One-Stop Research: Using WWW for BI

Cathy Chiu
I can think of at least two ways to present "Using the World-Wide Web (WWW) for Bibliographic Instruction (BI)." One is to present how library users can use WWW in general for their research, i.e., teaching them what resources are available on the Internet, how to search, and how to evaluate the information they find. The other, which I chose to do today, is to present how to use a specific WWW page which is intended as a one-stop research station. Information on this web page is carefully selected from the Internet for a certain field, e.g., East Asian studies. Researchers can find on this web page everything that is available on the Internet and related to their subject area without having to search any further. I take up the second approach not only because I want to share with you my experience in attempting to develop a one-stop research web page for East Asian studies but to describe a workshop I offered on how to use the web page.

In the summer of 1995 the collection managers in our library at the University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB) were given an assignment to design a World-Wide Web page for whatever collection each of us was responsible for. A two-hour training session on the Hypertext Markup Language was offered to all collection managers; after that we were on our own. I had to think hard to decide how to construct the web page. As a collection manager and information specialist, I have to ask myself the following three questions frequently if not continually.

1. How do I build a useful collection? What should go into the collection and what should not?
2. How do I help users locate the information they need?
3. How do I increase the users' awareness of what resources are available and how they can make use of them?

I had to ask myself the same questions while designing my East Asian studies web page. To answer the first question, I again reviewed the courses offered by our East Asian studies program and the profile of each faculty member. By doing so I was able to come up with a list of subjects for which I would find information to put on the web page. Then I searched my memory for reference questions I had answered over the years. With that information I added a list of reference tools to the web page. After much work I have a web page that is intended as a one-stop research station that should meet all the research needs of the East Asian faculty and students on our campus. They can sit at home or at their office and log on to the East Asian studies web page. From there they can access on-line the catalogs of libraries all over the world, reference tools, news and magazines, and full-text electronic articles and books on East Asian subjects. My next plan was to make the faculty and students in the East Asian studies program aware of this resource and show them how to make use of it.

To achieve this I decided to offer a workshop. To publicize and promote the workshop, a flyer with detailed information including time, place, coverage, and intended audience, went out to the
East Asian studies program members two weeks prior to the workshop. I also sent e-mail messages as reminders.

At the beginning of the workshop, I gave a brief introduction to all the Internet tools available: e-mail, Telnet, ftp, Gopher, and World-Wide Web. Then I went directly into the East Asian Studies Web page to show the structure of the web page and explain the rationale of its organization. To allow the audience to absorb this information, I scheduled the workshop for two hours only. I tried to limit myself to simple demonstrations without going into details and allowed time for the audience to do the hands-on exercises. The first one I showed is the profile of the East Asian Library, including collection size, strengths, its address, telephone number, facsimile number, staff names, reference hours, and, most importantly, the on-line catalogs with which to access the collection. I pointed out that the audience could access from the web page the two main on-line catalogs of the library: PEGASUS, the UCSB On-line Catalog and MELVYL, the University of California System Union On-line Catalog. One of the exercises was to have the audience come back later to connect to these two important catalogs to do some searches.

In the section on selected new books, the first part consists of books authored by our own faculty members and the second part are books recently purchased by the library. There is a form appended to the end of this section that users can fill in to recommend titles to be purchased for the collection. The procedure is as easy as sending an e-mail message.

I selected a few reference tools such as yearbooks, dictionaries, and currency converter for inclusion in the web page. The currency converter was a big hit. Seeing how it can convert in seconds U.S. dollar amounts into Renminbi, Japanese yen, and Korean won or visa versa, the audience was bowled over. Following the reference tools, I explained how I decided what went into the section labeled “Alphabetical Subject List of Internet Resources.” I showed the Haiku page and the Kabuki page, knowing two of the professors in the audience were doing research on those two topics. I encouraged the audience to give me input on subjects they want to see represented on this home page.

The News and Electronic Magazines section proved to be most popular with students. Before showing them the text in Chinese-Japanese-Korean (CJK) scripts on the news and magazines, I turned on the UnionWay CJK program. When showing Asahi Shinbun, I clicked on the Unionway JIS code. Clicking on the Guo Biao (GB) code in Unionway, I showed the audience Jen min jih pao material and clicking on the BIG 5 code, I showed them material in Xingdao Ribao, a newspaper in Hong Kong. By simply clicking on the appropriate code in the UnionWay pop-up menu, current newspapers and magazines in CJK languages appeared on the screen. After the workshop was over, several students came to inquire about where on campus computers equipped with UnionWay software were available.

Members of the faculty, on the other hand, were more interested in exploring other East Asian collections. They wanted to know what collections were completely on-line, the strengths of each collection, and how to go about accessing these collections’ on-line catalogs. In the University of California system we are fortunate to have the MELVYLYL system which provides access to the library holdings of all nine UC campuses and also serves as a gateway to national bibliographic utilities such as the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) and the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). Teaching people to search local on-line catalogs, I decided MELVYLY, OCLC, and RLIN should be offered in a separate session.

In our web page there is a section on other East Asian collections and libraries. I demonstrated how to connect to their on-line catalogs and how to read the instructions for searching in them. The reason for searching individual on-line catalogs and not only OCLC or RLIN databases is
that most libraries do not upload their acquisition records and brief records to OCLC and RLIN. I explained which libraries had its holdings completely on-line. As for searching catalogs in other countries, I tried libraries in China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Most of them worked very well except for a few to which I could not make a connection. Afterwards I discovered that some libraries in East Asian countries shut down their on-line catalogs after nine o'clock at night, the time when libraries on this side of the earth are just beginning to open their doors.

I assumed that everyone in East Asian studies would be interested in the facts and cultures of East Asian countries. “General Information on East Asian Countries” is on the web page to serve just that purpose. It has information on population, history, culture, entertainment, restaurants, etc. I answered one particular question on where in Shanghai Hongqiao Airport is located by retrieving a map of Shanghai City from the web page.

Finally I told my audience that if they do not find what they need, they can always fall back to “Useful Web Sites Relating to East Asian Studies,” and especially to the CEAL web page. If they still feel there is more they can find on a subject, they can try Netsearch for themselves.

The Internet provides a web of interconnected electronic information resources in many forms. Among them, a WWW page has the advantage of integrating sound, graphics, and images as well as the capability to link various resources such as Gopher, Usenet newsgroup, OPAC, Telnet, and ftp. Web page users never need to be aware of the variety of resources they are using. Librarians as information specialists can make a great contribution to the Internet by providing subject access to this growing global network of information while in the meantime benefiting local library users. This may explain why I was willing to spend a lot of time creating a one-stop research web page.

The essential elements in maintaining a one-stop research web page include subject expertise, bibliographic search skills, and lots of time. If the web page is not maintained by a subject specialist who is knowledgeable in bibliographic search on the Internet and who is not willing and able to spend hours regularly keeping the page current, the web page will not be able to serve its intended researchers well and will soon lose its credibility. With the advancement of technology, more resources are accessible in a faster and more efficient manner. With subject expertise and information management skills, librarians can help organize the information from various resources as well as teach our patrons skills to make use of it. I chose to create a web page to achieve both goals, but have had difficulty finding time to maintain the web page.

On the following pages I have given the material I used in the workshop to illustrate my points.
One-Stop Research: Using WWW for BI

Questions:

1. How to build up a useful collection? What should go into the collection and what not?

2. How to help users locate the information they need?

3. How to increase users' awareness of what resources are available and how they can make use of them?

Answers:

1. East Asian Studies Courses

2. Faculty Profile

3. Reference Questions
Internet Workshop
with hands-on exercises

Information Resources for East Asian Studies

Topics covered:
- WWW resources
- Searching OCLC and RLIN databases
- Viewing Chinese, Japanese, and Korean characters
- Other East Asian libraries and library catalogs
- Electronic newspapers and magazines

Time: 3:00-5:00 pm, Wednesday, October 18, 1995
Place: Room 1575, Davidson Library

Everyone is welcome but the workshop would be most beneficial for East Asian studies faculty and graduate students. Please call the East Asian Collection office at x2365 so we can prepare enough handouts for every participant.
1. Overview of Internet Tools
   • E-Mail (electronic mail)
   • Telnet (remote access)
   • FTP (file transfer)
   • Gopher (information menu)
   • World Wide Web (hypermedia)

2. InfoSurf East Asian Studies WWW home page
   • East Asian Library
     Collection size, telephone & fax number
     PEGASUS, MELVYL
   • Selected New Books
     Recommendation Form
   • News and Electronic Magazine
     Newspaper -- Chinese, Japanese, Korean
     Electronic magazines
   • Displaying East Asian Text
     UnionWay
     CEAL
   • Other East Asian Libraries and library catalogs
     China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, U.S.
     ANU

3. RLIN and OCLC on MELVYL -- Back to East Asian Library
   • RCAT
   • WCAT
Information Resources for East Asian Studies

- East Asian Library at UC Santa Barbara
- Selected New Books
- Reference Tools
- Alphabetical Subject List of Internet Resources
- Other East Asian Libraries and Library Catalogs
- Sources in East Asian Studies from the InfoSurf Gopher
- Displaying the East Asian Vernacular Text
- General Information on East Asian Countries
- News and Electronic Magazines
- Electronic Books
- Useful Web Sites Relating to East Asian Studies

- Bibliographic Instruction Clearinghouse for East Asian Studies

Search  Home

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Last modified September 12, 1995, expires July 31, 1996.
East Asian Library at the University of California at Santa Barbara

Address: East Asian Library, Davidson Library, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106
Phone: (805) 893-2365 Fax: (805) 893-4676
E-mail: chiu@library.ucsb.edu

Holdings: 105,917 (100% online)
Online Public Access Catalogs: PEGASUS (NOTIS); MELVYL (UC System Union Catalog)

Reference Hours: 8:00am-5:00pm Mon.-Fri.

East Asian Library Staff:
Cathy Chiu – Head / East Asian Librarian
Peter Pang – Chinese Specialist / Cataloger
Seiko Tu – Japanese Specialist / Cataloger

The mission of the East Asian Library is to support the research and curriculum of East Asian studies at the UCSB academic community. It currently owns 105,917 volumes of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language materials. Chinese language materials constitute 60% of the collection; Japanese materials 39%. The Library started acquiring Korean books in 1992 for the new Korean program. There are only a few hundred Korean titles.

The Library houses materials in all subjects on East Asian studies except for arts, music, and science (LC classification N, M, and Q to V). The strength of the collection is Chinese literature in medieval and modern period, contemporary Chinese and Japanese government and politics, economic and social conditions, and religious studies (especially Buddhism and Taoism). The Library Office, located in Room 5539 and Room 5537, provides reference services from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday.

Created in 1967, the Library collection is completely online since July, 1995 and accessible through PEGASUS, RLIN, OCLC, or MELVYL. Its holding symbol on RLIN is “CASO”; and “CUT” on
Selected New Books

Egan, Ronald C., 1948-

Fogel, Joshua A., 1950-

Lin, Hsing-ch’ien, 1963-

Wang, Ching-shou.

Yang, Mayfair Mei-hui

Chung-kuo ta pai ko chuan shu. (Chinese Encyclopedia)
Pei-ching : Chung-kuo ta pai k’o ch’uan shu ch’u pan she ; Shanghai : Hsin hua shu tien Shang-hai fa hsing so fa hsing, 1980-1994.
The complete set consisting of 74 volumes is the most comprehensive Chinese encyclopedia so far. Each volume represents one to three subjects. The last volume is index.

Halpem, Jack, 1946-
"A unique feature of this dictionary...is the presentation of a central or core meaning, a concise English keyword that defines the most dominant meaning of each character, followed by detailed character meanings..." The dictionary also illustrates the stroke sequence of writing each character.

Oe, Kenzaburo.
(The Library owns most of the works by and about the Japanese author and Nobel Prize winner, Oe Kenzaburo. Look for classification number "PL858.E14...")
Shin Nihon koten bungaku taikei. (New Japanese classic literature series)
Tokyo : Iwanami Shoten, 1989-
(When completed the series supposedly consists of 100 volumes. The Library has 62 volumes and will continue receiving any volumes as they are published. Look for call number "PL753 .S54 1989".)

Tai, Hsing-hua.

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Want to recommend a new book for our collection? Please fill out a form and send it to us.

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Reference Tools

- Almanac/Yearbook
  Republic of China
- Calendar
  Conversion Between Chinese and Gregorian Calendar (21-Feb-1995)
- Dictionaries
  English/Chinese (for foreign missionaries or intermediate students)
  Japanese/English
- Currency Converter

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Alphabetical Subject List of Internet Resources

Buddhism, Buddhist, Buddhist Studies

Chinese History — Chronology

Chinese Poetry (Classic) — Part 1; Part 2

Chinese Prose

Haiku

Japanese Foreign Policy

Japanese History — Edo Period, 1600-1868.
   Ukiyo-e Museum

Kabuki

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News and Electronic Magazines

(Selected)

CNS and CNA
China News Services, Agency (Chinese -- BIG 5)

Global Chinese Electronic Daily News (Chinese -- GB)

China Times Web (BIG 5)

Taiwan News from Sinanet (English and Chinese)

Ming Bao (BIG 5)

Xing Dao (Big 5)

Hua Xia Wen Zhai (Chinese) AND Freetext Searching (Chinese -- GB)

Hsin Yu Si (Chinese)

MultiWorld (Chinese/English)

China's Scholar Abroad Chinese Magazine : (First mainland-China publication online) (Chinese)

Feng Hua Yuan (Chinese)

Sinorama
Displaying the East Asian Vernacular Text

PC with Windows
- UnionWay (UW-DBM 4.0b) "is the first and the only Windows program which allows you to use Chinese (Big5, GB or HZ), Japanese (Shift-JIS, JIS, EUC) and Koreans (KSC) in the same time."

Mac
- Chinese
- Japanese
- Korean

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厚生省、83年に非加熱製剤の危険情報入手
エイズ薬害問題で、厚生省は5日、新たに存在が明らかになったファイル7冊のうち

【ニュース速報】
1. 高校野球、堅守鹿児島実初の頂点
2. 電力10社7月に値上げ
3. 自由化推進・米の新農業法成立
4. 破防法弁明に麻原被告出席へ
5. アサヒ・コムが1億ヒット達成

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一九九六年四月三日

要聞

下野總督阮善義親 華人沙重回船廠當電工
取消軍演有助緩和
民權組織要求撤查 美警狂毆偷渡入境男女
朱鎔基今主持特區工作會議
二百餘持領證船民今獲保釋 港府擬緊急立法堵塞漏洞
英遂促越收回所有船民
公屋富戶明年四月交市值租
東廈北角段反方向行車
初中生群毆警扣查 女 男
買樓要注意斜坡安全
黃桂南指大律師欠債不還
路築缺維修釀深灣道塌方
新有避孕藥 女有喪胎丸
大法官王見秋作證人
利益積怨 元明傳槍聲男子飲彈亡

中國要聞

無助降低兩岸緊張關係 美問台灣演習目的何在
外商助大陸盜版活動 美將中國列黑名單
錢其琛評台軍馬祖演習 嫉親其與台獨有無關係
揭露李登輝真面目 陳振盛被開除公職
閩台加強雙向交流
美責北京禁孤兒籌款宴
美國不應得理不饒人
美官員赴華考察知產保護 爲中美四月談判打前站

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Other East Asian Libraries and Catalogs

- China
  Chinese Academy of Science Library
  English Catalog - Login: guest, Password: hello01; Chinese Catalog -
  Login: opac, Password: opac
  Peking University Library
  Login: pulros
  Qinghua University Library
  Login: public, no password

- Japan
- Hong Kong
- Korea
  Postech Central Library
  Login Username: book
  Yeungnam Univ. Library
  Login Username: book
  Kyungsung University Library Information System
  Login: kulis

- Taiwan

- United States
  University of California at Berkeley (GLADIS)
  U.C. San Diego campus catalog
  Login: library. Select V for VT100 terminal.
  Columbia University
  When connected, hit RETURN. Enter terminal type vt100.
  Cornell University
  When userid/password screen appears, press RETURN. When CP
  READ appears on the screen, type LIBRARY.
  Harvard – Yenching Library / Fairbank Center Library
  Press RETURN when Mitek Server screen appears. Type hollis on the
  Harvard Univ./Office for Information Technology screen.
  Library of Congress
  University of Michigan
  At the HOST? prompt, enter MIRLYN. At the terminal type prompt, type
  VT100. On the UofM screen, press RETURN.
  Princeton
  Stanford University
  At the Account? prompt type socrates. At the Type of terminal? prompt
  type VT100.
  University of Washington
  Select I. Select LIB. Select UWLIB. Select LCAT.
  Yale University East Asia Collection
  Login: library.
General Information on East Asian Countries

Included here is information on culture, education, arts and entertainment, country facts, maps, city guides, travel and tourism regarding the East Asian countries and regions.

China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan

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Useful Web Sites Relating to East Asian Studies

- The East Asian Library at the University of California, Berkeley
- University of California, Berkeley, Center for Chinese Studies Library
- The Asia Library at the University of Michigan
- East Asian Collection, University of Oregon
- ANU-EALRGA (Australian National University-East Asian Library Resources Group of Australia)
- Asian Studies Australian National University. Coombs Computing Unit
- Association for Asian Studies
- University of Oregon, East Asian Collection
- International Institute for Asian Studies
- Universität Heidelberg, Sinologisches Seminar
- China related WWW Resources Catalogue
- CEAL (Association for Asian Studies. Council on East Asian Libraries)
- East Asian Libraries Cooperative WWW
- Japan Center for Intercultural Communication
- Japan Windows
- Korea Directory
- TANet – Taiwan Academic Network.

Publishers and publications:
- Association of American University Presses (AAUP) (on-line searchable catalog of Publishers and Bookstores)
- China Publications (CIBTC)