10-1-1983

What's New in Technical Processing

Harriet Zais-Gabbert

Edwin G. Beal

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation
Available at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/vol1983/iss72/8

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the All Journals at BYU ScholarsArchive. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of East Asian Libraries by an authorized editor of BYU ScholarsArchive. For more information, please contact scholarsarchive@byu.edu, ellen_amatangelo@byu.edu.
WHAT'S NEW IN TECHNICAL PROCESSING

(Editor's note: Readers of the CEAL Bulletin are very grateful to Mr. Thomas H. Lee, Chairperson of the CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing, for his energy and continuing devotion to solving the problems which arise in connection with these matters. Normally this section of the Bulletin is devoted entirely to material prepared by him. For the present issue, however, Mr. Lee reports that he has been able to secure only one item—a report on a meeting of the ALA Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials, held in Los Angeles in late June 1983. This report deals with the presentation made there by Library of Congress representatives, who discussed the Library's participation in the RLG-CJK and JACKPHY/MARC programs.

Since the information made available at that June meeting has in some respects been outdistanced by events, I have requested a statement of recent and current developments from Mrs. Lucia J. Rather, Director of Cataloging, Office of the Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Library of Congress. This update was prepared in late October by Mrs. Harriet Zais-Gabbert of the Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO). The statement was reviewed by Ms. Barbara J. Roland, Chief, APLO, and by Mrs. Rather. It is therefore the fullest and most recent account we have from the Library of Congress on the handling of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean vernacular publications. This statement is here given in its entirety, together with printouts of cataloging for one work in each of these three languages. I am following this statement with a brief notice published in the Library of Congress Information Bulletin on August 8, 1983, on the matter of JACKPHY/MARC records, and with quotations from an OCLC press release on October 18, 1983, announcing a new approach by OCLC to the handling of material in East Asian languages.

Insofar as JACKPHY/MARC is concerned, I am informed that although at present it is being used to produce full romanized records for all works cataloged in the seven JACKPHY languages, the CJK portion of this will be phased out as more and more works in these languages are entered into the RLG-CJK operation. At present the RLG-CJK undertaking is still a pilot project; not all of the terminals have been installed, and only part of the cataloging staff has been trained. After its scope has been extended to cover all of the CJK materials which are being given full cataloging, the JACKPHY operation will be reduced to handling records for Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Yiddish.

As regards the OCLC announcement, I am informed that a demonstration will be given at LC on December 1 for the information of staff members, but it is not expected that LC will take an active part in this program.)

(E. G. B.)

I. Library of Congress RLG/CJK Project Update

At 8:30 a.m. Monday, September 12, the Library of Congress created the first online cataloging record to contain Chinese vernacular script in the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) RLIN data base. Within minutes of this, vernacular records were added by Columbia and Princeton into the data base, and a new phase of online bibliographic information sharing began. RLG has reported that, as of the end of October, staff in eight libraries have been trained in
using the CJK enhancements to the RLIN system and are actively adding records to the file. The eight libraries are the Library of Congress, Columbia University, Princeton University, Hoover Institution at Stanford University, Cornell University, the University of Michigan, Brigham Young University, and the Los Angeles County Public Library.

The completion of the CJK extensions to RLIN permits the network's users who hold vernacular materials to enter their own records and search for each other's for all the purposes the system serves. These include online reference for patrons, interlibrary loan requests, preorder searching, acquisitions processing, cataloging, and catalog maintenance. RLIN users with terminals other than the CJK terminals will be able to display the romanized portions of CJK records. An even greater number of users can thus take advantage of the additional reference and cataloging information these records contribute to the data bases' files.

RLG CJK Terminals Installed at LC

Eight RLG CJK (Chinese-Japanese-Korean) terminals were installed in the Library of Congress in June 1983. Another sixteen terminals are scheduled for installation at LC over the next several months. Approximately 50 RLG CJK terminals will be installed in participating libraries during this initial year of the project.

The RLG CJK terminals were manufactured by Transtech International Corp. and were designed specifically to interact with RLG's Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) online technical processing system. The special CJK terminal is actually a cluster of hardware and software that includes a microcomputer controller for one to four video work stations and a specially modified General Electric 3000 series printer.

The keyboard has 179 keys, 135 of which contain 245 Chinese character components, 96 Japanese katakana and hiragana characters, 33 Korean hangul letters, and the ALA extended roman alphabet character set. The remaining keys are function and control keys. The terminal uses a component entry input system which allows the user to enter characters by keying in a sequence of their constituent shapes. Despite their complexity, it takes only an average of 3.6 keystrokes to create a Chinese character. Participants in the project have the capability at this point of creating more than 13,500 Chinese and Japanese characters, plus some 2000 Korean characters. Potentially, the number of characters created using the RLG CJK terminals could be greater than 33,000.

Library of Congress CJK Pilot Project

Approximately 35 cataloging staff members in LC's Processing Services have been trained in using the system. They are participating in a pilot project at LC which began October 11 and is scheduled to last at least through the end of the year. During the pilot project, the Library will input 25% of its monographic Chinese, Japanese, and Korean cataloging in both vernacular and romanized form into the RLIN system. Two different workflows are used in the pilot in order to determine how best to incorporate the new automation procedures and equipment. Under Scenario A, the catalog record is created online in stages. New data is
added by the divisions at LC responsible for descriptive cataloging, subject cataloging, shelflisting, and, the case of Chinese materials, Decimal Classification. Under Scenario B the catalog record is also created in stages which correspond to the present flow of the material through the cataloging process but a worksheet is used and the full record is entered into RLIN at the end of the cataloging process. In Scenario B, an abbreviated descriptive cataloging record is entered first into the RLIN system by preliminary and preparatory catalogers. This online RLIN record remains unmodified until the cataloging has been completed, at which time the RLIN record is updated from the worksheet.

Following the pilot project, the remaining Library of Congress CJK Processing Services staff will be trained in the use of the CJK-enhanced RLIN system. By mid-1984 it is anticipated that all monographic Chinese, Japanese, and Korean cataloging will be performed using the RLIN system. The Library's Asian Division, Research Services, is also participating in the CJK project and is scheduled to receive two of the CJK terminals being installed at the Library.

It is also anticipated that by mid-1984 tapes of the Library's CJK records will be provided to LC by RLIN for inclusion in LC's computer system. At that point, it is planned that LC will load the romanized portion of the records into LC's internal system for local use. These romanized records would then be available for searching and retrieval in LC's system and for distribution in the MARC Distribution Service. LC's romanized records also will be included in the microfiche National Union Catalog.

The Library of Congress is also considering the possibility of distributing tapes of its combined vernacular and romanized CJK records if there is any interest in the library community. The Library will continue to print CJK cards containing vernacular and romanized fields. It is, in addition, exploring the feasibility of producing cards with vernacular and romanized fields directly from the tapes of its CJK records.

At present, CJK terminals have been installed at six RLG member institutions and at the Los Angeles County Public Library as well as the Library of Congress. By 1984, six more RLG owner members and two associate members will join these institutions in entering East Asian records in RLIN. The sixteen institutions that will be sharing their vernacular materials online with each other and the rest of the network are the Library of Congress, Columbia University, the New York Public Library, the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, Yale University, the University of Michigan, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, Brown University, Cornell University, the University of Minnesota, the University of Toronto, the University of Chicago, Rutgers University, Brigham Young University, and the Los Angeles County Public Library.
Record 462 of 648 - SAVE record

•

CP: ch  INT:  GPC:  BIO:  FIC: b  CON: b
PC: s  PD: 1982/
010 83214546/ACN
020 f NT$500.00
050 0 HF5549 f b. f k6 1982 (Oriem China)
066 f cs$1
080 0 DF58.3#219
100 10 Hsieh, An-t'ien.
100 10 Hsieh, An-t'ien.
245 10 Personnel, human resources management.
245 10 Personnel, human resources management.
260 0 T'ai-p'ei-shih f b Hsieh An-t'ien, f c min'kuo71 (1982)
260 0 台北市; 習安田, 公民71 (1982)
300 14, 098 p.: ill.; 22 cm.
504 Bibliography (English); p. 867-882.
500 Includes English-Chinese index.
650 0 Personal management.
740 01 Personnel, human resources management.

Record 307 of 648 - SAVE record

•

CP: ja  INT:  GPC:  BIO:  FIC: b  CON: b
PC: s  PD: 1983/
010 83214542/AF
043 a-jb--
050 0 HB70, J3#146 1983 (Oriem Japan)
066 f cs$1
245 00 Nihon-gata kokusai kigy o e no michi f b Nihon-teki genchika no suishin.
245 00 日本型 国際 企業 への 道; 日本的 現地化 の 推進.
260 0 [T'ky o]: f b Keizai Do oy'ukai, f c Sh horma 58 [1983]
260 0 [東京]; 経済 同友会, 宿 昭和 58 [1983]
300 15 p.; 25 cm.
500 Cover title.
560 0 Industrial management # Japan # Cross-cultural studies.
560 0 International business enterprises # Cross-cultural studies.
710 20 Keizai Do oy'ukai.
710 20 経済 同友会.

- 61 -
II. JACKPHY Records Available

On June 8, implementation of the Library's JACKPHY/MARC program began with the first group of JACKPHY (Japanese, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, and Yiddish) language monographs being cataloged under new guidelines. These guidelines allow Processing Services to create, in addition to the traditional mixed vernacular and romanized Library of Congress printed card, a romanized full MARC record, thereby making machine-readable cataloging available for all monographs processed by the Library.

Romanized cataloging will be available either through the MARC Distribution Service or through the National Union Catalog Computer-Output-Microfiche catalog (NUC Books). The familiar vernacular cataloging will be available only in printed card format. For specific ordering information please contact Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Service Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541.

(From Library of Congress Information Bulletin, August 8, 1983)
III. Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) Announces New Approach to Handling East Asian Languages

Rowland C. W. Brown, President of OCLC, has announced that OCLC and Asiagraphics of Mt. Sinai, New York, have entered into negotiations leading toward the development of a Chinese-Japanese-Korean (CJK) library support package. The package and a CJK word processor already developed by Asiagraphics will be marketed and supported by OCLC. Mr. Brown made the announcement at a meeting of the Research Libraries Advisory Committee to OCLC which was being held in conjunction with the Annual Membership Meeting of the Association of Research Libraries in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The system allows users to retrieve transliterated Chinese records from the OCLC database, and, using software developed by Asiagraphics, display on the terminal screen or print out these records in pictographic characters using a dot-matrix printer attached to the OCLC M300 workstation (a modified IBM-PC). The software will be able to support both the pinyin and Wade-Giles transliteration schemes as well as full and simplified character sets of the Chinese language. Development of retrieval capabilities for Japanese and Korean records is under way. Production of catalog cards in Chinese, Japanese and Korean characters is also being developed.

According to Andrew Wang, Manager of OCLC's Online Systems Products and Services Department, OCLC and Asiagraphics are taking a user-oriented approach to developing non-Roman alphabet capabilities for the OCLC Online System. "OCLC users will be able to retrieve Chinese language records from an OCLC M500 workstation without a special Chinese-character keyboard," he said. "A terminal operator will be able to use the system after only four hours of training. They will not need to learn to use a Chinese-character keyboard."

Mr. Wang, who is also the OCLC Product Manager for the CJK system, said that OCLC is approaching access to Chinese materials in the database based on phonetics rather than the shape of the Chinese characters. "Chinese scholars, for instance, will be able to refer to not only fields transliterated under the pinyin or Wade-Giles schemes, but they will also be able to view their corresponding Chinese characters on the screen of an OCLC M500," he said. "This will make access to this information much better for scholars who read or speak Chinese."

Mr. Wang said that the improved access for Chinese scholars will be augmented by the fact that the library will not have to acquire a specially-designed keyboard (having over 200 characters), terminal and a special printer capable of printing Chinese characters. "The software being developed for the M500 workstation will provide research librarians with a great deal of flexibility," he said.

Chris George, President of Asiagraphics, said: "The Asiagraphics CJK software is written in a modular way so that other vernacular scripts, such as Hebrew or Cyrillic, may be added with relative ease. Another important feature, which contributes to the very reasonable user cost, is that standard hardware is utilized for operation of the Asiagraphics software."

(Adapted from an OCLC press release of October 18, 1983. More information can be obtained by calling Mr. Phil Schieber at (614) 764-6144)