate than university presses pay. Also they are interested in doing reprints of items members might think there is a market for. Mr. Murphey asked for suggestions of titles that CEAL members think may have a significant demand for reprint editions. The other aspect of the Monograph Series is the Reference Series; bibliographies, dictionaries, and other such materials, which the editors are also eager to consider and to do. Mr. Murphey is available at the offices of the AAS for any questions.

The second half of the plenary session, "Getting Ready for the Future: East Asian Collections and Strategic Planning," focused on the Association for Research Libraries
(ARL) studies that CEAL is currently participating in and on topics that are also related
to planning ahead and adapting to a changing environment. All three East Asian countries
are being studied by ARL in depth. The Korean survey was done by Yoon-whan Choe
(Washington) and is a study of the situation facing Korean libraries. Yasuko Matsudo
(Michigan) headed the Task Force on Japanese Materials which has completed its report.
The Chinese Materials task force has work well under way, and is progressing toward a
conclusion. Ms. Donovan remarked that so far little progress was made on the part assigned
to her, which is an overall picture of East Asian collections in general. However, she did
produce a list of statistics, which she distributed to members, entitled "East Asian
Collections in North America: 1964-1992 CEAL Composite Data". She asked members to
peruse the list and think about it. Ms. Donovan said that she would like to hear from
anyone interested about their perspectives on changes and trends. The Executive Group will
also be studying this and will be making suggestions about other uses for CEAL statistics.
She hopes for as broad a participation as possible. She then introduced Jutta Reed-Scott
(ARL) to give an update on ARL activities.

Ms. Reed-Scott thanked the group and said that she was delighted to have a chance to come
back. She stated that ARL views its foreign acquisition project as one of the most
comprehensive strategic planning efforts that has ever been undertaken to address the need
for foreign acquisitions. It is a three-year project, funded by the Andrew W. Mellon
Foundation, focusing on three areas: trying to identify needs and priorities for foreign
acquisition viewed from the research libraries community, dealing with the scholarly
community to see how their needs for foreign information are being addressed, and
developing strategies to help meet these needs as they are identified by the research library
community and by the scholarly community. There is an underlying theme of seeking
additional funding to support foreign acquisitions. There are three phases to the study. The
first phase is to look at what the needs are. To answer that question, ARL worked with all
the major foreign area groups. At this meeting, Ms. Scott-Reed focused on issues relating
to East Asian collections. Part of the initial assessment is to look at collecting trends,
publishing trends, and shifts in research and collecting patterns. This is the general
overview. Then we move to a more in-depth needs assessment which focuses on specific
countries. For each of the countries, ARL seeks area studies bibliographers to undertake
the study. It is in all instances a cooperative effort. The goal is to have an in-depth
assessment of acquisitions for a specific country, resource sharing models for the country,
and a plan of specific action and funding proposals to address the needs that have been
identified. Ms. Reed-Scott was delighted that the report of the ARL Foreign Acquisitions
Project for Japanese Materials has been completed. She acknowledged the work of
everyone on that task force but especially the work of the Chair, Yasuko Matsudo. She was
also delighted that there is a group working on Chinese and Korean materials, and out of
those studies she thinks we will get a very good sense of the acquisition needs for these
three areas.

The second phase of the project relates to building bridges to the scholarly community. We
all realize the enormous transitions that research libraries face but, to be successful in
moving to a new way of building and accessing collections electronically, it is essential that we have the support of the scholarly community. Ms. Scott-Reed highlighted two efforts. First, the work of ARL with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences Midwest Center, one of the major scholarly organizations, to open a dialogue between area bibliographers and scholars. To that end, two sessions were scheduled, one at the University of Chicago and the other at Harvard last November. The purpose of both was to bring scholars and area bibliographers from all parts of the world together. Ms. Reed-Scott noted that several CEAL members had participated. The meetings were not intended to find solutions, but to identify problem areas and to see if participants agreed on what the key problems are. These problems included the issue of bibliographic access to foreign acquisitions, the difficulty of identifying ephemera and gray literature, problems of access to newspapers and government documents, and insufficient funding to support scholars' needs. A theme that emerged from the meetings was that of increased cooperation between research libraries, and increased resource sharing that takes advantage of the opportunities that information technologies provide. The third and essential phase of the project is to find solutions. It is to look at ways of expanding and strengthening resource sharing, and to look for increased funding. A key step in this phase is the establishment by the American Association of Universities of a special task force, the AAU Acquisition and Distribution of Foreign Language and Area Studies Materials Task Force. This task force brings together university administrators and it is chaired by the dean of the graduate school at the University of Michigan. It brings together the directors of national resource centers, library directors, and scholars. The task force is charged with examining three broad areas. First, to build on the work being done by the different foreign area library groups, then to look at priorities for foreign area materials from a national perspective and to develop models for collection and distribution of foreign materials, and to develop the needed funding strategies. So far the task force has met once. If libraries are facilitating electronic access, educating the scholarly community about the implications of that change is crucial. The group also considered the organizational and economic implications of a move toward a national resource-sharing model. It considered the implications for individual libraries. There are many questions in the area of resource sharing. The task force also considered the strategies to be used to implement formal resource-sharing agreements. This includes organizational requirements and economic implications. They considered what kind of support would be available for value-added services, such as providing access to other institutions for materials. They considered where the support would come from and how it would be allocated. Ms. Reed-Scott noted that, for the most part, she could not report on solutions to these problems. The timetable for the AAU task force is to have a preliminary report this October and to complete the work next spring, so she hopes to be able to report on solutions by then. In conclusion, from the perspective of ARL, we have seen growing interest in the area of foreign acquisitions. To underscore this fact, the directors of the National Resource Centers are meeting this April and library issues are a key part of their agenda. This is the first time that we have been able to focus attention on libraries in that group. She once again acknowledged the outstanding support of CEAL.

Next Ms. Donovan asked the chairs of the two ARL task forces and Yoon-whan Choe
Tai-loi Ma (Chicago) then gave a progress report on the Chinese Materials Task Force. The Task Force was formed last fall, with Min-chih Chou (Washington), Anna U (Toronto), Chi Wang (LC), and Maureen Donovan (Ohio State) as members. The Task Force is assigned the following tasks: (1) To review previous assessments of Chinese collections in US and Canadian research libraries. The Task Force hopes to finish this part by May. (2) To determine the methodology for describing and measuring major Chinese research collections and to provide a detailed profile of collection strengths and weaknesses at the national level. This will be the main part of the work. A survey will be prepared and sent to the larger collections and to some of the smaller ones. (3) To determine needs and priorities for Chinese materials, including a better understanding of relative needs for publications of various formats and disciplines. This will also be covered by the survey. The Task Force plans to send out the survey by June and hopes to receive replies by August. (4) To assess the impact of information technologies for improving access to Chinese materials. They would like to include access to Chinese materials outside the US and Canada, namely China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. (5) To develop an active plan with specific national acquisition targets based on the above analysis. The final report should be ready at next year’s CEAL meeting. Unlike the Japanese Task Force, the Chinese Task Force did not have much previous work to rely on, but they are quite confident that they will have a comprehensive report ready next year in Boston with the support and cooperation of all CEAL members. Mr. Ma asked for contributions of insights and ideas from everyone. He said that CEAL members could contact any of the Task Force members.

Yoon-whan Choe (Washington) then reported on her survey of Korean collections which was presented at the Korean librarians’ meeting in Washington D.C. last fall. (Ms. Choe’s survey can be found on pages 32-54 in this issue of the CEAL Bulletin.)

The next speaker was James Cheng (UCLA) who gave a report on the Task Force on Strategic Planning in the University of California System East Asian Collections. Mr. Cheng said that his report is based on a document that was faxed from UC San Diego (UCSD) to UC Los Angeles (UCLA) the day before by George Soete, who is chairing the Task Force. At the University of California system-wide East Asian librarians meeting last August at UC Irvine, George Soete, the Associate University Librarian for Collection Development at UCSD representing the Collection Development Committee (CDC) for the system, suggested that the Task Force be appointed to do strategic planning for East Asian collections in the UC system in conjunction with colleagues at the Hoover Institution and the University of Southern California (USC). Six members joined the task force chaired by Mr. Soete; there were three East Asian Librarians and three Assistant University Librarians for collection development in the system. The members of the Task Force are Jean Han (UC Berkeley), David Farro (UC Berkeley), Karl Lo (UC San Diego), George Soete (UC San Diego), Karin Wittenborg (UCLA), and James Cheng. The Task Force met on October
15, 1992 after one of the CDC meetings in San Francisco. Mr. Cheng briefly outlined the philosophy of strategic planning and its process. He also shared some of the visions that have already been developed.

Strategic planning differs from long-range planning in the willingness of the participants to rethink the way they are organized, or the way they operate in response to changes. In brief outline, the strategic planning process involves the following five steps: (1) A survey of the external environment. External environment is defined as publishing trends, scholarly trends, research programs, programs on one's campus, and changing budgetary support on each of the campuses. (2) A survey of the organization's internal environment. The internal environment is the environment within the organization; support from the administration, sufficiency of resources, staffing situation, policies, and regulations. (3) Development of an ideal future scenario in response to external and internal environmental changes. (4) Development of realistic goals and objectives (i.e. goal setting). (5) Implementation of change and the establishment of new programs. At the October 15th meeting, the six members of the Task Force agreed upon four areas: (1) Program and user groups. The Task Force identified the individual programs at the individual UC campuses; some are new, some old, some specific in nature, and some quite general and comprehensive. The user groups include undergraduates and graduates, and the Task Force looked at these groups and the differences between them. (2) Collection resources. The University of California has built a huge East Asian vernacular language collection. Some collections are quite large, others small. Some are quite old, others young. The Task Force looked at the nature of these collections and at ways to pool them together to better support the clientele. The importance of balancing ownership and access will increase as collection budgets continue to decline, and ILL will become a more and more important service. The Task Force recognized that the libraries need to focus on reducing duplication and on building cooperative arrangements and programs, both within the UC system, outside the system, within California, and also nationally and internationally. (3) Human resources. The Task Force would like the East Asian staff to move into the mainstream of the library world, to participate more actively in main library activities, especially in a totally automated environment. As with staff in other areas, there are needs to use staff development to build on strengths in subject knowledge, automated technology, and management skills. (4) Technical resources. The Task Force noted that the various campuses have used different kinds of automation systems. It looked into how to network these different local systems to form a unified system so that the resources of the nine campuses in the system could be shared. (5) Vision plan. Mr. Soete pointed out that in strategic planning what is important is what we would like to do in the future. It is not important whether we can do it in the future or not, but what we would like to do. The Task Force came up with some visions. These visions are divided into four categories. After the visions are set, the goals can be set. After the goals are set, procedures can be established to achieve these goals.

I. Visions: Collections. In five years, the Task Force would like to see that current collecting is fully responsive to the needs of all UC scholars studying East Asia. The UC collections considered as a whole reflect a virtual microcosm of East Asia in coverage. Programs and
collection strengths have been inventoried. East Asian collections that need to be strengthened to meet university needs have been identified, along with a plan for strengthening them. Librarians have access to an updatable on-line inventory of collection strengths. Comprehensive coordinated development policies are in place, and are being implemented. The essential core has been identified for each of the nine campuses, and sharing takes place principally in noncore areas. Collection centers have been established and designated to specific campuses to eliminate unnecessary duplication. Collections are also coordinated with other libraries. A long-term preservation plan for UC East Asian materials has been developed, and all rare and valuable materials have been identified, and given proper treatment and location.

II. Visions: Services. In five years, the Task Force would like to see system-wide standards that ensure quick interlibrary delivery of documents and information. Users can page materials among campuses electronically. Items within UC are delivered electronically within minutes and physically within hours. Alternative resources, such as commercial systems, are also used to access materials not owned by the consortium. Network resources are available in our library facilities and remotely. Library buildings are well-equipped to operate in the network environment. Cooperative reference services among the campuses are in place, including electronic inquiries. Bibliographic instruction programs are comprehensive, meeting the needs of new users and those with continuing research and study needs.

III. Visions: Bibliographic Control and Processing. In five years, the Task Force would like to see that users of East Asian collections are able to locate materials in an on-line bibliography. Records for UC CJK holdings are available in CJK vernacular characters. All current acquisitions undergo streamlined processing. The only older materials being processed are from decreasing backlogs and retrospective conversion projects. Virtually all processing is done electronically. The libraries have organized to process cooperatively in order to minimize duplication of processing efforts. Centralized processing has been piloted and implemented where appropriate. A comprehensive cooperative retrospective conversion plan is in place, with areas of concentration assigned to the various processing units within the UC system to avoid duplication of effort. There is full electronic access to all of the East Asian serials, both current and backfiles, throughout the consortium. Acquisitions functions in all libraries are automated, and the libraries have electronic access to each other's on-order files.

IV. Visions: Management Frontiers. In five years, the Task Force would like to see that all East Asian library staff have been trained in core competency areas and are functioning efficiently and effectively in their areas of language and subject specialization, with special focus on electronic resources and in-depth knowledge of publishing in East Asia. Staff have received management training in areas such as communication skills, managing change, and time management. Staff are functioning successfully in teams both within and among libraries. The appropriate staff have been trained in how to apply for grants, and the consortium has a successful track record of joint grant applications. Mr. Cheng noted that
one decision coming out of this meeting was that UC Berkeley, UCLA, and Stanford received Title VI funding from the Department of Education for the acquisition of foreign serials. Beginning this year, the entire UC system will present a joint proposal for funding under the acquisition of foreign serials program, instead of each campus presenting proposals separately. The East Asian library programs have successfully integrated their needs and aspirations into those of the individual libraries in the consortium, mainstreaming East Asian library collections into the main library operations.

These are the visions developed by the Task Force. The Task Force is planning to circulate this document among all East Asian Library colleagues within the system and to colleagues at Hoover and USC for their comments. The document will also be circulated among the members of the CDC in library councils within the system, and also among the library administration. The Task Force is planning to have two town hall meetings. In order to cut travel expenses, one town hall meeting will be held in northern California for UC Berkeley, UC Davis, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and Stanford. The other meeting will be held in southern California for UC Santa Barbara, UCLA, UC San Diego, UC Riverside, UC Irvine, and USC. After the two town hall meetings are held, the Task Force will take the comments and input of our colleagues and then review all of the documentation during the forthcoming system-wide East Asian librarians’ meeting scheduled for this fall at UC Berkeley. The Task Force was also planning to meet the day after the CEAL plenary session.

The next presentation was by Choong Nam Yoon (Harvard-Yenching). Mr. Yoon noted that he was asked to make this presentation by Key P. Yang, Head of the Korean Section at the Library of Congress. One of the major cultural activities of the Section was to organize and sponsor a conference on the state of Korean Studies in the United States. The conference was held at the Library of Congress, October 8-10, 1992, on the theme, "Enhancing Korean Studies: Scholarship and the Libraries." Over one hundred librarians and scholars from the United States and Korea attended the conference. The conference was important for several reasons. First, it was the first opportunity for both scholars and librarians to explore and discuss their interdependant relationship and their needs. Second, the meeting was also unique, because most of the papers presented were not of the academic variety but were in the form of proposals that might be funded at different institutions by various donors. On the first day three background papers were presented to provide general information on the issues and problems of Korean Studies. They were: "An Assessment of Korean Studies," by Donald Clark of Trinity University, "Perceptions and the Early Presentations of Korean Culture in the United States," by Jahyun Kim Haboush of the University of Illinois, and the last paper was "A Survey of Korean Collections," by Ms. Yoon-whan Choe of the University of Washington. Throughout the conference, there was general recognition that Korea should be considered in the new context of US/Korea relations, and in the broad context of East Asian Studies, because of its inherent relationship to the region and also because of the increasing demand for Korean Studies in the United States. A variety of problems were discussed, including the deficiency of Asian Korean Studies specialists, the posture of new scholars on Korea, the lack of sufficient information about
Korean Studies, and the lack of a popular image of Korean culture in the United States. On the second day of the conference, the participants split into two groups, scholars and librarians. The librarians included most of the Korean CEAL members, all of the Korean staff at the Library of Congress, and four other Korean librarians. Altogether, this group presented a total of ten papers. Based on the ensuing discussion, the group reached a consensus on the following eight proposals: (1) Compilation of a guide to the Korean collections in Korea, with the objective of providing the necessary information for western scholars to pursue the study of various aspects of Korean culture and society. This project is to be managed by the Korean Library Association. (2) Compilation of a similar guide to Korean collections in the United States. It has a similar purpose to the previous proposal, and is to be compiled by Yoon-whan Choe. (3) Annual workshops of Korean Studies librarians, to be held prior to the annual AAS meetings for information sharing. This proposal is to be arranged by the CEAL Subcommittee on Korean Materials. (4) The arrangement of a Korea/US binational conference on Korean librarianship for the sharing of information and the discussion of important issues. This conference is to be arranged by the Korean Library Association and the Korea Section of the Asian Division of the Library of Congress. Each year the Korean government assigns a cultural topic to the year, and this year was proclaimed the "Year of the Book." The Korean Library Association is planning to hold the second binational conference in Korea this year to celebrate this occasion. (5) Cooperative acquisition of local histories of Korea for the purpose of shared acquisitions between the following cooperating East coast libraries: Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton, and the New York Public Library. South Korea will be divided into five divisions and each library will take one division. The grant for this project has already been submitted to the Korean Research Foundation and the libraries are awaiting its decision. (6) The cooperative acquisition of the North Korean translation of Yijo Sillok, the record of the Yi Dynasty. The participating libraries are the University of Washington, UC Berkeley, and USC. (7) Retrospective conversion of a major Korean collection with the objective of making a large number of records available in the national database. Mr. Yoon announced that the Korean Section of the Harvard-Yenching Library received a $100,000 grant from the Korea Foundation for this project. (8) A pilot study on Korean MARC, with the objective of working toward compatibility between USMARC and Korean MARC, to facilitate the exchange of bibliographic databases in Korea and the United States. This project is to be undertaken by OCLC and the National Central Library of Korea. Mr. Yoon expressed the hope that the above proposals will be a great aid to the development of Korean Studies in the United States and he looks forward to their accomplishment in the near future.

Cathy Chiu was the final speaker. She reported on the survey results on bibliographic instruction (BI) for East Asian Studies. She expressed thanks to those who took time to fill out the survey. Ms. Chiu especially appreciated those who wrote letters describing the situation in their libraries and giving their opinions. The letters were very encouraging and helpful. She has compiled an eight-page report with some very useful charts and tables, but because of time restrictions, she did not go into detail. Instead, she reported briefly on the results. Unlike collection development or cataloging, there exists very little cooperative
effort for BI within the East Asian Studies community. East Asian librarians work in an isolated environment in terms of implementing BI programs. More than half of the academic East Asian collections currently offer BI programs, but the rest of the collections do not have BI programs for differing reasons. The majority of the collections offer instruction on an individual, tailor-made basis. The question is, with a minimum staff, can the instruction be more efficient and systematized while reaching more users. For those libraries that provide BI service, the topics are rated high in planning but low in practice, so Ms. Chiu has grouped these separately in her report. Local on-line catalogs and subject indexes are among the most highly rated BI topics, and are conducted by most libraries. However, instruction on bibliography is highly rated, even though few East Asian collections have offered it. This may be because bibliographic courses require more time for preparation and also require expertise. Current resources are not adequate to support such courses. On the other hand, the card catalog rates low, but has been taught most often in practice. The current trend to automate East Asian collections has created a common perception that the card catalog will be abandoned but, in reality, many libraries are still relying on card catalogs for locating East Asian materials. The majority of libraries are in favor of the format of course-integrated BI, or single lectures in both practice and future planning. Some also like formal BI courses, because a formal course provides more in-depth instruction and it, in turn, is better for facilitating successful research. Formal in-depth BI courses are taught more by teaching faculty than by librarians. Although one cannot conclude from this survey sample that there is a clear division of labor, in which the teaching faculty teach research methods and the librarians teach library skills, there is the clear indication of a new trend where a full-time faculty member with a joint appointment in the library, or vice-versa, is assigned to conduct BI. The collections which offer BI and those which do not disagree on the importance of BI programs. The ones with BI give more weight to it than those without it. However, they agree with each other in most other areas, such as topics and formats. The two groups agree to the highest extent with regard to the idea of a BI clearinghouse. The rating in favor of this is 73 percent for those with BI and 71 percent for those without it. Most of them will support this idea with action. Many respondents expressed interest in establishing a systematized BI program, even though some of them already have BI in place. More than half of the academic East Asian collections represented in this survey have BI programs. Knowledge of what has been done and what works will help East Asian librarians in developing successful BI programs in a more effective and efficient manner. Ms. Chiu recommended the establishment of a standing committee in CEAL. One of its responsibilities would be to oversee the establishment of a BI career house for East Asian studies.

(Rob Britt)

III. Subcommittee on Japanese Materials

The annual meeting of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials was held on Friday, March 26 in the Westin Bonaventure’s San Jose Room from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. The meeting consisted of two parts: presentations and reports. The following is a summary.

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Mr. Noboru Koyama of the Cambridge University Library presented a paper on "European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists in Historical Perspective."

The features of Europe which differ from the United States are a great diversity of culture, language, and the diversity of historical relationships between Japan and individual European countries. The purpose of the European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists (EAJRS) is to promote and to foster the development and dissemination of information and library resources on Japan in Europe. Choosing the word "Japanese Resource Specialists" in the Association's name implies the association's wider coverage of membership and activities. Therefore, the membership includes librarians, museum curators, academics, and information specialists. Consequently, the topics of EAJRS's conference papers extend to Japanese collections of museums and art galleries as well as union catalogs of Japanese books and online databases. Thus the field of Japanese resources stretches from museum materials, such as antiques and art objects to information services such as on-line database services. Since the establishment of EAJRS in 1989, three conferences were held: the Budapest Conference in 1990; the Berlin Conference in 1991; and the Leiden Conference in 1992.

The great distance between Japan and Europe has affected the interchange of people, goods, and information between Japan and Europe. The cultural interaction between Japan and Europe, mainly the European influence upon Japanese culture, started after the Meiji Restoration. On the other hand, the Japanese influence upon European culture, though modest, consisted of cultural goods such as books, curios, and art objects which were significant before the age of mass transportation and mass communication — to be specific, before World War II. In fact, both Japanese and British government statistics indicate that Japanese books as well as Japanese curios imported to Europe from Japan before the twentieth century were substantial.

Although Japanese courses were taught in Europe before World War II, many Japanese studies at university started after the war. Subsequently, several centers of Japanese studies started and began to collect Japanese materials. The development of Japanese studies has prevailed not only in Britain, but also throughout Europe.

At the Berlin Founding Workshop in 1989, three projects for EAJRS were set up: (1) the project of monitoring contemporary European writings on Japan of which the project leader is Dr. Gordon Daniels of the University of Sheffield; (2) the U.K. pilot project of the union catalogue of Japanese publications in Europe of which the project leader is Noboru Koyama; and (3) the project of the union catalogue of early Japanese books in Europe of which the project leader is Peter Kornicki of Cambridge University.

"U.K. Japanese Union Catalogue Project" is a project for British research libraries to use National Center for Science Information Systems' Cataloging Information Service (NACSIS-CAT). The purpose of the project was twofold: to evaluate the feasibility of overseas access to NACSIS-CAT and to construct a union catalog of Japanese materials in the U.K.
libraries. The following five research libraries are participating in the project: the British Library; Cambridge University Library; Oxford University; University of Sheffield; University of Stirling. Presently the union catalogs of Japanese publications in two forms are provided: an on-line catalog with the roman alphabet only and a CD-ROM catalog with kanji and kana. The on-line catalog is available from Cambridge through Britain's Join Academic Network (JANET). The union catalog of Japanese publications on CD-ROM will be available from April this year and will be renewed quarterly. It will contain the cataloging records which the U.K. participating libraries have registered for the NACSIS cataloging service. Through the use of the NACSIS cataloging service, the participating libraries have the privilege to use NACSIS-IR, the information retrieval service, as well as the NACSIS-ILL, the interlibrary loan scheme. The major concern using the NACSIS cataloging service is the limited access time due to the time difference between Japan and Britain.

Even though Europe is moving towards gradual integration after the collapse of Communism, the diversity of Europe is still great. It is not so easy to maintain an association, such as EAJRS since the base of EAJRS is not yet very firm. It is crucial for EAJRS to sustain its activities for future development.

A report on "Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books in Europe" written by Project Directors, Dr. Peter Kornicki and Hayashi Nozomu was distributed at the meeting.

Mr. Kunio Yamada of the National Diet Library presented a paper on "The National Diet Library's Washington Microfilming Project."

Since 1978 the National Diet Library (NDL) has been engaged in a project to collect and film documents relating to the postwar Occupation of Japan which documents are preserved in the United States. The documents filmed already exceeded thirty million pages.

Between the end of World War II and the San Francisco Treaty in April 1952, Japan was placed under the Occupation of the General Head Quarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (GHQ/SCAP). During the Occupation a great number of social changes to democratize Japan occurred and the period may be regarded as the beginning of modern Japan. At the end of the Occupation, all the GHQ documents were shipped to the US in cardboard boxes and are now held in the National Archives (NA). In the 1970s, documents relating to World War II including the GHQ documents were made available to the public. Because of the scarcity of material related to the Occupation in Japan, many scholars and journalists visited the NA to view the documents. However, shipping lists compiled by GHQ, a simple shelflist arranged by section and files prepared at the NA were locating tools of the documents and it was extremely difficult to find needed materials. The lack of adequate finding tools hampered researchers. As the demand for those materials increased, there was a call for all the materials to be collected together in the NDL. In 1976, the NDL began negotiations with the NA and in 1978 the first team of NDL staff moved to Washington DC and began working.
The GHQ documents form a part of materials in the NA called "Records of Allied Operational and Occupation Headquarters, World War II" which are classified as Record Group 331. The GHQ documents amount to 30,000,000 pages and fill more than 10,000 cubic feet of boxes. RG 331 also includes materials relating to the Occupation of Italy. The NDL decided to reproduce and catalog the whole collection, not selectively, in order to make materials available to a wide range of scholars. To carry out the work, the NDL has sent staff to the NA for two to three years since May 1978. The NDL and the NA agreed upon the procedures, their respective responsibilities, and the order in which the documents were to be filmed; they have worked for fifteen years. The work was carried out in three stages: preparation; creating catalog cards of the contents; and filming. Specifically (1) screening of the document by the NA archivists and deciding the order of material to be filmed; (2) creating catalog cards by the NDL staff for each folder by which thirty to forty folders were contained in one box, including information on: box number, folder number, title of the folder, date of the documents, subject number, and a material classification symbol specially devised for the GHQ documents, etc.; (3) filming by NA staff. Once the film was checked it was sent to the NDL and copies of the film were presented to the NA.

The Occupation material including the GHQ documents are available at the NDL's Kensei Shiryoshitsu (Modern Japanese Political History Materials Room). The GHQ documents filmed at the NA are copied from microfilm to microfiche of which there are over 300,000 sheets. To gain access to those materials, the catalog cards have been organized by section and by subject and bound into files. Researchers can judge from the section and subjects what material relates to their particular topic and consult the microfiche. The catalog cards improve the effectiveness of searching GHQ documents.

Aside from the GHQ documents, the NDL also collects materials relating to the Occupation of Japan and World War II. Many were filmed for the NDL at the NA or are microfilms sold by the NA which the NDL has purchased. The NDL finished working on materials at the Harry S. Truman Library in Missouri and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in Kansas and is currently working on materials in the Gordon Prange Collection, University of Maryland. When the works are completed, the NDL is considering returning to the NA to film some more material of which the NDL has interest. The collection and filming of the GHQ documents have been possible only due to the NA's deep understanding of the project and its warm cooperation.

Professor Rinjiro Sodei of Hosei University in Tokyo spoke on the topic, "Some Houses of Research: A Beneficiary's View". Professor Sodei has always wanted to express in public his deep appreciation for help rendered by librarians and archivists. Without their help, he could not accomplish as much as he did in writing his books. As a writer and a historian, Professor Sodei is a beneficiary of libraries and archives, as the late Barbara Tuchman called it, "the houses of research". A historian cannot be a producer of books without being a good customer of "the houses of research" and only then may he be able to make many people customers of his own writings.
Professor Sodei talked about his experience with "some houses of research". Since the area of his major interest is the history of the US-Japan nexus, the Library of Congress becomes the best house in which he has stayed, then, the National Archives, the New York Public Library, and the MacArthur Memorial Bureau of Archives. He also spoke about his experience on visiting Moscow's Lenin Library, the British Museum, Bibliothèque Nationale, and the Southern California Library for Social Studies and Research. Aside from the above, he emphasized the importance and the value of private collections such as a private magazine collection of Juro Fukushima in Japan, and also added the value and use of old and rare book shops and markets in Japan as important "houses of research".

As a scholar of the Allied Occupation, he relies heavily upon the GHQ files at the National Archives. He was appreciative of all the efforts made by the NDL for microfilming the US government material. The NDL brought Washington DC close to Tokyo. Ironically, this makes a stark contrast to the status of ordinary files of the Japanese government during the war period. It has been a notorious fact that Japan is yet to legislate a Freedom of Information Act. The basic problem is that there is no law or regulation for preserving governmental files and documents in Japan. The Occupation scholars made appeals to the Prime Minister of Japan asking him to remedy the situation, but the government has not yet given any reply. In the meantime, many important government records and files either get lost, destroyed, or go into private hands and eventually go into rare book shops or markets.

To illustrate the fact, in 1974, some sixty-six boxes of files of the Japanese government, which had been confiscated during the Occupation, were returned from the Library of Congress. They were mostly police and military documents of prewar and wartime Japan. They were deposited at the National Archives of Japan. The Japanese government examined the entire group of files and decided some boxes should never be made open to the public; when they are, any or all individual names have been crossed out. In order to see the full contents of the original documents, one must go back to Washington, DC where the Library of Congress keeps them in microfilm. Japanese historians owe very much to Washington, D.C., so long as some other houses of research are not in order.

The second part of the meeting comprised the following three reports.

A Report on "The Third Conference of the European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists" was presented by Yasuko Makino, Columbia University. The annual conference was held at the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, Netherlands on September 9-12, 1992. Approximately fifty participants from ten countries gathered. The report of the Conference has appeared in CEAL Bulletin no. 98 (February 1993); therefore, the details will be omitted here. An extensive conference report also appeared in the January 1993 issue of Kokkai Toshokan Geppo written by Mr. Kunio Yamada of the National Diet Library.

A Report on "The Fifth Japan-United States Conference on Libraries and Information
"Science in Higher Education" was presented by Hideo Kaneko, Yale University. The conference took place in Tokyo on October 6-9, 1992, and thirty delegates from the US and forty-four from Japan participated. The following three individuals were the major speakers: Professor Hiroshi Inose, the Director of the National Center for Science Information Systems; Dr. David Penniman, President of the Council on Library Resources; and Dr. Stanley N. Katz, President of the American Council of Learned Societies. There were other speakers and some of the topics dealt with were: the Electronic Campus and Library; Library Service and Copyright Issues; Human Resource Development in Libraries; NACSIS Databases; Scientific and Technical Information; Japanese/American Studies Collections, etc. There were also several group discussions. The conference was organized by the ALA's International Relations Committee Subcommittee on Liaison with Japanese Libraries and by Japan's University Libraries International Liaison Committee. In recent years, the purpose of having these conferences has been debated and, at the last conference, the participants did not discuss a future conference. Mr. Kaneko, who had attended the past four conferences, thought that some of the reasons were: difficulty in fund raising; the purpose of the conferences had become ambiguous, even though the earlier conferences were beneficial for both sides; some key persons who organized the past conferences have retired or are retiring, etc. For details of the conference, please see the forthcoming proceedings.

The report on "The National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources (NCC)" was made by Dr. Amy Heinrich, Columbia University. The NCC received funding for this year from the Japan-US Friendship Commission and the Japan Foundation. The NCC has worked on establishing the structure which included representations from libraries of various sizes and kinds, and scholars of various fields and various kinds of institutions. The membership for this year would be: Amy Heinrich, Michael Albin, Stephen Anderson, Jack Cain, Eizaburo Okuizumi, Hideo Kaneko, Sharon Minichiello, Thomas Rimer, Tamiyo Togasaki, Duane Webster, Sam Yamashita, and Eiji Yutani. Some of the projects being carried out since last year are as follows. The NCC finalized its by-laws. The Subcommittee on Multivolume Sets received excellent applications and the Subcommittee would meet during the CEAL conference. The Advisory Subcommittee on the Japan Foundation Library Program met and advised the Japan Foundation on some changes in its Library Support Program guidelines. The Subcommittee participated in reviewing applications and spent time and effort in articulating criteria for assessing various applications and presented its recommendations to the American Advisory Committee of the Japan Foundation. The criteria for which applications are reviewed by both committees will be fully developed in the future. The Database Subcommittee has finished a task force report that calls for the execution of several pilot projects as soon as possible. The NCC also received funding for a feasibility study to plan and develop a national program for retrospective conversion. The Serials Subcommittee would focus its program in the future. The NCC has also been assisting in various Japan-related projects.

(Mihoko Miki)
IV. Subcommittee on Korean Materials

Summary Proceedings of Subcommittee on Korean Materials Meeting at the Annual Association for Asian Studies Meeting in Los Angeles, CA

1. Cooperative Acquisitions of Korean Materials through FTP: Yong K. Choo

Now that Korean acquisitions files are mechanized, cooperative acquisition can be accomplished more efficiently than before. If each library has a personal computer equipped with the same ROM board and software, the acquisition file of one library can be transferred electronically to the other library so that the other library can avoid duplicating expensive titles and also derive order data to its own directory to save typing when issuing its own orders.

The software and the ROM board costs approximately $4,000.

2. Follow up of the U.S.-Korea Conference held in Washington DC: Key P. Yang

Close contacts are being kept and negotiations are underway to sponsor a second meeting in Seoul, Korea this year. The prospect is somewhat promising, but it is highly unpredictable whether the original proposal will be approved by the Korean side.

3. Bibliographical project of the Korean Section of the Library of Congress: Key P. Yang

The Korean section is in the process of building a unique database of Korean materials written in English. It will enable researchers to access any meaningful part of the indexed materials through keywords whether they be English terms or Korean.

All the significant materials on Korea will be included and the database will serve as an encyclopedia of their contents.

4. Survey of analyzable multivolume sets of Korean books: Yoon-whan Choe

All major collections were surveyed and the results will be distributed in the near future.

5. Union list of Korean serials: Yong K. Choo

All the titles are now input into the database and holdings of reporting libraries will be recorded in two or three months. The total number of titles included reached 1,600 titles. The project will be completed by the end of the year.

An article on alternative methods of cataloging was summarized. The article appeared in v. 5 of *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly* under the title, "Cataloging alternatives: An investigation of contract cataloging, cooperative cataloging, and the use of temporary help". (Yong Kyu Choo)

V. Subcommittee on Technical Processing

Beatrice Ohta, chair of the Subcommittee, welcomed those attending the meeting on March 25, 1993, at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles, California.

The first half of the meeting was a discussion by two speakers on Chinese rare books. Chi Wang (Library of Congress) recalled his work with T. L. Yuan at the Library of Congress (LC) on LC’s rare book collection. He learned that the two most important tasks are to determine what a rare book is and to be familiar with techniques of authentication. LC has about 2,250 titles of Chinese rare books if one uses as a criterion the date of 1644 or earlier for imprints. If the date criterion is changed to 1795 or earlier for imprints, then the number would increase by 700 to 900 titles. The present challenge for Chinese rare book librarianship is to train new people who can identify, authenticate, and describe rare books found in the future.

Sören Edgren (Research Libraries Group (RLG) Chinese Rare Books Project) noted that the definition of a rare book has varied. Manuscripts have always been included with printed examples. The RLG project has adopted 1795 as the cutoff date for its delineation of rare books, but in the future it may address the many fine works issued between 1795 and 1911. New catalogs and reproduction technology have contributed to the rare book field and has led to a need for a union catalog. Now was the right time to do machine-readable cataloging, especially since a comprehensive catalog is being compiled in the People’s Republic of China and much bibliographic work is going on in Taiwan. The RLG project loaded rare book records from the National Central Library, invited specialists from China to visit the project as advisors, and began cataloging North American library holdings in September 1991. The aim is, first, to have all North American holdings in the Research Libraries Information Network database and, second, to include holdings from collections in East Asia and Europe.

The second half of the meeting was a discussion of cataloging from various points of view. Tai-loi Ma (University of Chicago) spoke from an administrator’s view. He noted that an administrator is interested in the quality of a collection and must weigh the cost of
processing and maintaining a collection. The collection does not serve the user if cataloging backlogs exist. He felt that we have tended to overcatalog and he called for us to seek ways that simplify descriptive cataloging while still providing basic information to the user.

Maureen Donovan (Ohio State University) spoke from the view of Public Service. She said that Public Service librarians are looking for a closer partnership with catalogers, especially since catalogers are increasingly involved in public access to information by means of various systems. National and international systems will expand the cataloging role which is moving from fulfilling the needs of a few local users towards meeting the demands of regional, national, and international users.

Karl Lo (University of California at San Diego) discussed cataloging from the perspective of automation. He pointed out that automation will moderate bibliographic, technical, and cultural biases. We can now print out Chinese characters, send them over computer networks, and even use them to activate a voice response from a computer. We must take advantage of the options that will bridge cultural, linguistic, and technical biases. Our next step will be to give all library terminals a multilingual capacity, thereby making the library world open to nonroman languages.

Joy Kim (University of Southern California) spoke from the point of view of a cataloger. Catalogers must have linguistic and subject expertise. Their work affects all other library functions. They seek to store information in a meaningful way for efficient retrieval. They work with rules, but all along the way they must make intelligent judgements about what to include and what to exclude. They must change constantly to keep up with new technologies. Automation has made cataloging no longer a local in-house activity but, instead, each record has become like a published work. Automation helps increase searching power and data manipulation, but it has not lessened the work of the cataloger. For the cataloger of materials in East Asian languages, limiting records to romanized forms continues to make retrieval inefficient and records hard to understand.

A short question and answer session on current Library of Congress practices followed the presentations.

(Karl Kahler)