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WHAT'S NEW IN TECHNICAL PROCESSING

The development of the Library of Congress RLG/CJK project has been a focus of attention among East Asian librarians ever since the signing of an agreement between LC and the Research Libraries Group in November 1979 which marked the beginning of this automated project for cataloging materials in the East Asian vernacular languages. A report entitled "Library of Congress RLG/CJK Project Update," prepared by Harriet Zais-Gabbert, Senior Automation Planning Specialist of the LC Automation Planning and Liaison Office, appeared in this column in the October 1983 (Number 72) issue of the CEAL Bulletin which summed up the progress of the project up to that time. The report covered such topics as when and how the first online cataloging record to contain Chinese vernacular script was made at LC through the RLG/RLIN system, the ensuing "Pilot Project" of cataloging twenty-five percent of CJK materials using the automated system, the start of JACKPHY MARC, the relation between the automated CJK records and the new NUC on microfiche, the prospect of making cards with vernacular and romanized fields directly from the RLIN CJK tapes, etc. Since the publication of this report, there have been further developments in the LC RLG/CJK project. I am glad and appreciative that Ms. Zais-Gabbert, in a joint effort with Beatrice C. Ohta, the newly appointed Assistant CJK Project Coordinator and Head of the Chinese and Korean Section of the LC Descriptive Cataloging Division, has prepared a follow-up article entitled "Library of Congress RLG/CJK Project: Status Report" to describe the current condition of the project. The article in its entirety is now given below as item 1.

With the advent of the online system for East Asian vernacular materials comes the question whether there is still a need for printed catalog cards. The Asian Library of the University of Illinois has conducted a survey on this question. Although a small-scale sampling, the survey nonetheless would give a hint as to the general feelings of the nation's East Asian libraries regarding this subject. The survey report, prepared by Karen T. Wei, RLG/CJK Liaison of the University of Illinois, is published here as item 2.

For those who deal with Chinese rare books, the news (item 3) about a workshop in Taipei on such materials should be interesting. The report was provided by Iping King Wei of the Gest Oriental Library of the Princeton University. We look forward to hearing about the fruitful discussions of the workshop and hope to have the opportunity to report on them later.

(Thomas H. Lee)


This brief report updates activities at the Library of Congress on the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) Chinese-Japanese-Korean project. The project was originally reported in the CEAL Bulletin of October 1983 (Number 72, pp. 58-62). We appreciate the opportunity to describe some of the changes taking place and to answer several questions that have been asked us by East Asian librarians. At the time the original article was written, eight RLG CJK terminals had been installed, and LC was beginning a pilot project to determine how best to incorporate the new equipment and cataloging system into the workflow of the Processing Services Department. That pilot project is now
completed. The RLG/CJK project at the Library of Congress is entering a transition period during which staff training will take place and an increasing percentage of the Library's Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language monographs will be cataloged using the RLIN CJK system. Twenty-four terminals have been installed, and full production of CJK cataloging into the RLIN system is expected by the end of the year.

The RLIN CJK Cataloging Process at LC

After careful analysis of data gathered during the CJK pilot project, the Library of Congress has selected a workflow for cataloging Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials at LC whereby the catalog record is created online in the RLIN system in stages. In general, this is how the workflow is planned: For each title, a brief preliminary cataloging record containing both romanized and vernacular fields is entered into RLIN by the Library's paraprofessional catalogers. Professional catalogers, working at RLIN CJK terminals, complete the descriptive cataloging portion of the record. In the same fashion, subject headings and call number are added to the record. A Decimal Classification number is added for Chinese materials. As a final step, the record is reviewed and the status code in the record is set to indicate that the cataloging process is completed.

Twenty-two CJK terminals have been installed for cataloging usage. (The remaining two of LC's twenty-four CJK terminals have been installed in the Asian Division of the Research Services Department for use by reference staff.) LC CJK cataloging staff are receiving training in the new system. We are confident that by the end of this year, all Chinese, Japanese, and Korean cataloging records for monographic materials will be created using the new procedures. The records contain full level cataloging, complete content designation, and vernacular parallel fields in access points according to guidelines.

Guidelines for Supplying Vernacular Forms

The following guidelines have been developed at LC in coordination with RLG and project participants:

1. Supply the vernacular form where there is a one-to-one equivalent based on official pronunciation and established form.

   Example:
   
   
   100 10 Hu, I-kuan. 胡一貫・
   100 10
   600 10 Sun, Yat-sen, d1866-1925. & Sanmin chuqi. Sun, Yat-sen, d1866-1925. 三民主義 ．
   600 14
   700 10 Takemura, Ken'ichi, d1930- 竹村健一 d1930- 
   700 10
   710 10 Kiangsu Province (China). & Nung, lin, t'ing. 江苏省 (中国). 农林厅.
2. Choose the vernacular form as found in the chief source of information, in the whole publication, or in any source as appropriate. (In the case of Chinese traditional versus simplified forms, use the form as found in the publication. If the form is not found in the publication, supply it in the traditional form.)

3. Do not supply vernacular fields for topical subject headings, i.e., field 650.

Example:
650 0 T'ai chi ch'üan.
650 0 Sushi.
650 0 Social survey^zJapan^zFukuoka-shi.

4. Do not supply vernacular for portions of headings added by catalogers, such as qualifier in geographical name, qualifier in corporate name, qualifier in uniform title, etc.

Example:
651 0 Fukuoka-shi (Japan)^xSocial conditions.
651 4 福岡市 (Japan)^xSocial conditions.
710 20 Kimono o Fukuyusaseru Kai (Japan)
710 20 着物を普及させる会 (Japan)
711 20 Nihonkai Bunka o Kangaeru Shinhōjumu
sfn(1st :#1981 :#cToyama-shi, Japan)
711 20 日本海文化を考えるシンポジウム sfn(1st :#d
1981 :#cToyama-shi, Japan)
830 0 Chien k'ang ts'ungoshu (Wuoling ch'uopan^she)
830 0 健康叢書(Wuoling ch'uopanshe)

Tape Distribution of LC CJK Records

At this time, the Library has two categories of CJK catalog records: (1) those created by conventional romanized cataloging procedures (known as CJK JACKPHY MARC records), and (2) those vernacular/romanized records created on the RLIN system (known as RLIN CJK records).

Currently, the CJK records included in the MARC Distribution Service are for those CJK books that have been cataloged in the Library's conventional way, that is, CJK JACKPHY MARC records cataloged without using the RLIN system. This presently is about 75% of the Library's cataloging of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean monographic materials. These records are available on tape to all subscribers as part of the MARC Distribution Service.

Work is currently underway in the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) to prepare for a tape distribution of the Library's CJK catalog records created on the RLIN system. As planned, the Library will receive its records
on magnetic tape from RLG on a weekly basis. These records will contain both vernacular and romanized data and will be made available to MARC Distribution Service subscribers as a separate distribution service. No beginning date has been set for this new service, but it is anticipated that it will be in Spring of 1985.

Fall and Winter 1984 will be a transition period. As Library staff are trained in the RLIN CJK system and begin to catalog in RLIN, fewer records will be cataloged under CJK JACKPHY procedures and the cataloging for more titles will appear in the RLIN system.

**Catalog Cards for CJK Monographs**

Catalog cards containing vernacular and romanized fields will continue to be produced for CJK materials, including catalog cards for those titles that have been input into the RLIN system. The ordering procedures for these cards and time frame for delivery remains unchanged.

The Library is in the process of writing a Request for Information (RFI) to be sent to firms interested in producing CJK catalog cards for the Library directly from tapes of LC's RLG/CJK catalog records. Until this capability is demonstrated and implemented, cards for these records will continue to be manually type-set.

**CJK Records in the National Union Catalog**

Two types of romanized CJK records currently appear in the National Union Catalog: (1) romanized full-level CJK JACKPHY MARC records, and (2) approximately 30,000 romanized brief CJK records. These romanized brief CJK records are part of a large number of LC catalog records that were added to the Library's own Books computer file last June as part of a major system change at LC not related to the CJK project. The machine-readable versions of these brief records do not contain subject headings or added entries. The full version of these records, including added entries and vernacular and roman fields, are available only as catalog cards; consequently, when these special brief records appear in the NUC, there will be no added entries. JACKPHY records added to the NUC file since summer 1983 have been full MARC records and contain the usual fields.

It is anticipated that romanized LC CJK records from the RLIN system will appear in the National Union Catalog sometime in Spring of 1985. LC RLIN-produced CJK records do not currently appear in the National Union Catalog because, as with the tape distribution service, changes need to be made in the Library's computer programs before this can happen. Following these computer program modifications, LC RLG/CJK records will appear in the National Union Catalog as romanized full MARC records, including subject heading and added entries, etc., for regular monographic material.

(Beatrice Ohta, Harriet Zais-Gabbert)
2. Survey on the use of catalog cards

In the spring of 1984, the Asian Library of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign decided to participate in the East Asian Program of the Research Libraries Group (RLG). A joint grant proposal with the University of Wisconsin was submitted to the Lilly Foundation and subsequently funded for the purchase of RLG/CJK terminals. Prior to the implementation of this automated system in Illinois, some questions were raised concerning the card catalog. Should the card catalog be closed? If yes, now or later? If not, should current card production remain as is or should other measurements be taken into consideration? If the Library should subscribe to the romanized RLG/CJK printed cards, what should be done about the East Asian characters which are missing from the cards? How should we file RLG cards? In the existing card catalog or in a separate card catalog? To help planning, we sent out a total of fifteen questionnaires to the Libraries participating in the RLG/CJK project in the U.S. Here are the results:

Among the fifteen libraries surveyed, two are completely online; ten continue to produce and file LC and other catalog cards in CJK scripts with romanized access points; two subscribe to RLG/CJK printed cards; and one subscribes to RLG cards in addition to LC and other catalog cards. In the absence of East Asian characters, one library writes CJK scripts on main entry cards only and files them in a separate card catalog; while the other two Libraries do not write the characters and file the cards into the existing card catalog. While one Library recognizes the quality and the usefulness of the RLG cards, the other two libraries indicate that CJK characters would be more helpful.

Among the libraries which do not subscribe to RLG/CJK printed cards, four strongly indicate that they do not plan to buy the cards in the future; one is planning to subscribe to one card for each title as the shelflist card when the card catalog is closed in the future. Most of the other libraries are either undecided for the time being or are waiting for the outcome of the joint LC and RLG pilot project, which is supposed to produce cards with both CJK scripts and romanized forms.

It is interesting to note that despite the moderate cost of the romanized RLG/CJK printed cards and the convenience of having complete headings in each set, the majority of the libraries still continue to use either LC CJK cards or produce their own cards. The survey also confirms the fact that CJK scripts in the printed cards are extremely important to the users of the East Asian Library community.

(The writer wishes to take this opportunity to thank the following institutions which responded to the questionnaires: Brigham Young, Brown, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Hoover, Library of Congress, Michigan, Minnesota, New York Public Library, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Wisconsin, and Yale.)

(Karen T. Wei)
3. Workshop on Chinese rare books

A Workshop on the Authentication and Preservation of Rare Materials, sponsored by the Library Association of China and co-sponsored by the National Central Library, the National Palace Museum and the National Taiwan University Library, will be held in Taipei, Taiwan, from November 19-December 8, 1984. The purpose of the workshop is to study the methods of textual authentication of Chinese rare books, techniques of restoration and preservation, and problems associated with the management of Chinese rare book collections. A maximum of thirty participants from large collections of rare Chinese materials is expected to attend the workshop.

According to the Workshop Handbook, there will be eight days of lecture and discussion on textual authentication, methods of classification and cataloguing of rare books. Sung, Chin, Yuan, Ming and Ch'ing editions, government and private printings, wood-block, moveable type, reprint, and old spurious editions as well as manuscripts, multiple-colour printing and wood-block paintings in Chinese books will be covered. Five days will be spent on instruction and practicum on methods for the preservation, restoration and mounting of rare materials, and on proper equipment for a restoration laboratory.

(Iping King Wei)