12-1-1985

What's New in Technical Processing

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I. LC Report on New Developments in Cataloging

At the meeting of the CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing, held on 21 March 1985 in Philadelphia, Beatrice C. Ohta, Head of the Chinese and Korean Section of LC's Descriptive Cataloging Division and an alternate liaison member on the subcommittee, gave a report on new practices and developments at LC in descriptive and subject cataloging. Ohta touched upon a range of topics; two comparatively new rulings on the use of the shortened form of a publisher's name and of Japanese *furigana* in the title proper were explained in documents prepared by Ayako Hayashi, Head of the Japanese Language Section of LC's Shared Cataloging Division and the other LC liaison member on the subcommittee. The documents are given here as a reference for a wider circle of catalogers.

(1) Publisher's name in shortened form in RLG/CJK cataloging:

AA 1.4D4. "If the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., appears in a recognizable form in the title and statement of responsibility area, give it in the publication, distribution, etc., area in a shortened form. If, in such a case, the publisher, distributor, etc., is a person rather than a corporate body, give the initials and the surname of the person."

The above rule presents a special problem for Japanese publications in CJK cataloging, since there is more than one way of shortening the publisher's name, and if the name of the same publisher is shortened in different ways, the records of the same publication cataloged by various institutions will not cluster together in the RLG/CJK system. Therefore, do not follow the above rule, but follow its RI below, and do not shorten the publisher's name and give the shortest form appearing in prominent positions. If a person is the publisher, give the full name since the Japanese name in vernacular form has no initials.

RI 1.4D4. "Do not give the name of a publisher, etc., in a shortened form if doing so creates doubt about the intelligibility of the result."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title and statement of responsibility area</th>
<th>Publication area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>国立国語研究所</td>
<td>国立国語研究所同研究所 or 同所</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>神奈川新聞社</td>
<td>神奈川新聞社同新聞社 or 同社</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>東京大学</td>
<td>東京大学同大学 or 東大</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>林敏子</td>
<td>林敏子</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the shortest form appearing in prominent positions:
Omit the information in parentheses unless it is necessary for intelligibility.

(2) Description and additional added entry for title proper with furigana used for reading or explanation

Description:

1. Romanized part: Romanize according to the given reading. If roman letters with furigana are part of the Japanese title, ignore furigana and transcribe the roman letters.

2. Vernacular part: Do not transcribe furigana.

Additional title added entry:

1. Give an additional title added entry under an alternative reading if there is one.

2. If roman letters with furigana are part of the Japanese title, no additional title added entry is necessary under Japanese romanization of furigana.

(Examples)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Romanized part</th>
<th>Vernacular part</th>
<th>Additional title a.e.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kukai nyumon</td>
<td>Kukai nyumon</td>
<td>Kukai nyumon</td>
<td>no a.e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furusato sanka</td>
<td>Furusato sanka</td>
<td>Furusato sanka</td>
<td>Kokyo sanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihon no midoru</td>
<td>Nihon no midoru</td>
<td>Nihon no chiken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ohta also brought to the meeting a list of newer subject headings and classification numbers related to China, Japan, and Korea. The list, given below in full, was prepared by the Asian Materials Section of LC's Subject Cataloging Division.

Recent developments in subject headings and classification:
(a) RELATED TO CHINA

East Asia--Civilization--Chinese influences
China--History--An Lu-shan Rebellion, 755-763 (DS749.46)
China--History--Huang Ch'ao Rebellion, 874-884 (DS749.47)
China--History--Opium War, 1840-1842 (DS757.4-757.5)
China--History--Self-strengthening movement, 1861-1895 (DS763.65)
China--History--Southern Anhui Incident, 1941 (DS777.534)
Chinese language--To 600 (PL1077)
Chinese language--Ancient Chinese, 600-1200 (PL1079)
Chinese language--Middle Chinese, 1200-1919 (PL1081)
Chinese language--Modern Chinese, 1919- (PL1083)
Ch'ü (Collections, PL2564; History, PL2354)
Ch'ü--Yüan dynasty, 1260-1368 (Collections, PL2565; History, PL2355)
Ch'ü--Ming dynasty, 1368-1644 (Collections, PL2565.4; History, PL2354.4)
San ch'ü (Collections, PL2564.4; History, PL2354.4)
Chu ch'ü (Collections, PL2564.6; History, PL2354.6)
Pien wen (Buddhist song tales) (Collections, PL2574; History, PL2365)
Calligraphy, Chinese--History--Ch'in-Han dynasties, 221 B.C.-220 A.D.
Calligraphy, Chinese--History--Sung-Yüan dynasties, 960-1368
Calligraphy, Chinese--History--Ming-Ch'ing dynasties, 1368-1912
Calligraphy, Chinese--History--20th century
Wu school of painting
Porcelain, Chinese--Islamic influences
Bronze, Mirrors--China--History--To 618
Bronze, Mirrors--China--History--T'ang-Five Dynasties, 618-960
Lisu (Tibeto-Burman people)
Bible stories, Chinese (I)
Seamen's Strike, Hong Kong, 1922
Shen-chen Special Economic Zone (China)
Tea fungus (Therapeutic, RM666.T25)
Cookery (I) (TX643-840)

Here are entered works on the art of cooking, as well as works which consist of collections of recipes. Works on the cookery of special places are entered under Cookery with local subdivision. Works on national cuisines and styles of cooking are entered under headings of the type Cookery, American, [Chinese, etc.], which may be further subdivided to designate regional styles, e.g., Cookery, American--Southern style; Cookery, Chinese--Szechuan style, etc. Works which discuss an individual style in a specific locality are entered under two headings, one for the style and one for the locality, e.g., 1. Cookery, American--Southern style; 2. Cookery--Georgia--Savannah.

Cookery, Chinese--Peking style

(b) RELATED TO JAPAN

Japan--Civilization--European influences
Japan--Civilization--1185-1333
Japan--History--Ôshio Heihachirô Rebellion, 1837
Japan--History--Ansei Purge, 1858-1860
Japan--Foreign relations--To 1600
Japan--Social conditions--To 1600
Japan--Social conditions--1926-
Tokyo (Japan)--Social life and customs--1945-
Jinbōchō (Tokyo, Japan)
Yoshiwara (Tokyo, Japan)
Yūrakuchō (Tokyo, Japan)
Architecture--Japan--To 1600 (NA1553.12-1553.4)
Calligraphy, Japanese--History--To 1868
Painting, Japanese--Inscriptions (ND1052)
Doll furniture--Japan--History--Edo period, 1600-1868
Dolls--Japan--History--Edo period, 1600-1868
Japanese essays--To 1600 (Collections, PL772.115-772.118; History, PL742.115-742.118)
Japanese essays--To 1868 (Collections, PL772.1-772.112; History, PL742.1-742.112)
Japanese diaries--Meiji period, 1868-1912 (Collections, PL771.6-771.63; History, PL741.6-PL741.63)
Japanese literature--To 1185 (Collections, PL755.1185-755.1186; History, PL726.1185-726.1186)
Japanese wit and humor--Edo period, 1600-1868 (Collections, PL776.835-776.853)
Kishiwada Bōseki Kabushiki Kaisha Strike, Kishiwada, Japan, 1934
Rice wines industry
Numerous individual archaeological sites, various named castles, and family names

CLASSIFICATION

Japanese literature

Table of Historical Periods
To 1185
.1185 General works
.1186 Special topics (I)

Wit and humor. Satire. By period.
PL776
.81.883 (Collections)

(c) RELATED TO KOREA

Art objects, Korean (I)
Bible stories, Korean
Buddhist stories, Korean
Cataloging of Korean imprints (I)
Cheju strait (Korea)
Chiri' Mountain (Korea)
Christian literature, Korean (I)
Christian poetry, Korean (I)
Chuwang Mountain (Korea)
Dramatists, Korean (I)
Fortune-telling by directions
Funeral rites and ceremonies, Confucian (I)
Furniture--Korea--History--Yi dynasty, 1392-1910
Historical fiction, Korean (I)
K'o'jubu (Comic strip character)
Korean Air Lines Incident, 1983
Korean American business enterprises (I)
Korean American engineers (I)
Korean American scientists (I)
Korean American women (I)
Korean demilitarized zone (1953- ) (Korea)
Korean wit and humor, Pictorial (I)
MARC system--Korea (South)
Myohyang Mountain (Korea)
Myong-dong (Seoul, Korea)
Myongsong Group
Mythology, Asian
Naejang Mountain (Korea)
Nam River (Kyongsang-namdo, Korea)
Names, Korean
Paektu Mountain (Korea)
Patriotic poetry, Korean (I)
Portrait painting, Korean (I)
Samsong Group
Screen painting, Korean (I)
Sirhak school
Spy stories, Korean (I)
Taeu Group
Courts and courtiers--Food
Women calligraphers (I)

II. CJK Records in RLIN

[Within the short span of two years, the vernacular CJK records contributed to the RLG/RLIN system have reached over 70,000 and have provided an important source for cooperative cataloging among East Asian libraries participating in the RLIN system. To summarize this development, I am pleased to submit the following report by Karen Smith Yoshimura of RLG on RLIN/CJK achievements. T.H.L.]

Impressive Growth of CJK Records in RLIN

In April 1983 the Research Libraries Group installed the first RLG/CJK terminal cluster at the Hoover Institution. Two years later, nineteen institutions, operating on sixty-four CJK terminals, have entered over 70,000 CJK records. [Editor's note: As of August 1985, the figure was 100,000.] The following figures illustrate the impressive growth of CJK records in the RLIN data base.

1. During the first year of implementation (September 1983-August 1984), 28,874 CJK records were created on RLIN. This figure more than doubled in just the next six months.
2. In February 1984 the 10,000th CJK record was entered into the RLIN data base. In February 1985, the 60,000th vernacular CJK record was entered.

The following factors have contributed to this rapid increase.

1. Within the first twelve months of implementation, thirteen institutions had received CJK training; another six were trained in the next six months.
3. CJK users take full advantage of RLIN’s shared cataloging by copying vernacular information from other members’ records into their own. Twelve CJK institutions copy 50 per cent or more of their vernacular records from other RLIN records;
eight copy 70 per cent or more. By January 1985, CJK monthly record production had reached 8,000 records per month. With three more institutions (University of Iowa, University of Southern California, and University of Hawaii) to be trained in the coming months, we are bound to see the 100,000th CJK record enter RLIN within the calendar year.

III. OCLC/CJK Advisory Meeting

The Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) held a CJK Advisory Meeting on 28-29 March 1985 at its headquarters in Dublin, Ohio. Invited to participate in this meeting were over a dozen East Asian librarians, most of whom have not been associated with any East Asian online cataloging system. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of OCLC's plan to provide expanded service to users who need access in the OCLC online system to Chinese, Japanese, and Korean records in the vernacular, and who need catalog cards printed and OCLC-MARC records with vernacular characters.

The highlight of this two-day meeting was a speech by Rowland C.W. Brown, President of OCLC, in which he stressed the following points. (1) OCLC is fully committed to its CJK program. (2) OCLC/CJK is not intended to compete with any existing products, but to meet other needs of the library community. (3) For the maximum benefit to the library community worldwide, OCLC will take the initiative to cooperate with organizations like the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and the Library of Congress (LC) in all areas of CJK and other non-roman automation programs for which a cooperative approach is desirable. (4) OCLC has taken an approach to assure that its CJK system will be affordable, efficient, and have wide application.

There were enthusiastic discussions on online features which OCLC hopes to offer in the near future through the creation of a CJK library support package. This package will use the M300 Workstation and its keyboard (with some modifications) to input and output CJK records in both romanization and the vernacular. The items covered in the discussions included input methods, sorting and display, searching and word division, tapeloading and card production. As the planning goes along, OCLC is prepared to issue a CJK publication periodically in the form of a newsletter or an update to inform potential users. Those who wish to have more information about OCLC's CJK program may contact Andrew H. Wang, Manager, OCLC Online System Products and Services Department, OCLC, 6565 Frantz Road, Dublin, Ohio 43017-0702. (Telephone: 614-764-6000).

(Thomas H. Lee)