

**ORGANIZING FOR EAST ASIAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES:
THE ORIGINS OF THE COUNCIL ON EAST ASIAN LIBRARIES,
ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES***

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The development of East Asian studies in the United States is basically a post-World War II phenomenon. Although a few universities offered some courses on East Asia (then referred to as the Far East) before World War II, full-fledged study of East Asia, in all the disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, did not develop until after the end of the Second World War. The war in the Pacific, the transformation of Japan into a democracy, the communist revolution in China, and the Korean War contributed to a heightening of the American awareness of the importance of East Asia in a changing world, and of the need for better understanding of their histories and civilizations. The universities, with generous foundation and government support, responded by expanding their teaching and research programs on East Asia, and today, after fifty years, East Asian studies in the United States is probably the largest and the most comprehensive in the Western world.

A concomitant development in this academic enterprise was the building of library resources. Although some university libraries collected publications in the East Asian languages prior to World War II (Yale started in 1878, Harvard in 1879, UC-Berkeley in 1896, Cornell in 1918, Columbia in 1920, Princeton in 1926, and Chicago in 1936), they experienced their greatest growth after 1945; and a number of today's major collections, such as those at Michigan, Hoover, and UCLA came into being only in the late 1940s; and others, such as Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, in the 1960s. At present, some 80 libraries, the largest being the Library of Congress which began collecting Chinese materials in 1869, are collecting publications in the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean languages, and had, as of June 1995, a combined holding of over 12 million volumes of books, more than 156,000 periodicals, 3350 newspapers, and 562,000 reels of microfilm.¹ Their total acquisitions expenditures for fiscal year 1994 exceeded \$10 million, according to the latest information available.²

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While collection development, technical and public services are the responsibility of individual libraries, it was felt from the very beginning that a degree of coordination and planning would be necessary on the national level in order to promote an orderly development of East Asian libraries in the United States (Canada was included at a later date). This paper is an attempt to recount the efforts that eventually led to the formation in 1967 of the Committee on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) of the Association for Asian Studies (AAS) which became the *de facto* association of East Asian libraries and librarians in North America.

As early as 1948 a group of scholars and librarians got together to organize an informal National Committee on Oriental Collections in the U.S.A. and Abroad to discuss library matters of mutual concern.³ The problems they discussed--acquisitions, cataloging, and training of personnel--were to occupy much of the time of the various successor committees in later years. This group existed for just one year and was replaced in 1949 by the Joint Committee on Oriental Collections, sponsored by the Far Eastern Association (the precursor of the Association for Asian Studies) and the American Library Association (ALA).⁴ Thus an official body was established with the specific purpose of dealing with the developmental problems of East Asian Collections in the United States. The Joint Committee lasted for three years. Its principal accomplishment was the agreement by the Library of Congress to reproduce for purchase unedited Chinese and Japanese catalog cards sent in by cooperative libraries under LC's Oriental Card Reproduction Project. The Joint Committee, for reasons of poor attendance and the fact that the two sponsoring associations had few common members, was abolished in 1952.⁵ But the recognition that any cooperative development of East Asian libraries in the United States would be impossible without a satisfactory resolution of one of the basic functions of a library, that of cataloging, prompted the ALA to appoint in 1954 a Special Committee on Cataloging Oriental Materials, under its Cataloging and Classification Division. This was a far-sighted decision because, in the early 1950s, even as LC was proceeding with its Oriental Card Reproduction Project, there was no national standard for cataloging Chinese, Japanese, or Korean materials. Every library was using its own format and following its own rules. Indeed, there was even disagreement on such basic matters as the choice of main entry. The Special Committee went about its work systematically, but since it spent most of its time on materials in the East Asian languages, it dropped responsibility for materials other than East Asian and was renamed in 1957 the Special Committee on Far Eastern Materials; in the following year, because of the importance of its work, it was made a standing committee of the ALA under the name Far Eastern Materials Committee.⁶ Members of this committee were mostly heads of major East Asian libraries who had cataloging experience. A parallel body, the Oriental Processing Committee, which had been in existence at the Library of Congress since 1953, worked closely with the ALA Committee to amend the *ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries* and the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress*, which together comprised at that time the American national standards for cataloging, so that they could be more effectively applied to East Asian materials.⁷ The two committees worked through the *ALA Rules* and the *LC Rules* in the most meticulous fashion, and amended every rule that had implications for cataloging East Asian materials. Four years' continuous work, from 1954 to 1958, involving an extremely voluminous correspondence between the two committees and a number of compromises and adjustments, saw the completion of a major series of amendments to the two sets of rules, which were then approved by both the ALA and LC and

adopted as national standards; and they remain so to this day, with modifications as incorporated in the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules II (AACRII)*. Shortly afterwards, the Far Eastern Materials Committee and the Library of Congress also issued a "Manual of Romanization, Capitalization, Punctuation, and Word Division for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean" which has since served as the guide in cataloging East Asian materials. This development is a milestone in the history of East Asian libraries in the United States and Canada, for the adoption of the amendments made possible for the first time a cataloging standard which facilitated the exchange of bibliographical records and solved a basic problem that had until that time inhibited the cooperative development of East Asian libraries.

With this task accomplished, East Asian libraries turned their attention to the other pressing problems of national resource development and bibliographical control. In 1958 the Association for Asian Studies, at the urging of East Asian libraries, established the Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East (CALRFE).⁸ CALRFE developed a list of desiderata that included the compilation of a union list of East Asian language serials, a union list of East Asian series, a national union catalog of East Asian books, and a series of priorities for the microfilming of Western and Chinese language newspapers and Chinese and Korean archival materials. The proposal was submitted to foundations and the U.S. Department of Education for funding, but it was unsuccessful because of the size of the request, estimated at \$200,000.⁹ However, more modest funding was received from other sources for some other projects. The Joint Committee on China, of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, provided funds for the cooperative acquisition of more than 1000 reels of microfilm, containing 100 Chinese national and local newspapers, 200 periodical titles, and over one million newspaper clippings which had been prepared by the Union Research Institute in Hong Kong, all from 1949. The microfilms were deposited at the Center for Research Libraries (CRL), the "libraries' library" in Chicago, and have since been available on loan to CRL member libraries free of charge.¹⁰ Funds were also received from the National Science Foundation to support the compilation and publication of *Chinese Periodicals, International Holdings, 1949-1960*, and the researching and publication of *Publishing in China*.¹¹ The National Science Foundation also supported the Union Card File of Oriental Vernacular Serials Project at the Library of Congress, which was a union list of the holdings of 20 major East Asian libraries in the United States.¹² Microfilm and photocopies of this list, in the form of the contributing libraries' holding cards, were made available for purchase.

In 1963 CALRFE developed a proposal to establish a Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center in Taipei, under AAS auspices, for the purpose of coordinating and reprinting out-of-print editions of titles needed by American libraries. With AAS approval and with initial grants from it, as well as from the American Council of Learned Societies and the Council on Library Resources, the Taipei Center was set up and began operation in the fall of 1964.¹³ Since then the Taipei Center, now independent, has succeeded in filling a number of gaps on many library shelves around the world.

CALRFE also paid attention to personnel needs. Professor T.H. Tsien, then of the Graduate Library School and Curator of the Far Eastern Library at the University of Chicago, undertook a survey of this problem, and made a report in 1964 under the title "Present Status and Personnel Needs of Far

Eastern Collections in America" for CALRFE. He made two recommendations: establishing "a joint program for Far Eastern librarianship between the library school and the Far Eastern language department in each of a number of selected universities," and establishing short-term summer institutes for "Far Eastern personnel to supplement the long-term special program for advanced degrees."¹⁴ The second was easier to implement, as evidenced by the three summer institutes that have been held since then: one at the University of Wisconsin and another at the University of Chicago, both in 1969 (the latter was sponsored by CALRFE), and one at the University of Washington in 1988. All three were funded by the U.S. Department of Education. The joint program proposal, although endorsed by the AAS, proved much more difficult to carry out, as it would have necessitated an adjustment in the course requirements for advanced degrees at most universities, and those requirements were not easily amenable to change. The recruitment of a qualified faculty was also not easy. The University of Chicago was probably the only university where a Joint Program on Far Eastern Librarianship was successfully introduced to its Graduate Library School in cooperation with its Department of Far Eastern Languages and Civilizations. From 1963 to 1981, over forty students were graduated with a master's or a doctoral degree under such a program, in addition to a few with an advanced certificate.¹⁵

Prof. Tsien also began compiling, in 1957, an extremely useful survey of the growth of East Asian collections in the United States and Canada since 1930, with analysis. The survey, which was later repeated at 5-year intervals, contained information on libraries' holdings, current status of acquisitions, and sources of financial support. The 1974/1975 survey was his last effort; the survey for 1979/1980 was compiled by the CEAL Task Force on Library Resources and Access.¹⁶ It has, since 1987/1988, been continued by a simplified annual statistical compilation, also conducted by CEAL. The compilation contains the same categories of information as collected by the earlier surveys, but without analysis. It has been appearing each year in the February issue of *CEAL Bulletin* (renamed *Journal of East Asian Libraries* with no. 107, Oct. 1995).

Another CALRFE concern was liaison with foreign libraries. In 1966 it initiated a library panel at the 27th Congress of International Orientalists to be held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, that year. Panelists from a dozen countries were invited, with funds provided by the Council on Library Resources, to present papers on the theme "Library Resources in Asian Studies."¹⁷ The panel, the first of its kind in the history of the Congress, was a success. It was at this meeting that the International Association of Orientalist Librarians was established. The precedent having been set, similar library panels were held at the later meetings of the Congress.

Notwithstanding its accomplishments, CALRFE for almost a decade operated without a charter setting forth its functions, membership requirements, or voting procedures. The committee was run almost singlehandedly by a chairperson, appointed by the board of directors of the Association for Asian Studies, who also was responsible for putting out a newsletter. However, as the number of libraries grew, particularly in the 1960s, it was agreed that a more formal organization was needed. In 1963 CALRFE was reorganized with an executive group of seven members, appointed by the Association for Asian Studies, and a general committee of unspecified membership in addition to the chairperson.¹⁸ But matters such as the nature of membership (institutional vs. individual) and voting

procedures remained to be clarified.

The new Executive Group deliberated on these matters at length, and proposed in 1967 a set of *Procedures* which was adopted at CALRFE's annual meeting held in Chicago that year.¹⁹ It was at this time that the name of the organization was changed from Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East (CALRFE) to Committee on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) of the Association for Asian Studies. The *Procedures* set forth the objectives of CEAL as follows:

(1) to serve as a faculty-librarian's forum for a discussion of problems of common concern and to recommend programs for the improvement of library facilities; (2) to promote the development of library resources and bibliographical controls; and (3) to improve inter-library and international cooperation and services.

Membership would be open to "institutions in America with library collections on East Asia and to members of the Association for Asian Studies." Under this two-tier membership, each institution would be represented by one person with one vote on projects involving institutional cooperation. Individual members would be "eligible to participate in all deliberations of the committee, and to be nominated and appointed to the Executive Group and subcommittees," but could vote only on matters other than those requiring institutional approval, which right was reserved for institutional members. The subcommittees would be appointed by the chairperson "for permanent projects or for temporary assignments" to "investigate specific problems as assigned and present findings and recommendations to the Executive Group for consideration and action." The term of office of the chairperson, members of the Executive Group (three faculty members and six librarians), and the subcommittees was fixed at not more than three years, with the stipulation that one-third of the Executive Group membership would be replaced each year, and that "no chairperson or member of the Executive Group may succeed himself but he may be re-elected after a period of three years," but the immediate past chairperson "shall serve *ex officio* in the Executive Group for one year." Members of subcommittees, however, "may be reappointed to serve more than one term, if necessary," and the chairperson of the Executive Group "shall serve as an *ex officio* member on all subcommittees." With the exception of the subcommittee members, who were to be appointed by the chairperson, all others--the chairperson and members of the Executive Group--would be appointed by the board of directors of the Association for Asian Studies.

It is important to note that the objectives of CEAL, as stated in the *Procedures*, were exactly those which had guided the work of CALRFE, but were now officially pronounced in a written document. The *Procedures* also clarified the question of membership, fixed the terms of office of officers, and institutionalized the subcommittees.²⁰ It was a clear outline of how CEAL should conduct its business as a professional organization. It was realized at the time, however, that the *Procedures* should not remain static, and that revisions would be necessary from time to time in order to keep it up to date to meet CEAL's needs. That is what happened in the following years. A series of revisions and amendments were adopted in 1976, 1980, 1984, 1991, and 1994, of which the 1980 amendments are of the utmost importance.²¹ The most significant provision in the 1980 revision was the change of

method in selecting the CEAL chairperson, members of the Executive Group, and the chairpersons of subcommittees. Up to that time, the CEAL chairperson was elected by the Executive Group from among its own members, who were appointed by the board of directors of the Association for Asian Studies, and the chairpersons of the subcommittees were in turn appointed by the CEAL chairperson. This method of selection was not satisfactory to the increasingly large CEAL membership, who wanted a change. A Subcommittee on Procedures was appointed in 1979 to study the problem and conduct a full-scale review of the existing *Procedures*. Following a full year's work examining various options, the Subcommittee recommended that the CEAL and subcommittee chairs and the librarian members of the Executive Group be popularly elected by the membership (the faculty members of the Executive Group would continue to be nominated by the China and Inner Asia Council and the Northeast Asia Council of the AAS from among their own members, and to be appointed by the board of directors of AAS), that the category of institutional membership be abolished, and that any AAS member might become a CEAL member by subscribing to the *CEAL Bulletin*, with the option of not becoming one if the person so desired. A subscriber who had elected to join CEAL would be considered a CEAL member in good standing and with voting rights. The adoption of these revisions, which transformed CEAL from an appointive to an elective organization, marked another milestone in the history of CEAL. And elections have been held to this day, making possible a much wider participation in the management of CEAL affairs by librarians from East Asian libraries of all sizes and from all parts of North America.

CEAL has since had a long list of accomplishments, but that is not the focus of this paper. However, a few highlights may be mentioned here. Some of these were under direct CEAL auspices, and some were facilitated and supported by CEAL with the active participation of its members. The CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing has been working closely, since even before CEAL days, with the Library of Congress on problems of cataloging East Asian materials. The 1958 amendments to the *ALA Rules* and *LC Rules*, as mentioned earlier in this paper, made the rules more applicable to East Asian publications. However, minor problems remain, and the adoption of on-line cataloging using the MARC format has presented new problems that must also be dealt with. The Subcommittee and the Library of Congress have devoted a great deal of time to addressing these problems, with benefit to the entire East Asian library community. This cooperative work is continuing. The Subcommittee also compiled and in 1983 published the *AACR II Workbook for East Asian Publications*, which contains all the rules, selected from AACR II, which are relevant to cataloging East Asian materials. In 1987 it issued a *List of Library of Congress Subject Headings Related to Japan*, and in 1989 a *List of Library of Congress Subject Headings Related to China*, and *Library of Congress Subject Headings Related to Korea and East Asia in General*. These publications have proven to be very handy references, whose usefulness will endure for many years to come. Another service CEAL provides, which has served as an excellent medium of communication among East Asian libraries and librarians and has made a unique contribution to East Asian librarianship in North America, is the publication of the *CEAL Bulletin*.²² This publication was begun in 1963 by Edwin G. Beal, Jr., formerly head of the Japanese Section and later head of the Chinese and Korean Section of the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress, as the *Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East (CALRFE) Newsletter*, when Dr. Beal was the chairperson of CALRFE. The *Newsletter* reported on ongoing CALRFE projects and activities at individual libraries and in the

East Asian library community at large, and was, in the early years, compiled and distributed by whoever was the chairperson at the time. When CALRFE became CEAL in 1967, the name of the *Newsletter* was changed to *Committee on East Asian Libraries Newsletter* accordingly. The increase in copy for each issue, with the addition of articles to reports on activities, prompted CEAL in 1976 to appoint a Subcommittee on Publications to be responsible for the editing and distribution of the publication, and the name was changed to *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin (CEAL Bulletin)*. Again, when CEAL was renamed the Council on East Asian Libraries in 1995, the publication adopted a new name, *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, but continued with the numbering system, as no. 107. The history of the publication reflects the growth of East Asian libraries in North America, and its importance will undoubtedly grow as the field develops further.

As the national organization of East Asian libraries and librarians, CEAL has been consulted by other organizations on a range of problems concerning East Asian library matters. In 1975 officers of CEAL met with representatives of the Ford Foundation to discuss possible support of East Asian libraries, and submitted a statement on the "Priorities for the Development and Funding of Library Programs in Support of East Asian Studies."²³ Following that, in the same year, the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) appointed the Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries, composed of scholars, librarians, and university officials.²⁴ Warren Tsuneishi (then Chief, Orientalia Division, Library of Congress) and Eugene Wu (Librarian, Harvard-Yenching Library, Harvard University) were the two CEAL members invited to join the Steering Committee. As a guide to its work, the Steering Committee commissioned a series of papers, a number of them written by members of CEAL, including Karl Lo, (then at the University of Washington), T.H. Tsien (then at the University of Chicago), Warren Tsuneishi, Weiying Wan (University of Michigan), Raymond Tang (then at the University of California, Berkeley), Eugene Wu, Thomas Kuo (then at the University of Pittsburgh), Thomas Lee (then at the University of Wisconsin) and Richard Howard (then at the Library of Congress). The Steering Committee made a report in 1977 on "East Asian Libraries: Problems and Prospects" with recommendations for bibliographical control, collection development and access, and technical and personnel matters.²⁵ The report attracted significant attention in library and academic circles. In the following year the American Council of Learned Societies, together with the Social Science Research Council and the Association of Research Libraries, co-sponsored the Joint Advisory Committee to the East Asian Library Program in order to continue the work begun by the Steering Committee. Two CEAL members were again invited to join this new committee: Hideo Kaneko (Curator, East Asian Collection, Yale University) and Eugene Wu. It was the work of this Committee that led to online cataloging in East Asian libraries at a later date. In its report on "Automation, Cooperation, and Scholarship: East Asian Libraries in the 1980's," the Joint Advisory committee stated that "after a decade of unprecedented growth along a course linked primarily to foreign area studies programs rather than to the development of research libraries in general. . . East Asian libraries were at a crossroad."²⁶ With the lessening of federal and foundation funding, they ought to embark upon a new course of sharing work, materials, and access, and of relying "on automation as a principal planning and management tool." The keystone to this, according to the report, "is the capability to input, manage, store, transmit, display and output bibliographic records containing East Asian vernacular characters in exactly the same automated systems already created to perform similar functions for Western language material and general

research libraries.”²⁷ This basic reorientation of the course of development of East Asian libraries in North America, as advocated in the report, would fundamentally change the way East Asian libraries operate, but it was welcomed by all concerned.

The immediate result of the Joint Advisory Committee’s recommendation was the decision by the Research Libraries Group (RLG) to introduce in 1983, with foundation support, the CJK (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) enhancements to the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), RLG’s operating arm. This move made possible for the first time the creation of cataloging records at one library which could then be copied by other libraries and also viewed by researchers anywhere.²⁸ In 1986 the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) also established a CJK program, a similar bibliographic utility for cataloging Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials online. These are the two systems in use today (40 libraries use RLIN; 47 libraries use OCLC). As of March 1996, the RLIN CJK database contains 1,460,574 unique records; and, as of April 1996, the OCLC CJK database contains 1,042,283 records.²⁹ There is a CJK records exchange agreement between the two, and the records are accessible on the Internet with the appropriate RLIN CJK or OCLC CJK softwares.

Another project in which CEAL was actively involved was the establishment by the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) of an Expanded East Asian Acquisitions Program in 1980. The program was recommended by CRL’s East Asian Subcommittee of the International Studies Committee; two of its members were CEAL members, Warren Tsuneishi and Eugene Wu. The purpose of the program was to acquire, with a substantial Ford Foundation grant, research materials that would supplement the holdings of the major East Asian collections in the United States. An advisory panel was appointed to implement the program; the eight panel members were all members of CEAL.

Still another project to which CEAL lent its support was the founding of the Center for Chinese Research Materials (CCRM) in 1968 under the auspices of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) with a Ford Foundation grant. The establishment of CCRM was the principal recommendation in a report made by Eugene Wu in 1965 for the Joint Committee on Contemporary China, of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, following his world-wide survey of the availability of research materials on contemporary China. The purpose of the Center was to identify, assemble, and distribute important research materials on 20th-century China, which were either unavailable or available in a few American libraries. This not-for-profit enterprise, now independently incorporated, was generously supported by foundations and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and has been singularly responsible for making available to libraries world-wide a great quantity of rare and difficult-to-obtain publications during the last twenty-eight years. Many CEAL members have served on CCRM’s Advisory Board; and its current board members are all CEAL members.

A more recent development in which CEAL was directly involved was the Foreign Acquisitions Project of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). This was an effort to assess the current strengths and weaknesses of the major research libraries’ foreign acquisitions, to determine their needs and priorities, and to offer concrete action proposals to address the identified problems. In 1992 the ARL asked CEAL to participate in the project, with the specific request that CEAL present

a report each on Chinese and Japanese materials. Two Task Forces were appointed by CEAL for this purpose. The task force on China was chaired by Tai-loi Ma (University of Chicago), and the one on Japan by Yasuko Matsudo (University of Michigan). Their reports, together with a state-of-the-field survey, titled "East Asian Collections," by the CEAL Executive Group (Maureen Donovan, Chair), were submitted to ARL and subsequently published in the *Ceal Bulletin* and in ARL's final report on its Foreign Acquisitions Project.³⁰

These highlights illustrate the vibrant nature of CEAL as a professional organization. During the almost half a century since an informal group of interested parties got together to discuss East Asian library problems in 1948, East Asian libraries in North America have developed by leaps and bounds. In this development CEAL has played a pivotal role as a catalyst in national planning and coordination. As already mentioned in this paper, it has worked successfully on national standards, and encouraged and supported national and regional cooperative projects, training institutes, and resource sharing programs (the printed catalogs of the East Asian libraries at the University of California at Berkeley, University of Chicago, Cornell, Harvard-Yenching Library, Hoover Institute, University of Michigan, and the Library of Congress, as well as the current online catalogs of all the libraries, serve quite adequately as a national union catalog for this purpose). It has contributed to scholarship by the panels it organized at the annual meetings of the Association for Asian Studies to bring librarians, scholars, and information specialists together to discuss matters of mutual concern, and it also has been the organization to which others have turned for expert advice on problems concerning East Asian library issues. In short, as the only professional organization of East Asian libraries and librarians in North America, CEAL has played, and will continue to play, a crucial role in the development of East Asian studies in the United States and Canada. The fact that East Asian libraries no longer find themselves in a backwater, but in the mainstream of North American library development is the result not only of the indefatigable work of the libraries and librarians themselves, but, equally important, also of the existence of a national organization through which national planning and interlibrary cooperation can be effected through voluntary efforts.

APPENDIX

Chairpersons of the Council on East Asian Libraries and its predecessor committees:

- 1948-1949 National Committee on Oriental Collections in the U.S.A. and Abroad
 Charles H. Brown (University of Iowa)
- 1949-1952 Joint Committee of the Far Eastern Association and the American Library Association
 on Oriental Collections
 Charles H. Brown (University of Iowa)
- 1954-1956 Special Committee on Cataloging Oriental Materials, American Library Association
 Maud L. Moseley (University of Washington)
 G. Raymond Nunn (University of Michigan)
- 1957 Special Committee on Far Eastern Materials, American Library Association
 G. Raymond Nunn (University of Michigan)
- 1958-1970 Committee on Far Eastern Materials, American Library Association
 Charles E. Hamilton (University of California, Berkeley)
- 1958-1967 Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East, Association for Asian
 Studies
 G. Raymond Nunn (University of Michigan), 1958-1963
 Edwin G. Beal, Jr. (Library of Congress), 1963-1966
 Tsuen-Hsuin Tsien (University of Chicago), 1966-1967
- 1967-1995 Committee on East Asian Libraries, Association for Asian Studies
 Tsuen-Hsuin Tsien (University of Chicago), 1967-1968
 Yukihiisa Suzuki (University of Michigan), 1968-1969
 Weiying Wan (University of Michigan), 1970-1971
 Raymond N. Tang (University of California, Berkeley), 1971-1972
 Shih-kang Tung (Princeton University), 1973-1974
 Thomas C. Kuo (University of Pittsburgh), 1974-1976

Eugene W. Wu (Harvard University), 1976-1979
Hideo Kaneko (Yale University), 1979-1982
Richard C. Howard (Library of Congress), 1982-1985
Karl Lo (University of Washington), 1985-1988
Thomas H. Lee (Indiana University), 1988-1991
Maureen Donovan (Ohio State University), 1991-1994
Kenneth Klein (University of Southern California), 1994-1995

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Kenneth Klein (University of Southern California), 1995-1997
Tai-loi Ma (University of Chicago), 1997-2000

NOTES

1. "Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries, 1994/1995," *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, no. 108 (Feb.1996), pp. 38-47.
2. *Ibid.*, p. A45. The figure does not include expenditures by the Library of Congress, which were not reported.
3. Elizabeth Huff, "The National Committee on Oriental Collections, 1948-1952," *Library Resources on East Asia: Reports and Working Papers for the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East, Association for Asian Studies, Inc., at the Palmer House, Chicago, March 21, 1967* (Zug, Switzerland: Inter Documentation Company AG, 1968), pp. 16-17. Also, Edwin G. Beal, Jr., "The Committee on East Asian Libraries: A Brief History," *Committee on East Asian Libraries Newsletter*, no. 41 (Sept. 1973), Appendix I, pp. 42-43.
4. Huff, *op. cit.* p. 42.
5. *Ibid.*
6. G. Raymond Nunn, "Development of Cooperative Cataloging and Resources for East Asian Collections, 1954-1963," *Library Resources on East Asia: Reports and Working Papers for the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East. . .*, p. 18. Dr. Nunn, then head of the Asia Library, University of Michigan, was appointed chair of the

committee; he was succeeded by Charles E. Hamilton of the East Asiatic Library (now East Asian Library) of the University of California in Berkeley.

7. Edwin G. Beal, Jr., "Discussion of Tsuen-Hsui Tsien's paper, "East Asian Collections in America," in Tsuen-Hsui Tsien and Howard W. Winger, ed., *Area Studies and the Library, The Thirtieth Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School, May 2-22, 1965* (Chicago & London: The University of Chicago Press, 1965), pp. 75-76.
 8. Nunn, *op.cit.*, p. 19, Beal, "The Committee on East Asian Libraries: A Brief History," p. 46.
 9. Nunn, *op. cit.*, pp. 19-20.
 10. Tsuen-Hsui Tsien, "East Asian Collections in America," pp. 65-66.
 11. Nunn, *op.cit.*, p. 20.
 12. Beal, "A Brief History," p. 47.
 13. *Ibid.* Also, *Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East Newsletter*, no. 6 (Sept. 1964), p. 4.
 14. Beal, "A Brief History," p. 47.
 15. Tsuen-hsui Tsien, "Education for Far Eastern Librarianship," *International Co-operation in Oriental Librarianship* (Canberra: National Library of Australia, 1972), pp. 108-115.
 16. The first survey was published in the *Library Quarterly*, vol. 32, no. 1 (Jan. 1959); this was updated in vol. 35, no. 4 (Oct. 1965), and subsequently in the *Committee on East Asian Libraries Newsletter* no. 16 (Oct. 1966); 22 (Dec. 1967); 29 (May 1969); 33 (Dec. 1970); 41 (Sept. 1973); and 48 (Mar. 1976). The last, for 1974/1975, was also published as a separate volume titled *Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries 1974/1975* (Washington, D.C.: Center for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries, 1976), with an appendix which includes, among other things, "Rarities and Specialities of East Asian Materials in American Libraries," and "Publications by or About East Asian Collections in American Libraries." A simplified version appeared, under the same title, also with a listing of "rarities and specialities," in the *Journal of Asian Studies*, vol. 36, no. 3 (May 1977), pp. 499-514.
- For three other useful guides to East Asian libraries, see Teresa S. Yang, Thomas C. Kuo, and Frank J. Shulman, *East Asian Resources in American Libraries* (New York: Paragon Book Gallery, 1977); Naomi Fukuda, *Survey of Japanese Collections in the United States, 1979-1980* (Ann Arbor: Center for Japanese Studies, the University of Michigan, 1980); and Thomas H. Lee, *A Guide to East Asian Collections in North America* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1992).
17. Beal, "A Brief History," p. 48.

18. Tsuen-Hsueh Tsien, "Report of CALRFE Programs and Activities for 1966-1967," *Library Resources on East Asia: Reports and Working Papers for the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East*. . . , p. 28.
19. For the full text of the *Procedures*, see *Committee on East Asian Libraries Newsletter*, no. 40 (June 1973), pp. 35-37, reprinted in no. 49 (Mar. 1976), pp. 53-54.
20. CEAL has since then established a number of subcommittees and task forces that existed for various lengths of time. When the Committee on East Asian Libraries was renamed the Council on East Asian Libraries in 1995, the designation of "subcommittee" was replaced by that of "committee." At present, there are seven standing committees: Committee on Chinese Materials; Committee on Japanese Materials; Committee on Korean Materials; Committee on Technical Processing; Committee on Library Technology; Committee on Public Services; and Committee on Publications.
21. The full text of the *Procedures*, as amended in 1984, is reproduced in *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin*, no. 74 (June 1984), pp. 81-83. A report on the discussion of the revised *Procedures* at the 1980 CEAL Plenary Session held in Washington, D.C. before its adoption, is available in the *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin*, no. 82 (June 1980), p. 3.
22. See Edward Martinique, "A Short History of the *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin*," *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin*, no. 101 (Dec. 1993), pp. vii-viii. Mr. Martinique was the editor of the *Bulletin* from 1987 to 1996.
23. *Committee on East Asian Libraries Newsletter*, no. 48 (Nov. 1975), p. 3.
24. *Ibid.*
25. *East Asian Libraries: Problems and Prospects, A Report and Recommendations*, prepared by the Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries (Washington, D.C.: The American Council of Learned Societies, 1977).
26. *Automation, Cooperation and Scholarship: East Asian Libraries in the 1980's, Final Report of the Joint Advisory Committee to the East Asian Library Program* (Washington, D.C.: The American Council of Learned Societies, 1977).
27. *Ibid.* For a detailed description of the work of the two committees see Hideo Kaneko, "RLIN CJK: A Historical Perspective," *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin*, no. 101 (Dec. 1993), pp. 37-42.
28. See also Hideo Kaneko, "RLIN CJK and the East Asian Library Community," *Information Technology and Libraries* v. 12, no. 4 (Dec. 1993), pp. 423-426.
29. Information from RLIN and OCLC. It is expected that the size of these two databases will increase rapidly in the next few years as a number of larger libraries complete their retrospective

conversion work.

30. For the "Report of the Task Force for ARL Foreign Acquisitions Project for Japanese Materials," see *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin*, no. 99 (June 1993), pp. 97-127; for the "ARL Foreign Acquisitions Project Report on Chinese Materials," see *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin*, no. 104 (Oct. 1994), pp. 101-118. The report by the CEAL Executive Group was published in *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin*, no. 100 (Oct. 1993), pp. 88-100. For the ARL report, see Jutta Reed-Scott, *Scholarship, Research Libraries and Global Publishing* (Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1996).

Yoon-whan Choe of the East Asian Library, University of Washington, wrote another paper, independent of the ARL project, titled "The Condition of the Korean Collections in U.S. Libraries," which was published in *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin*, no. 99 (June 1993), pp. 32-54. Ms. Choe's paper is also included in Reed-Scott's ARL report.