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From the Editor

Some years ago I invited a number of librarians to write down memories of their years in East Asian libraries for publication in the Journal. Some responded, and their memoirs have been published in issues since then as the continuing series East Asian Library Pioneers. We have all enjoyed reading about their education, careers, and views of the growth of East Asian librarianship from the inside. Through reading the stories of their lives we’ve come to know about many events and happenings in the world of East Asian librarianship that would otherwise have been unknown to us, and to understand better earlier years of East Asian librarianship in the U.S., the challenges they faced, and ways they met those challenges. The stories are fascinating and a great treasure, a legacy and gift to all of us from those who took the time to write them.

We are fortunate to have in this issue two memoirs by Dr. T. H. Tsien, eminent Chinese librarian and scholar. In the first of these memoirs Dr. Tsien writes about his association with Joseph Needham, with whom he collaborated on the volume on printing in Science and Civilisation in China. Dr. Tsien discusses how he first became acquainted with Joseph Needham and shares stories of their association over the years. Many of Dr. Tsien’s stories about Needham do not appear in the recent biography of Joseph Needham by Simon Winchester, The Man who Loved China (HarperCollins, 2008). In a second memoir, an interview conducted in Chinese and translated into English, Dr. Tsien relates his education, early experience as a librarian in China, and career as professor and Curator of the Far Eastern Library at the University of Chicago. In the interview he also speaks of his research and writing methods and of the importance of bibliography to chronicling the scholarly production of a field and providing a foundation for new research.

Such memoirs as these, and the others that have appeared in the Journal in past issues, are fascinating stories of East Asian librarians, each of them unique, each of them remarkable in particular, individual ways. These stories of dedicated work and achievements need to be remembered. They enrich our experience and understanding and help document the history and development of our profession.

But not all of the lives of East Asian pioneers are being written down and shared. Too many retire without leaving behind them a written record of their career and experiences. We are all the poorer for losing this legacy. I hope that we can all work together to save these memories. Please, as you near retirement, write down your years as an East Asian librarian. The writing need not be polished; the memories are what counts. If you know of a now-retired East Asian librarian who because of health or other difficulties of age or circumstance cannot write his or her own memoirs, please consider taking on the task of interviewing that librarian. Or translate them into English, as two of our colleagues did for the memoirs in this issue. This is work we all should share. These lives need to be recorded. So much will be lost if they are not.

Gail King
Editor, Journal of East Asian Libraries
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A SCHOLAR DIPLOMAT’S LEGACY: WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL AND HIS CHINESE LANGUAGE BOOKS AT THE FREER GALLERY OF ART LIBRARY

Lily Kecskes

The donation of the Chinese library of William Woodville Rockhill (1854-1914) was first mentioned eighty years ago in the Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution 1928, according to which a total of 1,100 volumes from the late scholar diplomat’s library was presented by Mrs. Rockhill, his widow, to the Smithsonian Institution in the autumn of 1927 and was deposited in the Freer Gallery of Art.¹ As described in the report, the Rockhill books ranged, in date of publication, from 1659 to 1913 and covered a wide range of subjects, including religion, history, geography, literature, and culture of Central Asia, Tibet, and Mongolia. Highlighted in the report were “a number of rare items, several in manuscripts, and various works of general reference, among which was a copy of the Palace Edition of the Imperial Dictionary issued in 1716.”² The gift by Mrs. Rockhill was significant at the time and is still important now, especially for the library of the Freer Gallery of Art. The collection deserves much more coverage than it has received so far, not only for its content and quality, but also for its sheer size. We can read in the annual report that the Freer Gallery of Art library’s holdings for the year of 1928, with the addition of this donation, numbered 4,038 volumes and 2,578 pamphlets,³ which means that the newly acquired 1,100-volume Rockhill collection formed more than one fourth of the entire library collection at the time.

Many researchers in the field are well familiar with several Rockhill collections and archives in this country, such as the Rockhill Personal Papers in the Houghton Library of Harvard (http://oasis.lib.harvard.edu/oasis/deliver/~hou01004 and http://oasis.lib.harvard.edu/oasis/deliver/~hou01675), Smithsonian Institution (http://siris-collections.si.edu/search/results.jsp?q=william+woodville+rockhill&image.x=22&image.y=8), and most prominently at the Library of Congress.⁴ They are well documented and have been made available to researchers. According to the most recent 2007 online version of the Collection Guide of the Asian Division of the Library of Congress, “Rockhill played a significant role in the development of the Asian collections of the Library of Congress, especially in making the Library one of the world’s leading centers for Tibetan books.”⁴

The Library received books and manuscripts on three occasions from Rockhill and his widow, Mrs. Rockhill, either acquired for the library or donated by them, of Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian, and Tibetan books. The first shipment of 6,000 Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian and Tibetan volumes took place in 1901 and was acknowledged in the Library’s annual report for 1901.⁵ The Tibetan language works have been retained as a distinct unit which has been well documented, together with Rockhill’s own handwritten catalog of 62 titles with annotations, information on provenance and their physical features, covering subjects on religion, history, biography, astrology, traditional medicine, literature, and outstanding Buddhist scriptures, among them xylograph redactions of Kanjur and Tanjur.⁶ The rest of the Rockhill gift

¹ Annual Report of the Board of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution 1928.—Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1929, p. 64
² Ibid, p. 124-125
³ Ibid, p. 131
in other languages and the maps were dispersed throughout the Library’s Asian collections and the Map & Geography Division.\(^7\)

The Asian Division guide provides further information on a second Rockhill gift of 6,000 volumes in 1915, but no details are provided. The books were donated in memory of John Russell Young (1840-1899), the Librarian of Congress from 1897 to 1899, who was the U.S. Minister to China from 1882 to 1885, under whom Rockhill served between 1884 and 1885, and finally, a third gift of a smaller number of books was made by Mrs. Rockhill in 1942.\(^8\) Thanks to Rockhill’s diplomatic efforts the Library was also the recipient of a donation from the Chinese government in 1904 of the 198 works that had been exhibited that year at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and, in 1908, of a complete set of the 1895-1898 edition of the Chinese encyclopedia, \textit{Gu jin tu shu ji cheng} 古今圖書集成 in acknowledgement of the US return of the unused portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund.\(^9\)

In contrast, since the 1928 annual report of the Smithsonian Institution the Rockhill books at the Freer Gallery of Art library have never been mentioned again. Lack of language expertise in earlier years may have been one of the reasons. Several “Library Accessions” lists found at the Smithsonian Institution Archives that recorded some titles of the Rockhill collection dated from the 1950s. For years a brass plaque with the words of “William Rockhill Collection” was attached to one of the old library book cabinets in the old location of the Freer Gallery of Art library. With the inauguration of the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in 1987 and the new compact-shelving facility in the new building, the library’s wooden cabinets were dispersed among the galleries’ other departments. The bronze plaque fell into oblivion, not unlike the original owner himself.

My research of this collection was partially prompted by my discovery that the majority of the Chinese books in the Freer Library’s rare books collection had come from the Rockhill collection. In the course of my research I encountered a number of difficulties. First, the 1928 annual report did not print the Appendix A, which purportedly contained a list of the new acquisitions. My searching for this ‘list of the new acquisitions’ in the archives of both the Freer Gallery of Art and the Smithsonian Institution ended without success. Nor could I find relevant documentation, such as correspondence relating to the donation, or official acknowledgment. Reading his biographies, however, we know that Rockhill was not a stranger to the Smithsonian Institution. As a matter of fact, he had had years of association with and commitment to the institution. The decision that Mrs. Rockhill designated the Smithsonian Institution as the recipient of her husband’s private library and the Freer Gallery as its custodian was thus a logical one. The collection was also considered “a most valuable supplement not only to the Chinese works in the library of the Freer Gallery, but also to those in the oriental division of the Library of Congress.”\(^10\)

Recognizing the importance of the Rockhill collection at the Freer and in an attempt to remedy the lack of information on it, as the first step, I have reconstructed and compiled a list of Rockhill books.\(^11\) The compilation of the book list was based, first, on several ‘Library Accessions’ lists found at the Smithsonian Archives, and by physically looking for them in the Freer Library stacks as the books have since then been dispersed. Fortunately most, but not all, of the Rockhill books found in the Freer stacks bear a bookplate: “Freer Gallery of Art Library, William Woodville Rockhill Collection, Gift of Mrs. Rockhill 1928.” Rockhill was a meticulous scholar, who often provided detailed citations. So I was able to use his extensive Chinese language references in his publications for possible titles I might have missed during my search in the stacks. I have, however, found several discrepancies. Some titles found in the library stacks do not appear in the ‘Library Accessions’ lists, but bear a Rockhill bookplate; and some books without a Rockhill bookplate are listed in the ‘Library Accessions.’ It is also disappointing that a few of the Rockhill titles could not be located and their whereabouts are unknown, such as \textit{Kangxi zi dian} 康熙字典, the 40-volume

\(^7\) \textit{Report of the Librarian of Congress for fiscal year 1901.}—Washington: GPO, p. 298
\(^8\) \url{http://www.loc.gov/rr/asian/guide2007/guide-chinese.html}
\(^9\) Ibid.
\(^10\) \textit{Annual Report of the Board of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution 1928}, p. 125.
\(^11\) The list is appended at the end of this article and can also be viewed on the web page of the Freer Gallery of Art library, \url{http://www.asia.si.edu/visitor/library.htm}, with the file name Rockhillbooks.
imperial dictionary issued in 1716, mentioned in the 1928 annual report,"12 and Taedong yŏjido. 大東輿地圖 = Topographical Map of the Whole of the Great East Country (Korea), considered one of the oldest detailed maps of Korea, published in Korea in 1861.

This paper attempts to give an overview of the Rockhill collection at the Freer Gallery of Art library, its contents and research value, as well as an introduction to the man himself and his importance as a scholar-diplomat. In recent decades there has been a noticeable resurgence of interest in William Woodville Rockhill, both in the United States and China, particularly among the scholars in Tibetan and Mongolian studies and in the history of the US-China relations. There are two lengthy biographies, --with fifty years' lapse in between: One by Paul A. Varg, entitled Open Door Diplomat: the life of W.W. Rockhill (1952) and the other by Kenneth Wimmel with the title of William Woodville Rockhill: scholar-diplomat of the Tibetan highlands, edited with an introduction by Brahman Norwich (2003).

Noteworthy among the more recent articles on Rockhill are: “Close encounters of an American kind: William Woodville Rockhill in Tibet,”13 by Karl E. Meyer (1999); “The making of an American Sinologist: William W. Rockhill and the Open Door,” by Peter W. Stanley (1978);14 “Zao qı jin Zang de Meiguó ren 早期進藏的美國人 [Early American Travelers of Tibet],”15 (2006), by Hu Yan; “Roukeyi yu jin dai Meiguó de Xizang zheng ce 柔克义与近代美国的西藏政策[Rockhill and the modern American policy towards Tibet],”16 (2006), by Guo Yonghu and “20 shi ji chu qı Meiguó dui Zhongguo Xizang di wei de ‘shuang chong cheng ren’ zheng ce 20世纪初期美国对中国西藏地位的‘双重承认’政策 [America’s ‘twofold-recognition’ policy towards the position of Tibet]”17 (2007), by Li Ye. Several Chinese scholarly journals have published articles on Rockhill and his contribution as a diplomat to the US-China relations as well as his contribution to Tibetology. Among them are Zhongguo Zang xue 中国藏学 [Tibetology in China], Xizang min zu xue yuan xue bao 西藏民族学院学报 [Journal of the Institute of Tibetan Nationality], and Meiguo yan jiu 美国研究 [American Studies]. On Rockhill’s contribution to the Mongolian studies is a paper by Alicia Campi and Denys Voaden, “William Woodville Rockhill’s Mongolian travel literature of the 1890s”(2005).18

William Woodville Rockhill was born on April 1, 1854 in Philadelphia, lived in France between 1863 and 1875, where he attended Lycée Bonaparte, École Imperiale Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, and École Spéciale Militaire at St Cyr. He served as an officer in Régiment étranger (Foreign Legion) between 1873 and 1875. After coming into a small inheritance, he returned to the US, married and tried cattle ranching in New Mexico for several years with a relative of his wife’s while studying Chinese, Sanskrit and Tibetan languages, writing and translating. However, his interest in and study of Asia and non-European languages dated from much earlier, to 1872 in France while he was a student of St. Cyr, when he was influenced early on by Ernest Renan, a philologist and religious historian, and when he later studied under Léon Feer. Among his favorite readings were works by Evariste Regis Huc’s (1813-1860), such as Souvenirs d’un voyage dans la Tartarie, le Thibet, et la China pendant les années 1844, 1845 et 1846, and Le Christianisme en Chine, detailing Huc’s journeys to, among other cities, Lhasa, Tibet, which he quoted in his later publications. By 1882-1883 he had already mastered Tibetan, Sanskrit, and Chinese languages and in 1883 published in London his translation from the Bkah-hgyur, a Tibetan manuscript of moral and ethical teachings, entitled Udanavarga.

12 Ibid, p. 125
15 “Zao qı jin Zang de Meiguó ren 早期進藏的美國人,” by Hu Yan 胡岩, in Xizang min zu xue yuan xue bao (zhe xue she hui ke xue ban) 西藏民族学院学报（哲学社会科学版）, vol. 27, no. 2 (Mar. 2006), p. 8-14
16 “Roukeyi yu jin dai Meiguó de Xizang zheng ce 柔克义与近代美国的西藏政策[Rockhill and the modern American policy towards Tibet], by Guo Yonghu, in Zhongguo Zang xue 中国藏学 = China Tibetology, 2006, no. 4, p. 60-66
17 “20 shi ji chu qı Meiguó dui Zhongguo Xizang di wei de ‘shuang chong cheng ren’ zhengce20世纪初期美国对中国西藏地位的‘双重承认’政策,” by Li Hua,  in Dong bei shi da xue bao (Zhe xue she hui ke xue ban) 东北师范大学报（哲学社会科学版）, 2007, no. 2, p. 13-19
18 For text see: http://chinggiskhanfound.com/william%20Woodville%20Rockhill%20literature.pdf
Remaining a prolific author and translator from the 1880s to 1900s until his death while working as a diplomat, he published a number of important works on Tibet for the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, the *Century* magazine, Smithsonian Institution, and other publishers of oriental series, for example, *Life of the Buddha and the Early History of his Order*, derived and translated by him from Tibetan works in the Bkah-hgyur and Bstan-hgyur, and published in London in 1884, followed by a French translation of *Pratimoksha sutra* (波羅提木義經) from Tibetan. In 1888 Rockhill resigned his post and in December that year embarked on his self-financed journey to reach Tibet. To obtain a letter of introduction, identifying the Smithsonian Institution as his sponsor, thus gaining official status, he wrote a letter to the then Smithsonian Secretary, Samuel Langley, offering to collect documents and artifacts for the Institution. The offer was accepted. For his first trip Rockhill journeyed to Xi’an, Lanzhou, Xining, Chaidamu, Yushu, Ganzi, all the way to Dajianlu, Kangding, but had to return without reaching Lhasa, his destination, for lack of funds. His second trip to Tibet took place between December 1891 and October 1892, by then with the Smithsonian funding of $50 a month for a year and a special passport from the Chinese authorities. His travels took him to the provinces of Gansu, Sichuan, Xinjiang and Qinghai, and the Mongolian and Tibetan territories, but again failed to reach Lhasa.

His legendary journeys to northwestern parts of China, Tibet and Mongolia resulted in publications containing fascinating details of his journeys, such as *The Land of the Lamas: Notes of a Journey through China, Mongolia, and Tibet*, 1891, a detailed account of his trip, in which he expressed his life long interest in Tibet; *Diary of a Journey through Mongolia and Tibet in 1891 and 1892* (1894); and in the following year “Notes on the Ethnology of Tibet.” (1895). On his journeys Rockhill took photographs, collected botanic, geographical and ethnological samples, and manuscripts, and later helped sort and process these artifacts and manuscripts which were subsequently purchased by the Smithsonian Institution. Interesting among the materials were costumes and dress accessories, ornaments, weapons, musical instruments and ritual objects of Tibet, illustrated in his *Notes on the Ethnology of Tibet*. In the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, an enthusiastic report duly noted his return “from his dangerous journey in Tibet. His explorations have added much to our knowledge of these regions, and a portion of the collection he has made will eventually be placed in the Natural Museum . . . . A special report of his journey . . . will be published in the Miscellaneous Collections of the Institution.”

A number of his publications, but not all, have since been reissued and translated. The transliteration system he used in his publications for Chinese language was the “system introduced by Sir Thomas F. Wade . . . in the Pekingese dialect,” (Wade was the well-known British diplomat who first introduced the transliteration system in 1867, which was later modified by Herbert A. Giles). One of his most significant translations is *Zhu fan zhi* 諸蕃志 [Records of foreign nations], a 1225 work by Zhao Ruguo 趙汝适 (1170-1231), with his co-translator Friedrich Hirth (1845-1927), entitled *Chau Ju-kua: his work on the Chinese and Arab trade in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, entitled Chu-fanchi*, a work on maritime trade in eastern and southeastern Asia and beyond, with Part 1 covering the countries and areas, such as the Philippines, Korea, Japan, Burma, Sumatra, Java, India, Mecca, even Baghdad, and Part 2 identifying products, such as camphor, gardenia, cloves, coconut, ivory, cotton, agricultural plants, spices, pearls, ivory, and rhinoceros horns, etc. In their preface, the translators considered this Chinese work of the early 13th century competing “successfully with those of Marco Polo and the early Arab and Christian travelers.” Many meticulous notes derived from other sources, and an index of unusual foreign names and terms occurring in the Chinese texts were also provided.

The years between 1890s and the 1910s found both William Woodville Rockhill and Charles Lang Freer (1854-1919), the founder of the Freer Gallery of Art, in China, the former a diplomat and scholar and the

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19 I have also compiled a list of Rockhill’s publications (including later editions of his works) in chronological order. It is found as Appendix 2 below and on the file on the Freer Gallery library website.
20 See: the Smithsonian Research Information System http://siris-archives.si.edu
21 Annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution ... 1893--Washington, D.C. : Smithsonian, 1895.
latter an art collector, each pursuing different goals. Their paths never crossed. During Freer’s 1894-1895 trip to China, Rockhill was in Washington, D.C., working at the State Department, writing and helping sort and catalog his Chinese and Tibetan acquisitions brought back from China for the Smithsonian Institution. Later his diplomatic career took him to Greece as the US Minister in 1897-1898, and back in Washington, he was Director of the International Bureau of American Republics in 1899-1905, as well as a consultant on Far Eastern affairs for the US Secretary of State. During Mr. Freer’s 1909 China trip, Rockhill stayed only briefly in China from April to June, meeting the 13th Dalai Lama and dealing with his Boxer Indemnity remission plan. Freer took his last trip to China in August 1910 until January 1911 while Rockhill was the ambassador to Russia, 1909-1911 (and from there to Turkey, 1911-1913). No works written by Rockhill were recorded in the catalog of Mr. Freer’s personal library, which is now in the collections of the Freer Gallery of Art Archives.

It was with his unique background and language skills that Rockhill launched his diplomatic career. He was the US diplomat with a French education, a two-year service in Foreign Legion, and the mastery of the languages of Tibetan, Sanskrit, and Chinese, and most of all was the first US diplomat to visit Tibet and become a friend of the 13th Dalai Lama. His diplomatic career began in 1884 when he was appointed 2nd secretary of Legation in Beijing, an unsalaried position, later promoted to the 1st secretary position in July 1886, and served two ministers to China, John Russell Young (1841-1899) and Charles Denby (1830-1904). He was chargé d’affaires ad interim in Korea from December 1886 to April 1887.

Two of his diplomatic achievements are often highlighted. One was his contribution to developing, in summer of 1899 for John Hay, the then US Secretary of State, the US Open Door Policy, called Open Door Notes, to serve the interests of the United States in China and East Asia, which was considered the basis for the first half of the 20th-century American diplomacy. Rockhill emphasized that stability in East Asia is essential to the development of American economic interests, and was convinced that “a sovereign China, able to preserve order within its own boundaries, was essential to the balance of power in Asia.” Thus the US should “use its new position in Asia and its growing influence in the world for the preservation of Chinese existence as a nation.”

His other diplomatic triumph was his influence and active involvement with the Boxer Indemnity negotiations after the Boxer Rebellion (the US was to claim $25 million). He also wrote a report on the Boxer settlement negotiation with the full text of the Protocol and documents. Later he promoted the remission of the unused portion of the indemnity fund—about $11 million—back to China, for the use of education of Chinese students in the US. His report of “Affairs in China,” in 1901, with accompanying documents, provided important archival material and was re-issued in Chinese in 1941 in China with the title of Foreign relations of the United States 1901.

An abridged translation of his 1901 report on the Boxer Rebellion and the Indemnity negotiations, with accompanying documents, was published in 1982 by the Institute of History of Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences.

He became the US Minister to China from March 1905 to June 1909. After serving as the ambassador to Russia and Turkey, he took another trip to Mongolia in October 1913 under the sponsorship of the Asiatic Society, returned to China in February 1914 to observe the new Republic government, the conditions of the country, and financial difficulties facing the new government. He was ready to accept a post as general adviser to Yuan Shikai (1859-1916), a military officer who became the Provisional President of the Republic (1912-1915). After delivering his last speech in early November in New York as guest of honor at the Asiatic Society, he departed for China, but on route he became ill and died on December 8, 1914 in Honolulu, on the island of Oahu.

25 Ibid.
One of his other achievements was his activity in collecting books, manuscripts and other objects for various institutions and for his personal library. There is no information on the original size of Rockhill’s private library, other than the account in his biographies of his earnest efforts in collecting books and manuscripts, and how he wished to enjoy his retirement with “his beloved Chinese books in his own well-ordered library.”

It is assumed that the collection at the Freer library represents only a part of his library, as many of Chinese language references he used in his works, which were presumably owned by him, are not in the Freer library. It would be useful to compare this collection against the holdings of the Library of Congress and other collections if records were available. He was known to have acquired books in various ways. In addition to books he received as gifts from the Chinese government, officials and friends, he also approached scholars in the field for sources of materials he needed in his studies. At the suggestion of Samuel Wells Williams (1812-1884), a missionary, linguist, editor of Chinese Repository, and later a professor at Yale University, Rockhill acquired books from Presbyterian Missions in Ludhiana and Ambala, India. For his Tibetan and Sanskrit books he received help from William Dwight Whitney (1827-1894), the Yale professor of philology with specialty in Sanskrit and the study of Hindu and Buddhist scriptures, who put Rockhill in contact with other scholars to obtain the books and documents he needed for his work. One of the books at the Freer has a Shanghai book dealer’s slip, which indicates that he also purchased books in China, as he explained in his 1891 work on Tibet that he went through “all the procurable publications on the subject” acquired during his four-year residence in Beijing and on his journeys.

My reconstructed book list consists of 108 titles in approximate 1424 volumes (more than the number reported in 1928). The earliest publication dates back to the 15th year of the reign of Zhengde, Ming dynasty (1520). But most of the publications are of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, some dating from the early 20th century. The majority of the books are in Chinese language, with a few in German, Tibetan, and Sanskrit. They can be grouped by subject matter. The first, also the largest, group of approximately 58 works consists of xylographs of Buddhist canon and on other religious topics, and several manuscript books. The second group, about 28, consists of books on history, geography, and travels relating to China, Tibet, Mongolia, Xinjiang, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and Korea. The rest are literary works, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and cong shu (multiple-titled collections), and a few miscellaneous titles.

Rockhill’s life long interest in China, Tibet, and Mongolia and their culture, especially on religion, and his knowledge of Chinese classics, literature, and civilization are well reflected by his books of xylographs of Buddhist canon, Daoist texts, books of history, travel, geography, and literature. The titles of the Buddhist canon xylographs in his collection may well be represented by other library collections, but they provide additional sources for the study of such texts in different editions and variations. The majority are Sutrapitakas (jing zang 鏡藏), such as Bo re bo luo mi duo jing 楞伽波羅蜜多心經, Da bo nie pan jing 大般涅槃經, Da fang bian fo bao en jing 大方便佛報恩經, Fa shuo Amituo jing 佛說阿彌陀經, Jin gang bo re bo luo mi jing 金剛般若波羅蜜經, Jin guang ming zu sheng wang jing 金光名最勝王經, Miao fa lian hua jing 妙法蓮華經, and Yao shi liu li guang Rulai ben yuan gong de jing 薬師琉璃光如來本願功德經. Interesting among the miscellaneous Buddhist works (za zang 散藏) are Hongjue chan shi yu lu 弘覺禪師語錄, and Zhu fo shi zun Rulai pu sa zun zhe ming cheng ge qu 諸佛世尊如來菩薩尊者名稱歌曲.

The Daoist works are represented by Bai zhen ren ji 白眞人集 (title in Dao Zang ji yao 道藏輯要), and Yu qing wu jie zhen wen chang Da dong xian jing 玉清無極真文昌大洞經. There is also a Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Mongolian dictionary, with the original Rockhill bookplate and his signature, Buddhistische Triglotte, d.h. Sanskrit-Tibetisch-Mongolisches Wörterzeichniss, by Anton Schiefner (1817-1879), published in St.

31 Yao shi liu li guang Rulai ben yuan gong de jing 薬師琉璃光如來本願功德經.—[China : s.n.,] Ming Zhengde 15 [1520] in the Freer Library’s rare books collection. Call no.: Rare Books 230.Y25f

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Petersburg in 1859. Many of these sutras are from the Ming and Qing periods and are shelved in the rare books section of the Freer Gallery library.

Among the second group on history, literature and travels are books on Tibet, Mongolia, and Xinjiang. "Wei Zang tong zhi" 衛藏通志 [General history of Tibet], which was used by Rockhill as the basis of his work the “Topographical description of central Tibet,” "Menggu you mu ji" 蒙古遊牧記 [Chronicle of Mongol nomads], and "Kan ding Xinjiang ji" 勘定新疆記 [Suppression of Xinjiang]. Works of the Yuan and Ming, such as the manuscript copy of "Xing cha sheng lan" 星槎勝覽 [Wondrous observations from the star raft], "Yang ya sheng lan" 浪涯勝覽 [Wondrous observations of the ocean’s shores], and "Dao yi lue" 島夷志略 [Brief accounts of barbarian islanders] in Zhi fu zhai cong shu 知否齋叢書 were accounts by the authors who either voyaged in person to Southeast Asia, or may have joined the famous Zheng He expeditions. Sections of all these three works were translated by Rockhill in several of his publications.

There are about twelve multiple-titled collections cong shu, which are often grouped with similar physical features, format, and subjects, such as the ‘six arts and six classics’ (六藝六經). Some of them are comprehensive, such as "Guang Han Wei cong shu" 廣漢魏叢書 and "Ge zhi cong shu" 格致叢書. Others are by locality, such as "Guangdong xin yu" 廣東新語. This group also includes collection catalogs, such as "Hui ke shu mu" 懷刻書目, a copy of 1889 edition is in the Rockhill collection. These cong shu not only list the title, volume number, name of author, and edition, but also include annotations, such as "Bi song lou cong shu zhi" 北宋樓藏書志, in 120 juan, by Lu Xinyuan 魯心源 (1834-1894), one of the four greatest late Qing book collectors who collected rare books of the Song and Yuan dynasties; "Yu lan Zhi bu zu zhai cong shu" 御覽知不足齋叢書, in 240 volumes, by Bao Tingbo 鮑廷博 (1728-1814) and his son, which includes rare manuscripts, gu ben (孤本) and lost books; "Yue ya cong shu" 粵雅堂叢叢 by Wu Chongyao 吳崇曜 (1810-1863), in 345 volumes, including works from Wei to the Qing dynasties; and "Yi feng cong shu ji" 芸風藏書記, compiled by Miao Quansun 玖荃孫 (1844-1919), which was one of the major references Rockhill used in his translation of "Zhu fan zhi" 諸蕃志.

As an avid traveler and student in Buddhist texts, Rockhill also acquired books relating to the pilgrimage of Xuanzang 玄奘, the early Tang Chinese monk and traveler, such as "Xi you yuan zhi" 西遊原旨, by Liu Yiming 劉一明 (1737-1821) and a 1891 edition of "Xi you ji" 西遊記 [Journey to the West]. In addition to his scholarly pursuits, Rockhill collected a small amount of titles dealing with other subjects, one of them being "Yue zhang cheng an hui lan" 約章成案漪覽 [Collected treaties and agreements], published in Shanghai by Dian shi zhai 低氏齋, in 1905. (Part 1, vol. 4 contains the treaties with the United States). This is probably a reference he used for his own works, "Treaties and Conventions with or Concerning China and Korea, 1894-1904", in 1904, and "Treaties, Conventions, Agreements, Ordinances, etc. Relating to China and Korea (October 1904-January 1908)", in 1908.

In his works Rockhill listed numerous Chinese sources, including dynastic histories, such as "Tang shi" 唐史 and "Ming shi" 明史, and other books dealing with China, such as "Sheng wu ji" 聖武記 (1842), a history of the military operation of the Qing dynasty, providing information on the Qing military policies. These works are not in the Rockhill collection of the Freer Gallery library. It would be worthwhile to conduct further research and find the whereabouts of the other Rockhill books.

As a conclusion, in appreciation of Rockhill’s legacy, I have chosen to quote the 15th verse of Book 1, Chapter 1, under the title of “Impermanency”, of "Udānavarga", his first publication in 1883, which speaks poignantly of the impermanency of a man’s life: “As a river that is always running swiftly by and never returns are the days of man’s life - they depart and come back no more.”

has left behind a permanency of his legacy with his great contribution and achievements both as a diplomat and a scholar.

**Bibliography**

“20 shi ji chu qi Meiguo dui Zhongguo Xizang di wei de ‘shuang chong cheng ren’ zhengce20世纪初美国对中国西藏地位的‘双重承认’政策,” by Li Hua, 李晔, Dong bei shi da xue bao (Zhe xue she hui ke xue ban) 东北师范大学报（哲学社会科学版）, 2007, no. 2, pp. 13-19.


*Annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution ... 1893*—Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian, 1895.


_Chau Ju-kua: his work on the Chinese and Arab trade in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, entitled Chu-fanchi / translated from the Chinese and annotated by Friedrich Hirth (1845-1927) and William Woodville Rockhill.—New York : Paragon Books Reprint, 1966. 2 vols._


“Roukeyi yu jin dai Meiguo de Xizang zheng ce 柔克义与近代美国的西藏政策” [Rockhill and the modern American policy towards Tibet], by Guo Yonghu, in *Zhongguo Zang xue 中国藏学 [China Tibetology]*. 2006, no. 4, p. 60-66.


“Zao qi jin Zang de Meiguo ren 早期進藏的美國人 [Early Americans traveling into Tibet]” by Hu Yan, in *Xizang min zu xue yuan xue bao (Zhe xue she hui ke xue ban)*, vol. 27, no. 2 (Mar. 2006), p. 8-14.
Appendix 1.

List of Books Donated to the Smithsonian and Deposited at the Freer Gallery of Art Library in the Fall of 1927 by Mrs. Rockhill

Appendix 1 to the above-titled article for the *Journal of East Asian Libraries* is a list of Rockhill books in the collection of the library of the Freer Library of Art, compiled by the author. The original list, as indicated in the *Annual report of the Board of the Smithsonian Institution 1928*, was not printed and could no longer be located either in the galleries’ archives or the Smithsonian Institution Archives. The compilation was the result of research of various sources, including several “Library Accessions” lists dating from 1950s found at the Smithsonian Institution archives, and searching for books with a book plate, “Freer Gallery of Art Library William Woodville Rockhill Collection, Gift of Mrs. Rockhill 1928,” in the “old” section of the Freer library stacks, and finally, by consulting the references Rockhill used in his publications to identify any other possible titles previously in his personal library.

A total of one hundred and eight titles have been found, most of them in Chinese. They are listed in alphabetical order by title, both in romanized form and Chinese characters, with author, imprint, volume number, if available, followed by the library’s call number, accession number (if found). In case of multiple titles in a work cross-references have been made. As a large number of works are xylographs of Buddhist canon, Sanskrit is also provided when available.

*Bai zhen ren ji*.
白真人集 / Bai Yuchan Zhenren. 白玉蟾真人. -- [China: s.n.], Ming Wanli 22 [1594].--From *Chong kan Dao zang ji yao*重刊道藏輯要.
“萬曆甲午溯陽林有聲謳撰”-end of volume.
Freer call number: Rare Books 220.P16
(No accession number)
6 v.

*Bi song lou cang shu zhi*
皕宋樓藏書志: 120 卷 / Lu Xinyuan bian 陸心源 (1834-1894) 編; Li Zonglian jiao 李宗蓮 校. -- [China]: Shi wan juan lou十萬卷樓, Qing Guangxu 8 [1882].
Freer call number: 017 .L88
Accession number: 4193
8 v.

*Bo hai fan yu lu*
渤海蕃域錄 / Shao Dawei 邵大緯 撰 (ju ren 1801). -- Jingdu 京都: Shu ye tang 書業堂,[Qing Daoguang i.e. between 1821-1850].
Freer call number: 300.S6
Accession number: 5152
6 v.

*Bo re bo luo mi duo xin jing* [Prajñāpāramitāhṛdaya-sūtra]
般若波羅蜜多心經 / Daru Yuanxiu zhu 達如圓秀 注; Xiong Ruxue 熊汝學 輯梓.
*Xin jing quan zhu* 心經勘註 / Xiong Ruxue jing xu 熊汝學敬序.
**Jin gang si tong jie lu** 金剛寺同戒錄
Other title: 勃賜 金剛 慈覺寺 同戒 录
-- [China]: Xiong Ruxue Yi yuan ju熊汝學一圓居, Ming Chongzhen 9 [1636].
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.P18
(No accession number)
3 titles in 2 v.

**Bo re jin gang jing** [Prajñaparamita Vajracchedika]
般若金剛經.
Cover title: **Bo re jin gang jinggan ying bian**般若金剛經感應編.--[China: s.n., 1--?].
Freer call number: 230.C45
Accession number: 4332
2 v.

**Buddhabāshitāmitāyus sūtra**
(See title: **Miao fa lian hua jing** 妙法蓮華經. Rare Books 230.F61a)

**Buddhistische Triglottle, d.h. Sanskrit-Tibetisch-Mongolisches Wörterzeichniss /**
Freer call number: 230.B8 f
(No accession number)
1 v. (Has original Rockhill book plate and his autograph)

**Ce fu yuan gui**
册府元龜 / Wang Qinruo deng bian 王欽若 (962-1025) 等編.
-- [China: Chong xiu ban cang Teng hua xie 重修版藏 藤華榭], Qing Jiaqing 19 [1814].
Freer call number: 951 .W25
(No accession number)
256 v. in 32 cases
(Has book dealer’s slip: Shanghai Qian qing tang mai 上海千頃堂買, 200 元.)

**Chi yan yin guo**持騐因果
(See title: **Da bei xiang shou zhou shi** 大悲像手咒釋. 230.T2)

**Ci bei dao chang chan fa**
慈悲道場懺法 / Yuanjing chong kan 圓經 重刊. -- [China: s.n.], Ming Wanli 31 [1603].
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.T93
(No accession number)
10 v.

**Da bei bi chan** [Mahākarunāpundarīka-sūtra]
大悲必懺 / Zhang Ruo’ai 張若齋. -- [China: s.n.], Qing Qianlong 10 [1745].
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.T22
(No accession number)
1 v. manuscript copy

**Da bei xiang shou zhou shi**
大悲像手咒釋 / Xufa he shi shu續法 (d. 1728) 合十述.
**Da bei xin zhou chi song fa yi**大悲心咒持誦法益.
**Chi yan yin guo**持騐因果.
**Jing zhou yin shu**經咒音釋.
-- [China : s.n., 1---?]
Freer call number: 230.T2
(No accession number)
4 titles in 1 v. (Volume incomplete, beginning with p. 21)

**Da bei xin zhou chi song fa yi**
大悲心咒持誦法益
(See title: Da bei xiang shou zhou shi 大悲像手咒誦．230.T2)

**Da bo nie pan jing** [Mahāparinirvāṇa-sūtra]
大般涅槃經: 40卷 / Tanwuchan yi 大般涅槃經 (Dharmakṣema, 385-433) 譯.
— [China: s.n., Qing Qianlong i.e. between 1736 and 1795].
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.T19
(No accession number)
8 v.

**Da bo re jing** [Mahāparinirvāṇa-sūtra]
大般若經．[s.l.: s.n., 1---?]
Text in Sanskrit, chapter titles in Chinese, illustrated
Freer call number: 230.M15f
(No accession number)
1 v. (Missing)

**Da fang bian fo bao en jing**
大方便佛報恩經．— [China: s.n., 1---?]
orignal edition: Ming Wanli 28 [1600].
Freer call number: Folio 230.T12f
(No accession number)
7 v.

**Da fo ding Rulai mi yin xiu zheng liao yi zhu pu sa wan xing Shou leng yan jing**
[Śūrangama-sūtra]
大佛頂如來密因修證了義諸菩薩萬行首楞嚴經 / Banlamidi yi 般剌密諦 (Pāramitā) 譯；
Mijiashijia yi yu 房融 筆語；Fang Rong bi shou 房融 筆授．
— [China]: Miaoian chong kan 妙蓮重刊, Qing Shunzhi 10 [1653].
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.T11
(No accession number)
5 v.

**Da sheng Miao fa lian hua jing** [Saddharmapurṇaṭīka-sūtra]
大乘妙法蓮華經
Other title: Miao fa lian hua jing 妙法蓮華經
/ Jiumoluoshi yi 鍾摩羅什 (Kumārajīva, d. 412) 譯.
— [China]: 陳藏, [Qing i.e. between 1644-1911]
Freer call number: Main 230.T15f
(No accession number)
7 v.

**Da sheng yu jia jin gang xing hai Manshushili qian bi qian bo Da jiao wang jing**
大乘瑜伽金刚性海曼殊室利千臂千鉢大教王經
(See title: Jie shen mi jing 解深密經．Rare Books 230.T1))

**Deng Lin chang he ji**
鄧林唱和集
Spine title: Deng shang shu, Lin wenzhong gong chang he shi ci he kan 鄧尚書，林文忠公唱和詩詞合刊
/ Deng Tingzhen 鄧廷楨 (1775-1846); [Lin Zexu 林則徐 (1785-1850)].
— Jiangpu 江浦: Chen shi cang ban 陳氏藏板, Qing Xuantong 1 [1909].
Freer call number: 811.T5
Accession number: 8651
1 v. (Gift to Rockhill, has a handwritten dedication by a Chin Kuo-chuan)

Dong xi yang kao
東西洋考 / Zhang Xie 張㦄 (1753-1808); Li Xiting jiao kan 李錫齡 (1794-1844). -- (Xi yin xuan cong shu 惜陰軒叢書)
— [China: Hong dao shu yuan cang ban 宏道書院藏版, Qing Daoguang 26 [1846].
Freer call number: 915.C65
Accession number: 8663
4 v.

Freer call number: Rare Books 230.F615
Accession number: 4921
1 v.
(Cased with: Fo shuo Zhunti pu sa fo mu da ming tuo luo ni jing 佛說准提菩薩佛母大明陀羅尼經. Rare Books 230.F615).

Fa hua jing ke zhu
法華經科註
c Other title: Miao fa lian hua jing 妙法蓮華經
/ Jiumolouoshi yi 鳥摩羅什 (Kumārajīva, d. 412) 譯; Yiru ji zhu 一如 (1352-1425) 集註.-- [China]: Xi fang an cang ban 西方庵藏板, Ming Chongzhen 6 [1633].
(Handwritten note on 1st page: 此經係例季版.)
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.M61
(No accession number)
7 v.

Fa hua xuan yi shi qian
法華玄義釋籤 / Zhanran shu 湛然 (711-782) 述; Linghui 靈慧 重刻.-- [China: s.n., Ming Tianqi 4 [1624];
Qing Kangxi 6 [1667] impression]
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.F13
(No accession number)
4 v.

Fo ding xin tuo luo ni jing [Sarvadurgatipariśodhana uṣñāsahityavijayadhāranī-sūtra]
佛頂心陀羅尼經.-- [China]: Lü shi yin 吕氏印, Ming Jiajing 9 [1530].
Colophon: 京都 順無府大興縣靖恭坊 ... 吕氏財印.
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.F71f
(No accession number)
1 v.

Fo ding xin tuo luo ni jing [Sarvadurgatipariśadhana uṣñāsahityavijayadhāranī-sūtra]
佛頂心陀羅尼經.
Fo shuo neng jing ye qie yan ji bing tuo luo ni jing [Cakshurviśodhanavidyā] 佛說能净一切眼病陀羅尼經.
Fo shuo chu yi qie ji bing tuo luo ni jing [Sarvarogapraśamanidhāranī-sūtra] 佛說除一切疾病陀羅尼經 /
Daguangzhi Bukong 大廣智不空 (Amoghavajra, 705-774) 譯.
--[China: s.n., Qing Shunzhi i.e. between 1644-1661a].

Freer call number: Rare Books 230.F72f
(No accession number)
3 titles in 1 v. manuscript copy

**Fo ru nie pan lue shuo jiao jie jing**
佛入涅槃略説教誨經
*(See title: Fo shuo si shi er zhang jing 佛說四十二章經. Rare Books 230.F62)*

**Fo shuo Amituo jing** [Sukhāvatīvyuha-sūtra]
佛說阿彌陀經 / Jiumoloushī yì 鷚摩羅什(Kumārajīva, d. 412) 譯.

**Fo shuo guan wu liang shoujing** [Amitāyurdhyāna-sūtra]
佛說觀無量壽經 / Liangyeshe 良耶舍.

**Fo shuo Wu liang shou jing** [Aparimitāyur-sūtra]
佛說無量壽經 / Sanzang Kang seng deng 三藏康僧登.
--[China : s.n., 1---?] Freer call number: Rare Books 230.F61
Accession number: 4921
3 titles in 4 v.

**Fo shuo chu yi qie ji bing tuo luo ni jing** 佛說除一切疾病陀羅尼經
*(See title: Fo ding xin tuo luo ni jing 佛頂心陀羅尼經. Rare Books 230.F72f)*

**Fo shuo guan wu liang shoujing** 佛說觀無量壽經
*(See title: Fo shuo Amituo jing 佛說阿彌陀經. Rare Books 230.F61)*

**Fo shuo Mulian wen jie lü zhong wu bai qing zhong shi jing** 佛說目連問戒律中五百輕重事經.
*(See title: Shami shi jie fa bing wei yi 沙彌十戒法並威儀. Rare Books 230.S52)*

**Fo shuo neng jing yi qie yan ji bing tuo luo ni jing** 佛說能除一切疾病陀羅尼經.
*(See title: Fo ding xin tul uo ni jing佛頂心陀羅尼經.Rare Books 230.F72f)*

**Fo shuo Rulai bu si yi mi mi jin gang shou jing** 佛說如來不思議秘密金剛手經
*(See title: Jie shen mi jing解深密經. Rare Books 230.T1))*

**Fo shuo si shi er zhang jing** 佛說四十二章經.

**Fo ru nie pan lue shuo jiao jie jing** / Jiayemoteng, Falan yi 迦葉摩藤 (Kāśyapa-mātanga), 法蘭 (Dharmaratna) 譯.
--[China : s.n.,] Qing Qianlong 46 [1781]. Freer call number: Rare Books 230.F62
Accession number: 6818
2 titles in 1 v. (Missing)

**Fo shuo Wu liang shou jing** 佛說無量壽經
*(See title: Fo shuo Amituo jing 佛說阿彌陀經. Rare Books 230.F61)*

**Fo shuo Yu lan pen jing**
佛說盂兰盆經 / Wu Zhiyuan [shou shu] 吳之瑗 [手書]. – [China]: Jie chao zhai 結菴齋, Ming Wanli 38 [1610]
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.F67
(No accession number)
1 v. (Rockhill book plate missing)

_Fo shuo Zhunti pu sa fo mu da ming tuo ni jing_ [Cundīdevīdhārani-sūtra]
佛说准提菩萨佛母大明陀罗尼经 / Jin’gangzi yi金刚智 (Vajrabodhi, 671-741) 译．
—[China : s.n.], Ming Wanli 21 [1593]
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.F615
Accession number: 4921
1 v.
(Cased with: _Das ehrwürdige Mahajanasūtra mit Namen: “das unermessliche Lebensalter und die unermessliche Erkenntniss,”_ 1845)

_Ge zhi cong shu_
格致叢書 / Hu Wenhuan jiao 胡文煥 校．
—Hangzhou 杭州：Wen hui tang 文會堂, Ming Wanli i.e. between 1572 and 1620].
Freer call number: 080.H9
Accession number: 6817
50 v. in 5 cases (Library has 46 titles with a handwritten table of contents)

_Gu xue hui kan_
古學彙刊 / Deng Shi, Miao Quansun he bian 鄧實，繆荃孫合編．
—Shanghai 上海：Guo cui xue bao she 國粹學報社, Min guo 1 [1912].
Bimonthly
Freer call number: 080.T7
Accession number: 7531
8 v. in 4 bian (Bian 2 lacking)

_Guang Han Wei cong shu_
廣漢魏叢書：[80種] / He Yunzhong ji 何允中輯．
—[China : s.n., Qing Qianlong i.e. between 1735 and 1795].
Preface date: 1592
Freer call number: Rare Books 080.H6
Accession number: 6563
96 v. in 12 cases

_Guang yu tu_
廣興圖 / Zhu Siben 朱思本 (1273-ca. 1355) [yuan tu 原圖] ; Hu Song 胡松 (1503-1566) [jiao校]．— [China]:
Qian Dai 錢岱, Ming Wanli 7 [1579].
Freer call number: Rare Books 915.1.K92f
Accession number: 7812
2 v.

_Guangdong xin yu_
廣東新語 / Qu Wengshan xian sheng zhuan 屈翁山先生撰 (Qu Dajun 屈大均, 1630-1696). — [China: Mu tian ge 天聞, Qing Kangxi 39 [1700] ].
Freer call number: 080.C9
Accession number: 7139
8 v.

_Guo cui xue bao_
國粹學報 / [郢實]．— [China: s.n., 1905-1911]
Irregular, ends with vol. 7, no. 8/13, 9/1911
Freer call number: 050.K74
Accession number: 4278
v. 1-7 (Library has 58 vols.)
Guo di yi ming lu
國地異名錄 / Lin Qian zuan林謙纂; Yexiu, Fuqing tong jiao [林]業修，福卿同校。
—[China]: Wu suo zhu zhai無所住齋，Qing Tongzhi 10 [1871]
Freer call number: 910.L45
Accession number: 8650
1 v.

Guo shi lie zhuan. Lin Zexu
國史列傳.林則徐.-- [China: s.n., 19--?] 2 titles (1 + 6 v.)
Freer call number: 920.051.L9
Accession number: 7821
1 v. (Missing)

Guo xue cong kan
國學叢刊/ Luo Zhenyu羅振玉 (1865-1940); preface by Wang Guowei and Luo Zhenyu.  -- [S.l. : s.n.], 1911.
Freer call number: 951.L65
Accession number: 8668
3 v.

Hai lu
海錄 / Yang Bingnan楊炳南 (ju ren 1839) ; [Maojian jiao zi懋建校字]. —[China: s.n.], 1842.
Freer call number: 915.Y2
Accession number: 8657
1 v.

Han hai
函海 / Li Yucun李雨村 (調元, 1734-1803). - Shanghai: Wan juan lou 萬卷樓, 1882.
Freer call number: Rare Books 080.H21
Accession no.: 7808
160 v. in 20 cases (Library has 40 han, 152 volumes)

Hongjue Min chan shi bei you ji
-- Hangzhou 杭州: Jing shan ji zhao an 經山寂照庵, Qing Shunzhi 16 [1659].
Shou leng yan jing yi hai
首楞嚴經義海 / Banlamidi yi jing般剌蜜鈎義; Miqieshiqie yi yu彌伽釋迦譯語; Xianhui pai jing ru zhu咸輝排經入注. -- [Hangzhou杭州: Hua cheng si化城寺, Ming Chongzhen 5 [1632]
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.555
(No accession number)
2 titles (1 + 6 v.)

Hou qing lu 候鲭錄
(See title: Ying ya sheng lan瀛涯勝覽. 915.M2)

Huang chao fan shu yu di cong shu
皇朝藩屬地典書 / [Pu shi ji浦氏輯].
—Shanghai 上海: Jingui Pu shi Jing ji dong xuan 金匱浦氏靜寄東軒, Qing Guangxu 29 [1903].
Freer call number: 080.H92
Accession number: 7138
49 v. in 6 cases (with Rockhill handwriting)
**Hui ke shu mu**  
彌刻書目 / Gu Xiu yuan bian 顧修 (fl. 1799) 原編；Zhu Xueqin朱學勤 (jin shi, 1853) [zeng ding增訂]. — Shanghai 上海: Fu ying shu ju 福瀛書局, Qing Guangxu 15 [1889].  
Freer call number: 080.K9  
Accession no.: 7177  
20 v. in 2 cases

**Jie shen mi jing** [Sandhīnirmocanavāha-sūtra]  
解深密經 / Xuanzang yi 玄奘 (ca. 596-664) 譯.  
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.T1  
(No accession number)  
4 titles in 6 v. (1, 2, 2, 1 v.)

**Fo shuo Rulai bu si yi mi mi jin gang shou jing** [Tathāgataguhyā-sūtra]  
佛說如來不思議秘密金剛手經 / Fahu 法護 (Dharmaarakṣa) 等譯.  
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.C53  
(No accession number)  
1 v.

**Jin gang bo re bo luo mi jing** [Vajracchedikāprajñāpāramitā-sūtra]  
金剛般若波羅蜜經 / Zhencheng xiu shi鎮澄 修釋.  
— Beijing 北京: Yuan ming yuan Shan yuan an 圓明園善緣庵, Qing Qianlong 29 [1764].  
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.C57  
(No accession number)  
1 v.

**Jin guang ming zui sheng wang jing** [Suvarṇaprabhāsā (uttamarāja)-sūtra]  
金光名最勝王經. — [China]: Ma Wentai yin xing 馬文台印行, Ming Wanli 20 [1592].  
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.C5f  
Accession no.: 3948  
10 v.

**Jing zhou yin shu** 經咒音釋  
(See title: Da bei xiang shou zhou shi大悲像手咒釋. 230.T2)

**Kan ding Xinjiang ji**  
勘定新疆記 / Wei Guangtao 魏光泰. — [China: s.n.], Qing Guangxu 25 [1899].  
Freer call number: 951.6.W5  
Accession number: 7811  
4 v.
Manzhou si li ji
滿洲四禮集 / Suoning’an zhuan 索寧安 (fl. 1778) 撰. — [China]: Sheng fei tang 省非堂, Qing Jiaqing 6 [1801].
Freer call number: 394.M2
Accession no.: 7133
5 v.

Menggu you mu ji
蒙古游牧記 / Zhang Mu zhuan 張穆 (1808-1849) 撰. — Shouyang壽陽: Qi Junzao祁禹藻, Qing Tongzhi 6 [1867].
Freer call number: 951.7.C55 1865
Accession number: 7807
4 v.

Menggu you mu ji
蒙古遊牧記 / Zhang Mu 張穆 (1808-1849). — Shanghai 上海: Sao ye shan fang 掃葉山房, Qing Guangxu 26 [1900].
Freer call number: 951.7.C55 1900
(No accession number)
10 v.

Menggu yuan liu [Oden-yin tobči. Chinese]
蒙古源流 / Ssanang Ssetsen Chungtaidshi; [Lu Xixiong 陸錫熊 (1734-1792), Ji Yun 纪昀 (1724-1805), Sun Shiyi 孫士毅 (1720-1796) 翻]. — [China: s.n.], Qing Qianlong 55 [1790].
Freer call number: 951.7.S8
(No accession number)
4 v.

Miao fa lian hua jing [Saddharmapundarika-sūtra]
妙法蓮華經
Other title: Da sheng Miao fa lian hua jing 大乘妙法蓮華經
/ Daoxuan shu道宣 (596-667) 翻; Jiumoluoshi yi 鳩摩羅什(Kumārajīva, d. 412?) 翻. — [China: s.n., Ming i.e. between 1368 and 1644]
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.F61a
(No accession number)
Library copy incomplete, has vol. 1.
(Cased with: Buddhabbāshitāmitāyus sūtra, in Manchu, with Chinese title on cover: Fo shuo Amituo jing 佛說阿彌陀經) 1 v.

Miao fa lian hua jing [Saddharmapundarika-sūtra]
妙法蓮華經 / Jiumoluoshi yi 鳩摩羅什(Kumārajīva, d. 412?) 翻; [Zhenqian ji真乾記].
—[China: s.n.], Qing Yongzheng 5 [1727].
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.M63f
(No accession number)
7 v. manuscript copy

Neng duan jin gang bo re bo luo mi duo jing (Qing Han Menggu Xifan zi he ke) [Vajracchedikāprajñāpāramitā-sūtra]
能斷金剛般若波羅蜜多經 (清漢蒙古西番字合刻) / Xuanzang yi 玄奘譯.
— [China: s.n., 1---?] In Chinese, Mongolian, and Tibetan
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.N5
Accession number: 4362
1 v. (in wooden box)

**Qian shou qian yan Guanshiyin pu sa guang da yuan man wu ai Da bei xin chan fa**
[Mahākārūṇāpūṇḍarīka-sūtra]
千手千眼觀世音菩薩廣大圆满無礙大悲心懺法．
Other title: **Da bei xin chan fa** 大悲心懺法．
-- [China]: Mingzhu 明珠, Qing Kangxi 21 [1682].
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.TZ21
(No accession number)
1 v.

**Qin ding Huang yu Xiyu tu zhi**
欽定皇輿西域圖志
Other title: **Huang yu Xiyu tu zhi** 皇輿西域圖志 / [Fu Heng deng feng chi zuan ji傅恒 等 奉勅 纂輯]. — [China: s.n.], Qing Qianlong 47 [1782].
Freer call number: 915.16.F9
Accession no.: 8659
24 v. in 4 cases

**Qin ding Ri xia jiu wen kao**
欽定日下舊聞考
Other title: **Ri xia jiu wen kao** 日下舊聞考 / Dou Guangnai … [et al.] feng chi zuan xiu寶光範 [等] 奉敕 纂修．
-- [China]: Wu ying dian 武英殿, Qing Qianlong 39 [1774].
Freer call number: 913.51.C85
Accession number: 8658
40 v. in 8 cases

**Qin ding Xiyu tong wen zhi**
欽定西域同文志
Other title: **Xiyu tong wen zhi** 西域同文志 / Fu Heng 傅恆 … [et al.].
-- [China: s.n.], Qing Qianlong 15 [1750].
Freer call number: 910.F9
Accession no.: 8674
8 v.

**Ri song Da bei zhou yi.** [Mahākārunika mantra]
日誦大悲咒儀 / Qiefan Damo 伽梵達磨 (fl. 1650-1655) 譯．

**Xufa ding Da bei xiangshou zhou shou shi**
續定大悲像手咒釋 / Xufa shu續法 (1641-1728) 述．
-- [China: s.n.], Qing Kangxi 45 [1706].
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.T2
(No accession number)
2 titles in 2 v.

**San bo re bo luo mi duo jing** [Tri prajñaparamita sūtra]
三般若波羅蜜多經 / Xuanzang 玄奘 譯．— [China]: Xuanze zhi玄則 製, Qing Qianlong 50 [1785].

Freer call number: Rare Books 230.S21
(No accession number)
4 v.
San fan ji shi ben mo
三藩紀事本末 / [Yang Lurong bian 杨隆编]. — [China: s.n.], Qing Kangxi 56 [1717].
Freer call number: Rare Books DS754.Y26 1717
Accession no.: 7816
2 v.

Shami shi jie fa bing wei yi
沙彌十戒法并威儀.

Fo shuo Mulian wen jie lü zhong wu bai qing zhong shi jing
佛說目連戒律中五百輕重事經.

Si fen jie ben 四分戒本
Other title: Si fen Biqiu jie ben 四分比丘戒本.
-[China]: Bo re tang ke 般若堂刻. [1---? ]
(Originally issued during Ming Wanli i.e. between 1572 and 1622).
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.S52
Accession number: 4815
3 titles in 1 v.

Shou leng yan jing yi hai.
首楞嚴經義海.
(See title: Hongjue chan shi yu lu 弘覺叒師遊集. Rare Books 230.S55)

Shou shan ge cong shu
守山閣叒書 / Qian Xizu 錦熙祚 (d. 1844) 輯. — [Shanghai上海]: Hong wen shu ju 鴻文書局, Qing Guangxu 15 [1889].
Freer call number: 080.C53 1889
Accession number: 8190
100 v. in 15 cases

Shou yi tang han hai ji
受宜堂翰海集 / Nalan Chang An zhu 納蘭 常安 (18th c.) 著. —[China: s.n., mid-Qing between 1750 and 1800].
Freer call number: 915.16.N2
Accession no.: 8665
15 v. (Freer copy lacks v. 1-5)

Si fen jie ben 四分戒本
(See title: Shami shi jie fa bing wei yi 沙彌十戒法并威儀. Rare Books 230.S52)

Si yi fan tian suo wen jing
思益梵天所問經
(See title: Jie shen mi jing 解深密經. Rare Books 230.T1)

In Tibetan
Freer call number: 230.S8
Accession no.: 4369
1 v.

Taedong yōjido
Freer call number: Not available
Accession number 7805
1 v. (Freer copy missing. The title was recorded in the Smithsonian Archives’ 1954 “Library Accessions” list as belonging to Rockhill Collection).

_Wai fan lie zhuan_  
外藩列傳 / Qishiyi [Chunyuan] 七十一 [椿園] (jin shi, 1754) 纂. – [China: s.n., Qing Guangxu i.e. between 1875 and 1908].  
Freer call number: 915.W25  
Accession no.: 8664  
2 v. manuscript copy

_Wei Zang tong zhi_  
衛藏通志. / [Songyun 松筠 (1752-1835)]. -- [China]: Jian xi cun 清西村, Qing Guangxu 22 [1896].  
Freer call number: 951.7.Y85  
Accession number: 7817  
8 v. (in 2 wooden cases)

_Weimoji suo shuo jing_ [Vimalakīrttiśrātra-sūtra]  
維摩詰所說經 / Jiumoluoshi 崑摩羅什 (Kumārajiva, d. 412) feng zhao yi 奉詔譯.  
– [China: s.n., Qing Qianlong i.e. between 1735 and 1795].  
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.W41  
(No accession number)  
1 v. (Missing)

_Wu liang jue ding tuo luo ni jing_  
無量決定陀羅尼經  
Running title: _Fo shuo da sheng sheng Wu liang shou jue ding guang ming wang Rulai tuo luo ni jing_  
佛說大乘無量決定光明王如來陀羅尼經.  
– [Guangzhou 廣州: Chuanzhuzhuan 住, 1719?].  
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.F64  
(No accession number)  
1 v.

_Xi you ji_  
西遊記  
Other title: _Hui to zeng xiang Xi you ji_ 繪圖增像西遊記  
/ Wu Cheng'en 吳承恩 (1500-ca. 1582).-- Shanghai 上海: Qing Guang bai song zhai 廣百宋齋, Guangxu 17 [1891].  
Freer call number: 813.W8  
Accession number: 8472  
10 v.

_Xi you yuan zhi_  
西遊原旨  
/ Wuyuan dai ren 悟元道人 (Liu Yiming 劉一明, 1737-1821) 著.  
– [China: s.n.], Qing Jiaqing 24 [1819].  
Freer call number: 813.L5  
Accession number: 8648  
24 v.

_Xin jing quan zhu_ 心經勤註  
(See title: _Bo re bo luo mi duo xin jing_ 般若波羅蜜多心經. 230.P18)

_Xing cha sheng lan_  
星槎勝覽 / Fei Xin 費信 (1388-1436?); [Lin Shen’an jiao ding 林慎庵 校訂].  
– [China]: Zhang Haipeng jiao zi 張海鵬 校梓, Qing Jiaqing 13 [1808].
Freer call number: 915.F5
Accession no: 8661
1 v. Manuscript copy

**Xizang**

西藏 / Ota Hoichirō 太田保一郎；Sichuan Xizang diao cha hui yi.四川西藏調查會譯.
— Chengdu 成都: s.n., 1907.
Freer call number: 951.5.O7
Accession no.: 8653
1 v.

**Xizang fu**

西藏賦 / Hening 和寧 (d. 1821). — [China: s.n.], Qing Jiaqing 2 [1797].
Freer call no.: 811.H6
Accession no.: 8652
2 v.

**Xizang lu cheng feng su ji**

西藏路程風俗記 / Yan Jizheng 嚴岐政.— [China: s.n.], Qing Qianlong 19 [1754].
Freer call number: 915.15.Y5
Accession no: 8655
4 v. Manuscript Copy

**Yao shi liu li guang Rulai ben yuan gung de jing** [Bhaishajyaguruvaidūryaprabhasa pūrṇapranidhānaviśeshavistara-sūtra]
藥師琉璃光如來本願功德經.— [China: s.n., Qing Qianlong i.e. between 1736 and 1795].
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.Y24f
(No accession number)
1 v.

**Yao shi liu li guang Rulai ben yuan gong de jing** [Bhaishajyaguruvaidūryaprabhasa pūrṇapranidhānaviśeshavistara-sūtra]
藥師琉璃光如來本願功德經.— [China: s.n., Ming Zhengde 15 [1520].
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.Y25f
(No accession number)
1 v.

**Yi feng cang shu ji**

彝風藏書記/ Miao Quansun 總荃孫 (1844-1919) 撰.
— [China: Private printing], Qing Guangxu 26-27 [1900-1901].
Freer call number: Z997.M5615 1900
Accession no.: 8553
8 v. in 2 cases

**Yi yu lu**

異域錄/ Tulichen 圖理琛（Tulišen, 1667-1741）.— [China: s.n.], Qing Qianlong 58 [1793].
Freer call number: 915.17.T9
Accession number: 8656
6 v. manuscript copy

**Yin xu gu qi wu tu lu**

殷墟古器物圖錄 / Luo Zhenyu 羅振玉 (1866-1940). --[China, 1916?].
Freer call number: 914.51.L71f
Accession number: 4894
Ying ya sheng lan
（瀛涯勝覽）/ Ma Huan 馬歡 (fl. 1414-1451).
(The preface is a handwritten insert copied from a British Museum ms., replacing the missing original one, 1913.)

Hou qing lu
（候鲭錄）/ Zhao Lingzhi 趙令畤 (1051-1107).
- [China: s.n., early Qing, between 1650 and 1750]
  Freer call number: 915.M2
  Accession number: 8660
2 titles in 2 v.

You yang za zu
（酉陽雜俎）/ Duan Chengshi 遮成式 (d. 863) 撰；Mao Jin ding 毛晉 (1599-1659) 訂.
- [China]: Wen feng lou 文風樓, Qing Guangxu 2 [1876].
  Freer call number: 080.T6
  Accession number: 8056
8 v.

Yu huang ben xing ji jing
（玉皇本行集經）
Other title: Tai shang dong xuan ling bao gao Yu huang ben xing ji jing
太上洞玄靈寶高上玉皇本行集經.
- [China: s.n.], Qing Qianlong 2 [1737].
  Freer call number: 220.T15f
  (No accession number)
1 v.

Yu lan Zhi bu zu zhai cong shu
（御覽知不足齋叢書）.
Other title: Zhi bu zu zhai cong shu 知不足齋叢書.
- Lingnan嶺南: Yun lin xian guan 莹林仙館, Qing Guangxu 8 [1882].
  Freer call number: 080.P21 1882
  Accession number: 8183
240 v. in 30 cases

Yu qing wu ji zhen wen chang Da dong xian jing
（玉清無極真文昌大洞仙經）
Other titles: Da dong xian jing 大洞仙經; Da dong xian jing zhu jie 大洞仙經註解
/ Weiqi zhu 鬱琪 註. -- [China]: Fujian Shi Zhaocong ke 福建施肇聰 刻, Qing Kangxi 43 [1704].
  Freer call number: Rare Books 230.Y91
  (No accession number)
4 v.

Yuan chao mi shi zhu
（元朝秘史注）/ [Li Wentian zhu 李文田 注]. -- [China]: Tong yin tang 通隱堂, Qing Guangxu 22 [1896].
  Freer call number: 951.7.L5
  Accession number: 9752
4 v.

Yue ya tang cong shu
（粤雅堂叢書）/ Wu Chongyang伍崇曜.-- [China: s.n.], Qing Xianfeng 3 [1853].
Freer call number: 080.W9  
Accession number: 5198  
345 v. in 30 cases  

**Yue zhang cheng an hui lan**  
約章成案廲覽 / Bei yang yang wu ju zuan ji 北洋洋務局纂輯. --Shanghai 上海: Dian shi zhai 點石齋, 1905.  
Freer call number: 951.Y9  
Accession number: 7814  
46 v. in 8 cases  

**Zhi fu zhai cong shu**  
知服齋叢書: [5集] / [Long Fengbiao 龍鳳鏤]. -- Shunde 顺德: Long shi Zhi fu zhai juan 龍氏 知服齋 鏤，[Qing Guangxu i.e. between 1875-1908].  
Freer call number: 080.L9  
Accession number: 6512  
22 v. in 2 cases  

**Zhu fo shi zun Rulai pu sa zun zhe ming cheng ge qu.**  
諸佛世尊如來菩薩尊者名稱歌曲.  
Cover title: *Ming ban fo jing ge* 明板佛經歌.  

**Zhu fo shi zun Rulai pu sa zun zhe shen seng ming jing**  
諸佛世尊如來菩薩尊者神僧名經.  
—[China: s.n., Ming, i.e. 1368-1644].  
[Preface date: Yongle 15 [1415]  
Freer call number: Rare Books 230.C73  
(No accession number)  
2 titles in 8 v. (4, 4 v.)  

**Zhu fo shi zun Rulai pu sa zun zhe shen seng ming jing** 諸佛世尊如來菩薩尊者神僧名經  
(See title: *Zhu fo shi zun Rulai pu sa zun zhe ming cheng ge qu* 諸佛世尊如來菩薩尊者名稱歌曲. Rare  
Books 230.C73)
Appendix 2.

Books, Translations*, and Selected Articles by William Woodville Rockhill (in chronological order), with later editions in parentheses

1883


1884

“Driven Out of Tibet: an Attempt to Pass from China Through Tibet into India,” Century XXV (Apr. 1894), p. 877-894


Translation into Thai: Phutthaprawat fâi Mahâyân nai Thibêt.Thai. Selections.—Bangkok: Samnak Râtchalêkhâthikân, 1932)


1890


1891


The Land of the Lamas: Notes of a Journey through China, Mongolia, and Tibet.—New York : Century Co., 1891.

(Other editions: New Delhi: Asian Pub. Services, 1975)
New Delhi: Bagchee, 2004)


(Other edition: *Tibet. A geographical, ethnographical, and historical sketch, derived from Chinese sources, with 6 maps and plans = Tufan kao: ju Tang dai Zhongguo shi liao* 吐蕃考: 據唐代中國史料. [北京]: 文殿閣書莊, 1939)

1894


1895


1896

“Evils to be Remedied in our Consular Service,” - *YA Pamphlet Collection*, p. [673]-683.

1897


“Tibetan Buddhist birth-stories: extracts and translations from the Kanjur,” *Journal of the American Oriental Society* vol. 18 (1897)

1900


(Other editions:
Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus Reprint, 1967
New Delhi: Asian Education Services, 1998)

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(Translation: 1901 nian Meiguo bei Hua wai jia ding an: you guan Yi he tuan yun dong ji Xin chou tiao yue tan pan de wen jian 1901年美国对华外交档案：有关义和团运动暨辛丑条约谈判的文件.—Jinan: Chi lu shu she, 1984)

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1904

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1905

China’s Intercourse with Korea from the XVth Century to 1895.—London: Luzac & Co., 1905.


1908

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1910


(Other edition: Dharamsala, H.P.: Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, 1998)
1911

Chau Ju-kua: his work on the Chinese and Arab trade in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, entitled Chu-fanchi / translated from the Chinese and annotated by Friedrich Hirth (1845-1927) and William Woodville Rockhill.—St. Petersburg: Printing Office of Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1911. (Translation of Zhu fan zhi 諸蕃志, a 1225 work by Zhao Rukuo 趙汝适 (1170-1231))


(Translation with supplements: Zhu fan zhi zhu bu 諸蕃志注補/ Han Zhenhua 韓振華 翻译及补注. —Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Asian Research Centre, 2000)

1912


1913

“Notes on Relations and Trade of China with the Eastern Archipelago and the Coasts of the Indian Ocean During the Fourteenth Century,” T’oung Pao XIV (1913), p. 473-476

1914


*Note:

William Woodville Rockhill’s numerous works also include parts of translations of several works, for example, he translated 60 names (out of 99) appeared in Dao yi zhi lue 島夷志略 and published in “Notes on Relations and Trade of China with the Eastern Archipelago and the Coasts of the Indian Ocean During the Fourteenth Century,” (T’oung Pao XIV (1913), p. 473-476). Another partially translated work is Wei Zang tu zhi 衛藏圖志, in “Tibet, a geographical, ethnographical, and historical sketch, derived from Chinese sources,” (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Jan., Apr. 1891. new series, vol. 23, p. 1-133, [185]-291). Other works with sections translated are Xing cha sheng lan星槎勝覽, Ying ya sheng瀛涯勝覽, and Xi yang fan guo zhi 西洋藩國志.
FACULTY CAN HELP STUDENTS TO LEARN
BY PARTNERING WITH LIBRARIANS

Mei-Yun (Annie) Lin
University of California at Davis

Introduction

In my years of experience as East Asian Studies Librarian, I have noticed that East Asian faculty members often don’t require students to use East Asian materials in writing papers or in language-learning assignments. Granted, materials in East Asian languages may not be the main resources for students with limited knowledge of East Asian languages, but use of East Asian materials will still achieve educational goals. I would like to suggest two examples where faculty members can help students to learn by partnering with librarians.

First, the faculty can require that students use library materials in East Asia languages in research papers, and to work with East Asian librarian for research consultation. The East Asian librarians not only can help to locate relevant materials and passages that will be useful to the students, but also can help students to learn scholarly journals from East Asia and what primary and secondary sources are available for undergraduate research. This process will reinforce students’ language skills and open their eyes to the worldwide nature of scholarship. It will be especially valuable for students writing interdisciplinary papers. Second, I believe that faculty can require students to use East Asian materials for language-learning assignments. Even a small assignment requiring use of an East Asian dictionary or encyclopedia will help to achieve educational goals.

I believe that these two things, if implemented on a regular basis by most faculty members of East Asian Studies, will help students gain library and research skills and also help the students move beyond surface learning merely to meet course requirements to becoming an individual lifelong learner.

Practices of Partnership in the Past

Riedling said that the amount of information we are exposed to has developed beyond imagination, but our capacity to learn has not grown [6]. Thus, it is crucial that students need to learn not only how to research, but also critical thinking. Since the 1990s, many academic institutions have recognized the importance of students becoming independent lifelong learners and have studied options to teach critical thinking which is the core of information literacy. Although there appears to be consensus on the necessity for information literacy, there is little concurrence on concrete steps to achieve it [5]. I believe the East Asian faculty can achieve the goal of teaching information literacy and library research skill by partnering with an East Asian Librarian in course-integrated instruction. Some campuses have welcomed the idea. For example, at the University of California, Indiana University [2], University of Melbourne, Australian National University, and the State University of New York-Albany, the librarian and faculty have collaborated to implement an information literacy program. The faculty and librarian shared a few hours of specific subject classes to teach bibliographic instruction and the concept of information literacy. After the class, faculty also handed out students with assignment to use library’s resources.

Results of such partnering have not been widely studied, but at the University of California—Davis, where I also serve on the general reference desk for Humanities & Social Sciences, the librarians have heard positive comments from students and faculty, and have experienced increasing requests for research consultation services. Feldman and Sciammarella’s report on Werking interviews at Lawrence University also pointed out that faculty generally agreed that it might be a good idea if the librarians and faculty work together to educate the students about the range of resources in the library that are relevant for their class assignments [1]. In addition, Haipeng Li reported that course-integrated instruction involving
close collaboration between librarians and faculty has proven to be effective and to have the most impact on students’ learning. [3]

Using East Asian Materials in Writing Paper Assignments

Take the example of a paper assignment from the Department of Sociology. The paper topic is “Marital power between husband and wife in China.” We know this topic is not merely a social issue in the Department of Sociology; rather, it requires an interdisciplinary approach including economic, education, psychology, history, and women’s studies, from primary and secondary resources to draw conclusions on the condition of conjugal power in marriage. The faculty can write the assignment so that students are instructed to use library materials in English and Chinese and work with librarian for research consultation in English as well as in Chinese.

In the beginning, the faculty member may require students to use library resources to compile a bibliography for this topic that will include books, journal articles, and newspaper articles. Most students will need a librarian’s help. The librarian will instruct the student on how to find resources for their topic in different formats, how to locate the resources, and how to compile the bibliography. In addition to books, students will be introduced to electronic databases for journal articles, such as Social Science Citation Index, Family and Society Studies Worldwide, Gender Watch, PsycInfo, ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center), Historical Abstracts, and Bibliography of Asian Studies. Then, the faculty member may further require students to compile another list including scholarly journal articles with abstracts. Most students do not know how to recognize what is authoritative and what is unreliable information. This is a great opportunity for students to learn from librarians.

At the same time, faculty may also require students to find some Chinese resources for the same topic. Because the resources are in Chinese and can be searched in Chinese only, students will have to work with the East Asian Librarian and translate their topic words into Chinese words first. This is an opportunity for students to use a Chinese dictionary, encyclopedia, and other reference tools in the East Asian Collection. In this example, students may translate the topic words as “夫妻權力關係” for searching. Students will find books in Chinese and Online articles from Chinese databases.

For example, students may find some books that are related to this topic, such as, 角色期望的錯位:婚姻沖突与兩性關係 张李玺 [Marital conflict in dual-earner families in Beijing by Lixi Zhang]. And students will also find some online journal articles from the Taiwan Electronic Periodical Services, such as 双薪家庭中階級與夫妻權力關係之探討 [The Class Exhibition in Dual-Earner Families], which includes both Chinese and English abstracts. With the English abstract, students can easily grasp the content of the article.

In addition, students may find some similar or different views of this topic from Chinese scholars rather than Western scholars. Those can be very interesting to students also. Furthermore, if the students’ topic concentrates on the perspective of literary writers, students can be introduced to Chinese primary resource from major works of famous authors such as Ding Ling丁玲 (我的生平與創作) and Lin Yu-tang 林語堂 (京華煙雲), etc.

Students may also be introduced to English translations for a quicker understanding of Chinese culture during the time periods covered by their topics. For example, Rice Bowl Women: Writings by and about the Women of China and Japan, edited with an introduction and notes by Dorothy Blair Shimer has over a thousand years of stories and memoirs that reflected the changing status and on-going struggle of women in the Orient. In addition, One Half of the Sky: Selections from Contemporary Women Writers of China, translated by Robert and Angela Knox, could be very interesting for the students’ research also. By working through this process, students not only learn to identify the proper resources with the help of an East Asian librarian, but they also expand their views to see the wider nature of scholarship.

Moreover, studies have also found that students often experience difficulty when asked to conduct college-level work without a defined focus on research and writing [4]; thus, many subject bibliographers,
including the East Asian Librarians, offer a research consultation service to upper class students and postgraduate students. For the interdisciplinary studies, such as East Asian Studies, librarians can help students to do better research, and students can take advantage of librarian’s expertise and learn to become an information literate person. However, without faculty’s efforts to partner with librarians and to cultivate skills through classroom practice, students may not use the library’s rich resources nor take the opportunity to learn from librarians.

Example of Using East Asian Materials in Languages Learning

Although materials in East Asian languages may not be the main resources for students with limited knowledge of East Asian languages, their use will still help to achieve educational goals. For example, the Japanese words “Nambanjin 南蛮人” means Southern barbarians, a term formerly applied to the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and other foreign nations because they invariably approached Japan from the south. Another example: the Chinese words, “zou ma kan hua 走馬看花” generally are used to describe a superficial understanding through cursory observation. If the students do not know some of the background of the words, they could wrongly interpret “Nambanjin” to mean Asians from the south of Japan and not Europeans. And if the students do not know “zou ma kan hua” is an idiom, they cannot figure out the meaning of this phrase either. Thus, if a faculty member would give students a list of Chinese or Japanese words and assign them to search for the meaning of words in Chinese/English or Japanese/English dictionaries and encyclopedias, students must learn to use the East Asian collection. Furthermore, the visual materials from reference tool books might be very helpful to second language learners also.

Again, many major works of East Asian literature that are translated into English can be very helpful to language learning classes. Faculty may assign students to read those works in English and ask students to write a short essay in an East Asian language in response. For example, many popular works by famous Chinese writers have been translated into English, such as Rickshaw Boy 洋車夫” by Lao She, or Midnight 子夜 by Mao Dun, or Han-Ye 寒夜 by Ba Jin. These works can add interesting points to entice student’s learning of an unfamiliar language.

We understand that to be fluent in a foreign language, we not only have to learn to speak and write, but also have to understand the cultural background of the language. By looking through the library’s collection in East Asian languages and general collections, students will have a chance to gain some knowledge of subject resources in the library, an eye-opening experience.

In Conclusion

Riedling said, “No education is adequate today unless it helps students to increase their ability to deal with the vastness of information and becoming an independent lifelong learner [6].” I believe that the instructional partnership between librarians and faculty is the ideal approach in helping student to increase their learning ability. Moreover, with faculty’s efforts to partner with librarians and to cultivate skills through classroom practice, students find an avenue to use library’s rich resources and take the opportunity to learn from librarians. As a result, the students will learn to become skillful researchers and move beyond surface learning merely to meet course requirements to become an individual lifelong learner.
REFERENCES


BRIDGING THE EAST AND THE WEST: A CASE STUDY OF PERSONAL NAME AUTHORITY CONTROL IN RESOURCE SHARING AND OVERSEAS CHINESE LIBRARIANS’ ROLE

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Summary

This paper discusses the significance of developing and updating personal name authority records for individuals who are referred to by their bi- or multi-lingual works. This work is based on a case study of OCLC (Online Computer Library Center)’s name authority records of well-known Jesuits who played a unique role in the cultural exchange between Europe and China during the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. It is concluded that using ready reference works to develop thematic personal name authority records is feasible and will facilitate international resource sharing. Overseas Chinese librarians play an important role in this endeavor. It is hoped that the findings in this study will raise awareness of this important issue so that more overseas Chinese librarians will participate in implementing cooperative name authority projects at local, national, and/or international levels.

Introduction

Authority control is “the process of ensuring that every entry—name, uniform title, series, or subject—that is selected as an access point for the public catalog is unique and does not conflict by being identical.”[1] Because personal name is used as major access point in information retrieval (especially in an online environment), personal name authority control has gained continued attention and development. According to John D. Byrum, Jr., by 2004, NACO (Name Authority Cooperative) had developed and maintained a database of more than 2,000,000 authority records in addition to the more than 3,500,000 records created by Library of Congress Staff.[2]

It has not been fully recognized, however, that personal name authority records can be used as a platform for resource sharing beyond the local or regional area. For example, name authority records for internationally recognized elites are wholly inadequate. This paper is based on a case study of Jesuits who not only brought Christianity and science to China from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, but also left their writings and translated works in China and their own countries. These works opened a window for the west to know the civilization and social conditions of China during that period. According to Professor Erik Zürcher, that cultural exchange was the first confrontation and dialog between intellectuals of China and Europe after the Renaissance.[3] These Jesuits were mostly well known for their proficiency in the Chinese language and Chinese early philosophy and culture. They had close relationships and cooperated with Chinese intellectuals such as Xu Guangqi (徐光启) and Li Zhizao (李之藻) in translating western science works or Chinese classic texts. They also served in the imperial court, specializing in calendar studies, astronomy, and cartography. One example of the Jesuits’ prominence during the late Ming and early Qing Dynasty is that their Chinese writings were included in many well-known private catalogues of the time, such as Danshengtang cangshumu (澹生堂藏书目/祁承禎), Xushi jiacang shumu (徐氏家藏书目/徐火勃), Jiangyunlou shumu (绛云楼书目/钱谦益), Jicangwei cangshumu (季沧苇藏书目/季振宜), Yeshiyuan cangshumu (也是园藏书目/钱曾), Qianqingtang shumu (千顷堂书目/黄虞稷).[4] The works in Chinese of sixteen distinguished Jesuits can be found in Qinding Siku Quanshu zongmu (钦定四库全书总目)[5].

For this study, I selected 62 Jesuits who wrote works in Chinese and were well-known to Chinese scholars and are found in two widely used reference works: (1) Ming Qing zhai Yesu hui yi zhu yi zhu yao (明清间耶稣会士译著提要/徐宗泽, 中华书局, 1989 (originally published 1949)). (2) the Chinese translation of Notices Biographiques et Bibliographiques sur les Jesuites de L’ancienne Mission de Chine 1552-1773 Shanghai:
Imprimerie de la mission Catholique Orphelinat de T’ou-se-we, 1932 (在华耶稣会士列传及书目/ Louis Pfister, S.J. [法]费赖之 著 冯承钧 译, 中华书局, 1995). I checked against OCLC Name Authority File and found that about two-thirds of the 62 Jesuits either had no established name authority records or had no Chinese name in the cross-reference field (“400” field) in the record. Nor are the existing authority records consistent in the forms of the Jesuits’ Chinese names. Clearly, the lack of name authority control will degrade the efficiency of information retrieval and resource sharing. This is of concern to research libraries and subject librarians. In this paper, I discuss the current problems in name authority records and suggest that developing name authority records needs not only collaboration between local cataloging and subject librarians, but also cooperative effort at regional, national and even international level.

Literature review

There are several articles that discuss the problems of personal name variations in accessing information in certain context. Prof. Jingfeng Xia found out that variation in author’s names affects the retrieval capability of digital repositories [6]. Denise Beaubien Bennet determined that a searcher might retrieve incomplete or inaccurate results when the database provides poor assistance in linking author name variations. She also discussed several approaches to linking name authority files in the database.[7] Ruiz-Perez et al. investigated how Spanish names are handled by national and international databases and identified mistakes that can undermine the usefulness of these databases for locating and retrieving works by Spanish authors.[8] These studies, however, did not address the question of how to deal with personal names having various forms in different languages.

There are also some introductory works that focus on name authority control in the East Asian area. Lily Hu, Owen Tam and Patrick Lo described recent developments in Chinese authority work that has been implemented in Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong.[9] Chinese academic librarians also provided an overview of development of Chinese name authority work in Chinese Universities, including standards and format for authority records of foreigners.[10] The successful experience of the HKCAN (Hong Kong Chinese Authority Name) workgroup in following international standards to develop name authority records caught much attention from Chinese academic libraries as well. Two examples of comparative studies are Cheng and Liu’s articles.[11] However, these studies mostly focused on local practices, and did not foresee the broader application of name authority control.

It is encouraging that Eisuke Naito brought up the issue of developing a regional interchange name authority format among China, Japan and Korea.[12] Such an interchange would enable us to see the feasibility of sharing resources among different countries. It is also stimulating news to librarians that Die Deutsche Bibliothek (Germany), the Library of Congress, and OCLC have launched a cooperative project: the Virtual International Authority File, which seeks to demonstrate the viability of automatically linking authority records from different national authority files. [13] It is also exciting for librarians who deal with materials in non-Latin characters that the Library of Congress recently released on their website (http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/nonlatin whitepaper.html) the draft of “White Paper: Issues Related to Non-Latin Characters In Name Authority Records.” These works provide a broad background and different perspectives to this study and make it a timely and meaningful one. This paper focuses on creating a basic outline for name authority records that will allow for the addition of non-Latin characters in references.

Observations and findings

Since the 1990s, there has been increasing interest among Chinese scholars in Sinology and Sinologists overseas. As early western pioneers who stayed and devoted their knowledge and lives to China between the 16th and 18th century, Jesuits have received continuing attention by both Chinese and Western scholars. According to the French Sinologist, Louis Pfister, S.J. (Chinese name 费赖之,1833-1891), there were 467 Jesuits in China from 1552-1773. More than eighty of them are credited with writings or translated works in Chinese.[14] In the annotated bibliography Repertoire des Jesuites de Chine de 1552-1800 (Chinese title:
There are 975 biographic entries for Jesuits, most of them from Europe except for about one hundred Chinese, including some from Macau. Recognizing and rediscovering the lives of these missionaries during their staying in China and their roles and influence in China’s modern history has been one focus of Chinese and Western researchers. As one example of this interest, the National Library of China is developing an online “Sinologist Database.” By the year 2006, 100 entries had been input, and among them, sixteen Jesuits were listed as early Sinologists.[15]

As a subject librarian for Chinese studies, when I was trying to assist both Chinese and Western scholars to locate documents by or on Jesuits, I was struck by the complexity of location of depository libraries and lack of easy access to those materials. According to *Bibliography of the Jesuit Mission in China* (ca.1580-ca.1680) (Leiden University, 1991), compiled by Erik Zürcher, Nicolas Standaert, S.J. and Adrianus Dudink, and *China Mission Studies* (1550-1800) *Bulletin* (1979-1987), libraries that hold special collections on Jesuits are very scattered, and include the Rome Jesuit Archives (Italy), the Vatican Library, library of the Maison Professe des Jesuites of Paris (France), National Library of France (Paris), Bavarian State Library and the University Library of Munich (Germany), the Leiden Sinological Institute Library (Holland), and two famous China Catholic mission libraries, the Beitang Library, some of which remains in the Beijing Library, and the Xujiahuai Library of Shanghai, some of which is now in the Shanghai Library and a smaller amount now in the Academic Sinica on Taiwan. According to the preface of *Repertoire des Jesuites de Chine de 1552-1800*, other repositories that Joseph Dehergne visited were in London, Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna, Moscow and Leningrad. In the United States, there are also numerous libraries and archives in about 40 states holding similar collections; they are listed in Archie R. Crouch’s book *Scholar’s Guide to the China Mission Resources in the Libraries and Archives of the United States* (Princeton University Press, 1983).

In addition to the scattered locations, another challenge for accessing the resources is the lack of language and research specialist to compile accurate catalogs or indices. That is why David E. Mungello found Paul Pelliot’s unpublished typescript *Inventaire sommaire des manuscrits et imprimés chinois de la Bibliothèque Vaticane* (1922) “is an extremely useful tool organized around the separate collections in which Chinese books and manuscripts are found... He has done the reader the service of indexing the romanized Chinese titles.”[16] By comparison, in another report, Mungello also mentioned that a handwritten catalogue of the old Chinese collection (1603 titles) in Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (Berlin, Germany) was not very helpful, because many Chinese works only have a descriptive Latin title. He further explained, “This is particularly the case with many of the older titles which were catalogued when the librarians’ knowledge of Chinese was doubtless insufficient to catalogue by Chinese titles.”[17] For these reasons, until now, in-depth catalogs have always been compiled by Sinologists, such as *Chinese Books and Documents in the Jesuit Archives in Rome: A Descriptive Catalogue Japonica-Sinica I-IV* (M.E.Sharpe, 2002), by Albert Chan, S.J.

With the development of library OPACs (Online Public Access Catalog), it appears that access to scattered collections is becoming easier by searching in virtual collections. However, the real situation is far from satisfactory. As far as collections by China Jesuits are concerned, lack of name authority control in the OPAC is a major obstacle to locating all relevant resources by a given Jesuit in one search. This is mostly because many Jesuits had various forms of names. Ideally, both their western name and Chinese name should be connected via authority control in the same database so that scholars from China and the West can share the same resources. However, the number of complete name authority records for Jesuits in OCLC’s Name Authority File (NAF) is still small. Below I give a statistical analysis of name authority records for 62 selected Jesuits that had identical Chinese name and Chinese work (see table 1). According to the table, among the 62 Jesuits, 32 had no established name authority records. In addition, 8 of the 30 established records have no Chinese name of the Jesuits in the “400” field. The 8 Jesuits are: Qian Deming (钱德明, Joseph Marie Amiot), Wei Jijin (魏继晋, Florian Bahr), Bo Yingli (柏应理, Philippe Couplet), Feng Bingzheng (冯秉正, Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de Mailla), Wei Fangji (卫方济, François Noel), Lu Riman (鲁日满, François de Rougemont), Luo Mingjian (罗明坚, Michel Ruggieri), Zeng Dezhao (曾德昭 or Xie Wulu 谢务禄, Alvaro de Semedo). Therefore altogether 40 of the 62 (close to 2/3) Jesuits either had no established name authority records in OCLC or had no Chinese name in the records.

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Table 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Variant forms of name</th>
<th>Chinese Name</th>
<th>Name authority record in OCLC NAF (name authority file)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleni, Giulio (1582-1649)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Aleni, Julius Aleni, Giulios</td>
<td>Ai Rulue艾儒略，字思及</td>
<td>Yes (n 95045868) With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amiot, Joseph Marie (1718-1793)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Amiot, Jean Joseph Marie Amiot, Joan Joseph Maria</td>
<td>Qian Deming钱德明</td>
<td>Yes (no 98089451) No Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augery, Humbert (1616-1673)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hong Duzhen洪度贞，字复斋</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buglio, Luigi (1606-1682)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Buglio, Louis Buglio, Lodovico Buglio, Ludovicus</td>
<td>Li, Leisi (or Lileisi), Li, Leisse利类思，字再可</td>
<td>Yes (no 2002093927) With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahr, Florian (1706-1771)</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Bahr, Florianus (German)</td>
<td>Wei Jijin魏继晋字善修</td>
<td>Yes (no 2007022337) No Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benoist, Michel (1717-1774)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Benoist, Michael</td>
<td>Jiang Youren蒋友仁</td>
<td>Yes (no 2002124986) With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boym, Michel(1612-1659)</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Boym, Michal Boym, Michael Borm, Michel</td>
<td>Bu Mige (or Bumige)卜弥格</td>
<td>Yes With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouvet, Joachim (1656-1730)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Bovet, Giovanni</td>
<td>Pai, chin (or Pai-chin, Pe-tsin) 白晋</td>
<td>Yes (no 81112520) With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brancati, François (1607-1671)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Brancati, Francesco, Brancati, Francisco</td>
<td>Pan Guoguang潘国光，字用观</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattaneo, Lauzaro (1560-1640)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Cattaneo, Lazare Catneo, Lauzaro Cattaneo, Lazzaro</td>
<td>Guo Jujing郭居静</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channe, Alexander de la (1695-1767)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Charme, Alexandre de la</td>
<td>Sun zhang 孙漳 or 孙璋</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chavagnac, Emeric Langlois de (1670-1717)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sha Shouxin沙守信</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comte, Louis Le (1655-1728)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Le Comte, Lewis Le Comte, Luigi</td>
<td>Li, Ming (or Li, Fuchu) 李明，字复初</td>
<td>Yes (no 84233421) With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa, Ignace da (1599-1666)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Guo Najue郭纳爵，字徳旌</td>
<td>No record</td>
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<tr>
<td>Couplet, Philippe (1624-1692)</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Couplet, Philippus Couplet, Filippo</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Bo Yingli 柏应理</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cunha, Simón de (1590-1660)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Qu Ximan 瞿西满, 字弗溢</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D’Entrecolles, François-Xavier (1664-1741)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Yin Hongxu 殷弘绪, 字继宗</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Yes (no 83068462) With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaz, Emmanuel (1574-1659)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Yangmanuo 阳玛诺</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Yes (no 2006039064) With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duarte, Joannes (1671-1750)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Nie Ruowang 聂若望</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferreira, Gaspard (1571-1649)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Fei Qiguan 费奇观 or 费奇规, 字揆一</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figueredo, Rodericus (1594-1642)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Fei Lede 费乐德, 字心铭</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
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<td>Fontaney, Jean de (1643-1710)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Hong Ruohan 洪若翰, 字时登</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>No record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froez, Joannes (1590-1638)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Fu Ruowang 伏若望, 字定源</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>No record</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furtado, François (1587-1653)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Fu Fanji 傅泛际, 字体斋</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Yes (no 2006039065) With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerbillon, Jean François (1654-1707)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Zhang Cheng 张诚, 字实斋</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Yes (no 97021215) With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gravina, Hieronymus de (1603-1662)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Jia Yimu 贾宜睦, 字九章</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>No record</td>
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<td>Greslon, Adrien (1614-1695)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Nie Zhongqian 聂仲迁, 字若瑞</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Grimaldi, Philippe-Marie (1639-1712)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Herieu, Julien-placide (1671-1746)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Hervieu, Jul-Placidus</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>De Manuo 德玛诺</td>
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<td>Jartoux, Pierre (1668-1720)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Du Demei 杜德美</td>
<td>Yes (no 2002125356)</td>
<td>With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
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<td>Kogler, Ignaz (1680-1746)</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Dai Jinxian 贺进贤, 字嘉宾</td>
<td>Yes (no 84080245)</td>
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<td>Laureati, Jean (1666-1727)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Li guo'an 利国安, 字若望</td>
<td>No record</td>
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<td>Longobardi, Nicola (1565-1655)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Long Huamin 龙华民</td>
<td>Yes (no 95087400)</td>
<td>With Chinese name in 400 field</td>
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<td>Lubelli, Andre-Jean (1610-1683)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Lu Ande 陆安德，字泰然</td>
<td>No record</td>
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<td>Mailla, Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de (1669-1748)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Feng Bingzheng 冯秉正，字端友</td>
<td>Yes (no 87822076)</td>
<td>No Chinese name in 400 field</td>
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<td>Martini, Martin (1614-1661)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Wei Kuangguo 卫匡国，字济泰</td>
<td>Yes (no 79039954)</td>
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<td>Motel, Jacques (1618-1692)</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Mu Diwo 穆迪我，字惠吉</td>
<td>No record</td>
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<td>Noel, Francois (1651-1729)</td>
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<td>Wei Fangji 卫方济</td>
<td>Yes (no 88649399)</td>
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<td>Pantoja, Diego de (1571-1618)</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Pang Diwo 庞迪我，字顺阳</td>
<td>Yes (no 2001021431)</td>
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<td>Ba Duoming 巴多明，字克安</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>He Qingtai 贺清泰</td>
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<td>Rougemont François de</td>
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<td>Schall von Bell, Johann Adam (1592?-1666)</td>
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<td>Mu Nige</td>
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<td>Terentius, Io. Schreck, Johann Terenz Terencio, Johann Terrentius, Johann Terrenz, Jean Terrenz, Joannes</td>
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<td>Trigault, Nicolas</td>
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<td>Jin Nige(Jin-Ni-ko, Jinnige)</td>
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<td>(1577-1628)</td>
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<td>Tudeschini, Augustin</td>
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<td>(1598-1643)</td>
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It is obvious from the table that more effort needs to be put into creating and updating name authority records for the China Jesuits. There are two important reasons behind this. First, many Chinese works by the forty Jesuits who either had no name authority records established or whose Chinese names were missed in the records already existed in the OPAC of the National Library of China or other Chinese research libraries. They are mostly searchable only by the Chinese personal names of the authors. Even in Worldcat, there are 21 Jesuits whose Chinese works can only be found under their Chinese names. [18] Secondly, Western scholars might find it very frustrating when they try to find secondary resources in Chinese full-text journal database, such as CAJ (China Academic Journals). Sometimes Chinese scholars misspell or cite a variation of the Jesuit’s name; for example, “Diego de Pantoja” was cited using the variant name “Didace de Pantoja” in 5 articles.[19] Sometimes the Latin or other western names of Jesuits were not cited due to the complexity of spelling. For example, a full-text search for “汤若望” would yield 1770 articles in CAJ, while search by his Latin name “Johann Adam Schall von Bell” only got 20 hits. Another search for “Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de Mailla” yielded no hits at all. This incompleteness of Jesuit name authority records and the potential jeopardy of losing information due to lack of this exchanging platform should be well recognized by both the Eastern and the Western library communities.

The other problem I observed is the inconsistency of practice for established authority records in displaying Chinese names. Among the 22 records that include Jesuits’ Chinese names in the “400” field, five records Romanize the Chinese name in both Pinyin and Wade-Giles as displayed below:

Record 1, Luigi Buglio (利类思):
100 1 Buglio, Luigi, $d 1606-1682  
400 1 Li, Leisi, $d 1606-1682  
400 1 Li, Lei-sse, $d 1606-1682

Record 2, Louis Le Comte (李明 , 字复初):
100 1 Let Comte, Louis, $d 1655-1728  
400 1 Li, Fu-chu, $d 1655-1728  
400 1 Li, Fou-Tchou, $d 1655-1728

Record 3, Jean-Francois Gerbillon (张诚，字实斋):
100 1 Gerbillon, Jean-Francois, $d 1654-1707  
400 1 Chang, Cheng, $d 1654-1707  
400 1 Chang, Shih-chai, $d 1654-1707  
400 1 Zhang, Cheng, $d 1654-1707  
400 1 Zhang, Shi Zhai, $d 1654-1707
Record 4, Sabatino De Ursis (熊三拔):
100 1 De Ursis, Sabatino, $d 1575-1620
400 1 Hsiung, San-pa, $ 1575-1620
400 1 Xiong, Sanba, $d 1575-1620

Record 5, Ferdinand Verbiest (南怀仁):
100 1 Verbiest, Ferdinand, $ 1623-1688
400 1 Nan, Huai-jen, $d 1623-1688
400 1 Nan, Huairen, $ 1623-1688

There are 2 records that only have Wade-Giles spelling:
Record 1, Joannes Terentius (邓玉函，字涵璞):
100 1 Terentius, Joannes, $d 1576-1630
400 1 Teng, Yu-han, $d 1576-1630
400 1 Teng, Han-pu, $d 1576-1603
670 His Chi chi tu shuo, 1830: $b p.1 (Teng Yu-han)
670 Eminent Ching: $b p.454 (Jean Terrenz; Teng Yu-han; t.Han-pu)

Record 2, Joachim Bouvet (白晋)
100 1 Bouvet, Joachim, $d 1656-1730
400 0 Pai, Chin, $d 1656-1730
400 0 Pai-chin, $d 1656-1730
400 0 Pé-tsins, $d 1656-1730
400 0 Petsin, $d 1656-1730
670 His Kang-hsi-huang-ti, 1981: $b publisher's note (Pai Chin)

There are also eight records that provide more details by including both the Chinese name and alternative Chinese name in repeatable “400” fields. The eight Jesuits are Giulio Aleni (艾儒略，字思及), Luigi Buglio (利类思，字再可), Louis Le Comte (李明，字复初), Franciscus Furtado (傅泛际，字体斋), Jean-François Gerbillon (张诚，字实斋), Ignaz Kogler (戴进贤，字嘉宾), Andreas Pereira (徐懋德，字卓贤), Joannes Terentius (邓玉函，字涵璞).

The other inconsistency in these Jesuit name authority records is that the Chinese names were sometimes treated as a full name and sometimes treated as just a forename, such as the above record of Joachim Bouvet (白晋). Although currently there are no standards for details and depth of variant forms in name authority records, it might be a better practice that Chinese characters be added in the “400” and “670” fields so that there is no need to input both Wade-Giles and Pinyin, nor is it necessary to differentiate between full name or forename. A further complication is that a Pinyin search in most Chinese OPACs, including the OPAC of the National Library, is either not possible or not very effective, though they are capable of a powerful to search with Chinese characters. Full-text online journal databases, such as CAJ (China Academic Journals) and COJ (Chinese Online Journals) even exclude Pinyin search. The recent white paper from the Library of Congress about the addition of non-Latin characters in references is very encouraging news for this new direction.

When I was writing this paper, I found a sample record with Chinese characters in authority records posted on the eastlib listserv in January 2008. Some colleagues also keep updating progress in the document and experimental records afterwards. Although there are still some other technical concerns about this practice, at least it is very encouraging news to Chinese librarians.

The other finding from the table is that the two reference works about Jesuits--明清间耶稣会士传著提要 and 在华耶稣会士列传及书--cover biographical information for all the sixty-two Jesuits, although imprints of Jesuits were also referenced in the “670” field. It seems from the table that there is no standard in selecting the main name entry (“100” field) and cited reference in “670” field. When I was doing this research, I found out that HKCAN (Hong Kong Chinese Authority Name workgroup) used these two resources.
to create or update their authority records. This actually provides a very good solution for creating a group of thematic name authority records in an efficient way. The existence of thematic name authority records would make it possible for scholars to explore more resources for the study of not only individual Jesuits but also of the group as a whole.

**Overseas Chinese subject librarians’ role and implication of the study**

Authority control is often considered to be the field of cataloging librarians. With my experience in collection development and reference service, and especially through this study, I realized that authority control is a field that needs much cooperation between subject and cataloging librarians in research libraries and even national libraries of many countries. As far as this study is concerned, I suggest that overseas Chinese librarians should play active role in these aspects:

First of all, Chinese librarians can help with providing in-depth reference for verification of personal name(s) when needed. For example, according to both Chan’s *Chinese Books and Documents in he Jesuit Archives in Rome: A Descriptive Catalogue Japonica-Sinica I-IV* (M.E.Sharpe, 2002), he still listed the two Chinese name as separate entries. A subject librarian can alert the cataloging librarian of such problems when creating a new authority record. Sometimes subject librarians also need to consult with more reference resources to verify important personal information (such as date of birth or death, etc.) when there are conflicting cited resources; for example, in *Shi jie Zhongguo xue jia ming lu* (World Chinese Scholar Name Authority File) corrected many errors in *Bei Mei han xue jia ci dian* (安平秋等编, 人民文学出版社, 2001) and *Guo ji han xue zhu zuo ti yao* (国际汉学著作提要, 華苑出版社, 1996) and *Shi jie Zhongguo xue jia ming lu* (世界中国学界名录, 社会科学文献出版社, 1994).

Secondly, It might be even more significant for the Chinese librarian to identify research needs from bibliographic resources and scholastic publications, and suggest authoritative reference works to the cataloging librarian to aid in creating such thematic name authority records. For example, to build up group of name authority records of Western Sinologists that are well-known to Chinese scholars, the following general reference works can be used: *Bei Mei han xue jia ci dian* (安平秋等编, 人民文学出版社, 2001) and *Guo ji han xue zhu zuo ti yao* (国际汉学著作提要, 中华书局, 1973) corrected many errors in *Bei Mei han xue jia ci dian*.

A Subject librarian can also find information from new publications (especially translated works) and make connection with existing name authority record, and remind the cataloging librarian to update it. For example, Dr. Noël Golvers’s book on the Belgian Jesuit François de Rougemont (1624-1676), *François de Rougemont, S.J., missionary in Chiang-shu (Chiang-nan): a study of the account book (1674-1676) and the elogium* (Leuven University Press, 1999) was translated into Chinese as 清初期耶稣会士鲁日满: 常熟帐本及灵修笔记研究 (常熟帐本及灵修笔记研究, 作家出版社, 2007). This book could serve as a very good resource for adding the Chinese name of François de Rougemont to his name authority record in OCLC Name Authority File.

Furthermore, a subject librarian can use good quality name authority records as a platform for efficient information retrieval to provide in-depth reference service. This strategy can not only be used in online catalog search, but also can be extended to access to other e-resources. Moreover, name authority records can also be helpful to retrospective collection development if the reference in the record is informative and in-depth.

Last but not the least, besides this local level cooperation, it is necessary that Chinese librarians (including cataloging librarians) collaborate at a national and international level. As overseas Chinese librarians, we should not only consult with our peers for accuracy or depth of reference, but we also need to collaborate with other research libraries in the world. For example, we can identify the established name authority records of Jesuits (without Chinese name as reference) and remind cataloging librarians to update the records to make them more complete and in-depth.
Although the format of Chinese name authority records differs from Western records, the large number of records that have been developed by the National Library of China and several Chinese universities could be a very good sharing resource. Overseas Chinese librarians should be aware of the progress of both Chinese and Western name authority control and facilitate international cooperation and exchange. This is very meaningful and feasible in the near future. With the progress of the “Virtual International Authority File” project launched by LC and OCLC, I believe more international cooperation and collaboration will happen, and the automatically linked authority records from different national authority files will benefit scholars from all over the world.

References

[5] The 16 Jesuits were: Nicolas Trigault (金尼阁), Giulio Aleni (艾儒略), Ferdinand Verbiest (南怀仁), Ludovicus Buglio (利类思), Gabriel de Magalhaes (安文思), Sbabthin de Ursis (熊三拔), Matteo Ricci (利玛窦), Emmanuel Diaz (阳玛诺), Jean-Nicolas Smogolenski (穆尼阁) Jean Terrenz (邓玉函), Didacus de Pantoja (庞迪我), Alphonse Vagnoni (高一志) Francois Furtado (傅泛际), Nicolas Longobardi (龙华民), Jaques Rho (罗雅谷), Johann Adam Schall von Bell (汤若望).
[21] The URL of this database is http://form.nlc.gov.cn/sino/
[18] The 21 Jesuits and their Chinese works are:
Figueroed, Rodericus (费乐德) (1600s). S.l.: s.n.
Mailla, Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de (冯秉正). (1800s). 圣父益善. 中国: s.n.
Mailla, Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de (冯秉正). (1846). 盛世刍荛. 中国: s.n.
Motel, Jacques (穆迪我). (1600s). 圣洗仪礼. S.l.: s.n.
[19]The 5 articles are:
朱幼文. (2002). 析庞迪我的《七克》. 宗教学研究, 1, 92-99
鞠德源. (1989). 清代耶稣会士与西洋奇器. 故宫博物院院刊, 1, 3-16.
SICHUAN, CHINA AND CONFUCIUS IN ARIZONA: PROMOTING GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING THROUGH A LIBRARY EXHIBITION

Allison Leaming, Ann Dutton Ewbank, Qian Liu, and Ralph Gabbard Arizona State University

Introduction

On October 22, 2007 the joint Arizona State University-Sichuan University Confucius Institute was launched in Tempe, Arizona. This global collaborative effort was celebrated at Arizona State University Libraries by the installation of the Confucius Institute Exhibit. The Exhibit promoted the mission of the new Confucius Institute and underscored the value of international educational partnerships. The goal of the semester-long Confucius Institute Exhibit was to positively showcase the University’s global initiatives while embedding the notion that the Libraries play a vital role in campus culture at Arizona State University. The Exhibit contained photos, art and artifacts about Confucius and his influence on Chinese history and culture, China’s Sichuan province, and Sichuan University and its libraries.

The Confucius Institute at Arizona State University

Arizona State University (ASU) is committed to building strong, long-lasting relationships with institutions around the world as part of its goal to provide education in a globally-engaged setting (Arizona State University 2008). The partnership between ASU and Sichuan University, a prestigious institution located in Chengdu in the Chinese province of Sichuan, became official in early 2007. The two schools were designated sister-institutions and officials from both institutions gathered in Beijing to sign official documents creating the foundation for collaborative projects such as the Confucius Institute.

Leaders from Arizona State University and Sichuan University at a signing ceremony in Beijing
The new Confucius Institute will provide Arizona citizens access to in-depth knowledge of Chinese culture and language. The concept and mission of the Confucius Institute was conceived by the Chinese government’s National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language. This agency, known as Hanban, has successfully launched Confucius Institutes in partnership with universities all over the world since 2004 (Hanban 2008). Although the principal activity of the Confucius Institute is Chinese language instruction, the overarching goal is to develop and enhance mutual understanding between the Chinese people and other peoples of the world. This mission intertwines with ASU’s goal of education in a globally engaged setting.

A Role for the Library

ASU Libraries provided the space to host the exhibit for an entire fall semester at the Noble Science and Technology Library on ASU’s Tempe campus. Designed to be visually stimulating and aesthetically appealing to all library visitors, the exhibit filled seven glass cases with informational placards, artifacts, photos and art. The exhibit was officially unveiled at a ceremony that was part of the launch festivities for the Confucius Institute. On that day, the library hosted dignitaries from Sichuan University and the Chinese consulate in Los Angeles, as well as scholars, students and community members who came to see the Confucius Exhibit and learn more about ASU’s new Confucius Institute.

Confucius Institute Exhibit Launch
The exhibit team reached beyond library professionals for expertise. Team members included librarians from two ASU campuses with professional interest in Chinese culture, special skills in exhibit installation and in library public relations. The team also included the China Initiatives Specialist from the office of ASU President Michael Crow, the Chair of the Confucius Institute, and an on-campus graphic designer to assist with exhibit design and printed materials such as posters, banners and bookmarks. Through this collaboration, librarians were afforded the opportunity to work with colleagues across campuses and the university, striking up relationships that may not have appeared in typical workgroups. Faculty with expertise in Asian studies collaborated with the Libraries to extend the Exhibit into cyberspace, recording a series of educational podcasts (Arizona State University Libraries 2008) on the Confucius Institute and the exhibit itself.

As ASU and Sichuan University cemented their friendship through the launch of the Confucius Institute, ASU Libraries was also exploring the possibilities for positive international connections. An agreement between the two University’s libraries was finalized in December 2007. This collaboration provides for resource sharing and librarian exchanges, and also lays the groundwork for future collaborative activities and projects.

Impact

The success of the project was clear as Confucius Institute Exhibit installation came to a close. Due to continuous interest in the materials and the volume of guests to the event, Library administrators approved a scaled-down version of the original exhibit for a second library in the ASU system (ASU Libraries News...
The profile of the ASU Libraries was raised as campus newspapers (Dunaj-Killman 2007) and blogs reported on the Confucius Exhibit.

Anthony (Bud) Rock, ASU’s Vice-President for Global Engagement, described the exhibition in terms of the impact on its visitors. He stated, “The Confucius Institute Exhibition will create an understanding of and an appreciation for the variety of contributions people from other societies can make to the globally dynamic knowledge community (ASU Libraries News 2008).” Hoyt Tillman, affiliated professor at ASU’s Center for Asian Research agreed that the selection of ASU Libraries as the exhibition site was particularly advantageous. In an email to the exhibit team, he stated, “I was particularly pleased that the Library (both Noble and Hayden) was the site for this exhibit. Not only did this selection make it available to the maximum number of students and staff, but it was also symbolic in highlighting the intellectual component of the exchange.”

Additionally, ASU Libraries Exhibit Committee past-chair Katherine O’Clair remarked that the Confucius Institute Exhibition was a success on many levels. In an email to the team she stated, “The Confucius Institute Exhibition was a groundbreaking one for ASU Libraries. Not only did it bring together several different units within the university (such as ASU Libraries, Office of the President, School of Life Sciences), but it was also the first exhibit at ASU Libraries to be a cross-university collaborative effort. It was exciting to have everyone working together to produce this exhibit and breaking through the barriers that once defined us as separate entities. This effort was an example of people from ‘one university in many places’ working together to create something great.”

The success of the Confucius Institute Exhibit was largely due to cross-library, cross-campus, and cross-departmental collaborations. By drawing on the diverse expertise within the libraries as well as ASU academic and administrative units, the exhibit was complete in content, perspective, and design. The most rewarding aspect for the exhibit team was the chance to expose the ASU and local community to elements of the rich culture of Sichuan, the history and principles of Confucianism, and the Institute named after the great Chinese thinker. The partnership between ASU and Sichuan University was enhanced and highlighted by the exhibit as guests experienced the information through an inviting, enjoyable experience. The Confucius Institute Exhibition allowed for successful collaborations on multiple fronts, and these collaborations will allow for deeper, more integrated library partnerships around China initiatives in the future.

Bibliography


Studying without thinking leads to confusion; thinking without studying leads to idleness.

Confucius Institute Exhibition
October 22 - December 8, 2007
at the
Noble Science and Engineering Library
ASU Tempe Campus

ASU Libraries
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY
Joseph Needham and I first became acquainted in 1964 when he wrote a review of my new book, Written on Bamboo and Silk: The Beginnings of Chinese Books and Inscriptions (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962) in the Journal of Asian Studies v.23, no.4, 1964. He praised my book as a companion volume to Thomas F. Carter’s classic The Invention of Printing in China and Its Spread Westwards, saying “we may say at once that it need not fear any comparison with that wonderful book,” and “the text is a model of clarity and brevity in good Cartesian style.” Because one chapter of my book covered paper and paper scrolls, Needham wrote to me for the first time and invited me to write parts of the fifth volume of his Science and Civilisation in China, on the subjects of paper and printing.

He said in his letter, dated 1 October, 1967: “Since I am now approaching 67, I have come to feel very deeply that certain sections must be farmed out to able collaborators. .... Your special knowledge of paper and its predecessors, as well as of seals, writing and printing in general, makes you one of the most obvious people in the world to be approached in this way, and I do hope that you will consider the matter very seriously. .....”

Although I was very flattered, some colleagues and friends advised me not to accept the offer. The odds against working with him were that he was not a Sinologist by training and was attacked by some British scholars; also he was a person watched by the CIA. If I collaborated with him, I could invite trouble. Even though I had only a limited knowledge of him, I was impressed by his goodwill to China, his sense of justice during the Korean War and his criticism of the Vietnam War. After some thinking, I accepted his invitation to visit Cambridge for a talk before my final decision. With the support of the American Association of Learned Societies, I was also able to visit the European mainland in September 1968.
When I arrived at Cambridge, Needham, then Master of Gonville and Caius College, and Lu Gwei-djen, his associate, came to meet me at the bus station; he carried my luggage and walked rapidly in front of me. I was settled in an old building in the college, and every morning, a specially prepared breakfast was sent to my room. The lunches were usually with Needham, his wife Dorothy and Lu Gwei-djen, and we would then have afternoon tea at 4 pm. For dinner, I was sometimes invited to sit with the robed fellows, deans and professors on the upper level of the dining room while the students dined at the tables below.

Needham was a very candid and sincere person, easily approachable, simple, honest and warm. He admired everything about China and was a true “China fan.” Tall and casually dressed, Needham often wore a long blue Chinese robe and cotton shoes at home. Scrolls of his own Chinese calligraphy hung on the walls. He would usually write Chinese terms in characters in case he could not orally express them clearly. All research materials he collected, whether quotations or notes, were written on single pages or cards, placed in topical folders, and filed by category in his cabinets for easy access. He lived a simple life and worked with unbelievable efficiency. Such a gigantic research project was assisted by only one secretary and a part-time librarian. He would undertake almost all the clerical work, including typing, correspondence and other miscellaneous work by himself. It gave me a glimpse of the admirably simple style of European scholars.

Modesty and Courtesy

After exhaustively explaining his research plan to me, Needham showed me some materials he had already collected and told me that besides paper and printing, this part of volume five would also include topics in textiles, pottery, and gunpowder. He had tentatively titled this volume “War and Peace.” He thought that what I had in Written on Bamboo and Silk on paper, plus some narrative on printing would be sufficient for the chapter, which would be around 100 pages. In reality, my research got me more and more deeply into an extensive array of sources, and my chapter just became longer and longer. It took me fifteen years for the completion of the book, and the manuscript changed from the 100 pages as planned to a monograph of 300,000 words, way beyond our initial expectations.

In the process of writing, I would usually draw up an outline for each chapter, including subtopics and descriptions of details for his approval. But he never commented on the outlines and always encouraged me to continue. When I finished drafts for the three chapters on paper-making in 1972, it had already over 200 pages, far exceeding the original plan for 100 pages. I asked him whether he would like me to reduce the content when I sent him the draft, he replied that he believed in Daoism, which abided by nature and does not put limit on things. Therefore, I proceeded with the other chapters as I did with the three on paper-making.

There were few original sources for the part on printing and many problems to be dealt with on that subject. On the other hand, materials on transmission and influence of printing involved the entire world and covered an enormous amount of material. The complexity of research, in addition to the heavy load of my work at the University of Chicago, gave me little time to write. I was fortunate to obtain funding from the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities that partly relieved me from my administrative duties at the university and enabled me to hire graduate research assistants. I also offered a seminar on the History of Chinese Printing three times in the Graduate Library School at the University, using the opportunity to conduct discussions on the subject and also to train a number of young scholars to do research on this specialized field.

Although I did not meet with Dr. Needham often, I corresponded with him and accumulated many letters from him. He would forward to me all inquiries on this subject from persons all over the world and send me materials that he collected from time to time. His letters were often written in a beautiful running hand, and moved me with his warmth. I was not used to addressing him as “Joseph,” but called him “Dr. Needham.” And he always used his unique Chinese spelling of my name as Chhien Tshun-hsun.

Many times I raised this issue to his attention, arguing that my English publications always used Tsuen-hsuin Tsien, and if I published under Chhien Tshun-hsun, it would be hard for readers to identify my other works.
He finally agreed to a compromise: in the Chinese language part of the bibliography, he used his spelling of my name, and in the English language part of the bibliography, he used my spelling. But on other occasions, he still liked to put his spelling in brackets after Tsuen-hsuin Tsien. In this way, he maintained his style of romanization and respected my name in English, the way it had been spelled since my college days.

**Authorship of the Volume**

When the manuscript *Paper and Printing* was completed in mid 1982, I traveled to Cambridge again for discussion of its publication. Following the precedence of the published volumes of *Science and Civilisation in China*, I put Joseph Needham and Tsuen-hsuin Tsien as joint authors on the cover page of the manuscript. Although he did not refuse then, in the published volume V, part I of the series, my name was printed as the sole author, and his name was moved to upper side as the editor of the series, which has became the template for later volumes of the series. It was also the first volume in the series to be written by an individual without him as joint author. This made me admire him all the more for his modesty. Showing respect for his many collaborators, he would single out and thank those who did the indexing, typing, proofreading, or writing of Chinese characters. Especially with regard to Chinese scholars, he would always put the Chinese characters after romanization. His respect for others and his modesty contrasted with the style of some earlier Western Sinologists who never mentioned the name of Chinese scholars who had collaborated with them.
Although my volume on paper and printing was not co-authored with Needham, but included in his series, it was very well received after publication. One book review from the *London Times* commented that my work gave a thorough account of the topic and it would no doubt be well received. As part of the *Science and Civilization in China* series, it was to become a classic and the first edition was already sold out before its publication. According to a report from Cambridge University Press, the first printing of 1500 copies was sold out before its publication in 1985, a second printing came out in 1986, and a third revised edition in 1989. It continues to be reprinted and remains the best selling of all the published parts in the series.

**First Honorary Degree from the U.S.**

One of the most unforgettable events in the years of our cooperation was his visit again to the United States, what he thought the happiest and most symbolic among the many trips he took in his late age. It was a visit some thirty years after he last saw this land to receive his first honorary degree from an American university. By then he had already received over ten honorary degrees from many other countries throughout the world, but not one from the United States.

The story started in 1976, when the University of Chicago intended to invite Needham for a lecture and confer an honorary Ph.D. degree on him in recognition of his outstanding contributions to international scholarship. There were several problems, however. First, the nominees were usually young scholars to encourage their continued excellence in their fields, but Needham was already over 75 years old. His nomination was further complicated by politics for his charge that the United States used germ warfare during the Korean War. This in addition to his opposition to the Vietnam War caused his name to appear on the black list of the United States government.

After the University of Chicago decided to confer an honorary degree on him, I was asked to write to him to see if he would like to come to the United States for a scholarly talk and to receive this honorary degree. He replied immediately that he would be happy to come but that there might be complications in getting a U.S. visa. He enclosed a letter signed by the American senator William Fulbright inviting him to come to the U.S. as a major speaker at the 30th anniversary celebration of the Fulbright-Hayes Act organized by the U.S. congress, a trip for which he was denied a visa. He said, “If my American friends invite me to the U.S., I hope they would first clear the way with the American State Department.” After negotiations between the University of Chicago Board of Trustees, including a senator from Illinois, and the State Department, he was finally able to come with Lu Gwei-djen to the United States that he had not seen for so many years.

*Tsien and Needham after he received the first honorary degree in USA in 1976*
In mid-June of 1976, the University of Chicago conferred on Joseph Needham an honorary Ph.D. degree in philosophy at its graduation ceremony. In my speech on behalf of the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the ceremony conferring the honorary degree, I said:

“Dr. Joseph Needham has made outstanding double contributions to international scholarship. He is a biochemist, and his Chemical Embryology paved the ground for this field of study. He is also the founder of the historical study of Chinese science and technology. His thirty plus volume work of Science and Civilization in China makes an immortal contribution to 20th century scholarship. His analysis of the convergence of heaven and man in Chinese philosophy helped to explain hitherto little known Chinese science and technology, much of which was borrowed in the West. His research has impacted the world, and he is the greatest scholar who has introduced Chinese culture to the world, a rapidly growing field internationally.”

His trip to the U.S. was undoubtedly a successful and important one late in his life. He was welcomed not only by the American scholarly community, but also by other cultural and commercial organizations. Because of the mass media coverage, his activities in the U.S. became very widely known. This could be considered a correction to the attacks and prejudices he had suffered in the past. Since then the door of the United States became open to him, and he was invited many more times to visit, give speeches, mobilize funding, so that his research projects and new building in his research institute would receive funding from some American foundations, financial groups and big businesses. No wonder when he walked out of the Rockefeller Chapel at the University of Chicago after the graduation ceremony, holding the certificate he had just received, he said merrily, “This is my first honorary degree from the United States.”

The above article in Chinese was published in Lishi yuekan (Historical Monthly; Taipei) No.89, July, 1995 and included in the LiuMei Zayi (Memoir of 60 years in USA; Taipei, 2007; Beijing, 2008), translated by Diana Lin of Indiana State University, and edited with up-dating by Alexander and Mary Tsien Dunkel of the University of Arizona.
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ON THE HISTORY OF BOOKS IN CHINA:  
AN INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR T. H. TSIEH

Chang Pao-san¹  Trans. by Zhijia Shen

In the summer of 2002, the author of this interview was invited by the Center for East Asian Studies of the University of Chicago as a Visiting Scholar for one year to conduct research and had the opportunity to meet Professor Tsien. Firmly believing that his outstanding scholarship and professional experiences constitute an invaluable asset to the scholarly world, the author interviewed Professor Tsien to discuss scholarship and research methods concerning the history of books in China. The interviews took place at his home in the Hyde Park neighborhood of Chicago between November 7, 2002, and January 9, 2003.

I. SCHOOL AND WORK IN CHINA

Q. Professor Tsien, before coming to the United States, you had completed your college education and had also worked in China. Would you please talk about your education and work experience in China?

A. I started my early education at home with a private tutor. Later I entered the Second Elementary School of Taizhou and in 1926 graduated from Huaidong Middle School (now Taizhou Middle School, where Chinese president Hu Jingtao was graduated in 1953). In 1927, I entered the University of Nanking (now Nanjing University) while working part time in the library of Ginling Women’s College. This marked the beginning of my involvement with the library profession.

At that time, President Wu Yi-fang of Ginling College granted me the privilege of taking classes in her College for credits of my university. I took Chinese History course taught by Professor Mi ao Fenglin and the Translation course by Professor Zeng Xubai. As assignments for his class, I translated Bertrand Russell’s “The Different Concepts of Happiness between the East and West” and Dorothy J. Orchard’s “China’s Use of Boycott of Foreign Goods as a Weapon.” These translations were published in the popular journals of that time and were the beginning of my translation work.

At the University of Nanking, my major was in history and minor in library science. I took courses on the histories of Europe, Russia, India, and Japan given by Dr. M. S. Bates, History of Sino-Japanese cultural relations, and History of modern China by Chinese professors. In addition to the required courses in Chinese, English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and so on, I also elected Chinese philology, political Science, sociology, population study and social survey, History of books, and other library science courses. The combination of library and history courses has had a significant influence on my career and research.

¹ Professor in the Department of Chinese Literature at National Taiwan University.
interests. Later, I spent most of my life with books and wrote my M.A. and Ph.D. theses on this subject at the University of Chicago; all can be attributed to the courses I took during my undergraduate years.

After graduation from college in 1932, I joined the library of National Jiaotong University in Shanghai, where I gained much experience in library management and techniques under the guidance of Du Dingyou, director of the library. Five years later, I was appointed head of the Engineering Reference Library in Nanjing and later of the Shanghai office of the National Library, which were established for moving rare materials southward before the Sino-Japanese War. The Shanghai branch of the National Library kept some 60,000 volumes of Chinese rare books, 9,000 rolls of Dunhuang mss, several hundred items of stone and bronze rubbings, in addition to some 10,000 volumes of the complete sets of science and oriental studies journals in Western languages. At that time, my work in Shanghai, besides the custody of these rare materials, included publishing work for the Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography, collecting materials in the Japanese-occupied areas, and serving as liaison with libraries abroad.

Before long, security inside the foreign settlements in Shanghai increasingly became a problem. Therefore, the Chinese and U.S. governments agreed that part of these cultural treasures were to be moved to the U.S. Library of Congress for temporary custody and microfilming for preservation and circulation. Although the agreement was in place, the books could not be moved out of Shanghai because the customs service was under the control of the Japanese army. Fortuitously, I was able to contact a field inspector of the Shanghai Customs secretly, who helped me ship these rare materials in 100 cases by commercial cargos, and two more that were sent by the U.S. Consulate-General in Shanghai. This very difficult task was successfully completed just five days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. Upon the conclusion of the War, I was assigned by the Chinese government to go to Washington, D.C. to bring these books back to China, but the outbreak of the Civil War prevented this plan. I was, however, invited to Chicago, where I have now lived for over half a century.

II. WORK AND STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Q: Under what circumstances did you come to the University of Chicago?

A: I came to the University of Chicago as an exchange librarian from the National Library of Beiping in the autumn of 1947 to catalog the Chinese materials acquired by the Far Eastern Library since its founding in 1936, as well as to engage in advanced studies at the Graduate Library School of the University. After a year, Professor Herrlee G. Creel, who invited me to the University, asked me to extend my stay and to teach courses in the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures and offered to help bring my family to America. Upon the approval of Beiping Library, the University of Chicago offered me a Professorial Lectureship at the Department with a concurrent appointment as Curator of the Far Eastern Library. Soon my family joined me in Chicago; this was a most peaceful time that allowed me to settle down with my family and engage in my work and studies after eight years of hardship in Shanghai during the war.

Q: How were your studies at the University of Chicago?

A: My plan was to spend most of my time working in the Far Eastern Library and taking classes part time in the Graduate Library School. The University of Chicago was under the quarter system, which required three courses each quarter for full-time students with four quarters a year. Because I worked full-time and studied part-time, I could take only one course each quarter with four courses per year including the summer quarter. Therefore, it took me five years to earn my master’s degree in 1952 and another five years for the doctorate in 1957.

Q: Would you please talk about the professors who influenced you the most during your studies at the University of Chicago?

A: I became interested in library science mainly because during my college years I worked in the library while studying. I was also greatly inspired by a History of Books course with Professor Liu Guojun.
Therefore, after coming to the University of Chicago, I soon decided to focus on the history of books and printing. My first teacher who taught the history of printing was Professor Pierce Butler, whose book The Origins of Printing in Europe was a classic in the field. Unfortunately, he retired a year after I arrived, and most of the classes I took were taught by other professors.

Among these classes were Jesse H. Sherra’s Theory and Practice of Classification, Leon Carnovsky’s Library Survey, Herman H. Fussler’s College and Research Libraries, and Lester E. Asheim’s Readability of Books, Popular Media, and Content Analysis, as the focus of librarianship at that time was switching from the humanities to the social sciences. These new trends and methodology had significant impact on my master’s thesis, which was entitled “Western Impact on China through Translation: a Bibliographical Study.”

When I started my doctoral program, Professor Howard W. Winger, whose specialization was in the history of Western libraries, books and printing, was appointed to the Graduate Library School in 1953 and became my advisor. His scholarly background and his manner with his students influenced me very greatly in my studies, research, and personal conduct. In addition, my doctoral program consisted of a double major in library science and East Asian Studies and I, therefore, had seminar courses with Professor Creel and wrote a paper on Zhanguo Ce: Strategies of the Warring States, (later published in Early Chinese Texts: A Bibliographical Study, edited by Michael Loewe. Berkeley, CA, 1993.) Subsequently, I completed my doctoral dissertation, “The Pre-printing Records of China: a Study of the Development of Early Chinese Inscriptions and Books,” also under the advice of these two professors.

III. LIBRARY AND TEACHING EXPERIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Q: You were the Curator of the Far Eastern Library for many years. Could you please talk about your work experience?

A: The Far Eastern Library (now the East Asian Library) of the University of Chicago was established in 1936 to collect basic references and materials to support the needs of Chinese teaching and research. Because the founder of the program, Professor Creel, emphasized ancient Chinese history and culture, the collection was especially rich in Confucian classics and ancient documents as well as such materials as collectanea, classified encyclopedias, local gazetteers, and complete sets of academic journals. In 1945, it also acquired the original collection of the Newberry Library of over 20,000 volumes of Chinese, Japanese, Manchu, Mongolian, and Tibetan books collected by Dr. Berthold Laufer, a German Sinologist, during his trip to the Far East in the early 20th century.

When I arrived in late 1947, the total collection had grown to over 70,000 volumes. I spent about ten years completing the cataloging of the entire original collection. I accomplished this work all by myself from verification of the contents, cataloging, classification, making catalog cards, writing and attaching labels to book cases, and shelving. Five years later, my wife, Wen-ching, came to the library to assist me, but soon she was appointed Lecturer to teach spoken Chinese in the Department of Far Eastern Languages, established in 1958. Up until then, Chinese language at the University of Chicago had focused on classical Chinese; this was the beginning of teaching modern Chinese as a result of changing academic disciplines in U.S. higher education.

The Far Eastern Library was originally located in the basement of the Oriental Institute, moved to the second floor of the Harper Library in 1958, and to the newly completed Joseph Regenstein Library in 1970. Now the East Asian Library has a collection of over 600,000 volumes, including over 15,000 volumes of editions and manuscripts from the Yuan and Ming Dynasties as well as about five hundred titles or seven thousand volumes of early Qing editions printed in or before the 18th century.
Since World War II and especially after 1949, Chinese studies in the United States have expanded from the traditional disciplines of language and history to modern politics, society, economy, law, and other social science areas. After 1958, the Far Eastern Library received funding from the U.S. federal government, the Ford Foundation, as well as special support from the University administration. In addition to classical materials, it also acquired journals, government documents, and publications of the social sciences and new literary works published since the 1920s. Due to the Korean War and anti-China attitude in the U.S., acquisition of Chinese books ran into many difficulties in the 1950s, when the Library began to expand. However, we worked hard to overcome the difficulties and to acquire important titles from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, Europe, and all other possible sources.

Since the present collection of modern publications in the East Asian Library of this University has no particular political affiliation and is without regional bias, numerous important research materials have been collected, many of which are perhaps not in Mainland China or Taiwan. This is the principle of collection development of the East Asian Library of the University of Chicago, which also reflects the acquisition policy of other collections in Western libraries.

Q: Would you please tell us about your teaching experience?

A: From 1949, I began teaching courses on Chinese Bibliography and Chinese Historiography in the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures. The purpose of these two courses was to train graduate students to collect source materials for writing dissertations.

The course on Chinese Bibliography includes three parts: Part I with definition, scope, history of books and printing, and the terminology of bibliography. Part two was on research methods, including acquisition, classification, cataloging, indexing systems for Chinese characters, styles of writing, and organization of materials. Part three was on reference tools, including bibliographies, indexes, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and collectanea, all of which were intended to lead students’ understanding and ability to collect materials for research. In addition to class discussions, there were assignments for each part to provide exercises for the students.

The second quarter focused on methods of Chinese historical research. Because the graduate students of Chinese studies at that time usually wrote their dissertations about literature or history, this course was focused on the review of major historical works and reference tools. Actually, these two classes were the
introduction of Sinological methods, which would help students in selecting a research topic, collecting sources, making detailed outlines, understanding writing styles, and compiling bibliographies for a proposed topic in standard format. Since 1958, the Department of Far Eastern Languages and Literatures has made these courses required for doctoral students. So the initial stages of their dissertation research usually started with exercises in these two courses.

I also offered seminars on the History of Chinese Printing at the Graduate Library School in the 1970s, through which I shared with the graduate students the research materials that I collected for writing *Paper and Printing* and at the same time trained a group of young scholars engaged in advanced studies of the subject. This is the only course on this subject ever offered in any American university.

In 1958, the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures was divided into Far East (later changed to East Asian), Near East, and South Asian departments. The interdisciplinary Center for Far East (later East Asian) Studies was established. I was promoted to associate professor in 1959, and full professor of the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations and the Graduate Library School in 1962, spending half of my time on teaching and research and the other half on library administration until my retirement in 1978. The university has continued to provide an office for me in the Library, so I could continue my research after retirement.

IV. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Q: Other than library work and teaching, you also emphasize research and publishing, and thus have enjoyed a distinguished reputation in the field. Would you please talk about your experience in writing and publishing the book *Written on Bamboo and Silk*?
A: Written on Bamboo and Silk: The Beginning of Chinese Books and Inscriptions, was first published in English by the University of Chicago Press in 1962. This book was based on my doctoral dissertation, “Pre-printing Records of China: a Study of the Early Development of Chinese Inscriptions and Books,” which was intended to provide information about the dissemination and continuation of ancient Chinese culture for understanding the Chinese contributions to the world history of books. After completion, it was recommended for publication by the Graduate Library School to the University of Chicago Press.

At that time, however, the study of China in the West received little attention. The press was very reluctant to accept it and was concerned that the book was too specialized to have many readers. But the press finally accepted its publication after the GLS paid one-third of its cost for printing. Surprisingly to many, the first edition was sold out within three months of its publication, and reprinted twice in 1963 and 1969. It was highly regarded in the international academic world and recognized as the companion piece to Thomas Carter’s classic work The Invention of Printing in China and its Spread Westward. Moreover, interest in it has been demonstrated by scholars in such disciplines as Chinese archaeology, paleography and cultural history, as well as book history, and designated it as required reading and a reference work. The English edition was recently revised with a long Afterword by Professor Edward Shaughnessy as a classic of Chinese paleography and published by the University of Chicago Press in 2004.

Over the past forty years since the book was first published in 1962, it has circulated widely and has been translated into other languages, including Chinese, Japanese and Korean, that were not originally foreseen. As Professor Hiraoka Takeo comments in the preface of the Japanese translation, the book “can be regarded as the entire history of Chinese writing during the significant period between the Yin Dynasty ruins and Dunhuang. . . . It aims at revisiting the culture of Chinese characters. . . .This is a fortunate book that continues to grow. In other words, it is a book filled with life.”

Q: You have also written other books such as Paper and Printing; Studies on the History of the Chinese Book, Paper, Ink and Printing, Sino-American Cultural Relations, and so on. Would you please talk about the writing of these books?

A: Written on Bamboo and Silk covers the period from about 1300 B.C. to 700 A.D. in the early Tang Dynasty. After its publication, I considered writing a sequel to this volume to cover the entire history of the Chinese book. Coincidentally, in 1967 I received an invitation from Dr. Joseph Needham of Cambridge University to contribute parts on paper and printing for the series Science and Civilisation in China. At that time, he was approaching retirement age and hoped someone could collaborate with him in the remaining years of his life to complete his monumental work. So I accepted his invitation to visit Cambridge in the autumn of 1968 to discuss the plan of the work and also to visit the libraries and museums in Britain and other European countries where I began to collect materials for writing the book. Later I visited many other places in the world to collect materials, which accumulated immensely, and therefore the scope of the project was very much broadened. Consequently, it took me fifteen years from drafting the outline to completing the whole book, and the length was extended from the original plan of 100 pages for a chapter to a full-length monograph of 300,000 words. This was far beyond our original expectations.
This volume has ten chapters, with three chapters each on paper and printing (including ink-making and book-binding), dissemination and one chapter as the introduction. In addition to the overview and introduction to source materials, the book discusses the reason why the two major inventions of paper and printing took place in China instead of other civilizations. The last chapter concludes the book by discussing the functions and impact of both inventions. I point out specifically that the functions of
printing in China and the West are similar, but their impact is different. Although my conclusion disagrees with that of many others, Dr. Needham praised it and believed it would provide him with good ideas for his overall conclusions in the series.

The writing of this volume was performed on and off during my spare time and took many years to complete. It was only after my retirement that I was able to concentrate on this work. Thanks to grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for Humanities, I was able to hire research assistants to help with the work. Two years after my retirement, I finally completed the first draft of ten chapters. In addition, two hundred illustrations and a bibliography of about two thousand entries are included.

In September 1982, upon completion of the book, I visited Cambridge again to discuss its publication of the manuscript with Dr. Needham. Then, after editing, typesetting and printing, proofing, and other technical aspects, the book was finally published by Cambridge University Press in 1985 as a volume of the *Science and Civilisation in China* series. It was priced at 66 pounds, equivalent to US$100 at that time, which was very expensive, but the first edition of fifteen hundred copies was sold out before the book was actually on the market, with three more printings since then. This volume became the best seller of the whole series. Dr. Needham was very happy about our successful collaboration on this volume and, with the approval of the board of trustees, he appointed me Research Fellow *en permanence* of his Institute. This was a special honor for me, and I happily accepted it. Meanwhile, the book received very positive reviews internationally, and was regarded as the authoritative work in the field as well as an encyclopedia on the subject of paper and printing.

Soon, the Chinese Academy of Science in Beijing had the volume translated into Chinese, published jointly by Shanghai Guji Press and Beijing Science Press in 1990, for presentation as a gift to Dr. Needham for his 90th birthday. About the same time, another translation was published in Taiwan. A third Chinese version, based on my draft in Chinese, was published in 2004. Japanese and Korean translations were also published recently.

*Studies on the History of the Chinese Book, Paper, Ink and Printing* with calligraphy by Prof. Tseng Yu-ho of the University of Hawaii.

Soon, the Chinese Academy of Science in Beijing had the volume translated into Chinese, published jointly by Shanghai Guji Press and Beijing Science Press in 1990, for presentation as a gift to Dr. Needham for his 90th birthday. About the same time, another translation was published in Taiwan. A third Chinese version, based on my draft in Chinese, was published in 2004. Japanese and Korean translations were also published recently.

*Studies on the History of the Chinese Book, Paper, Ink and Printing*, published in Chinese by the Chinese University of Hong Kong Press in 1992, includes articles that were mostly byproducts of the research for my two monographs, which are limited by scope and style and so could not include individual details of various studies. Yet, certain issues must be explored before a conclusion can be made in the monograph. For example, the discussion on book knives takes only two pages in *Written on Bamboo and Silk*; but in the anthology, the article “A Study on Book Knives in Han China” comes to more than 12 pages in length. This book was revised and enlarged into two parts with 20 articles each and was published by Beijing Library Press in 2004.
Sino-American Cultural Relations, published in Taiwan in 1998, includes articles, reports and essays relating to the cultural exchange between China and the United States or East and West. On the whole, this book is about another theme of my research and writing. They not only record and report historical facts but also include my personal experience and opinions on this subject. I have also co-edited two other books: Ancient China: Studies in Early Civilization, which includes twelve articles on pre-Qin, Qin and Han thoughts and systems, to celebrate the 70th birthday of Professor Creel, and Area Studies and Libraries, which includes proceedings of the conference discussing the problems of libraries and the impact of area studies such as East, South, and Southeast Asia, Near East, Latin America, the Soviet Union and East Europe upon the traditional management of Western collections.

V. SCHOLARSHIP, METHODOLOGY AND EXPERIENCES

Q: What is the impact of the University of Chicago on your scholarship?

A: When I was in China, I published a few articles and translations, but they were mostly class assignments of my college years and could not be considered serious research. Since I arrived at the University of Chicago, I have made some significant progress in writing, including selecting research topics, collecting research materials, and research methods and especially writing in English. In addition, I have had years of teaching experience, which has helped with my scholarship and research. For example, in selecting a research topic, I was able to take new approaches in depth and identify topics that had not been explored by others, so that I could fill in gaps or expand on less studied and seemingly less significant topics.

For example, my M.A. thesis, “Western Impact on China through Translation” used quantitative methods to analyze about 8,000 book titles listed in the bibliographies of translations from the 16th to the 20th centuries, and analyze the subjects, where the originals came from, quantity of translations, their publication dates, and so on in order to understand the impact of Western culture on the changes in modern Chinese society. This study was actually inspired by E. W. Hulme’s Statistical Bibliography (London, 1924), which used statistical methods to analyze the contents of over 20,000 incunabula to determine the impact of printing on Western civilization. The Chinese concept of bibliography emphasizes the recorded
contents of the books, which is actually the method of content analysis, i.e., through the analysis of the contents of the bibliography to further track the origins of cultural growth. The use of quantitative method for the study of modern Chinese history was new in the field and it was highly regarded by the editor of Far East Quarterly that published the abstract of my thesis.

Another article, “A History of Bibliographical Classification in China,” discussing the similarities and differences of classification concepts between China and the West, also used such comparative methods. In this article, I point out that the chart of learning of the British philosopher Francis Bacon (1560-1626), dividing human knowledge into three categories of Memory, Imagination, and Reason, formed the triad foundation of Western classification systems. This is almost the same as the Chinese fourfold classification of classics, history, philosophy, and belles-letters, except for that of classics. Bacon further divided philosophy into Divine, Natural, and Human, which is very much in accord with the Chinese thought of Heaven, Earth, and Man. Bacon frequently cited Chinese inventions and other developments in his works. Consequently, I believe that Bacon’s trichotomy might be influenced by the idea of Chinese classification.

Another article that discusses printing also uses comparative methods. The question is why printing was invented in China instead of in the West. It has been generally accepted that the foundation of printing technology is the use of stamps. But the use of stamps in the West occurred earlier than in China and might have already been popular in Mesopotamia and Egypt before the invention of writing. Why, then, did Western stamps not lead to the invention of printing? Detailed comparative studies show that the Chinese stamps not only used the same materials but that they were also used for similar purposes. Whereas Western seals were mainly cylindrical in shape and had to be rolled on the surface of clay or wax to produce impressions, the Egyptian seals were flat and were mostly graphics without any writing. Chinese seals, nevertheless, were mostly square or rectangular in shape, flat on the bottom with reversed characters carved on them and applied to silk or paper. Sometimes a stamp could have more than 100 characters carved on it. Since this process is very similar to printing, that it paved the way for printing technology is not difficult to understand.

Q: What are the principles and research methods you believe to be the most important gains from your experience and scholarship?

A: My scholarship and research methods are chiefly learned from experiences in writing my dissertations in graduate school. Before writing, I had to read extensively the related materials, and my writing was more or less influenced and illuminated by the viewpoints and methods of these references. My writing style perhaps was inspired and influenced by my daily reading of newspapers. Journalistic style is usually a succinct, fluent, and clear narrative. The opening generally presents the theme and a concise summary, followed by detailed factual elaborations, which lead to a conclusion. Such a three-parts style is also common for scholarly writings. Reading newspapers has perhaps influenced me to organize my writing systematically and coherently and thus became a writing habit.

Some readers think that the content of my writing is rich in sources and well-structured; chapters are organically connected and classic material is represented in the author’s own words. I think this kind of comment is pertinent. As for sources, I first collect all materials related to the theme and then make selections for a reference bibliography. As for the structure, I usually plan the overall layout of the book from chapters to paragraphs. Once the first draft is completed, I go back to revise, polish, and adjust each chapter so that each part is reasonable in length. The beginning and ending of each chapter also correlate to each other, so narratives of the text will be continuing. As for the content of each chapter, it is mostly arranged according to the amount of material available and the nature of the discussion.

For example, I was aware when I wrote Written on Bamboo and Silk that bronze and stone inscriptions are traditionally treated as one group, but the amount of material on these two was substantially too much to balance with the other chapters. Therefore, I combined bronze with pottery inscriptions and stone with jade inscriptions to make two chapters of about equal size. Although pottery and bronze are very different materials and it seemed improper to group them together, I explained in the opening of the chapter the relationship and origins of the two so that it does not sound farfetched. As for citing Chinese classics,
when writing in English, one must fully understand the original texts to be able to translate each word and sentence and then represent it in one's own words. This is different from writing in Chinese, where when citing classics, even if you do not fully understand, you still can cite it. Therefore the degree of difficulty of writing in non-Chinese is very different.

In summary, I believe the principle of scholarship is to open a new area of research to avoid repetition. Therefore, the use of bibliography becomes the first step of any research. From selecting a topic, to drawing an outline, searching for materials, writing and even compiling references, all must start with the bibliography to determine if others have done similar works. Thus we can avoid duplication and also finalize our themes and adjust the scope. When drawing an outline, a bibliography can lead to similar works and studies to enrich the content of one's research. As for collecting materials, we must rely on the various types of bibliographies; otherwise, it is impossible to have a complete idea of the sources. To use bibliographies, the first thing to do is to look into the bibliography of bibliographies. Bibliography is the foundation of scholarship and guide to research, so when using any bibliography, we must first consult the instructions of the bibliographies. In that way, we will not miss the point.

When I compiled the teaching materials for the course “Chinese Bibliography,” I collected over 2,500 titles of bibliography of bibliographies about China in various languages. Later, this part was developed into a monograph, entitled *China: An Annotated Bibliography of Bibliographies*, which was annotated by James Cheng and has become an important reference tool for any study about China. The sources I use in my writings are considered by others to be relatively complete; an important reason for that is my full use of bibliographies.

Q: In your research area, what are the other questions that still need exploration? What directions should future research take?

A: My research mainly touches upon two major areas, i.e., the history of writings in China and the cultural exchange between China and other countries. The combination of the two, if looked at from a perspective, may lead to conclusions regarding the characteristics of Chinese culture and its position among the world civilizations. In the conclusion of *Writing on Bamboo and Silk*, I pointed out that the continuity, productivity, and universality of Chinese writings are the cornerstone of Chinese culture. This is unique in the history of world cultures. This is the conclusion that I have drawn through my study, observation, and analysis. But limited by the overall style of a monograph, I was only able to briefly address these points instead of fully elaborating on them. I believe there is much room for further investigation about this issue, and more detailed analysis, examples, and comparison may discover more on these points. This is a great project, which I hope aspiring future researchers will continue to explore.

Previous Chinese scholarship on the history of books and printing can be generalized into two major trends. One is the traditional approach of bibliography or bibliology, which emphasizes the recording, discerning, circulation as well as textual criticism of books. The other main trend, under Western influence, is contemporary scholarship on the origin, development, technology and dissemination of printing. I think future research should focus more on the issues of the cultural aspects of printing history, especially the relationship between printing and social developments. I have raised this question in my *Paper and Printing* and compared the functions and impact of printing in traditional Chinese and the Western societies. My conclusion is that they had the similar social functions but to a different degree.

The impact of printing produced in Chinese and Western societies, however, is not only different but also completely opposite. In the West, the invention and spread of printing promoted the development of national languages and literatures, which encouraged nationalism and the establishment of new nation-states. Yet in traditional Chinese society, printing united with the civil-service examination system, which not only assisted in the continuity and dissemination of Chinese writing but also became an important factor for the relative stability of traditional Chinese society; it is also an important device to maintain Chinese culture. Although my viewpoint differs from those of others, this question must be further analyzed from social, economical, and political perspectives in order to arrive at a final conclusion. I think this is a new direction that warrants emphasis in the study of the history of books and printing.
The last question worth mentioning here is whether the methods for recording human thinking are related to the media materials used to do so. In my conclusion of Written on Bamboo and Silk, I state that the invention of paper and printing did not change the depth and significance of the contents of the books. The traditional thoughts that influenced Chinese society for thousands of years, including Confucianism, Daoism, and the Legalist school, for example, are all immortal works written on bamboo and silk. Another example is Shi Ji, or Records of the Grand Historian, an important work written perhaps on some 50,000 bamboo strips, that generations of historians looked up to as the top standard in history. None of the works produced since the invention of paper and printing have surpassed these great thoughts and doctrines that have circulated broadly through the ages. Even today in the computer age, we still have not seen one historical work that in style, scope, and creativity that can surpass the style of the record created by Sima Qian that covers all aspects of history from surface, line, and point, or the style of record, chronology, and biography. What exactly is the relationship between the ability of human thinking and the media of writing? This is also an important topic that warrants continued deliberation.

Q: Thank you for allowing me to do this interview.

A: Thank you for your interesting questions.

The above interview was published in Chinese in the Newsletter of Chinese Studies (Taipei), vol. 22, no. 1, February, 2003; translated by Zhijia Shen, University of Colorado, in 2004; and edited and up-dated by Alexander and Mary Tsien Dunkel of University of Arizona in 2008. The Chinese version was reprinted in Liu Mei Zayi (Memoir of my 60 years in the USA; Taipei, 2007; Beijing, 2008).
TENRI WORKSHOP YEAR 2 : A REPORT

Sachie Noguchi

The Workshop: Year 2 of the Tenri Antiquarian Materials Workshop for Overseas Japanese Studies Librarians (Tenri Workshop) took place June 16 through June 21, 2008. This event was organized and executed (主催) by the Tenri Workshop Committee, consisting of: Prof. H. Yamanaka and Y. Mihama (Tenri University, Tenri Central Library, Japan), I.Tytlner and H. Todd (Japan Library Group, UK), S. Noguchi (NCC LPDC, USA), and S. Kuwabara (formerly of Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin, Germany, EAJRS). The Workshop was also co-organized (共催) by Tenri University, with assistance (助成) from the Japan Foundation and the Great Britain Sasakawa Foundation, and supervised (主管) by Tenri Central Library. Major sponsors (後援) included: the National Institute of Japanese Literature, the National Institute of Informatics (NII), European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists (EAJRS), and North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources (NCC); with additional co-sponsors (協賛): Junkudo, Toshokan Ryutsu Center, the Japan Publications Trading, Maruzen, Yagi Book Store, Books Yushodo, and Yushodo Kyoto, in collaboration (協力) with the Nara Convention Bureau.

Project objectives: This was Year 2 of a three-year, three-step training program. Through the step-up method, the workshop aims to establish a cohort of librarians expertly trained in the best practices for managing, cataloguing and organizing antiquarian manuscript and printed materials. They will serve as core persons responsible for providing guidance and training on such materials to colleagues in their respective countries/regions.

Participants: There were nineteen participants who were screened and selected by NCC and EAJRS: seven European participants (unfortunately one person could not participate this year due to illness): four from UK, three from France, and one each from Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Norway. There were seven librarians from the United States:

Kuniko Yamada McVey, Harvard University
Haruko Nakamura, Yale University
Sachie Noguchi, Columbia University
Hisako Rogerson, Library of Congress
Keiko Suzuki, Yale University
Lynette K. Teruya, University of Hawai’i-Manoa
Reiko Yoshimura, Freer and Sackler Gallery Library

Program: 2008 is Year 2 of the three-year series and the training was focused on the early modern printed books and manuscripts (近世版本・写本). During the five days, participants were again immersed in well-integrated lectures and hands-on training from nine o’clock in the morning till five in the evening. Unless indicated otherwise, the instructors were from Tenri University and/or the Tenri Central Library.

Day 1 (June 16th): Following the opening ceremony, which was attended by the Vice President of Tenri University and the Director and staff of the Tenri Central Library, participants listened to the special lecture entitled “Publishing and Distribution of Printed Books During the Kinsei Period (近世版本の出版と流通)” by Prof. Chiyoji Nagatomo of Bukkyo University, who is a scholar of pre-modern literature. Following the special lecture in the morning, there was a lecture “Kanki in the Early Modern Printed Books, part 2 (続・近世版本の刊記について)” by Mr. M. Ushimi (Tenri Central Library). In the afternoon, there were two lectures: “Japanese Manuscripts” by Mr. K. Kaneko (former Director of the Special Headquarter of the Tenri Central Library) and “Varieties of Prints and Print Books (印・刷・拓及び版本の種類) by Mr. M. Kishimoto. Following the lecture, participants viewed a special exhibition in the special exhibits room about the history and different types of printing of Japanese antiquarian books which reflected the contents of the lecture. Participants were shown concrete examples of the types of materials covered in the lectures. In the evening there was a reception attended by Mr. G. Kobayashi from the Japan Foundation and Tenri-related personnel at the 38th Lodging House where all participants were staying.

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Day 2 (June 17th): The morning sessions featured a lecture titled “Foundations of Cataloging Japanese Antiquarian Books 4: Descriptions Specific to Japanese and Chinese Antiquarian Books (和古書目録作成の基礎4: 和漢古書特有の記述について)” by Prof. I. Okajima. The lecture was followed by a hands-on exercise, “Cataloging of Japanese Antiquarian Books 4: Drafting the Cataloging Sheet for Printed Materials (和古書目録作成4, 印刷資料の原稿作成).” Each participant practiced cataloging printed book(s) with assistance from the cataloging staff of the Central Library. “Cataloging of Japanese Antiquarian Books 5: Drafting the Cataloging Sheet for Printed Materials (和古書目録作成5, 印刷資料の原稿作成)” followed in the afternoon; the participants were divided into a number of groups and each group collaboratively practiced cataloging and input the data into the machine readable format using NACSIS WEBCAT. The printed MARC records were submitted to the library staff for their review.

In the evening at the lodging house, participants got together and had a discussion about the future of the Workshop. They unanimously expressed their desire to continue the training in some format.

Day 3 (June 20th): It was a fun day. In the morning, there was a lecture on “Repair and Preservation of Materials (資料修理と保存)” by Mr. J. Uchiyama, followed by hands-on practice of Japanese traditional binding method starting with twisting paper into a string (紙絆) to the actual stitching of fukurotoji (袋縫). This exercise was carried out with the assistance of Mr. Uchiyama’s preservation room staff. Participants really had a fun time. In the afternoon, there was an excursion to The Conservation Center for Cultural Properties located in the Nara National Museum. There, participants had a chance to see the facilities and machine equipment such as DIIPS, and the actual practices of preservation and repair of valuable cultural properties. On the way back to Tenri, participants visited the remains of Heijokyo (平城京).

Day 4 (June 19th): The morning started with the practice session, “Cataloging of Japanese Antiquarian Books 6, Drafting the Cataloging Sheet for Printed Materials (和古書目録作成6, 印刷資料の原稿作成).” Based on the printed MARC records, which were submitted by participants on Day 2 and marked for corrections by the cataloging staff, participants learned from the staff why some corrections were made and then made corrections to data on the computer. The second part of the morning was the lecture by Prof. Okajima on “Foundations of Cataloging Japanese Antiquarian Books 5: Cataloging of Manuscripts (和古書目録作成の基礎5: 書写資料の採録について).” Following the lecture in the morning, there was a hands-on exercise in the afternoon based on the explanatory session “Cataloging of Japanese Antiquarian Books 7, Drafting Cataloging Sheet for Manuscripts (和古書目録作成7, 書写資料の原稿作成).” Grouped participants practiced cataloging manuscripts in collaboration with a partner and with assistance from the cataloging staff. The drafted sheets were input using MARC format and the printed records were submitted to the library staff for their review.

In the evening, there was a Tenri Workshop Committee meeting at the lodging house and there was an exchange of opinions on various issues between the committee members, from both the participants’ and Tenri’s side.

Day 5 (June 20th): The morning session started with “Cataloging of Japanese Antiquarian Books 8, Drafting Cataloging Sheet for Manuscripts (和古書目録作成8, 書写資料の原稿作成).” Based on the corrections marked by the staff on the data printouts, participants revised and updated their data in the computers. This session was followed by the useful lecture by Mr. M. Onishi on “Resources in Reference to Cataloging 2 : Net Information (目録作成の参考となる情報源2 ネット情報).” Participants were allowed to download useful pages to their stick disc provided by the Workshop. In the afternoon, Ms. Okajima, together with Prof. Yamanaka, talked about “The Issues Related to Cataloging Data (目録データ作成に関わる問題点のまとめ).” As the last, there was a review session entitled “An Evaluation of Year 2 and Working Toward Year 3 (今年度の問題と次年度に向けて),” in which all parties involved in the workshop had a candid discussion about the program, the problems to be improved, and the requests for Year 3. The Workshop successfully concluded with a closing ceremony.
In the evening, participants got together again and discussed and planned future activities. The participants set themselves up as the Overseas Japanese Antiquarian Materials Study Group (OJAMSG 在外日本古典籍研究会) and agreed to set up a Group homepage hosted by the Japan Library Group, UK, and to create a directory of the participants’ institutions, outlining holdings of antiquarian (printed books, manuscripts, prints) materials and how bibliographic data about them can be accessed. It was also agreed to create a sort of cataloging description list on the eighteen themes such as daise (題義) and kanki (勘記) and okuzuke (勘記・奥付), extracting phrases with these terms from the cataloging records for the Chikuhaiko (竹泊閣) Collection, which are in the OPAC of the Tenri Central Library. To administer this new project, the Steering Committee was formed and L. Teruya and K. Suzuki became members.

The Symposium: In the morning of June 21st, most of the participants had free time and visited Tenri Arcade (a sort of shopping mall for Tenri believers and Tenri citizens) and enjoyed various stores selling Tenri-related religious equipment, music instruments and clothing, souvenirs, and local traditional foods. In the afternoon, the participants attended the Tenri University International Symposium entitled “Towards the International Exchange of Bibliographic Information of Japanese Antiquarian Books (和古書書誌情報の国際的共有を目指して),” which took place in the Furusato Hall as the last stage of the Workshop. Prof. H. Nagata of University of Tsukuba delivered the keynote speech “Towards the International Exchange of Bibliographic Information.” That was followed by a panel discussion moderated by Prof. Yamanaka. The panelists were Prof. A. Miyazawa (NII), Ms. H. Rogerson, Mr. K. Ito (Toshokan Ryutsu Center) and Ms. Okajima. Preceding the panel discussion, Ms. Rogerson, representing the Workshop participants, gave a talk on “Rare Book Cataloging in Library of Congress,” which was a well-informed description of the status of the Library of Congress and the cataloging environment in the United States. The participants were grateful to Ms. Rogerson for her preparation and excellent presentation.

Over all, it was again a stimulating and valuable experience for the participants. They learned a great deal during the five days. One of the differences pointed out by the Tenri Library staff was that the participants greatly enhanced their knowledge and experience compared with Year 1, when most of the participants did not know what to do to start cataloging with antiquarian books. This year, a new approach, cataloging in groups or with partners instead of individually, was implemented; this provided the opportunity to learn from partners. Again, the time spent at the workshop and symposium proved to be a truly rewarding five-plus days for everyone.

The participants are deeply indebted to the Tenri-related institutions and their staff; Tenrikyo provided us with wonderful accommodations with delicious meals, while the University and the Central Library offered the venue, a wonderful and devoted group of instructors and staff, and precious instructional materials. Most of all, the entire staff of the Central Library has been extremely generous with their support and hospitality, and the participants are deeply grateful to them. In addition to the Tenri group, participants are also very appreciative of all parties that supported this workshop, in particular, the Japan Foundation which provided partial funding for transportation. The participants are looking forward to Year 3 (June 15-19, 2009), which will again provide still more valuable time.
NCC Chair Tokiko Y. Bazzell welcomed participants and representatives of funding agencies and announced the recent elections of Michael Bourdagh (University of Chicago) as NCC Humanities Faculty Member and Keiko Yokota-Carter (University of Washington) as Digital Resources Coordinator as well as the appointment of Eiichi Ito as interim Library of Congress Representative. She also thanked those who are rotating off the Council, Susan Satisoff (UC Berkeley), Tomoko Steen (Library of Congress), and Hwa-Wei Lee, who is retiring as Chief of the Asian Division of the Library of Congress, and thanked those who worked on the E-Resources Initiatives and Info Lit portal. Tokiko offered brief tributes to two recently departed colleagues Emily Werrell of Duke University who served as the lead instructor for the NCC’s T-3 Workshops and Naomi Fukuda, 1907-2007, who was an early leader in the Japanese Library field. Yasuko Makino has coordinated a collection of essays about Ms. Fukuda that will appear in the June issue of JEAL.

"Get It Faster with GIF FAQs" was the first session of the meeting presented on behalf of the Global ILL Framework (GIF) and ILL/DD Committee by Chiaki Sakai, Committee Co-Chair.

As of March 1, 2008 the Global Framework (GIF) had 206 member institutions including 143 Japanese members of which 77 participate in both interlibrary loan and document delivery, and 63 North American institutions of which 35 engage in both ILL and DD.

She began her presentation with an update on GIF transaction data recently received from Prof. Tutiya of Chiba University and data analysis conducted by her with assistance from Hitoshi Kamada. The new analysis shows that the rate of successful GIF requests is much higher than originally thought. According to official fiscal year 2006 statistics, North American participants sent about 1,100 requests to Japan, but only more than one-third were confirmed. However new analysis reveals that number measures the quantity of total transactions not the rate of success. Often requesting institutions may list more than one potential supplier which holds the material they seek. If, for example, the first two libraries listed cannot fulfill the request but the third library does, the transaction is successful. Previous statistics would have counted these as three separate requests, two failed and one successful. Another possible source of errors may be found in the differing systems used by OCLC and NII in handling such strings of requests. In summary, 62.2% of requests were filled, better than official GIF statistics indicated and one of the principal reasons for problems was the incapability of the North American ILS’s to handle Japanese data and the difficulty that is causing for Japanese members. The lack of holding information verification and confirmation processes is also resulting in redundant transactions. She then provided a few tips on how to improve the chances of successful requests via GIF:

- Omit macrons and other diacritics (they all turn into question marks)
- Avoid using the auto-copy function
- Add NII bibliographic ID in book and journal title fields
- Include NII information on ILL request form!

She further suggested that librarians:

- Instruct users to search Webcat and avoid requesting randomly
- Advise users to confirm the availability of materials from GIF libraries (including journal issues).

She also noted the presence of two systems to assist with searching WebCat and WebCat + using the programs developed at Arizona (http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/illdd/gifholdingscheckprogram.html) and Pittsburgh (http://www.pitt.edu/~vredcay/nacsis.html). And she also reminded users of other ILL/DD options via Waseda and Keio Universities, through NDL’s Overseas Services, and by using the growing number of digital collections. There are further GIF User Guides on the Web and also the GIF Online Tutorial (http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/illdd/userguides.html). She concluded by reminding participants of the GIF Poster Session at the 2008 Japan Foundation Reception on Friday, April 4th at 7 pm in the Regency Five Ballroom.
“Current Status of Institutional Repositories in Japan:” was presented by Izumi Sugita, Library Liaison Team, Scholarly and Academic Information Division, Cyber Science Infrastructure Development Department, National Institute of Informatics (NII).

She began with the question: What is an Institutional Repository? An Institutional Repository (IR) is an electronic archiving system for content produced by universities, etc. gathered and stored as digital data and made freely available to the public with two objectives: 1. To reform dissemination of information and 2. To enhance social value.

NII’s IR pilot project began in 2005 with 19 universities and became a full-fledged project in 2006-07, with 76 universities as partners as of March 2008. There is an increasing number of IRs in Japan with a world total of over 1,000 IRs. Japan ranks 4th in number following the US, Germany, and the UK.

In Japan more than half of the items deposited are Departmental Bulletin papers (kiyo). NII has three IR-related activities: 1. Content construction, 2. Support for collaboration, 3. Development of JuNii+, the Japanese IR portal at http://juniiplus.csc.nii.ac.jp/.

The third session was the “DRC Open Session: Can we find lingua franca between libraries abroad and Japanese database providers?” with presentations from Asahi Newspaper, NetAdvance, Nihon Keizai Shinbun (Nikkei), and the National Institute of Informatics (NII), chaired by Tomoko Steen, Chair of the Digital Resources Committee (DRC). Vendors began by briefly presenting their systems.

Yoshiro Hirata presented on behalf of NII noting that its database of academic papers CiNii has 11,000,000 bibliographic entries. There is no charge to search. CiNii has full text for about 3 million academic papers, 40% of which have a charge and the other 60% are free. Citation information is available for about 1,200,000 papers. CiNii has an Open URL, collaborates with Google, and supports citation management tools including Refworks and Endnote. There are also various ways to use the system. Light individual users can pay-per-view, heavier users can register for a year, or an institutional subscription may be signed through Kinokuniya or JPT.

Akihiro Nishimura, from Nikkei America in New York presented on behalf of his firm. He provided a handout on Nikkei Telecom 21 site licenses via IP authentication, which have been available since December 2007 for a flat rate of $300 per month providing one terminal per campus.

Naoko Tsuchiya presented on behalf of Asahi focusing on the Digital News Archive, Kikuzo Visual 2 that includes materials from 1945 to the present. Images and text can be searched after 1984. The Archive now contains more than 5 million articles used by more than 700 universities in Japan. Contracts have been signed with Yale and Princeton, and one more is in the works. He closed by noting that 2009 will be Asahi’s 130th anniversary. In honor of that anniversary access to materials from 1879 to the present will be made available in the next few years.

Masashi Tanaka presented on behalf of NetAdvance. They started sales promotion of JapanKnowledge about 5 years ago and now there are approximately 40 foreign subscribers. There are currently about 30 components to JapanKnowledge and by the end of 2010 they plan to increase that number to 100. A new version of JK will appear next spring. The new system will help access articles more easily with a search box that can be put on a library’s homepage. The JK Select Series with more professional content - Jitsu, Nikkoku Online, Nihon Kindai bungakukan is about to be released (end of May), and Kokushi Daijiten online will be released in 2 years (2010).

QUESTIONS for Vendors:

Question about CiNii: The UC system subscribes to CiNii. How much usage does this database get? Potential users are nervous about pay per view. How much does it cost per institution?
Answer: UC began in April 2007. At that time they decided not to publicize pay per view so they could monitor how many people would really be interested in using it. No one asked. After one year of use, only 1 person requested an individual ID.

Question: Yasuko Makino asked a contract question. Princeton finalized its Asahi Shimbun contract, but the contract wording scared some librarians and the terms seemed overly “severe.”

Asahi response: Asahi planned to start sending Asahi newspaper archives last March. As a newspaper company their policy is very strict. Since it is a new market for them and they didn’t know what usage levels American university might have and they are still learning. Asahi encouraged participants to offer advice about developing a better contract for the foreign academic environment.

Question: Hiroyuki Good, from Pittsburgh posed a licensing question to CiNii. Pitt originally subscribed for 2 years. When NII closed its older version the library asked to review the license for the new version and asked that the license be discontinued. Among the problems the administration noted was the handling of violations of copyright law. In the US, usually the library is responsible but the license states that CiNii retains that responsibility. He asked NII to investigate whether there is any space for negotiation on the license.

Question: Toshie Marra asked Nikkei about serving walk-in users.

Answer: Nikkei has decided to modify their contract to include walk-in patrons from this fall.

"E-Learning: National Diet Library’s Training Programs for Librarians Through the Internet": Tadahiko Motoyoshi, Director, Library Support Division, Kansaikan of the National Diet Library, spoke at the invitation of NCC’s Librarian Professional Development Committee (LPDC)

The LPDC invited Mr. Motoyoshi from NDL’s Kansaikan because he is in charge of e-learning which is a growing area of NDL programming. Facing the end of the JSIST program and the uncertainty about its future, it is important for Japanese and East Asian studies librarians to learn more about online options for training.

Mr. Motoyoshi introduced Kansaikan’s principal services: 1) As an access point for sharing NDL resources including providing copy service for NDL materials; 2) Providing support operations for other libraries including the compiling of a union catalog, creating a collaborative reference database, promoting the study of library and information science, and providing services to the handicapped; and 3) As a venue for training programs for librarians.

A growing aspect of NDL’s services is in the area of librarian training both domestically and for those overseas (historically this has included the JSIST Program funded by the Japan Foundation which ended in 2007). The major current focus of NDL’s training is in the area of e-learning. Their e-learning offerings have included basics of preservation/conservation; basics of digitization; various Japanese books; and a new course introducing science and technology information. These strategies save time and money and provide participants with anytime/anyplace studying opportunities. Program requirements include OS windows 2000 XP. Courses are three months long. As of 2008 courses will be publicized via the NDL website and NDL’s magazine sent by mail. NDL plans to expand the number of participants in each course and to offer 5 or 6 courses each year. NDL plans to undertake the revision of older materials. Overseas students are welcome to take NDL training but will need Internet connection and a Japanese-language capable computer environment. NDL welcomes suggestions from users everywhere.

Image Use Protocol Task Force (IUP) Open Session: was presented by Reiko Yoshimura, IUP Co-Chair

The Image Use Protocol Task Force, or IUP Task Force was formed following the January 2007 NCC meeting. The mission is to contribute to smoothing the process for North American scholars seeking permission for the use of Japanese images in teaching, research and scholarly publications.
The task force is co-chaired by Robin LeBlanc, Associate Professor of Politics at Washington and Lee University and Reiko Yoshimura, Head Librarian, Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution and includes 14 members representing publishers, museums, libraries and various academic disciplines; members come from both Japan and North America.

The task force’s first meeting was held at Harvard University in August 2007 and formulated the following four goals.

1. To conduct an online survey to document the problems encountered by individuals and to identify common problems.

2. To develop a set of guidelines on how to obtain permission to use images from Japan. This also includes a sample letter requesting permission both in English and Japanese and a list of useful contacts related to use of Japanese images.

3. To clarify the differences in publishing environments of United States and Japan.

4. To organize a joint meeting with Japanese image right holders to promote mutual understanding and to solicit their advice on how to improve the process of securing permission to use Japanese images.

The detailed IUP Goals in both Japanese and English are posted on the NCC website (http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/imageuse.html).

The IUP’s e-mail survey was sent out this past winter to Japan-related list-servs in North America, Europe and Australia; 120 detailed responses were received by the end of January 2008. The survey consisted of 12 questions of either multiple choice or narrative answers regarding how people are obtaining image use permission from Japan, the problems they encountered, and how they use the obtained images.

Over 85% of the respondents were Japan- or Asia-related scholars, teachers or graduate students from academic institutions, followed by a small number of librarians, independent scholars and museum professionals. Also, 90 respondents said their professional activities take place mainly in North America. 101 people answered that their native language is NOT Japanese, and out of the 101, 90 answered their native language is English.

To briefly summarize some of the survey’s findings, it was learned that art objects were the most highly in demand followed by photographs of news events. Roughly 24% of respondents said they use or wish to use online visual or moving images. These numbers may be growing because online teaching is becoming increasingly common. This also alerts the task force that they need to look into the unique issues involving use of images in these formats.

The respondents reported a broad range of problems encountered in gaining permission to use images. One of the most frequently cited problems was difficulty in locating appropriate contacts and/or identifying the actual image rights holders. (Quote) “Obtaining the rights for a video/film of performance may involve not only the publisher but also the performers whose images are on the video.” (Quote) “The hardest is finding the owner of images used in magazines. It is impossible to find the photographer who took a picture.” Greater detail on the results of the survey and its analysis are found on the IUP Webpage.

The survey and the IUP’s recommendations for user guidelines will be discussed at the IUP’s conference in Tokyo on June 23, 2008. This conference will combine a public forum for discussing issues and a face-to-face meeting with stakeholders in Japan. The NCC has secured funding from the Toshiba International Foundation, Japan Foundation and Harvard University’s Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies to support this conference, which will bring a number of task force members, North American researchers, and a representative from an American academic publisher together with representatives of Japanese publishers, museums, temples, and other organizations to increase mutual understanding of copyright guidelines and
permissions granting processes. The task force will solicit advice from Japan-side organizations and individuals in developing final guidelines for improving the permissions process.

Based on advice from the conference and information collecting over the past year, the task force will develop a set of guidelines to best practices for visual image access and use. This will include guidelines for locating and requesting images, bilingual permission request letter templates, photo subject release forms for subsequent publication, and lists of contacts and links to related sites and organizations related to image use. The task force hopes that individuals who use the guidelines will find it easier to approach Japanese rights holders and that Japanese rights holders will find permissions requests easier and less time consuming to process. The task force hopes to complete its mission by the end of 2008.

**2007 Japan Studies Information Specialist Trainee (JSIST) Presentations:** were made by 5 of the 2007 trainees:

"**Japan’s Newspaper Resources**" Hiro Good of University of Pittsburgh shared his experience in offering an instructional class for colleagues following his return from JSIST. He focused his session on locating articles using CiNii, GIF, and Zasshi kiji sakuin, and finding newspaper articles using Nikkei Telecom 21 and Yomiuri CD-ROM. He trained 38 colleagues in his sessions, the PPT slides for which have been posted on the website.

"**User Instruction**" Chiaki Sakai of the University of Iowa discussed the use of Japanese statistics by undergraduates. Many Japanese statistical resources include English, so even students with limited Japanese language ability can make productive use of such resources. She provided an overview on the techniques taught to JSIST trainees for both government and private statistical sets. Her presentation also included an introduction to websites and useful guides, which are contained in her online report.

"**Digital/Online Resources in Japan**" was jointly presented by Tomoko Bialock of USC, Shirin Eshghi of University of British Columbia & Ken’ichiro Shimada of the Gordon W. Prange Collection at the University of Maryland. Their presentations included further details on CiNii presented by Tomoko Bialock; an update on NDL's Web Archiving Project (WARP) presented by Ken-ichiro Shimada and pointers on NDL/CiNii by Shirin Eshghi.

"**Understanding the Histories of Book Collections: Its Method, Significance, and Potential:**” was presented by Atsuhiko Wada of Waseda University.

Mr. Wada is the author of “Shomotsu no Nichi-Bei kankei: The Japan-US Relationship Viewed from Book Circulation,” for which he conducted research on the Japanese book collections in North America. He shared his observations from his project. In exchanging and distributing books between countries, people also exchanged information, which results in changes or reform in their knowledge, images, and interests in other countries. Also, political, economic, and ethnic factors influenced those changes and reforms. He was especially interested to have learned of the important roles played by non-governmental groups, community networks and connections of people in the US and Japan, which actively facilitated the exchange and distribution of books between the two counties.

"**Digitizing government archival records and P.M. Fukuda’s initiatives to strengthen the role of the National Archives:**” was given by Shohei Muta, Senior Researcher at the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records (JACAR), National Archives of Japan.

Mr. Muta discussed the recent impact of current Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda on the growth of archives in Japan and progress toward the development of the digital archive system at JACAR. Mr. Fukuda has recognized the importance of preserving and managing public records and has taken the initiative to promote the digital archive system of the National Archives of Japan. Challenges to the growth of comprehensive archives include past scandals within the Japanese government, bad management of records, the lack of a modern central national archive until the establishment of National Archives in 1971, and no specific law enforcing the archiving of documents. The Japanese Freedom of Information Act,
which governs records management of documents held by the government, intends that government documents and records be preserved at the National Archives and be made available for public use. However, Article 16 of that law also prevents access to information if government documents and records are not fit for public use, for the protection of privacy, or for other rational reasons. Japanese record preservation started back in ancient times, and although there were no central depositories, records were relatively well managed and preserved with the exception of major incidents that caused record destruction such as the end of World War II and the Kanto Earthquake of 1923. However, in general important records have been transferred to safe places to be protected. Mr. Muta also noted positive trends in the way Japan is changing its attitudes toward archives, opening access, and further regulating the management of records.

On behalf of the NCC, Tokiko Bazzell thanked the Japan-US Friendship Commission and the Japan Foundation for support of the meeting.

The NCC thanks Michiko Ito, Beth Katzoff, and Yoko Okunishi for taking the notes upon which this report is based.
NORTH AMERICAN COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JAPANESE LIBRARY RESOURCES
August 2008 Meeting Report

Summary of the Meeting held at the University of Hawaii at Manoa Campus Center
Executive Dining Room, August 18 and 19, 2008.

The full text of written reports can be found on the NCC Website at
http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/minutes08August/minutes_08_august.html


Tuesday, August 18, 2008

Morning Session (9:00 to 12:00)
Paula Mochida, Interim University Librarian of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, welcomed the Council members on behalf of the Library.

Reports from Funding Agencies

Japan-US Friendship Commission: The first items discussed were the CULCON reports provided by Margaret Mihori especially the General Policy Recommendations document.

There was general discussion on how NCC and the larger field can more effectively reach and provide input to CULCON. Within the context of new recommendations a CULCON-sponsored exhibition of art/special collections was also mentioned as a possible option for the curators exchange initiative discussed in the report. The absence in the report of mention of CULCON’s Cross Currents website was noted with some concern and surprise.

Questions were raised as to the meaning of the terms “cultural and intellectual exchanges” and “public intellectuals” as used in the CULCON Report. English terms seem to lack focus on scholarly and educational exchanges and the documents contain no reference to important roles for “universities” or “libraries” per se. The wording may indicate an alarming trend in CULCON’s focus turning away from the scholarly field of Japanese studies. Several Council members wondered in what sense, “cultural and intellectual exchanges” and “public intellectuals” might be used in a Japanese language version of the report. Mr. Inada of the Japan Foundation will search for a Japanese version of the General Policy Recommendations to provide better clarifications. Members also expressed an interest in seeing the Japanese website. The URL for that website has since been located and can be found at http://www.jpf.go.jp/culcon/.

CULCON’s general situation and the impact of the current transition in its membership were discussed. Some wondered if the General Policy Recommendations should be interpreted as a warning to the Japanese Government regarding the insufficient funding of Japan-US relations. The question was raised as to whom all the NCC should communicate with to best reach the ears of CULCON Members, especially those in Japan; Pamela Fields was mentioned as the main staff contact; also suggested were Commissioners Susan Pharr, Robert Feldman, and Ellen Hammond. It was agreed that a coordinated strategy should be developed to communicate with them all. Further communications with the Commission on the new directions of CULCON was recommended. Vickey Bestor was asked to follow up with Margaret Mihori, Pamela Fields and others. If possible Vickey Bestor will try to visit the JUSFC to provide an update on this NCC Meeting, to discuss other issues related to NCC, and to learn more about the CULCON Meeting.

Japan Foundation Report: Mitsuhiro Inada made his report from the Japan Foundation, centering on the new Institutional Project Support (IPS) program. Discussion ensued regarding the program’s application
procedures; clarification was given that an institution can reapply for grants provided the reapplication does not contain the same project as has been previously funded. There will be no new Japan Foundation grant round in the coming year; the next grant round for fiscal year 2010-11 will be announced in spring 2009.

An NCC project infusing digital resources into small institutions was suggested as the possible focus of a future NCC grant.

Mr. Inada remarked that since the Library Support Program has been discontinued and because NCC has received an IPS grant, the Japan Foundation questions the necessity of keeping an AAC representative on the NCC Council. Several Council members emphasized the importance of such a representative to expand and improve faculty input on the NCC. Discussion continued on the subject of funding. It was noted that the Japan Foundation-NCC relationship is reciprocal and that the NCC’s advisory capabilities should be acknowledged; all present expressed the hope that the relationship between the two organizations remains strong going into the future.

Discussion moved to the Japan Foundation’s efforts to obtain additional funds from sources outside the Japanese government; Japanese corporations in the United States constitute one avenue being pursued. More was discussed on the subject during day two and can be found in later portions of the summary.

Northeast Asian Council (NEAC): Martin Collcutt gave his report bringing the greetings of NEAC Chair Barbara Brooks and emphasizing that NEAC should be considered a possible funding source for individual travel and research, and for small conferences. The next deadline for NEAC applications is October 1, 2008.

He also spoke of the general picture at Princeton University where he notes a decline in their graduate student yield. The report concluded with the assertion that the Japan studies field needs encouragement and support and is presently declining in comparison with Chinese and Korean studies at Princeton and many if not most of the other major institutions.

Library of Congress: Eiichi Ito prefaced his report by advertising the opening in the position of Chief of the Asian Division at the Library of Congress encouraging members of the Council to apply or forward recommendations of nominees. The Council members unanimously acknowledged and praised the initiatives and accomplishments of Dr. Hwa-Wei Lee during his tenure as Chief of the Asian Division.

Eiichi reported on the recent visit to LC of Dr. Nagao, the Librarian of the National Diet Library, who expressed his support for future collaborations among LC, NDL and NCC on librarian training.

The Library of Congress report raised several issues, the first of which was the question of how the NCC might get better acquainted with Kōichirō Matsuura (the Director General of UNESCO). It was also suggested that the NCC contact the Associate Librarian for Library Services, Library of Congress, Dr. Deanna Marcum to provide an update on NCC activities and to explore the prospect of her speaking at NCC’s 3-D Conference in March 2010. When Vickey is able to make a trip to Washington DC to meet with JUSFC and CULCON staff she should also meet with Deanna Marcum and others at LC.

Noting that his term on the Multi-Volume Sets Committee has come to an end, Eiichi asked that NCC continue to send LC the list of qualified requests to MVS that are not able to be funded so that LC can consider the prospect of purchasing some of those materials for their collection.

The Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) report was given by new CJM Chair and CEAL Representative Haruko Nakamura and dealt with issues related to CJM and other CEAL Committee’s funding. It was asked why grants to CEAL Committees are limited to five hundred dollars when CEAL has such a significant cash reserve. Such tight funding greatly inhibits CEAL Committees from taking on major projects and from organizing more complex programs. Haruko was asked to raise this issue with the CEAL Executive Board; she agreed to do so.
Discussion then focused on past confusion with regard to the activity spheres of CEAL and the NCC, and it was suggested that a clearer delineation of duties between the two organizations might lead to better cooperation, beneficial given the budget limitations of both organizations. It was noted that NCC was created to be an organization that bridges faculty needs and funding constraints to mutually benefit and strengthen library and information services to Japanese studies throughout the field. NCC was especially intended to more effectively respond to faculty research needs and requests to more broadly serve faculty and students in smaller institutions that may not have significant East Asian language collections and may not have librarians who speak Japanese.

CEAL, in contrast, is a professional association of East Asian studies librarians for mutual benefit and education of librarians. In the past both CJM and NCC have undertaken librarian training programs but in light of funding constraints it was suggested that perhaps in the future the Committee on Japanese Materials (CJM) might assume greater responsibility for librarian professional development with NCC playing a collaborating and supportive role assisting CJM in fundraising and other tasks. The Tenri Workshops organized by the UK Librarians Group and the faculty of Tenri University with NCC playing a more limited role, was noted as a possible model. It was also noted that at the January 2008 NCC Working Meeting the Council reaffirmed that among its three program-priorities access services and collection development take precedence over librarian professional training. In a climate of growing funding constraints the NCC Council emphasized that should cuts be necessary they should be made first in the area of librarian training because other organizations (CEAL and international librarian groups like the UK group) can undertake such programs, whereas access services for faculty and other users and cooperative collection development are among the chief areas that NCC was created to serve.

With regard to fund-raising done by CEAL it was noted that because CEAL is under the umbrella of the Association for Asian Studies (AAS) it is required to first report fund-raising plans to them to confirm that no other AAS committee is applying for any given funding. Additionally, as a sub-group of AAS, CEAL is not allowed to maintain its own bank account. As an independent nonprofit there may be ways that NCC can assist CJM on collaborative projects.

The Japan Foundation American Advisory Committee report was given by Professor Veronica Taylor, chair of the American Advisory Committee (AAC) for the Japan Foundation. It was explained that, although the NCC will continue to be a Japan Foundation grant recipient, the relationship between the two entities is evolving. It is somewhat anomalous for a funding body to send a representative to participate in the deliberations of a grant recipient. This needs to be reassessed going into the future. Should a JF-AAC representative continue to serve on NCC, that person could not be part of the deliberations regarding any IPS committee, and therefore may not be the best person to give advice on grant proposals. The NCC was urged to look for advice from people not currently serving as AAC members such as those individuals who have most recently rotated off the JF-AAC. Taylor also mentioned that there is currently no representative from the library and information field on the AAC; this further inhibits the AAC’s ability to keep pace with and to fully understand the changing needs of the Japan-related library field.

The criteria for the new IPS program were discussed, with certain points being highlighted. Originally the Foundation did not plan to allow Tanaka Ten institutions to apply for IPS grants but that policy has since been reconsidered and all institutions are now potential applicants.

In a strong application to IPS the committee is looking for:

- A clear demonstrated need for and justification of an applicant’s project and a clear fit with that institution’s mandate;
- Institutional co-funding (in-kind cost sharing), and innovative strategies for support are important;
- Evidence of additional outside funding is required;
- Measurable outcomes, sustainability of proposed projects, and the eventual existence of “clear deliverables” are sought (though as yet undescribed);
- NOT intended for the recipient to then become a grant-making body itself;
- NOT intended to fund recurring costs or ongoing projects. Past projects should either be self-sustaining or finished/complete;
NOT to be used for the preparatory stages of a project.

The NCC was urged to be proactive in promoting its services to potential Japan Foundation applicants such as institutions receiving Japan Foundation’s small encouragement grants and those who received funding to build new Japanese studies programs at their university.

The latest NCC application was discussed, with the explanation given that the reduced grant amount signifies that NCC’s next proposal needs to be different. The most recent grant was seen as containing too many “planning components” and having too many constituent parts (components). However the AAC recognizes that NCC has a unique role in the field and that planning and instituting new programs is part of NCC’s mandate.

The floor was opened for questions, and clarification of what constitutes “clear deliverables” was requested. It was stated that no definition of “deliverables” as such currently exists, and that this is still a flexible and forming concept. Veronica also noted the concept of “big box objectives” that more diversely spread resources across and within the US. It was noted that such a perspective should benefit the NCC which has an excellent track record of producing greater numbers of programs (deliverables) than have been initially requested in recent grant proposals and to distributing them broadly nationally and internationally. NCC needs to further describe itself and its mandate within the context of Japan Foundation’s changed guidelines.

Wayne Ferris who was attending as an observer and faculty member at UH has recently rotated off the JF-AAC noted that there is a need for more applications to JF with social science content. There are too many that focus on history and literature. This predominance tends also to be true among Abe Fellowship applications and those to Fulbright, he noted.

Veronica Taylor also noted that particularly in applications from large institutions there is a need for a coherent commitment among stakeholders within that institution to projects being proposed. The report closed with the assertion that total funds available for dispersal by the Japan Foundation will remain static in the foreseeable future.

The Japan Liaison’s report was given by Akio Yasue focused on Japanese legislative issues relating to library archives and scholarships in Japan. It was made clear that awareness is increasing in Japan on issues such as public library services and archive maintenance, with laws being considered that mirror those pertaining to “fair use” in the United States.

He noted that Dr. Nagao head of the NDL strongly supports the expansion of the Web Archiving Project (WARP) in a phased approach that focuses initially on government and public sites.

It was noted that changes are expected in the National Diet Library law. It was also mentioned that NDL is joining the World Digital Library project.

Discussion of the Image Use Conference was reserved for a later discussion.

Working Lunch (12:00 to 1:00)

Allen Riedy, Head of UHM Library Asia Collection, welcomed the Council members. In his remarks, he challenged the NCC to encourage institutions to collect materials on Japan in languages other than Japanese and English. He expressed the need for more materials about Japan in Chinese, Korean, Thai and other Asian languages. He asked the NCC to review and make recommendations to support these important materials. It was noted that NCC’s Multi-Volume Sets Project (MVS) has indeed funded some materials on Japan in other languages.

Afternoon Session (1:00 to 4:30)
The Image Use Protocol Taskforce began the afternoon session with Izumi Koide’s report on the Image Use Protocol (IUP) Conference held in Tokyo in June 2008. Several committee members had attended the conference and noted that gathering all the stakeholders from Japan and the US in the same room to discuss issues face to face for the first time proved to be a most important step. The conference cleared misconceptions and clarified the issues among Japanese image holders. A lengthy discussion followed on points discussed at the Conference; the NCC is following-up with publishers and museums, to ensure that new image use guidelines are made available. The Council agreed that significant progress is being made. Articles about the conference can be found on the NCC Website in PDF format. See further discussion below.

ILL/DD Committee: Discussion then moved to the ILL/DD Committee Report by Chiaki Sakai. ILL problems encountered by small institutions (especially those without Japanese language speaking library staff) were briefly discussed, and Chiaki solicited ideas for better venues for disseminating GIF information and reaching out to small institutions than the Association of American Libraries (ALA) poster session. Solutions such as information cards and faculty listservs such as H-Japan were suggested as more effective venues.

The Multi-Volume Sets Program The 2007-08 Multi-Volume Sets (MVS) Committee report was given by Eiichi Ito and focused on two Committee recommendations to the NCC. The first of these was that the Council reverse its ban on applications from the home institutions of MVS Committee Members; instead it was voted that members from applicant institutions must recuse themselves from MVS deliberations and decision-making when applications from their institutions are being discussed.

Second, the Council endorsed the MVS Committee’s recommendation to clarify wording on the forms of media acceptable to MVS applications. The committee will make revisions to the 2008-09 Guidelines that will be published on the NCC Website and in the Fall AAS Newsletter. A display ad for the 2008-09 MVS competition is also planned for the AAS Newsletter.

The Librarians Professional Development Committee reports were given by new committee co-chair Hitoshi Kamada based on several written reports submitted by co-chair Sachie Noguchi. These included reports on the 2008 Tenri Workshop and the June 24th meeting at NDL to discuss librarian-training issues.

The Digital Resources Committee report was given by Keiko Yokota-Carter and generated questions about the NCC’s role in sharing information found in commercial databases. The question was raised as to how the NCC might more effectively reach out to small institutions that might more effectively use scarce financial resources by subscribing to databases rather than through the purchase of standard print reference materials. Members of the Council agreed that a specific format is desirable for information distribution; an information card was given as an example. Also disseminating via faculty listservs to reach small institutions to help them more effectively make their librarians aware of new resources and of NCC services. The AsiaNetwork list and newsletter were suggested as good venues for dissemination. Faculty in small institutions need to be more proactive in getting their librarians’ attention and a simple card with details on NCC projects such as the DRC, GIF, IUP, and MVS would be useful.

Several written Japan Art Catalog Project reports were submitted for the Council’s discussion. It was mentioned that a significant amount of money was raised by the National Art Center, Tokyo to pay the shipping costs for art catalogs to the United States.

Information Literacy Portal Project: Maureen Donovan discussed planned changes to the IL Portal and conducted a brief workshop with handouts to help members focus on what changes they might like to see made to the portal and how it might be made more user-friendly for faculty and students. The portal was originally designed for librarians to use in developing new information literacy workshops and courses. Some members felt that in its current form the portal website is confusing to non-librarian users. Several recommendations for potential improvements were submitted to Maureen for the task force’s consideration.

Attention was then directed to the E-Resources Workshops press release. Three workshops have thus far been funded for 2008-09, a series of Workshops on Digital Resources for the study of Japanese Law given by
Robert Britt at UCLA, UCSD, and a third in Northern California at a site yet to be determined; a pair of workshops in Central Pennsylvania on Japanese and Chinese digital resources for faculty and librarians at small colleges; and a faculty workshop at Northwestern for faculty in the Chicago area. In addition the NCC has applied to do a workshop at the Association of Asian Studies (AAS) in March 2009 and it is also planned that workshops on IUP may be offered in the future.

**Administrative Updates:** The new NCC Japanese language brochure was discussed and suggestions were solicited for future updates and expansions. The Committee’s ongoing wish to develop Japanese language summaries of the NCC website was mentioned and it was announced that Asako Shiba has agreed to help with the project.

Plans for the next issue of the NCC Newsletter to be published before the 2009 AAS were discussed and topics for articles and short reports were sought.

The 2007-08 summary budget was discussed, as was the IUP Conference. It was noted that the JUSFC application has been submitted with the same dollar amount being sought as in previous years; a request has also been made to the JUSFC that they bring the MVS grant total back to its traditional level of ten million yen per year.

Discussion followed regarding budget constraints and possible solutions were suggested such as setting aside a portion of the budget to cover contingencies and utilizing more volunteer labor/contributions in kind.

**Wednesday, August 20, 2008**  
**Morning Session (9:00 to 1:00)**

Tokiko Bazzell distributed the article reporting on the IUP June Conference by Lynne Riggs, Managing Editor of *Monumenta Nipponica*, which appears in the upcoming issue of the SWET Newsletter (Society of Writers, Editors, and Translators). The SWET article had just arrived by PDF. Council Members had also been sent PDFs of other Japanese language articles that have appeared on IUP including those in *Shuppan News*, and in two art museum publications, another article will appear in *Toshokan Zasshi*. All those articles will be posted in the IUP Website.

The upcoming Faculty Forum at Princeton in January 2009 was discussed; it was suggested that the NCC apply to NEAC for support in gathering faculty for the meeting. Graduate students were also considered as attendees, as were Japan Foundation grant recipients. The importance of keeping track of emerging areas of research and serving isolated scholars was discussed. Various panel topics for the Faculty Forum were discussed; one proposition included a panel focusing on support for teaching, examining ways that faculty can better make use of librarians and new digital resources in their teaching. A question was raised on NCC’s ultimate goals for the Faculty Forum. The project was initially conceived as a way to gather additional faculty input for planning the NCC’s 2010 3-D (3rd Decade) Conference. A concern was then raised about how the Faculty Forum might conform to the new Japan Foundation IPS requirements for tangible results. Further discussion of the 2010 3-D Conference pointed out that incorporating recommendations from the Faculty Forum would be tangible results to report to the Japan Foundation.

It was reported that a task force to plan to 3-D Conference has been formed and will be co-chaired by Tokiko Bazzell and NCC’s new Chair-Elect. Members of the Executive Committee are also on the task force as are Patricia Steinhoff (who was on the Year 2000 task force and who conducted the Japan Foundation’s survey of the field); Kristina Troost (who is CEAL President and was NCC Chair when the Year 2000 Conference took place), and a number of faculty representatives are being sought. The Conference Schedule of the NCC’s Year 2000 Conference was referred to; the development of various breakout sessions at the conference was lauded.

The Committee again discussed the importance of differentiating between the NCC and CEAL/CJM. A key difference is the central role of faculty participation in all programs of the NCC. To use the language of
new Japan Foundation guidelines, a key factor in evaluating NCC programs is tangible deliverables to faculty and students. A discussion ensued regarding the foundation of the NCC in 1991 and the clear emphasis then that faculty must always be involved in NCC planning. In future attempts to clarify any lingering confusion between NCC activities and CEAL, it was suggested that an emphasis on personal experiences vis-à-vis the NCC might be a good metric to illustrate differences between NCC and CEAL.

Tokiko Bazzell then proposed the format for the next open meeting (March 26, 2009) to be split between an IUP session and a session educating attendees about the NCC. Clarification was requested regarding the composition of the NCC and the important roles of faculty representatives; this question was answered by referring to current bylaws. A lengthy discussion followed regarding the history and origins of the NCC, as well as its continuing and evolving relationship with the Japan Foundation.

It was announced that the next NCC Council Meeting will follow the Faculty Forum at Princeton and will be held January 16 and 17 2009.

The Chair’s and Executive Director’s Reports from Japan were then discussed. Tokiko Bazzell led a discussion of the Japan Foundation’s suggested strategy for the NCC of possibly raising funds from the Tanaka Ten institutions. Various strategies were discussed, with the Council emphasizing the difficulty of such an endeavor. The question was asked about the possibility of soliciting recipients of Title 6 grants. Title 6 institutions might be seen as a parallel to Tanaka Ten institutions (no doubt with considerable overlap). If NCC is developing a Tanaka Ten strategy that would necessarily focus on NCC’s roles in providing outreach to the field, the Council wondered if NCC should consider developing fund raising strategies focused on Title 6 recipients as well.

Constructive discussions followed regarding how the NCC and funding agencies can effectively meet the current challenges to strengthen the study of Japan in North America. Veronica Taylor pledged to relay Council discussions to the AAC and the Japan Foundation. It was communicated to the Council that both the AAC and Japan Foundation strongly desire to continue funding the NCC but that this must be done through the newly established framework. Vickey Bestor mentioned several productive talks she has had with potential donors while in Tokyo.

The Council reviewed its current meeting schedule and agreed that in cases where there are insufficient funding to hold two full Council meetings a year the number will be reduced to one yearly business meeting. If that strategy is pursued it must be balanced by an increase in the Executive Committee’s decision-making authority. The motion to revise the bylaws accordingly was carried and a signed copy of the revised bylaws will be circulated at the next working meeting.

The question was raised whether, in light of the current lack of funds, a representative from the Library of Congress is a necessary component of the Council. The Council asserted that this was indeed the case and that the LC representative plays a critical informational and planning role on the NCC.

The possibility of web conferencing was discussed for Executive Committee meetings. If the Executive Committee is to take on additional roles it may be necessary to extend EC terms from two to three years; the proposal was deferred and will be taken up again at a later date if needed.

A vote for the next NCC Chair was conducted by ballot. Keiko Yokota-Carter, Japanese Studies Librarian at the University of Washington was chosen to assume the position of Chair-Elect starting January 2009.

Tokiko Bazzell noted there is a need to elect a new librarian member of the Council to replace Keiko Yokota-Carter as Digital Resources Committee Chair when she assumes the position of Chair-elect. The Council agreed that a vote should be conducted online with nominations sought via listservs. The term of the new DRC chair will be January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2011. Calls for nominations will be issued via listservs such as Eastlib, Easianth, H-Japan, etc.
KOREAN COLLECTIONS CONSORTIUM OF NORTH AMERICA
ANNUAL MEETING

Minutes

Time: 8:30 AM–1:00 PM (Thursday, April 3, 2008)

Location: Fairlie, Hyatt Regency, Atlanta, GA, USA

Members Present: Ms. Helen Kim (University of British Columbia)
Mr. Jaeyong Chang (University of California, Berkeley)
Ms. Esther Mi-Kyung Han (University of California, Los Angeles)
Ms. Youngeee Sohn (University of Chicago)
Ms. Hee-sook Shin (Columbia University)
Ms. Mikyung Kang (Harvard University)
Mr. Daniel Corey Kane (University of Hawaii at Manoa)
Ms. Yunah Sung (University of Michigan)
Ms. Joy Kim (University of Southern California) - Chair
Ms. Kyungmi Chun (Stanford University)
Ms. Hana Kim (University of Toronto) - Secretary
Ms. Hyokyoung Yi (University of Washington)

Korea Foundation: Mr. Joon Ku Park (Executive Vice President)
Ms. Soonji Kwon (Program Officer, Fellowship Program Department)

I. Welcome and Introduction
Ms. Joy Kim, Chair, opened the meeting by welcoming everyone present. Mr. Daniel Corey Kane (Hawaii) and Ms. Esther Mi-Kyung Han (UCLA), two new librarians attending the Consortium meeting for the first time, each introduced themselves to the group, discussing their personal and academic backgrounds.

The Chair acknowledged the Korea Foundation’s generous support for the continental breakfast and the plate lunch. She also acknowledged Ms. Hana Kim, Secretary, for her efforts in arranging the meals for the meeting.

II. Member Reports

University of Chicago (Younghee Sohn)

A. Library

The library has processed some 90% of the Consortium books that it has received as of mid-March, and 20% of the Korea Foundation funds are still available.

A year-long exhibition of Yŏnbyŏn books, organized by the Korean section, has just ended in April 2008. Along with the Korean language books published in the North-eastern part of China, colorful Korean arts and crafts books were also on display.

Titles to be sent to a temporary overflow stack area have now been selected. The project is to make room on some crowded shelves for new acquisitions. Those books that are moved to the overflow area may or may not be transferred to permanent storage, depending upon faculty requests and usage.

After years of planning, groundbreaking will finally take place in the summer of 2008 to build permanent storage facilities, an addition to the main Regenstein Library. The new building, which will
accommodate the growth of the collection utilizing a high-density automated shelving system, is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2010, and to open in the fall of 2010.

B. Korean Studies Program Faculty

A search for an open ranking Korean Studies faculty position reopened, and one candidate is now under serious consideration.

Harvard University (Mikyung Kang)

A. Library

The overall processing with the Korea Foundation fund is going smoothly. The Harvard-Yenching Library does not expect any delays or problems in using the Korea Foundation fund within this fiscal year.

The Korean Collection at Harvard-Yenching Library underwent some personnel changes during FY2007/2008. Mrs. Seunghee Paek retired as of February 15, 2008. An opening announcement for the Korean cataloger position was issued in March 2008. Applications are currently coming in, and the Harvard-Yenching Library plans to interview selected candidates beginning from May. Also, one of the Korean cataloging assistants left, and Mia Ackerson, who originally worked for Korean serial processing, filled the position. Currently, the Korean serial specialist position is in the hiring process. Due to these personnel changes, an increased number of Korean cataloging backlog books is expected for a while.

The Harvard-Yenching Library started a Korean rare book digitization project from July 1, 2007, with the support of the National Library of Korea. Two rare book specialists from the National Library of Korea visited the Library and selected for digitization 469 titles in 946 volumes, which are unavailable in Korea. So far, approximately 200 single-volume titles have been digitized. These digitized titles are available freely through HOLLIS, Harvard's online catalog.

University of British Columbia (Helen Kim)

A. Library

The contract between the Korea Foundation and the University of British Columbia (UBC) was finally signed for a four year term (2007/2008 - 2010/2011).

Approximately 90 % of purchasing activity for the grant has been completed: approximately 70 % of ordered items have arrived, and roughly 90 % of those that have arrived have been catalogued.

A new cataloguer for the Korean collection started her work on August 1, 2007.

Since this is the first year for UBC in the Consortium, Ms. Helen Kim made a special effort to publicize the Korea Foundation’s grant. Utilizing the Korean news media, Ms. Kim informed the Korean community of the Consortium collections. Ms. Kim has further plans to organize a series of community meetings to promote UBC’s Korean Collection. Ms. Kim also wishes to create a Korean librarians group in the Province of British Columbia.

The Korean Collection’s budget was the only one that did not suffer a cut in FY2007/2008 at UBC. This was thanks to the terms of the Consortium agreement, which state that the Korea Foundation’s grant cannot replace the existing Korean collections budget.

UBC’s Asian Library is hosting a visiting librarian from Seoul National University Library for 6 months (March-August 2008).

Shortage of space is a very serious problem in the Asian Library of the University of British Columbia.

B. The Centre for Korean Research
Professor Nam-lin Hur became the new Chair for UBC’s Centre for Korean Research.

University of Toronto (Hana Kim)

A. Library

The overall processing of books purchased with the Korea Foundation fund is going smoothly. The University of Toronto finished ordering with the grant and is currently waiting for the shipments to arrive.

B. The Centre for the Study of Korea and Its Faculty

In 2006, the Korea Foundation generously donated 3.2 million dollars to the University of Toronto to establish a centre for Korean research and to hire 3 new faculty members. The Centre for the Study of Korea was established in the fall of 2006 with the goal of promoting critical approaches to the research of Korea. The Centre also aims to develop pedagogical materials for teaching about Korea both within the university and to the general public.

In 2007, Janet Poole was hired as an assistant professor of Korean literature on a tenure track.

The Centre for the Study of Korea annually hosts the James Scarth Gale Translation Prize of CAD $2,500 for non-fiction pieces of writing on Korea. Robin Fletcher is the winner of this year’s Translation Prize for her translation of “Memories of a Zainichi Korean Childhood.” The objective of this award is to promote and make public materials useful for teachers of undergraduate courses on modern Korea.

University of California, Berkeley (Jaeyong Chang)

A. Library

Mr. Jaeyong Chang expended all the Korea Foundation grant funds and 70 % of the ordered items have arrived. At present, 65 % of the arrived materials have been catalogued.

Berkeley’s new C.V. Starr East Asian Library officially opened to the public on Monday, March 17, 2008.

Columbia University (Hee-sook Shin)

A. Library

As of March, about 60 % of the Korea Foundation fund has been expended and there will not be any problems to commit 100 % of the fund by June 2008. The C.V. Starr East Asian Library started to purchase comic books (“Manhwa”) and will continuously collect them. Columbia’s cataloging backlog is growing due to the lack of cataloguing staff. Ms. Shin proposed creating a cataloging position, which was not approved by the university. The Director of the Library and Ms. Shin continue to explore alternative ways to address this problem in a timely manner.

The Director of the East Asian Library, Amy Heinrich, will retire at the end of June 2008. Dr. Heinrich will continue to work on a part-time basis until December 2008 by which time it is hoped that the position will be filled. Last year Professor Theodore Hughes and Ms. Shin submitted an application for the Korean Film Council (KOFIC)’s Hub-Library Support Program for Korean Film Studies and received DVDs and books on Korean films.

The Library hosted a visiting librarian, Mr. Jongchang Yi from Yonsei University, for a year (January-December 2007), who cataloged Korean DVDs.
The library is working with the National Library of Korea on a joint digitization project of Korean rare books. Two rare book specialists from the National Library of Korea will be visiting the library on April 8, 2008 to plan for the project.

The Library will undergo renovation starting in June, but will be open to the public during the renovation.

B. Korean Studies Program

The Korean Studies program at Columbia University received a grant to support a full-time professor of Korean Buddhist Studies. Columbia hopes to hire one in the fall of 2009.

University of Michigan (Yunah Sung)

A. Library

Dr. Jidong Yang will begin the position of Head of Asia Library in July 2008. He received his Ph. D. in Chinese history from the University of Pennsylvania in 2000.


Mr. Sang-Yong Nam, a church Elder, committed a $200,000 bequest in February 2008 to build the Korean collection in the Asia Library. Elder Nam, a dedicated supporter of Korean Studies at the University of Michigan, has in the past donated $4.3 million in total to the University of Michigan for Korean Studies.

The University of Michigan and Google, Inc. have entered into a ground-breaking partnership to digitize the entire print collection of the University Library. The digitized collection, called MBooks, is searchable in the library catalog, Mirlyn, as well as in the Google Book Search. Copyrighted materials are bibliographically available for searching on-line, whereas works that are free of copyright are available in their full-texts. As of March 2008, more than one million volumes out of the 7.5 million volumes in the library’s current holdings have been digitized.

B. Center for Korean Studies (CKS)

Associate Professor David Chung has been named the new Director for the Center for Korean Studies.

The University of Michigan Center for Korean Studies produced a documentary “Koryo Saram - The unreliable people” which won the National Film Board of Canada’s Best Documentary Award in 2007. The film was co-directed by David Chung and Matt Dibble, and the Executive Producer was Meredith Woo. The documentary is scheduled to be released on DVD in the spring 2008.

University of California, Los Angeles (Esther Mi-Kyung Han)

A. Library

Dr. JaEun Ku left the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) at the end of August, 2007 and Ms. Esther Mi-Kyung Han filled the position on March 17, 2008. Because the Korean Studies Librarian position had been vacant for more than six months, approximately half of the Korea Foundation fund is still unused. Ms. Han will concentrate on collection development duties when she returns to Los Angeles.

The East Asian Library hosted the exhibition, “A Century of East Asian Films,” in September and October of 2007. During this period, the Library hosted a reception and the screening of East Asian films.
UCLA library was chosen by the Korean Film Council (KOFIC) as one of six recipients of its Support Program for Hub-Library for Korean Film Studies in 2007. Many valuable Korean DVDs and printed materials related to Korean films came to the East Asian library to support UCLA’s Korean film scholars and students.

University of Washington (Hyokyoung Yi)

A. Library

a) Consortium Activity Updates

Following last year’s success, the East Asia Library is making every effort to catalog the Consortium materials in a timely manner. In addition to the hard work performed by the permanent half-time cataloger, the Library began outsourcing Korean cataloging to Mr. Bill McCloy, the retired University of Washington East Asian Law Librarian who works for 10 hours per week. So far Consortium cataloging has been on schedule.

Ms. Hyokyoung Yi, the Korean Studies Librarian at the University of Washington (UW), participated in the Workshop of Overseas Librarians for the first time in the fall of 2007. She thanked the Korea Foundation for offering such a well-organized program, and expressed her earnest request to the Foundation to continue to fund this great educational program for overseas librarians.

b) Updates in the Libraries

With the funding support from the Library Administration, Ms. Junghae Lee was hired in January 2008 as a temporary cataloger to process the James B. Palais Collection. In order to complete the project within this calendar year, additional funding will be requested. The digitization project of the Liberation Space materials has been completed and the collection is freely available at http://content.lib.washington.edu/koreanweb/.

B. Korean Studies Program

Dr. Hwa-sook Nam, the James B. Palais Assistant Professor of Korean History, started teaching as of fall 2007. At the same time, Dr. Yong-chool Ha, the Korea Foundation Professor, joined the Korean Studies Program offering classes in social sciences. With these two new faculty members, the Program is very active. In addition, the Korean Studies Program is currently in the process of interviewing candidates for the Korean literature position. UW hopes to fill the position by this summer.

Stanford University (Kyungmi Chun)

A. Library

Stanford’s collection development and cataloging for the Korea Foundation grant materials are on schedule.

The support for the Korean collection from the Library administration continues to be favorable. For example, the administration gave a higher rate of annual budget increase to the Korean collection than to the Chinese and Japanese collections. In addition, the Korean collection still receives special funding when there is a special opportunity or a need. The most recent example was the purchase of the late Professor James Palais’ Collection from the University of Washington Library.

In addition to the Korean collection’s regular personnel, which is 2.5 FTE, Stanford is hosting a visiting librarian from the National Assembly Library for two years from November 27, 2007. While she attends various meetings at Stanford Libraries for observation and takes ESL classes, she assists the Korean collection staff in acquisitions and copy cataloging.
Stanford’s Korean collection is 2 years and 7 months old and currently holds more than 26,000 volumes. There was a cataloguing backlog of about 16,000 volumes as of September 2007. It is expected that this new, fast-growing collection will have a large cataloging backlog for some years.

University of Hawaii at Manoa (Daniel Corey Kane)

A. Library

Approximately 90% of Korea Foundation funds for the fiscal year 2007-2008 have been spent.

10% remained to cover planned purchases on an acquisitions trip to Cheju-do in summer 2008 as well as to cover postage.

Cataloging was largely up to date with current purchases, though there remained a small backlog of uncataloged older titles, mostly donation items from the Center for Korean Studies at the University of Hawaii. The pace of cataloging has benefited by the addition of a 20 hour/week student cataloging assistant.

The University of Hawaii’s Hamilton Library (home of the Asia Collection) suffered some minor flood damage in September 2007 due to heavy rains. Approximately 200 books suffered in both the Asia Collection and General Collection suffered some minor damage but there were no losses of Korea-related material.

Mr. Daniel Kane participated in the Workshop for Korean Studies Librarians sponsored by the Korea Foundation in Seoul in October 2007. He expressed personal thanks to the Korea Foundation for that opportunity.

Space issues are not currently a problem but will undoubtedly occur in the coming few years. Discussions are currently underway to remove the “Current Periodical” display shelves to free up more space for the Asia Collection.

B. Center for Korean Studies and Its Faculty

There have no new Korean Studies faculty members hired for the fiscal year.

Mr. Kane expressed some concern that pre-Chosŏn Korean history is no longer being taught at the University of Hawaii due to the retirement of both Professors Hugh Kang and Yong-ho Choe. The current Korean History professor does not teach pre-modern Korean history. This is a concern because one area of collection for the Korea Foundation grant is Korean history before 1392. The Center for Korean Studies is now actively pushing for the hiring of a pre-modern Korean specialist, and hopes to see this position filled soon.

University of Southern California (Joy Kim)

A. Library

a) Developments with the Korean Heritage Library

In August, the University of Southern California (USC) welcomed a new Dean of the University Libraries, Catherine Quinlan. She came from the University of British Columbia.

In August 2007, the East Asian/Korean Heritage Library moved to the first floor of the Doheny Memorial Library, the most significant of the USC Libraries. The new location helps to mainstream the East Asian Library/Korean Heritage Library in USC’s strategic plan which includes
globalization. The new facilities at the intellectual center of the university include a large, attractive reading room overlooking an open park space, a conference room, a multi-media room, an area for computers, and several group study rooms. The conference room and the multi media room are equipped with cutting edge technology including video conferencing. In November 2007, there was a Grand Opening celebration with many dignitaries. This event generated many articles in Korean American media spotlighting the Korean Heritage Library’s resources and personnel.

The USC Korean Heritage Library was in the news when its possession of the oldest existing edition of Yi Kwang-su’s *Mujŏng* became known. Ms. Joy Kim thanked Ms. Mikyung Kang who informed a Korea University scholar about USC’s holding of the book.

The digitization of the *VW Peters Collection* (over 1,100 pages) has been completed. VW Peters was a missionary to Korea from 1928-1940.

The Korean Heritage Library received the following gifts-in-kind this year:

1. Christian Herald
   - A complete run of *Kurisuchon Heroldu* (*Christian Herald*), covering the period from October 21, 1977 to the present. Christian Herald will continue to deposit newspaper issues, as published.
   - Published books on Korean immigration history.
   - 16,000 historical photographs of Korean communities in America, in digital format (pledged, but not yet received).
   - A pledge to give updated collections of the above annually, in October.

2. Over 4,000 volumes of older books in the humanities from three sources

3. Over 300 volumes of historic Korean American telephone and other professional membership directories.

b) **Ms. Joy Kim’s Sabbatical Leave Plan**

Ms. Kim will be on a sabbatical leave from September 2008-March 2009. During this time, she plans to conduct field research in Korea, to develop an approval plan profile for Korean Studies materials. She also plans to train Panmun’s librarians to create full catalog records for titles in the areas of Korean history and literature. This will be an intermediate stage of cataloging training for Panmun. Ms. Kim has been training Panmun’s librarians for a year to create less-than-full level records in OCLC for USC. Now they are ready to learn to create full level catalog records in limited subjects (literature and history). Ms. Kim’s ultimate goal is to train the vendor to provide shelf-ready materials in all subjects.

B. **Korean Studies Program**

a) **Kyung Moon Hwang**, Professor of Korean History, became the Director of the Korean Studies Institute (KSI) on an interim basis, to fill the position vacated by the departure of the former Director, Dr. Chaibong Hahm. USC is currently searching for a permanent Director of KSI.

b) The East Asian Languages and Cultures Dept. hired a new Professor of Korean Literature, Dr. Sunyoung Park. She will start in fall 2008.

III. Communication from the Korea Foundation (Joon Ku Park)

A. **Mr. Joon Ku Park’s Introduction**
Mr. Joon Ku Park briefly explained that he assumed the executive vice-presidency of the Korea Foundation on March 30, 2007. He served as chairman of the New York Council of the National Unification Advisory Council and chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Korea-U.S. Political Development Council. Also, he was formerly chairman of the Korean-American Voters’ Council in New York.

B. 2008 Korea Foundation Reorganization

He then reported about the Foundation’s recent reorganization and past activities. The Korea Foundation has implemented an overall reorganization to strengthen its role as a key institution engaged in the promotion of public diplomacy activities. Also, to accommodate the steady expansion of its international exchange programs, the Foundation hired 14 new staff members in mid January 2008.

C. Korea Foundation Cultural Center

The Korea Foundation Cultural Center is currently located in Sunhwa-dong in Seoul. The Foundation is planning to move this centre to It’aewŏn by the end of 2009.

D. Suggestions from Members

Mr. Jaeyong Chang asked Mr. Joon Ku Park whether the Korea Foundation would be able to make an official visit to each member’s institution and organize a fundraising event by inviting potential major donors from the local community in support of the Korean Studies collection. Mr. Park replied that it would not be logistically possible. However, regarding the fundraising matter, he advised the members to contact their local consulate/embassy for support.

IV. Report from the Consortium Webmaster and Discussion on Future Improvements (Jaeyong Chang)

Mr. Jaeyong Chang explained that before coming to the meeting he made updates to most personnel changes in each institution except Ms. Esther Mi-Kyung Han (UCLA)’s new appointment. Mr. Chang said that he tried to install a counter to measure the Website’s traffic; however it did not work properly. At present, there is no traffic counter functionality.

Mr. Chang asked members to send new information about relevant publications to him for the bibliography on the Consortium’s Website. Currently, he only adds citation information; however, he is exploring the possibility of including full-text articles.

V. Collaborative Virtual Reference Services for Korean Studies Scholars

The Chair explained that last year during the Consortium meeting Ms. Mikyung Kang, Chair of the CEAL Committee on Korean Materials (CKM) was charged with conducting a survey to assess the level of needs and interests for the Virtual Reference Service, but she was unable to do it. The Chair asked the members whether there are enough interests or needs to continue the project, and if there are, she asked for volunteers to take charge of the project. Ms. Kang mentioned that some participants in the CEAL/CKM’s 2008 Korean Librarianship Workshop requested virtual reference services; therefore, a survey would not be necessary. Ms. Kang and Ms. Hyokyoung Yi suggested using Google Group as a virtual reference service tool. Since there was no volunteer in leading the project, it was agreed that the current Chair, Ms. Joy Kim, the incoming Chair, Ms. Hana Kim, and the incoming Secretary, Ms. Hyokyoung Yi would initiate the project. In subsequent years, that year’s Chair/Secretary Team will take the leadership of this project. The Chair distributed a leadership schedule, which is rotated according to the alphabetical order of the name of the member universities (Appendix).

VI. Consortium and CEAL/CKM: Definition of Roles and Ways to Strengthen Cooperation
The members discussed how best to coordinate the roles and activities of the Consortium and CEAL/CKM. Ms. Kyungmi Chun suggested that since the two groups share a great deal of similarities and overlap in membership and goals, whichever group that initiates an idea, program, or project should take the lead role in it. Ms. Mikiyung Kang pointed out that it has been difficult for the Consortium to pursue any project or activity because the Consortium’s existence is not guaranteed beyond each contract cycle, which has been five years maximum. Ms. Hyokyoung Yi proposed to develop a five-year strategic plan at the beginning of each cycle. Ms. Helen Kim suggested that, even though the leadership changes every year, creating task forces to manage planned projects would insure the continuity of Consortium activities. Ms. Yunah Sung stated that the Consortium members should not create ideas or projects just for the sake of pleasing the Korea Foundation, and reminded members of the Consortium’s primary mission, which is cooperative collection development and resource sharing. As background information for the above discussion for the Korea Foundation’s representatives, Ms. Yunah Sung explained that the Consortium submitted a proposal for a Summer Institute on Korean Studies Librarianship in 2007 to the Korea Foundation, but it was not supported. So instead, CEAL/CKM organized a similar workshop this year. Joy Kim wished that the CKM had given the Consortium credit by listing it as co-organizer, just as the Consortium listed CKM as co-organizer in its 2007 proposal. This kind of records would help the Consortium when it writes grant renewal proposals.

VII. Brainstorming on Helping Minor Collections

Before the meeting, the Chair consulted Ms. Sharon Domier, organizer of the Small Collections Round Table each year at CEAL meetings, on how the Consortium could help small Korean collections. Sharon suggested two ideas to the Consortium: 1. reviewing original catalog records created by non-Koreans to verify romanization; 2. providing up-to-date information about vendors who can communicate in English. The reaction to the first idea was lukewarm at best; the second idea was better received, and members thought that the Consortium’s and CEAL/CKM’s websites would make good venues for such information.

The first five-year contract for Korean commercial databases is scheduled to expire in December 2008 for many institutions. In anticipation of the next contract cycle, six major South Korean database vendors formed a consortium of their own and presented a group deal to the libraries. Many members of the Consortium said that they were shocked by the unrealistic rate hike. The new prices represented an increase far beyond the expectations and means of the Consortium members. The members pleaded for Korea Foundation’s involvement in the contract renewal process. If the Korea Foundation contracted with the vendors for the right to distribute the databases to all the overseas Korean studies libraries as part of the Korea Foundation’s library support program, its impact would be tremendous. It would make one of the most welcome and effective library support programs.

VIII. Other Business

Call For Papers: 4th World Congress of Korean Studies
Mr. Jaeyong Chang shared information on the upcoming 4th World Congress of Korean Studies organized by the Academy of Korean Studies and Kyushu University. This conference will be held from September 22-24, 2008 at Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan. Mr. Chang suggested that this would be a good opportunity for the Korean librarians to participate. He handed in a document providing detailed information to Ms. Hana Kim, Secretary.

Lastly, next leadership of the Consortium was confirmed as follows: Ms. Hana Kim, University of Toronto, will be the new Chair, and Ms. Hyokyoung Yi, University of Washington, will be the new Secretary in FY2008/2009.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 pm.

Minutes recorded by Hana Kim, Secretary
A Post-Meeting Addendum

From April 7 to May 5, 2008, there was a round of email exchanges on external communication protocol. The members agreed to adopt the following guidelines:

External Communication Protocol Guidelines

1. All business communication related to the Consortium must be made through the Chair or his/her (or the members’) designee. Examples of business communication may include, but are not limited to: submitting reports and grant applications, making announcements, distributing meeting minutes, communicating with the Korea Foundation on behalf of the group, etc.

Normally such formal business communication must occur with the approval and/or the prior knowledge of the entire membership. However, depending on the nature of the communication, there may be occasions when the Chair must use his/her discretion and inform the membership after the fact.

2. When a member of the Consortium publishes an article or makes a presentation, by his/her own initiation or by invitation, s/he should make an explicit disclaimer as to the role of the author, i.e. whether writing or presenting as an individual (henceforth called individual work) or as an official representative of the Consortium (henceforth called official work).

3. The author/presenter is requested to communicate his/her plan to the Consortium members in a timely manner. While an official work requires the consent of the members, an individual work does not.

4. The author/presenter is asked to give other members at least one week to review the proposed final draft for comments. While an official work should incorporate all reasonable requests for revisions, an individual work need not.
Appendix

Korean Collections Consortium of North America

Leadership Schedule

2007/2008: University of Southern California
(skipped): Stanford University
2008/2009: University of Toronto
2009/2010: University of Washington
2010/2011: University of British Columbia
   (Renewal Proposal Due)
2011/2012: University of California, Berkeley
2012/2013: University of California, Los Angeles
2013/2014: University of Chicago
2014/2015: Columbia University
2015/2016: Harvard University
   (Renewal Proposal Due)
2016/2017: University of Hawaii
2017/2018: University of Michigan
NEW APPOINTMENTS

University of Michigan East Asia Library
Jidong Yang joined the University of Michigan East Asia Library on July 1, 2008 as Head of the Asia Library. After completing his B.A. in History and M.A. in Chinese History at Beijing University, he received his M.S. in Library and Information Science from Rutgers University and Ph.D. in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies from the University of Pennsylvania. From 2000 Dr. Yang served as the Chinese Studies Librarian and directed the Chinese Studies Unit at the University of Pennsylvania. While Chinese Studies Librarian at Penn, he increased collection holdings, managed a retrospective conversion project, created a web gateway to Chinese collections, and expanded the Library’s instruction program in support of East Asian studies.

Dr. Yang has published and presented on a range of topics in Chinese history and literature, including the application of technology and digital content to research in Asian Studies. At the 2007 AAS meeting he gave a panel presentation titled “Approaching Pre-Modern China through the Computer: the Benefits and Risks of Using Electronic Resources in Sinological Research.”

Jidong Yang can be reached by email at yangjd@umich.edu and by phone at 734-936-2354.
(Based on an Eastlib posting by Barbara MacAdam, The University of Michigan)

Columbia University C. V. Starr East Asian Library
Sarah S. Elman was appointed Head of Technical Services of the Columbia University C. V. Starr East Asian Library in September, 2008. Sarah received a B.A. in History from National Chengchi University in Taiwan in 1981 and an M.L.S. from UCLA in 1990. Sarah has worked as a visiting librarian at libraries in Taiwan and China and from 1992-2002 was a cataloger and then Head of Cataloging & Public Services at the Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library at UCLA. Just prior to coming to Columbia she worked at the East Asia Library of Yale University, from 2002-2004 as Cataloging Coordinator, and from 2004-2008 as Associate Curator. Sarah has been an active member of the national and international East Asian library community and has served on various ALA, OCLC, and CEAL committees.

Sarah can be reached at by email at sse2109@columbia.edu and by phone at 212 854-2579.
(Based on an Eastlib posting by Amy Heinrich, Columbia University)

Beth Katzoff joined the Columbia University Starr East Asian Library as Archival/Public Services Librarian in September, 2008. Beth holds a PhD in modern Japanese history from Columbia and formerly worked at Cornell University and the Library of Congress. Her duties at Columbia will include working on the Makino Collection on the history of East Asian film, as well as reference and public services.

Dr. Katzoff’s email is bsk9@columbia.edu, and her phone is 212 854-8728.
(From an Eastlib posting by Amy Heinrich, Columbia University)

Yale University East Asia Library
Ms. Tang Li has joined the staff of the Yale University East Asia Library as Public Services Librarian. Tang is from Wuhan, China and received her B.A. from Fudan University in Shanghai. She came to the U.S. in 2003 for graduate study and received Master’s degrees in art history and library science at the University of Maryland. She has since interned and worked in a number of libraries and most recently worked for Blackwell Book Services. At Yale Tang will be the East Asia Library web master and primary contact for reference and instructional services.

Tang Li can be reached at 203-432-1794 and tang_li@yale.edu.
(From an Eastlib posting by Ellen Hammond, Yale University)
Princeton University East Asian Library
Mr. Hyoungbae Lee has been appointed as the first Korean Studies Librarian of the Princeton East Asian Library. An alumnus of Seoul National University with BA and MA degrees in English language and literature, Mr. Lee came to the U.S. in 2002 to study historical linguistics at Yale. While at Yale, he worked part-time at Yale’s East Asia Library and the experience was so positive it made him decide to change his career to the library field. He obtained a Master’s degree in linguistics in 2005 and a Master’s degree from the School of Information Science of Syracuse University the summer of 2008. As Korean Studies Librarian, Mr. Lee will support the expanding Korean studies program at Princeton University.

Mr. Lee can be reached at hyoungl@princeton.edu, 609 258-0417 (phone), 609 258-4573 (fax).
(From an Eastlib posting by Ma Tai-loi, Princeton University)

Ms. Chiharu Watsky has joined the Princeton East Asian Library as Japanese Cataloging Specialist. Ms. Watsky graduated from Obirin College in Tokyo with a BA in English language and literature after spending a year as an exchange student at Oberlin College. She received her MLS from Rutgers University and was an intern at Keio University Library in Tokyo, and a Japanese Cataloger at Princeton for a year. Just prior to her return to Princeton after an absence of fifteen years, Ms. Watsky was the ILL Librarian at Vassar College Libraries as well as a Cataloging Librarian and liaison to its Asian Studies Program and Chinese and Japanese Department.

Ms. Watsky can be reached at cwatsky@princeton.edu, 609-258-3210 (voice) 609-258-4573 (fax) or by mail.
(From an Eastlib posting by Ma Tai-loi, Princeton University)
This is an interesting book on Japanese Collections located in the United States. The author, Prof. Atsuhiko Wada of Waseda University, deals with the Collections in the context of “the Japan-US relationship viewed from book circulation: toward [the] literary history” as its English subtitle on a front cover indicates. He was a recipient of the 2007 Award of the Japan Society of Library and Information Science for his work, which cost him many year’s labour to complete. The award-winning book is composed of the following ten chapters: Preface: Books on Japan in America; Seen from Histories of Japanese Collections in the USA, Chapter 1: China vs Japan, Rival Countries and Collections; Origins of Asian Collections, Chapter 2: Memories and Records of Japanese Collections; Histories of the Collections at Columbia University, Chapter 3: Japanese Language Education and Japanese Study during the Pacific War period; Language Officers as Weapons, Chapter 4: The Allied Occupation of Japan and Acquisition of Japanese Books; Book Agents in Occupied Japan, Chapter 5: Occupation Forces and Collecting Materials; the Exploitation of Captured Japanese Records and the Aftermath, Chapter 6: How to deal with Japanese Books; Complications between Classification and Shelving, Chapter 7: Books as Armaments; The National Security Budget and Japanese Books, Chapter 8: Cooperative Collection Developments among Japanese Libraries in the USA; Histories of Inter-Relationships of Japanese Collections, Conclusion: Depositories and Repositories of Japanese Book Collections; Questions for Library Readers raised by Literacy History.

In the postwar era, a great number of Japanese books crossed over the Pacific Ocean to the U.S.A. and many Japanese Collections were built up at various American Institutions and have successfully continued to grow. Who have acquired these Japanese books, how and when have they been delivered, and for what purpose have they been used? Who are the library users of these Japanese Collections? How was the habit of reading Japanese books originally formed in the library environment of the U.S.A.? There is no appropriate single term to cover these issues collectively or synthetically. This is the very reason why the author created a particular term: “Literacy History.” In this book, he has ardously traced the historical path of about a dozen major Japanese Collections built up by US institutions past and present from his viewpoint of “Literacy History.” In this way, Prof. Wada is pioneering a new field in the Japan-US relationship with regard to Japanese Libraries in America and their readers.

When the Pacific War broke out on December 7, 1941, North American time, US high officials at the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of State were shocked to discover that library and information resources on Japan within the US were very few and also there were very few people who were able to read and analyze Japanese written materials. They immediately realized that this was a very serious national security issue in war time. It was essential to develop expertise promptly and they established Japanese Language Schools for both the US Army and Navy in order to quickly produce intelligence officers, recruiting first class university students with a talent for foreign languages. Upon graduation these information officers were all dispatched to the front line of the Pacific Campaign and were engaged in questioning captured Japanese POWs and deciphering captured military information. In the post WW II period many of these military intelligence officers were transferred to the private sector and some became academics engaged in research in various Far Eastern area studies. Rich scholarship funds were provided by the US Government for language study and research in these areas. This strategic funding was spurred by the tense international relationship of the Cold War between the USA and the USSR. This support eventually produced many Japan Study experts in various subject fields. This also resulted in the build-up of the above-mentioned Japanese Collections at major US institutions in order to support Japanese studies and also to foster mutual exchange programs of intellectuals as well as library books between Japan and the U.S.A. in postwar days.
One might wonder, from where in Japan did these books come to postwar America? At the beginning of the Occupation days, the Washington Documentation Center, a government agency, vigorously collected Japanese materials through purchase and also by exploitation of captured records under the supervision of General Headquarters/Supreme Commander for Allied Powers (GHQ-SCAP). Every week, materials supposed to be necessary for US national security purposes were sent back by military cargo planes and ships from Tokyo to the Center’s headquarters in Washington D.C. At the Library of Congress, the Center’s staff checked these acquired materials against holdings of existing Japanese Collections and further distributed any duplicate materials they found, mainly to other US academic institutions. The Hoover Institution at Stanford University, a prominent private academic institution, also intensively collected social science materials on their main concern, war and peace, by purchase and donations from Japanese book agencies, private companies and cultural organizations.

In the later days of the Occupation, Dr. Gordon Prange, a history professor from the University of Maryland, and then head of the Civil Censorship Detachment (CCD) at SCAP, recognized the historical significance of CCD materials collected and accumulated between 1945 and 1949 and made an arrangement between his University and GHQ-SCAP to preserve the whole collection of censorship materials. It is now well preserved as “The Gordon W. Prange Collection” at the University of Maryland (State academic institution) in memory of his distinguished contributions to the administration of the Allied Occupation Forces in Japan. The University of California at Berkeley (another State institution) was also building up its Japanese Collection by acquiring the former Mitsui Library’s Japanese Old Maps printed by wood-block in the Edo period (1600-1868) and texts of classical Japanese literature published before 1868 by a purchase arrangement with Mitsui & Co., a major business and industrial conglomerate in Japan.

These are a few examples of how, when, and from whom some major US institutions in the public and/or private sectors acquired and built up their Japanese Collections in the postwar period. However, to our regret, any library collection cannot be permanent. Some are going to disappear because of natural disasters caused by rain and storm and/or human error such as fire. In fact, the Main Library of the University of Hawaii at Manoa Campus was damaged by flood and lost many valuable Japanese library resources, as did the Gordon W. Prange Collection of Japanese materials at the University of Maryland. Prof. Wada has patiently surveyed about a dozen major Japanese Collections in the USA to find what materials have been lost and what have survived, creating an historical record of each collection. He found that even with copies of the same book by the same author kept by two different libraries in America, each had its own historical dimension insofar as it was surrounded by different physical and reading environments.

As for growth of Japanese Collections in the States, Prof. Wada also encountered a big donation from a Japanese private company to an American public university. About 65,000 volumes of books mainly on Japanese banking, finance and economy in the 20th Century, originally collected and preserved by the former Mitsui Bank’s Institute of Banking and Financial Research (est. in 1928), were donated in 2003 by the present Sumitomo-Mitsui Bank to the East Asian Library of the University of Pittsburgh. This former Mitsui collection played an important role in enhancing national collections on Japanese Studies in the US, in particular works of pre-WW II materials in the Social Sciences. In the development of the Japanese Collection at Pittsburgh, these specialized materials on monetary, financial and economic issues have contributed to achieving a balance between their Humanities and Social Sciences collections. This donation can be evaluated as a high point in the “Literacy History” of the Japanese collections in the US. In Japanese Collections in the US Libraries, we usually find that the number of Japanese books in the Humanities is greater than books in the Social Sciences. Therefore, most collection development librarians have been struggling to correct this imbalance in their library stacks. The Japanese Studies Librarian at Pittsburgh, Dr. Sachie Noguchi (presently at Columbia Univ.), made arduous efforts to realize the Mitsui Collection donation, which was significant in terms of value not only to the Japanese Collections at Pittsburgh but also to the USA on a national level. Thus Dr. Noguchi stabilized the imbalance in her Japanese Collection with the good will of Mitsui Bank. Generally speaking, the steady growth of each of the Japanese Collections kept by US institutions was made possible through the efforts of Japanese librarians making painstaking book selection within a limited annual budget over the decades since 1945.
The author states that his research and study of “Literacy History” is concerned not only with the physical gathering of each Japanese Collection but also its reading environment, i.e. how users came to use the library and what purposes the Japanese materials served. He deals with the issues of “Japanese Language Schools” and “Information Officers” during war time as well as Far Eastern area studies by academics transferred from military services in the postwar period when the Cold War was in full swing.

In this book the author has used “the Japanese Collections in the USA” as a case study of his research on “Literacy History.” According to Prof. Wada’s explanation, which this reviewer personally heard when he came to visit UBC Libraries for his research in February 2008 (see his Literacy History Association’s website: http://www.f.waseda.jp/a-wada/literacy), the definition of the term “Literacy History” concerns simply the way of reading a book. How to read a book is entirely up to a reader in peacetime, and 100% comprehension is usually neither sought nor necessary. Moreover, there is no standard way of reading a book. However, during wartime, officers of the US Navy and Army who were trained as language specialists at their Japanese Language Schools were required to be able to read captured information materials written in Japanese completely (100%). Hence there is a big difference in terms of “Literacy History” between wartime and peaceful days. However, even in peacetime, there are distinguishable differences between the “professional reading” of a librarian and the “pleasure reading” of a library user. At the present time, the relationship between a Japanese book and its foreign readers is, thanks to the development of communication technology, borderless, just as the new technology obscures the borders between nations in this age of globalization. Prof. Wada suggests a theory of an international relationship from the point of view of book circulation, a case study in “Literacy History.” This perspective has been missed in World discourse on issues concerning the global importance of books and reading.

However, the author has not limited his research to matters of circulation in libraries and the extent of archives, but is now trying to expand his field of research and study on “Literacy History” to more diverse subjects such as literature, culture, bibliology (the study of books) and so on.

In Prof. Wada’s laborious task of writing this book, he has well chronicled the histories of the major Japanese Collections in America and also thoroughly analyzed the Japan-US relationship in terms of the Japanese Collections in US libraries and the circulation of books to library users, employing his new concept of “Literacy History.” From this perspective, this book is well worth reading for any librarian on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

Furthermore, the reviewer would like to confirm this book’s finding that the significance of the “Japanese Collections” located abroad lies with their representing Japan as a country and in communicating Japanese culture and science to foreign countries. As one who has had a professional career as a Japanese Librarian for 40 years, I sincerely hope that the author, Prof. Atsuhiko Wada, will continue to successfully conduct his research on Japanese Collections abroad and will also make additional contributions to the friendly ambience of the foreign language reading environment, promoting a spirit of mutual respect and good will between neighbouring countries and helping to eventually establish a peaceful multi-cultural community in the world through his research theme, “Literacy History.”

This reviewer’s only regret is that many minor typographical errors can be found in this book, and one can only hope that it will be revised one day in the future. Despite this fault, this book should be recommended reading for every librarian dealing with Japanese books.


Reading through the pages describing the project, one can acquire a historical understanding of the developments of the Japanese Collections kept by mainly university libraries in the US. The project also focuses on gathering, analyzing, preserving, and publishing the information about the archives of these histories of the Japanese Book Collections.

In conclusion, the author has done a good job of examining Japanese Collections in the US, built up in most cases by librarians originally from Japan after WWII, and of providing a description of the dedication and
commitment of the Japanese librarians in giving top quality reference services to these libraries’ users. In the course of his research he interviewed many of these “old timers” in order to record the history of each of their collections and consulted with many library patrons who were old Japan hands or those converted in the postwar era from former US Army and Navy intelligence officers, as well as contemporary faculty members teaching Japanese studies and baby boomers and even younger generations. All the stages of this Project with its many aspects have culminated in the creation of a “Literacy History” of postwar Japan-US relationship seen from the overview of book circulation.

Tsuneharu Gonnami, East Asian Librarian Emeritus
University of British Columbia
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