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Cooperation and Trust

A RECENT WORLD BANK PUBLICATION opened with a business story that I found interesting in light of the recent news of accounting irregularities and malfeasance at some large American corporations.

In the 11th century the Maghribi traders of North Africa wanted to expand business across borders, all around the Mediterranean. Trade in each center was free of formal regulations and restrictions, and competitive, with many buyers and sellers negotiating prices through brokers, open-bid auctions, and direct dealings. Cross-border trade was also generally free of formal regulations and restrictions. But it was fraught with uncertainty about selling prices, the quality on arrival, and the possibility of theft. Only if merchants traveled with their goods to distant markets could they ensure the safe arrival and sale of their merchandise. Such risks and costs naturally limited trade.

So in all the major trading centers around the Mediterranean, the Maghribis set up overseas agents to represent their interests and exchange information about markets. Being from the same community, these agents were seen as trustworthy. And with fewer contractual problems, Maghribi merchants no longer needed to travel to ensure that they would not be cheated. Information flowed freely in this network bound by social ties.¹

Two things in particular struck me about the story: the traders' self-reliant solution of their problem (without intervention from government or other parties); and the reliance of this solution on the natural bonds occurring among the members of their own community. A lesson of the recent accounting scandals at Enron, WorldCom, and other large "traders" is that laws, reporting standards, and even government oversight are not in themselves enough to ensure efficiency in market economies, let alone good corporate stewardship. More is needed to counteract the natural inclinations and self-interest of individual actors in a free market. Trust, i.e., the voluntary bonds and loyalties created between the members of close-knit communities, is also necessary.

This idea is not new to the development world. Foundations and other NGOs promoting sustainable economic growth have been hearing it for some time. In his 1995 book *Trust: the Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity*, Francis Fukuyama asserted the importance of trust to the well being of market economies.

Trust is the expectation that arises within a community of regular, honest, and

¹ "Building Institutions: Complement, Innovate, Connect, and Compete" *World Development Report 2002: Building Institutions for Markets* (New York: Oxford University Press for the World Bank, 2002) page 3. A definitive account and analysis of the Maghribi traders is provided by Stanford University Economics professor Avner Greif in, "Contract Enforceability and Economic Institutions in Early Trade: the Maghribi Traders' Coalition" *American Economic Review* vol.83, no.3 (June, 1993) pp. 525-48.

cooperative behavior, based on commonly shared norms, on the part of other members of the community... Social capital is a capability that arises from the prevalence of trust in society or in certain parts of it... [While] contract and self-interest are important sources of association, the most effective organizations are based on communities of shared ethical values. These communities do not require extensive contract and legal regulation of their relations because prior moral consensus gives members of the group a basis of mutual trust.²

In short, associations based on mutual trust act as a check on the otherwise uninhibited workings of market forces and individual self-interest. The field of nature conservation offers some good examples of associations coalescing around common values to bring about greater good. In recent years organizations like the Sierra Club and Nature Conservancy have had a pronounced impact upon government and industry's management of natural resources.

The CRL community, i.e., the research libraries and universities of North America, is engaged in a particularly important enterprise: the development and management of knowledge resources for advanced research and teaching. In this enterprise the need for strong associations that enable preservation of traditional and electronic resources is increasing. The CLIR Task Force on the Artifact in Libraries, for instance, called for development of a coordinated national strategy for preservation of collections in their original format³. And in the digital realm it is clear that community-wide, even cross-community, cooperation will be necessary to enable the technical and administrative architectures required to maintain electronic resources over the long term⁴. Worsening economic conditions, moreover, have reduced the resources that individual libraries are able to devote to collection development and preservation, making cooperation a practical necessity.

... the most effective organizations are based on communities of shared ethical values.

Like the economy in general, a healthy knowledge economy demands more than what the free market left to its own devices can deliver. Publishers, aggregators, and other content providers in the commercial sector can fulfill many of our libraries' needs, particularly in the sale of core curriculum learning materials. But availability of research materials for advanced humanities and social science research, materials that are by definition infrequently used and often scarce, cannot be left to the market. As with natural resources and the environment, free market forces foster not the "biodiversity" of knowledge resources that scholarship requires but homogeneity. In this sense CRL functions as a conservancy to preserve the wide range of resources essential to original scholarship and learning.

Key to trust in this enterprise is CRL's governance. The Center is governed by the 92 major North American research libraries that are CRL voting members, a cohesive community united by a set of shared values and interests. These values and interests inform CRL operations throughout. [James Simon's report](#) on the Cooperative African Microform Project (CAMP) in this issue of Focus, for instance, illustrates how CRL provides a framework of administrative and fiscal support for the cooperative development and preservation of resources by African Studies specialists and bibliographers. The Center's area studies microform projects (AMPs) help to meet such specialized needs in fields where funds are scarce at the local level, and where activity on a for-profit basis hence is not viable.

To extend CRL's reach we must form partnerships with other organizations. These we undertake with care, cautious not to compromise our mission or our accountability to the membership. The primary determinant of the value of each CRL partnership is the extent to which it makes available to us capabilities and resources needed to advance the interests of our members. Both the Mellon-funded strategic initiatives and the NEH-funded [ICON project](#) stem from identified

2 Francis Fukuyama, *Trust: the Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity*. New York: The Free Press, 1995) p. 26.

3 Stephen G. Nichols and Abby Smith, *The Evidence in Hand: the Report of the Task Force on the Artifact in Library Collections* (Washington, DC: Council on Library and Information Resources, 2001) p. 1.

4 Daniel Greenstein and Jerry George, "Building a Library Service Network" *CLIR Issues*, no. 23 (September/October 2001) pp.1ff, and Donald Waters, "Good Archives Make Good Scholars: Reflections on Recent Steps Toward the Archiving of Digital Information" in *The State of Digital Preservation: An International Perspective* (Washington: Council on Library and Information Resources, 2002).

community needs and bring to bear on these needs the resources and abilities of like-minded parties. The Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation, through its support of the conference *The New Dynamics and Economics of Cooperative Collection Development* enables us to draw upon the rich pool of expertise and experience in the community to shape the Center's continued collection development.

We at CRL believe that these activities augment the individual efforts of our members, and help counteract some of the "free market" forces that threaten the preservation of scholarly resources. Like the agents of the Maghribi traders we are at work in the marketplace of the larger knowledge economy, furthering the interests of our community, the research libraries of North America.

Bernard F. Reilly

President



CRL International Resources:

CAMP / Title VI African Archives Cooperative Projects, 1993 – Present

In an age of rapidly developing technology and ever more complex digital initiatives, many traditional preservation and access projects go overlooked — and under-funded. This problem is amplified multifold in regions where conservation awareness and capabilities are stretched to their limits. Several millennia worth of extremely important research material lay crumbling in dusty heaps or moldering in humid conditions in countless neglected or imperiled archives and institutions around the world. In seeking to help address these challenges in Africa, the Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP) and Title VI National Resource Centers for African Studies have engaged in a self-funded effort to preserve significant research material and build capacity in African archives.

The African archives cooperative projects have their roots in 1993. Dr. Dennis Galvan (University of Oregon), then a graduate student at the University of California-Berkeley, submitted a proposal to CAMP to film Senegalese regional court records. Between 1993 and 1995, research and reconnaissance trips to West Africa by Africana Librarians and historians culminated in a decision by Title VI Africana librarians (in consultation with Center directors) to proceed on a pilot project in cooperation with the National Archives of Senegal.

The National Archives of Senegal (Archives Nationales du Sénégal) is one of the premiere archival institutions in the region. Its collection contains many important resources for colonial Senegal (1816-1958), Afrique Occidentale Française (1895-1959), and independent Senegal (since 1958). By November 1995, the “pilot” material was identified as the

already well organized, film-ready “Justice Indigène, 1838-1954: sous-série 6M.” This collection consists primarily of statistics of judgments, reviews of court decisions, and administrative reports on divisional courts (“tribunaux des cercles”) and sub-divisional courts regularly sent from interior posts to the colonial administration in Dakar as part of a process of legal oversight and review. This collection contains a significant portion of material relating to regions outside the “Four Communes,” which are better represented in collections and the body of historical research.

With funding from CAMP and the Title VI Centers and under the voluntary direction of Dr. Joseph Caruso (Columbia University), the National Archives of Senegal was

able to obtain film supplies from France and purchase needed equipment. Over the next four years, the Archives staff diligently worked to preserve the 160,000 pages of material (323 boxes) in the series. The collection, now held in its entirety by CAMP, was preserved on 206 reels of film.

The project was not accomplished without challenge. The National Archives had difficulty acquiring film stock, and equipment malfunctions slowed reproduction of the materials. Manuals accompanying new equipment were

in English, and not readily readable by the technicians. The Archives purchased equipment necessary for film duplication in 1998, but unfortunately had difficulties in achieving satisfactory results for film duplication. For this and other reasons, in 1999 the project funded a four-day training workshop on preservation for the personnel of the preservation/reproduction unit of the National Archives of Senegal. Dr. Caruso and Robert Mottice (UMI/Bell and Howell) traveled to Africa to assess the Senegalese personnel abilities to microfilm and to run through the process of producing and making copies of film. The session was a practical training session in microform techniques, based not on theoretical or ideal conditions, but rather utilizing the limit-

The material provides valuable insight into political and administrative life (treaties and conventions, reports on native administration and justice, military recruitment, finances electoral operations, demography), economic life (agriculture, breeding and fishing, public works, mines, transportation infrastructure), and social life (ceremonies, health, and education).

ed resources available on-hand.

As follow-on to the successful cooperation in filming "Justice Indigène," CAMP and the Title VI libraries (with Northwestern University) have embarked on a second phase of cooperation with the National Archives to film "*Affaires politiques et administratives de Sénégal, serie D.*" "Serie D" is a major collection on the history of Senegal and early French colonial rule in West Africa. The material provides valuable insight into political and administrative life (treaties and conventions, reports on native administration and justice, military recruitment, finances electoral operations, demography), economic life (agriculture, breeding and fishing, public works, mines, transportation infrastructure), and social life (ceremonies, health, and education).

TITLE VI COOPERATION AND COMMON LANGUAGE:

While the pilot project and follow-on described above was an innovation for Title VI participants, cooperation in collection building and research services has been the norm among Africana libraries for many years. This historical foundation of cooperation has provided the framework for much of the project's development. Along with this experience with cooperation, Africana librarians within the Title VI group have the advantage of a well-developed communications network and an established, collegial 'corporate culture' of frank and fruitful dialogue.

For the past three cycles of Title VI funding (nine years), the African NRC's have inserted common language into their proposals for continued funding of cooperative library projects. While the language was originally inserted to support the collaboration with the National Archives of Senegal, the second 3-year cycle expanded the elements of cooperation to include the collection of African dissertations. Since then, the Title VI librarians have included other points of cooperation for which funds may be committed. Though the funding approved each year is relatively small per institution, it provides an opportunity to funnel Title VI funding into projects that Africana Librarians Council (ALC) has been cooperating on for a number of years. For a full description of cooperative activities, see the report titled "[Opportunities and Challenges in Africana Library Service](#)".

FUTURE ACTIVITY

Title VI librarians remain committed to the cooperative arrangements with the National Archives of Senegal. However, it is recognized that CAMP and the Title VI libraries need to consider a broader cooperative effort to support African capacity-building and broad collaboration with African institutions in these tasks. To this aim, CAMP has commissioned an "Archives Task Force" from among its members to examine the lessons learned from the initial cooperative effort and develop strategic directions for continued cooperation with African archives. The task force is compiling a list of current partnerships between U.S. (and foreign) institutions and African archives. Surveying the "landscape" of cooperative efforts will allow the group to better develop prospects for future collaboration.

At the core of the issue is the need for increased communication and collaboration — among institutions and interested individuals in the U.S.; with African archives, universities, and associations; and with trans-national and international organizations such as IFLA's Section of Regional Activities for Africa and the joint IFLA/ICA Committee for Preservation in Africa (JICPA). CAMP needs to establish more substantive, enduring, and consistent relationships with these constituent groups in order to develop a rationalized and long-term response to the needs of the region.

From the experiences gained through current initiatives, the following principles of cooperation may be generalized.

ASSESSING NEEDS: A comprehensive review of needs of African institutions must accompany any prospective cooperation. While institutions in some countries have reasonably well-developed preservation capabilities, lack of funding or institutional support continues to hamper efforts to develop viable conservation programs or policies. Other countries or institutions have no preservation capacity whatsoever. CAMP must work with JICPA and other efforts such as "[Africa Research Central](#)" to develop information on needs of African institutions in the area of preservation and identify potential projects. U.S. institutions must also enable their specialists to engage in such tasks by sponsoring research and acquisition trips, upon which up-to-date, detailed reconnaissance reports on conditions in regions and local sites can be made. This was



critical for the first phase of this project and must continue.

PRESERVATION EDUCATION: On-site training is the most effective way to insure successful results, but training in any permutation should be an integral part of any future project. Whereas, the costs of on-going staff development should be primarily supported by the African institution to insure the sustainability of its own preservation program, U.S. partners must be willing to offer financial support as needed. The commitment of funds to improve preservation efforts and support for training are critical elements in considering the successful outcomes of this project.

PROMOTING COOPERATION: As reflected above, there are many institutions without capacity to preserve the important collections they possess. While some imperiled institutions have been fortunate to receive broad international recognition, like Mamma Haidara Library in Timbuktu, countless others are losing the battle to preserve their precious heritage. CAMP must attempt to help build better relationships among institutions in order to share preservation information and resources. Institutions with microfilming equipment but little staff availability should give consideration to microfilming "time-shares" with those institutions lacking capacity, so that collaborators can share costs and ensure equipment is being used to full capacity to preserve more material.

DIVERSIFICATION OF FUNDING: The current projects in Senegal have been funded through the generous contributions of Title VI Centers and

CAMP, but these funds are admittedly insufficient for projects of larger scale. CAMP must begin to identify funding opportunities to aid in the expansion of this project to other collections and regions. The benefits to funders and U.S. institutions are obvious, taking concrete form in the receipt of copies of research material previously unavailable or unexplored, thus contributing to a better understanding of this historically crucial region of the world.

James Simon

Director of International Resources

University of Chicago, Yale, Other CRL Members Awarded Department of Education TICFIA Grants, 2002-2005

Eight members of the Center for Research Libraries were awarded major grants from the Department of Education as part of the new round of funding for the **Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access (TICFIA)** Program.

The purpose of the TICFIA Program is to support projects that will develop innovative techniques or programs using new electronic technologies to collect information from foreign sources. Totalling \$1,700,000 for the first year of new funding (2002-2005), ten projects will create, collect, preserve and widely disseminate digital resources that address teaching and research needs in international education and foreign languages.

Three major projects funded by TICFIA feature cooperative partnerships among the Center for Research Libraries and its members:

The University of Chicago, on behalf of a federation of research institutions, has won an award for a project entitled: **"South Asian Information Access: A Federated Program to Expand the Resources for Understanding the Subcontinent."** As a follow-on to the highly successful **Digital South Asia Library (DSAL)**, this project will significantly expand DSAL's resources through a combination of federally sponsored activities and substantial matching contributions from participating institutions. Through the grant, the project will microfilm, digitize, and create electronic indexes to a select body of information relating to the study of South Asia. Parallel projects featuring digitization of prints and photographs, books, journals and indexes, maps, and political data will be undertaken by the federated institutions. The project will implement the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting for information created during this and preceding grants to provide better access to the resources and allow for integrated searching across distributed South Asia resources at the federated libraries. The Center for Research Libraries will continue to play an important role in this project, as it has done for DSAL, providing assistance in management and project oversight, server host-

ing and administration, and coordination among the federated participants in the project.

Yale University Library was awarded \$145,000 for the first year of the program to lead and coordinate a collaborative database titled **"Project OACIS"** (Online Access to Consolidated Information on Serials). This project will create a publicly and freely accessible, continuously updated listing of Middle East journals and serials. The listing will identify libraries that own the materials as well as exact holdings, initially for Arabic and English language titles and then for an ever-expanding group of Middle Eastern languages. As it develops, Project OACIS will also serve as a gateway to those serials by enhancing content delivery of those titles. Participating institutions include Cornell University, University of Michigan, Ohio State University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Texas, and University of Washington. Targeted partner institutions in Europe and the Middle East will also be incorporated. More information on the project is available on the [project site](#) at Yale.

The University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), on behalf of the Latin Americanist Research Resources Project (LARRP), will expand access to important, but elusive, "grey literature" research materials from Latin America. The project will digitize publications in the social sciences from Latin American partners, and will apply the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting to these documents to ensure systematic and enhanced Web access to distributed resources. The Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC) will develop the portal service for harvesting the metadata from participating repositories. CRL is a participating member of LARRP.

Several other projects were funded as well:

- UCLA was also awarded a grant through its Language Materials Project to digitize and make accessible sources of materials for less commonly taught languages (LCTL). The project will compile an online bibliography of sources of authentic material for use in language teaching, develop Web-based pedagogical guides on the use of authentic materials for teaching LCTL, and create an experimental digital archive of material for a subset of languages (to be determined).
- University of Kansas will work with archives in Saratov, Russia to digitize, preserve, and provide



full-text searchable material of the **Tiraspol consistory records**, an important primary resource for the study of life in imperial Russia. The consistory was the official depository of church records in southern Russia to which Catholic and Lutheran churches in the diocese would annually forward copies of their vital records (births, deaths, marriages, etc.).

- Michigan State University has received a grant for the "**South African Collaborative Film and Video Project.**"
- The University of Southern California (USC) was granted two awards. The first project, submitted by USC's Center for International Policy, Planning, and Development (CIPPAD), will create ACCESS INDONESIA, a Web based information dissemination system on Indonesia. The second, proposed by the Annenberg School for Communication, will develop an English-language Web site on developments in Japan in online journalism and information/communications technologies. The project will commission reports and articles from scholars, corporate and public officials, and writers; host online forums and discussions, otherwise make available the burgeoning but largely overlooked resources on ICT development in Asia.
- University of Virginia has received support funds for its "**Tibetan and Himalayan Digital Library.**"
- University of Wisconsin - Madison has received a grant for the "**Portal to Asian Internet Resources (PAIR).**" This project builds upon the previously funded Digital Asia Library, which created a Web-based catalog of quality Asian Internet resources, and adds extended functionality (through hierarchical subject browsing functions and bibliographies) and public services (such as instructional support and reference) to the existing site.

Over forty members of CRL are listed as participating in or contributing to one or more projects funded through the Department of Education grants. Project funding officially begins October 1, 2002. Further information and links to available abstracts and Web sites are found on the [TICFIA Web site](#) hosted by CRL.

CRL Collection Resources:

Political Communications and Mass Education in China in the Early Years of the People's Republic.



Cartoon showing the Soviet Union and the Chinese worker united against Japan. Hunter Collection.

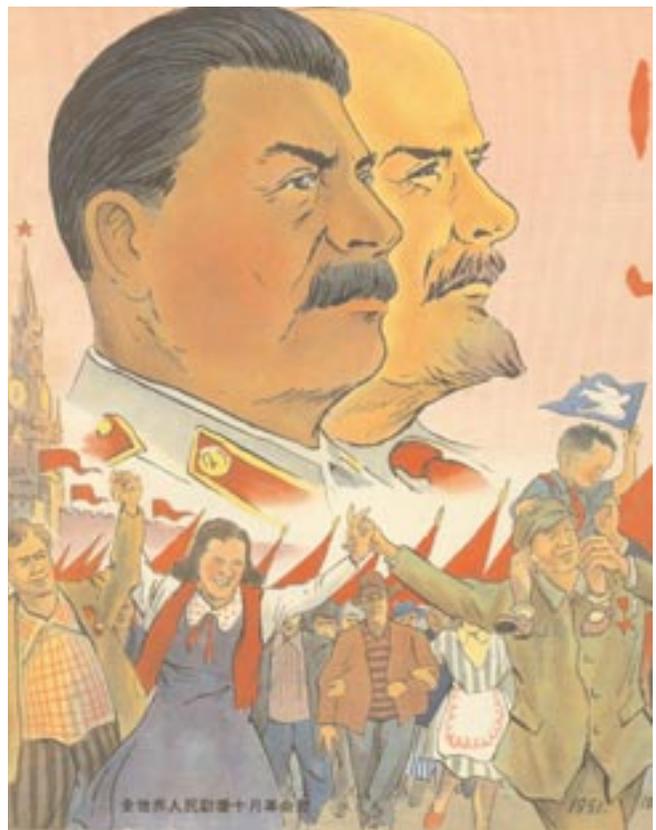
The holdings at the Center for Research Libraries are especially rich in primary documents of political communications. The pamphlets, reports, newspapers, and other kinds of printed materials held by CRL chronicle the activities of political figures, parties and organizations around the globe. Such documents are vital source materials for history and area studies, but tend to be produced erratically and disappear quickly.

The Hunter Collection consists of mass education materials published in Hong Kong and in Mainland China, particularly Shanghai, in the years 1947-1954. These include several hundred cartoon books, pamphlets, postcards, and magazines, heavily pictorial in content, on such topics as foreign threats to Chinese security, Chinese relations with the Soviet Union, industrial and agricultural production, and marriage reform. The materials were produced by both Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist) and Communist regimes, and appear to be directed at the general youth and adult populations of China.

Ohio University History graduate student Adam Cathcart is using the recently cataloged collection as the core primary source material for his M.A. thesis, *Against the*

Sun: *The Chinese Communist Party and 'the Heirs to Japanese Imperialism,' 1945-1950.* Cathcart first learned about the CRL Hunter Collection materials through a search under "Chinese propaganda" in OhioLink's on-line catalog. Availability of these materials on long-term interlibrary loan from CRL made in-depth work on this topic possible for Cathcart, who expects to complete his thesis in November 2002 and to pursue the topic further in a dissertation.

Cathcart was especially interested in the collection's Communist-produced materials, which illustrate how the emerging People's Republic regime sought to shape public sentiment toward foreign powers, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, during the years leading up to the Korean Conflict. Cathcart notes that the materials document efforts by illustrators and cartoonists who were supportive of the Communist regime to present the United States as heir to Japanese imperialism in East Asia. This strategy exploited unhappiness among many Chinese about

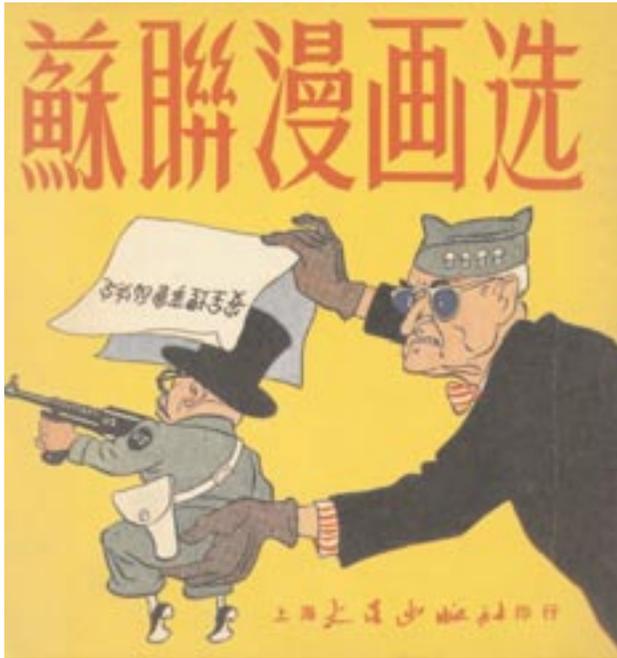


"The people of the world celebrate the October Revolution." Magazine cover from the Hunter Collection

American efforts during their postwar occupation of Japan to rebuild the country's industry and trade, rather than to

redress wartime atrocities and destruction by the Japanese on the mainland.

Cathcart initially expected to use textual sources predominantly in his research but found that the Hunter Collection materials revealed features of the rhetorical strate-



Cartoon critical of U.S. Intervention in the Korean Conflict. Hunter Collection

gies adopted by the Chinese Communists during the first few years of the People's Republic that available textual materials do not.

Accompanying the Chinese publications were a small number of pamphlets from a series entitled *Cartoon Propaganda Reference Materials*, published in Beijing by the People's Art Publishing House, and distributed by Xinhua Book Store. Cathcart notes, "Beginning in November 1950, these short pamphlets were centrally produced for distribution to local artists. The series helped to ensure that depictions of 'enemies of the people' would follow established guidelines. Its publication indicates that the Communist leadership viewed cartoons and picture books as an important way of educating the masses about the specific political and social ideals being introduced under communism." The *Cartoon Propaganda Reference Materials* also offer insights on contemporary readings of the images and picture stories,

and Party leaders' expectations of the artists who created them.

In order not to commit the error of formalism, [the cartoonist] must avoid abstraction and generalization in his work... Artists who shut themselves up in ivory towers will never impress the masses with their cartoons. Once a workman was heard making the following remark, "Your picture does not show our factory. It shows factories which employ cheap grade fuel, for the smoke coming out of the chimneys is black and dense. We use good coal in our factory. That is why the smoke coming out of our chimneys is very light."

ABOUT EDWARD HUNTER

The collection clearly reflects the professional and personal interests of Edward Hunter, who assembled and, in many instances, translated and annotated the materials. An analyst of propaganda and mass education, Edward Hunter (1902 – 1978) had a long career in journalism and intelligence: first as a printer's apprentice at the *New York Evening Post*, then reporter, copy editor, and news editor for several newspapers, including the *Chicago Tribune* (Paris edition), *New York American*, *Philadelphia Bulletin*, and the *New York Post*. As a correspondent and foreign editor for newspapers and news services in the Far East, Hunter covered hostilities in Manchuria, Spain, and Ethiopia during the 1930s. During World War II Hunter served in the Morale Operations Section of the U.S. Office of Strategic Operations for two years, mainly in Asia.

After World War II Hunter became a vociferous anti-Communist and popular lecturer on propaganda and psychological warfare. He was publisher-editor of the monthly journal *Tactics*, a contributor to mass-market magazines like *Esquire*, *Harper's*, and *Reader's Digest*, and an expert witness for Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and House Committee on Un-American Activities. His most well known book was *Brain-washing in Red China: the calculated destruction of men's minds* (New York: Vanguard Press, 1951).

5 From a special report on "Activities of Shanghai Cartoon-Artists during the Past Two Years," made at the "Provisional Expansion Committee for the East China Production Appraisal Display at the National Artistic Exhibition" by the cartoonist My Ko, published in *Cartoon Propaganda Reference Materials*, issue 13 (1950?) pages 10-13.

SOME RELATED RESOURCES

Although cartoons were popular in China since the 1920s, they had not been used for political purposes by the warlord governments and the Kuomintang. In China prior to the Revolution it was more common for critics, rather than supporters, of the government to employ cartoons and pictorial materials to communicate their message. A detailed survey of this tradition in China is Hongying Liu-Lengyel's *Chinese Cartoons as Mass Communication: The History of the Cartoon Development in China*, a dissertation produced for Temple University's History Department in 1993. This study is based upon extensive interviews with surviving Chinese cartoonists, editors and journalists who were active during the early and mid twentieth century, conducted by the author during



Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong. Magazine cover, Hunter Collection

the early 1990s. Liu-Lengyel provides considerable information about the cartoonists themselves, their organizations, and the satiric journals, publications and exhibitions through which much of their work was disseminated.

Most of the Chinese political communications in pictorial form that are reproduced in print or on the Web date from the early 1950s and later. The Chinese propaganda materials currently on the Web are largely those mounted by private collectors and dealers, such as [Stefan Landsberger's Chinese Propaganda Poster Pages](#) or are included in topical features like the [International Institute of Social History on-line exhibition](#) of political posters, *The Chairman Smiles*.

Two general on-line guides to Chinese history materials are

- [The China World Wide Web Virtual Library](#) maintained by Hanno Lecher at the University of Heidelberg, and
- A portal maintained by the [European Center for Digital Resources in Chinese Studies](#)

A recent analysis of the current state of Web resources for Chinese studies is the paper by Hanno Lecher "The World Wide Web as a Resource for Chinese Studies: an Introduction to the Internet Guide for China Studies" in [International Institute for Asian Studies Newsletter](#) 15.1998.

For access to rarely held Chinese periodical literature, the University of Pittsburgh's [Gateway Service Center of Chinese Academic Periodicals](#) offers on-line searching of major Chinese library collections, as well as document delivery of cited articles.

The [Harvard-Yenching Library](#) of the Harvard College Library also offers extensive on-line information on electronic resources for Chinese history and language studies.

A rich collection of recent Chinese advertising and mass education materials has been mounted on the Web by Rice University's James A. Baker Institute for Public Policy, as part of the Institute's Transnational China Project. The resource includes on-line archives of several hundred posters and outdoor advertisements including the "China's Public Advertising Culture" archive, which documents the Chinese Communist Party's adoption of modern Western advertising techniques in promoting political agendas and public works.

This report was assembled by Amy Wood, head of CRL Technical Services, members of her staff, and Bernard Reilly. Adam Cathcart, of Ohio University, provided historical and contextual information about the collection and about his research.



NEW MATERIALS RECEIVED BY CRL

(February 2002-July 2002)

OCLC record numbers are supplied as reference to more complete bibliographic information. The Center's holding symbol (CRL) may not yet be attached to the record cited.

Dissertations

Doctoral dissertations in all formats received as a result of demand purchase, exchange, and deposit included **3,789 titles** from more than **112 institutions** and representing over **30 countries**.

Area Studies Microforms

Africana (through CAMP)

1985 census of population and housing Sierra Leone: the analytical report / edited by H.B.S. Kandeh [and] K.V. Ramachandran. 1 reel. (OCLC # 50014248)

Adult education in Sierra Leone [microform] : journal of the Partners in Adult Education in Sierra Leone. no. 1 (Jan. 1996). 1 reel. (OCLC # 50013770)

Agony in Sierra Leone / C. B. Squire. 1 reel. (OCLC # 50013860)

Development issues in Sierra Leone: selected essays by Arthur Abraham. 1 reel. (OCLC # 50013851)

Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Zeitung (Daressalaam : [Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Zeitung, 1899-] [1899-Aug. 7, 1914]. 14 reels. (OCLC #49544263)

Lice in the lion's mane: poets and poems of Sierra Leone / edited by Hannah Hope Wells. 1 reel. (OCLC # 50013877)

Measuring my country's heartbeats / Abu Noah. 1 reel. (OCLC # 50013889)

La Nation Djibouti [Djibouti] [June 29, 1980 Dec. 30, 1999]; 7 reels.

National human development report for Sierra Leone 1996: theme: poverty eradication and sustainable human development. 1 reel. (OCLC # 50014079)

National Workshop on the Protection and Rehabilitation of Sierra Leone's Environment (1996 : Freetown, Sierra Leone). Proceedings. 1 reel (OCLC # 50014102)

New citizen (Freetown, Sierra Leone) [Jan. 9, 1987 - Dec. 20, 1993]; 3 reels. (OCLC #49944378)

Peace accord between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) of Sierra Leone. 1 reel. (OCLC # 50013919)

Salonean literacy handbook / Arthur E. Smith. 1 reel. (OCLC # 50014072)

The status of women and children in Sierra Leone: a household survey report [2000]. 1 reel. (OCLC # 50014156)

The stories of Sima Ngebeh / by Signor Koroma. 1 reel. (OCLC # 50013870)

Third Eye Daily (Ibadan & Lagos, Nigeria) [April 25, 1993 - May 28, 1997]; 11 reels. (OCLC #49930223)

Slavic / Central Asia Materials (through SEEMP)

Soviet Central Asian Pamphlet Microfilming Project. (Microfilm of pamphlet collection from the New York Public Library. Original proposal to film rare or embrittled monographs bound in pamphlet volumes in the Yakut (40 titles), Kumyk (35) and Chuvash (236) languages.) MF pamphlet collection [ca. 1925-1940]. 373 items. 34 reels.

General Archives in Microform (through the Demand Purchase Program)

Applications for enrollment of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, 1898-1914 (U.S. National Archives. M1301) Reels 295, 297, 299, 354, 392, 396. 6 reels. (OCLC #47111328)

Index to compiled service records of volunteer Union soldiers who served in organizations from the State of New Jersey (U.S. National Archives. M550) Reel 7 (OCLC # 22270519)

Letters received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1881 (U.S. National Archives. M234) Reel 931. 1 reel. (OCLC #6232596)

Letters received by the Office of the Adjutant General (Main series), 1871-1880 (U.S. National Archives. M666) Reels 32, 194. 2 reels. (OCLC #31895119)

Letters received by the Secretary of War. Registered series, 1801-1870 (U.S. National Archives. M221) Reels 310-317. 8 reels. (OCLC #3743783)

Miscellaneous letters of the Department of State, 1789-1906 (U.S. National Archives. M179) reels 31-47. 17 reels. (OCLC # 13740102)

Purport lists for the Department of State Decimal File, 1910-1944 (U.S. National Archives. M973) Reels 399-401. 3 reels. (OCLC #22701542)

Records of Headquarters, German Armed Forces High Command (U.S. National Archives. T77) Reel 1050. 1 reel. (OCLC #9902294)

Records of Nazi cultural and research institutes. (U.S. National Archives. T82) Reel 114. 1 reel. (OCLC #32300483)

Records of the German Navy, 1850-1945, received from the United States Naval History Division. (U.S. National Archives. T1022) Reels 1770, 3442-43, 3458-59, 3478, 3485-3487. 9 reels. (OCLC #20287995)

Revolutionary war pension and bounty-land warrant application files. (U.S. National Archives. M804) Reels 37-39, 57, 66-67, 156, 162, 207. 9 reels. (OCLC #31327622)

Returns from U.S. military posts, 1800-1916. (U.S. National Archives. M617) Reel 70, 417, 1448. 3 reels. (OCLC #10603578)

Royal Maternity Charity Minutes, 1761-1949. (London) 8 reels. (OCLC #50429794)

Selected records of the War Department relating to Confederate prisoners of war, 1861-1865 (U.S. National Archives. M598) Reel 110. 1 reel. (OCLC # 32631258)

Special Operations Executive, 1940-1946. Series One, Part 1: subversion and sabotage during World War II: SOE operations in Western Europe: France,

the Jedburgh teams and Operation Overlord, 1944-1945, circuit and mission reports and interrogations, 1944-1945, and related materials, 1940-1945 (Records of the Public Record Office. HS 6) 10 reels. (OCLC # 47874568)

Special Operations Executive, 1940-1946. Series One, Part 2: subversion and sabotage during World War II: SOE operations in Western Europe: France, political and planning files, circuits and missions, 1940-1947. (Records of the Public Record Office. HS 6) 13 reels. (OCLC # 47875135)

Newspapers in Microform (purchased through the Demand Purchase Program)

Chicago Daily Tribune (May/June 1882, July 1901) 2 reels (OCLC #1554151)

San Francisco chronicle. Jan-Dec. 1921. 12 reels. (OCLC #8812614)

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Jan-Apr 1886, 1887-June 1888, Oct 1888-sept 1889, Jan-Jul 1890, Jan-Mar, Jul-Sept 1894, 1895-Apr 1896) 23 reels. (OCLC #10239195)

Morning Chronicle (London, England: 1789) 1831 & 1883. 2 reels. (OCLC # 32449222)

Toledo Union Leader (Toledo, Ohio). Feb. 27, 1914-Jan. 26, 1934. 6 reels. (OCLC #10972548)

Other Microforms Recently Received (through the Purchase Proposal Program)

Church Missionary Society Archive (CMSA) (Adam Matthew Publications) (Sections detailed below comprising 107 reels + printed guides) (In processing)

"The material on Egypt will be of particular interest in light of contemporary developments in the Middle East. The record of the encounter between western and local culture will be useful to students and scholars in social, political, and cultural history. India was long the object of the most intensive missionary work sponsored by CMS (parallel to British economic and strategic objectives in the region), and several scholars in the Department of History, as well as many of their students, conduct research in this area. The central records requested, contain-



ing periodicals and reports, will provide valuable documentation of 'home' activities as well as reports from the 'field.'" -Mary Stuart, in the nomination from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

CMSA Section III: Central Records

Part 10: The Missionary Papers, 1816-1867, CMS Monthly Paper, 1828-1829, A Quarterly Token for Juvenile Subscribers, 1856-1878 & 1888-1917, The Home Gazette, 1905-1906, and The CMS Gazette, 1907-1934

CMSA Section III: Central Records

Part 11: General Review of Missions, 1919, Annual Reports, 1922-1944 and CMS Historical Record, 1944-1986

CMSA Section IV: Africa Missions

Part 14: Egypt Mission, 1889-1934

CMSA Section IV: Africa Missions

Part 15: Egypt Mission, 1889-1949

CMSA Section VI: Missions to India

Part 1: India General, 1811-1815, and North India Mission, 1815-1881

CMSA Section VI: Missions to India

Part 2: North India Mission, 1815-1881

Everyday Stalinism

Living Standards, Norms and Values of Various Groups of Soviet People in the 1920s and 1930s (IDC Publishers) (1,141 microfiche + online guide) (OCLC #47949286)

Neuer Buchersaal Der Schonen Wissenschaften Und Freyen Kunste.

(Leipzig : Verlegts B. C. Breitkopf, 1745-1750) 63 fiche. (OCLC #5573729) (Received from back order)

Princeton University Latin American Pamphlet Collection

(Scholarly Resources) Main set. (395 reels + printed guide)

"This collection of pamphlets, serials, broadsides, fliers, and posters provides immediate access to primary sources of the past twenty years on the constantly chang-

ing situations in Latin America." - (Publisher's description) Nearly 400 records have bibliographic access. Check the CRLCATALOG under title: "Princeton University Latin American Pamphlet Collection" for individual entries.

The United States And The Russian Civil War:

The Betty Miller Unterberger Collection of Documents (Scholarly Resources) (25 reels + printed guide) (OCLC #48743307)

This collection covers World War I and its immediate aftermath, concentrating on America's role in the Russian Civil War and early relations between the United States and the newly formed Soviet Union. Consisting of approximately 10,000 documents pulled from over 50 repositories around the world, including the former Soviet Union, most of this collection is in English, with 80 percent of the foreign-language materials having been translated or accompanied by English-language abstracts. (Publisher's description)

CRL Programs and Services:

Additional Participants Welcome for Aberdeen Woods Conference November 8 – 10

Applications are still being accepted for the upcoming second Aberdeen Woods Conference "The New Dynamics and Economics of Cooperative Collection Development," which will take place on November 8 – 10 outside of Atlanta. The meeting will be keynoted by Dr. Robert Martin, Director, Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), and will feature presentations by a distinguished group of librarians who will share their experiences in both print-based and digital cooperative projects. Discussion and participant interaction will also prove invaluable to those with an interest or a stake in the development of viable cooperative collection efforts. [Full details of the Conference](#) are available at the CRL website.

Interested parties should contact Jim Green at green@crl.edu with questions or for additional details.

Staff News

The CRL strategic plan for 2002-2006, recently developed and now in place, commits the organization to undertaking new programs and modifying some of its existing ones. To facilitate implementation of this plan, CRL has undertaken a number of staff changes that will permit greater coordination of current activities and increased capabilities for new initiatives.

These changes include:

- *Punyashree Rawal* has joined CRL as *Director of Information Systems*. Punya has worked as lead application developer at CrossRef, an organization that provides a reference linking service from journal citations to the full text of the article, and at PriceWaterhouseCoopers as a Senior Consultant in their e-commerce practice. She also has experience as a systems and software engineer. The substantial experience Punya has had with publishers, libraries and membership organizations will further the Center's many strategic initiatives that require strong systems support.
- *Barbara DesRosiers* has joined the staff at CRL as *Project Coordinator for the Distributed Print Archives*, bringing excellent experience in project management and new

services development to this initiative. Most recently, Barbara was Head of Access Services at Georgetown University Law Library where she supervised circulation, reserve, ILL, patron access, collection maintenance, and stack maintenance. Prior to Georgetown, Barbara worked at the University of Chicago Libraries, first in acquisitions and later as Head of Lending Services, where she developed electronic course reserves for Regenstein Library. Barbara is a graduate of the University of Chicago; she has an M.A. from Washington University and an M.S. in Library and Information Science from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

- *James Simon*, formerly Area Studies Program Officer for CRL, now occupies the newly created position of *Director of International Resources*. In his new capacity James manages all CRL area studies microfilming, digital, and collection development efforts, providing guidance and supervision for the following projects and programs: Area Studies Microform Projects (AMPs), the International Coalition on Newspapers (ICON), the Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Program, and the Digital South Asia Library. The Newspaper Sales Assistant, ICON Project Director, and DSAL Project Director now report directly to James, enabling CRL to develop its resources for international studies in a more concerted manner and to respond in a coordinated way to the needs of the area studies community.
- *Mary Wilke* has been assigned to the newly created position of *User Services Liaison*. In this capacity Mary is the principal point of contact for CRL member institutions on matters regarding services and access to the Center's collections. The Member Services Liaison is responsible for compilation and analysis of all relevant metrics and service data regarding member use of CRL collections, and coordination of changes to the ILL system and other means of collections access in order to optimize member use of CRL.
- *Shirley Kelly* has been promoted to *Lead Serials Clerk*. In her new role Shirley is the point person on the multi-year serials review project, coordinating the work of student assistants working on the project and facilitating interface with other CRL departments. Shirley recently was recognized by CRL for thirty years of distinguished service at the Center.



Member-Driven Acquisitions and Cooperative Collection Development Programs (New Policies Effective July 1, 2002)

Every year a portion of CRL's acquisitions budget is used to augment the purchasing power of member institution libraries. This is accomplished through CRL's Demand Purchase and Purchase Proposal programs, the scope and terms of which are outlined below. As announced at this year's annual meeting, the Center has expanded its Demand Purchase programs for archives and newspapers. The following terms reflect those revisions.

DEMAND PURCHASE PROGRAMS

To meet scholars' individual research needs the Center purchases materials in certain categories on demand, to the extent that funds permit. Requests to the Center for demand purchases are initiated by member ILL offices. The three categories of materials acquired under this program are:

Foreign Dissertations: The Center will endeavor to acquire any doctoral dissertation written at an institution outside of the U.S. and Canada.

Archival Material: The Center will purchase archival material that records the activities of national governments, semi-governmental agencies, and other institutions and organizations. Recent acquisitions under this program include The Visitation Returns from the Dioceses of Canterbury & London (17th-19th Centuries) and The Royal Maternity Charity Minutes, 1761-1949.

Newspapers: The Center will acquire retrospective files of any newspaper for which CRL already has partial holdings.

As funds permit, requests for demand purchases are honored on a first-come, first-served basis with a maximum expenditure of \$2,000 per patron per year. Materials are purchased in microform when available. Please note that CRL may decline to purchase materials when the requested material is readily available from one or more member libraries. Occasionally the Center may be unable to purchase an item because of circumstances beyond its control. In some instances, for example, materials are available only at unreasonably high prices set by publishers or vendors. Certain dissertations, moreover, are not available for circulation because

of restrictions imposed by an author or a university.

PURCHASE PROPOSAL PROGRAM

Many major microform or reprint sets or collections are too costly for individual institutions to acquire. Such sets, moreover, tend not to be readily available through interlibrary loan. Under the CRL Purchase Proposal program, any member library may nominate for CRL purchase major microfilm sets and reprint collections that meet the following criteria:

- (a) Cost \$1,000 or more;
- (b) Form a coherent unit; or, consist of separate works that are all listed in an existing standard bibliography or fall within an easily definable class; or, is a reproduction of a single known collection;
- (c) Are not readily available for loan from five or more CRL members.

Not eligible for purchase under the program are:

- (1) Reference works, unless they relate to a collection held by or being purchased by CRL;
- (2) Selections from a large body of material, unless they meet the criteria set forth in "(b)" above;
- (3) Sets that assemble in one place material that is already easily available from a variety of sources;
- (4) Original archival materials;
- (5) Rare books.

Once the nominations are made, full members of CRL vote their preferences for purchase among the sets nominated. Materials acquired are cataloged and are reported in this newsletter [LINK to "New Materials Received" above, in this issue]. More information is available about the Center's cooperative purchase programs on our [Web site](#) or by contacting [Carol Stucky](#), Head of Acquisitions.



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