Committee Activities

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The 2005 annual meeting of the Council of East Asian Libraries (CEAL) Committee on Technical Processing (CTP) was called to order at 4:00 pm on Wednesday, March 30, 2005 in Columbus Hall KL, Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Hideyuki Morimoto (Columbia University), the Chair of the CTP, welcomed participants to the meeting and introduced the current CTP members. Mr. Morimoto announced the outline of the session program. In addition to committee reports and general remarks by the Chair, the program consisted of four presentations: (1) Virtual International Authority File (VIAF); (2) Hong Kong Chinese Authority Name; (3) Cataloging Questions Received and Answered; and (4) LC Cataloging Updates 2005.

The first presentation, “Virtual International Authority File (VIAF)” by Dr. Edward T. O’Neill, Consulting Research Scientist, OCLC, was a progress report on a project to test the VIAF concept jointly undertaken by die Deutsche Bibliothek (DDB), the Library of Congress Name Authority File (LCNAF). VIAF is characterized as metadata linking users from records in one agency’s personal name authority file to corresponding records in other authority files. It is designed to permit the linking of any number of authority files. In order to harvest metadata from the agencies’ authority files, Open Archive Initiative (OAI) protocols will be used. Through a specially-designed user interface, web access will be provided. VIAF will support multilingual and multi-script capability.

The Project consists of five phases:
1. To create enhanced authority records for both PND and LC personal names
2. To match PND and LC enhanced authority records to create the initial version of VIAF
3. To build the OAI Server
4. To harvest metadata using OAI protocols
5. To develop an end user interface with Unicode displays

As authority records generally include few, if any, details about the person and/or his/her publishing history, additional information is necessary to determine if different authority records represent the same person. In order to match authority records unambiguously, information from bibliographic records is used to enhance the authority records in Phase I: Creating the Enhanced Authority Records. There are four situations and some problems identified in Phase I in the LCNAF and PND authority files:

1. A person may have the same established form in both authority files.
2. Different people may be assigned the same established form: Adams, Mike.
3. Different forms of the name may be established for the same person: Morel, Pierre (LCNAF) = Morellus, Petrus (PND).
4. A particular person may not be established in both files.

LC authority records are brief:

010 n 84044261
From the bibliographic records, we gain significant additional information about Jack Larson: (1) he is a lyricist; (2) his primary subject area is music; (3) he was published in the 80s and 90s by G. Schirmer and Belwin Mills in New York; (4) he worked with Virgil Thomson and Gerhard Samuel; (5) Jack Larson is the only name he has used on his publications, etc.

Dr. O’Neil illustrated how information from mining bibliographic records is used to create derived authority records using ocm10025532, a record for Virgil Thomson’s musical score, The cat. The record is also found in the Library of Congress online catalog (LC Control Number 84758340):

**LC Control Number:** 84758340

000 00901ncm a2200289 a 450
001 5588276
005 19841210000000.0
008 840627s1982 nyuuua n eng
035 __ |9 (DLC) 84758340
906 __ |a 7 |b cbc |c orignew |d 3 |e ncip |f 19 |g y-genmusic
010 __ |a 84758340
020 __ |c $2.95
028 22 |a 48418 |b G. Schirmer
040 __ |a DLC |c DLC |d DLC
045 2_ |b d198006 |b d198007
048 __ |b va01 |b ve01 |a ka01
050 00 |a M1529.3 |b .T
100 1_ |a Thomson, Virgil, |d 1896-
245 14 |a The cat : |b duet for soprano and baritone / |c Virgil Thomson ; [words by Jack Larson].
300 __ |a 1 score (11 p.) ; |c 31 cm.
500 __ |a For soprano, baritone, and piano.
650 _0 |a Vocal duets with piano.
600 10 |a Larson, Jack |x Musical settings.
700 1_ |a Larson, Jack.

Extracted information from ocm10025532/LCN 84758340 is added to LCNA 84044261 to create a derived authority record containing variable fields 9XX with all text being normalized, i.e., in lower case only, as follows: LCN in 903; title in 910; publisher in 921; place of publication in 922, added personal entry extracted from 700 1 in 930; language in 940; broad subject area in 942; publication date decade in 943; materials type in 944. Information extracted from 100 1 in the mined bibliographic record is given in 950 1. The enhanced record for “Larson, Jack” given below will incorporate the frequency count for 9XX fields identified by subfield ‘9’.
The details of usable authorities at the end of Phase I are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LC</th>
<th>DDB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of established names:</td>
<td>3,834,162</td>
<td>2,498,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of names used in</td>
<td>2,159,315</td>
<td>2,255,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibliographic records</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Enhanced authority records)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phase 2 of the project focused on matching the enhanced LCNAF and PND authorities using matching algorithms. To be considered for a match by algorithms, two names must be consistent. For example, names “Smith, J. William” and “Smith, John” are consistent, while “Smith, J. William” and “Smith, John Q.” are inconsistent. For similarity measures, records from both files with consistent names are compared and a numeric similarity measure is computed for each pair of records. The pair of records with the highest similarity is considered to be the best match. If the similarity is greater than some critical level, the pair of authority records is considered to be a match. As of March 29, 2005, the Project focused on the similarity measures. Dr. O’Neil shared the first VIAF record with the participants:

Rec stat: n Entered: 20030225
Type: z Upd status: a Enc lvl: n Source:
Roman: Ref status: a Mod rec: Name use: a
Gov agn: Auth status: a Subj: a Sub use: b
Series: n Auth/ref: a Geo subd: n Ser use: b
Ser num: n Name:a Subdiv tp: n Rules: a
In this record, subfields ‘2’ and ‘0’ in 7XX are defined for source and control numbers for authority files. Source codes ‘loc’ and ‘pnd’ represent LCNAF and PND respectively.

The Project intends to build OAI Server (Phase 3), maintain ongoing metadata harvesting using OAI protocols (Phase 4), and finally to build an end user interface with Unicode display, building on the local system’s authority structure. If the proof-of-concept is successful, VIAF may be expanded to other authority records for personal names and include other types of authority records for corporate and geographic names.

At the end of the presentation Dr. O’Neill extended invitation to the participants to visit the following site for a progress report of the project: http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/viaf

The second presentation, “Hong Kong Chinese Authority Name” by Ms. Maria Lai-che Lau (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Mr. Patrick Lo, and Mr. Owen M.L. Tam (both at Lingnan University) informed the participants of the latest development in the HKCAN Project.

Initiated in 1999 by six academic libraries, members of the HKCAN Project built a Chinese name authority file with CJK scripts that meets the needs of the bilingual community while improving and streamlining authority control operations. HKCAN members are: Chinese University of Hong Kong Library, Hong Kong Baptist University Library, Hong Kong Institute of Education Library, Hong Kong Polytechnic University Library, Lingnan University Library (Hong Kong), University of Hong Kong Libraries, and City University of Hong Kong Library. The project is hosted by Chinese University of Hong Kong Library.

As of January 2005, HKCAN records include over 51,000 records from the Library of Congress and over 76,000 records created originally by HKCAN members. The breakdown of 127,000 HKCAN records follows:

- personal names: 88,000 (69%)
- corporate names: 15,000 (12%)
- conference names: 1,100 (1%)
- uniform titles: 23,000 (18%)

Between August 2004 and January 2005, HKCAN members contributed over 7,900 records.

The new XML version 2003 was developed in order to facilitate searching in simplified or traditional Chinese characters or in pinyin form. This version supports Unicode; supports export in text or MARC format; supports CJK indexing and phrase searching for simplified or traditional characters; supports Z39.50 protocol; and enables interactive transfer to the INNOPAC system. The next enhancement will include ability to export in XML format and will be OAI-PMH compliant. The presenters illustrated the search interface with examples of personal, corporate, and conference names as well as titles, introducing the system support for searching for authors using Chinese characters, the workflow for HKCAN data processing, and the special features of HKCAN XML software.

HKCAN XML software uses Unicode UTF-8 to store Chinese characters and EACC code to store MARC format records, following MARC XML structure. Chinese characters are exported for subsequent storage in EACC or Unicode UTF-8. Records can be exported in MARC format. Records can be uploaded to INNOPAC individually or in large batches. Records can be displayed in MARC or text format. User authentication can be controlled by user name and password or via IP address. Records can be updated under management mode before downloading. Statistical data collection is facilitated. Modeled after the concepts of the Virtual Authority File, HKCAN offers one-stop concurrent searching in multiple authority files. In the future HKCAN plans to enhance the effectiveness of Chinese authority work among Chinese libraries worldwide and to promote sharing of existing resources among Hong Kong, Taiwan and mainland China libraries.

The presentation was concluded with the invitation to visit the project site:
The third presentation dealt with Cataloging Questions received by the Committee. On behalf of the Committee, Chair Mr. Morimoto presented detailed answers to the seven questions directed to the Committee by CEAL members.

Question 1. What does SACO stand for?

Answer: SACO stands for the Subject Authority Cooperative Program. It was established to provide a means for libraries to submit proposals for subject headings and classification numbers to LC via the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). For more information, please consult: http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/saco.html

Question 2. In recent LC bibliographic records for Chinese-language resources, initial articles are retained in field 246 with parallel titles or cover titles. From those records, can it be assumed that initial articles should now be recorded in bibliographic field 246s?

Answer:

Descriptive cataloging of East Asian material : CJK examples of AACR2 and Library of Congress rule interpretations  
... the Library [of Congress] strongly discourages cataloging by example ...

LCRI, 21.30J  
... the 246 field:  
...  
  c) do not record an initial article unless the intent is to file on it

MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data, Variable data fields, 246, Input conventions, Initial articles  
Initial articles (e.g., The, La) are generally not recorded in field 246 unless the intent is to file on the article.  
246 10  a Los Angeles Police Department crime report

LCRI, 21.30J  
a) the title begins with an article that appears as part of a personal, geographic, or corporate name and is retained in such a name according to LCRI 22.4, LCRI 23.2, or AACR2 rule 24.5A [e.g., Le Corbusier; Le Havre; Los Angeles String Orchestra];

b) the title begins with an article in a situation in which meaning and cataloger's judgment require its retention, e.g., such titles as  
"The" as an introductory element of generic nouns  
"El Cid" in literary criticism of the 20th century

Leader/17: [blank]; 008/39: [blank]
010 __ a 2004633715
245 10 a Wuhan lü you di tu = b The tour map of Wuhan ...
246 31 a The tour map of Wuhan

<Beyond CEAL's comprehension as to why LC decided to file on "The" in this case. Meaning and cataloger's judgment require its retention? Please ask CPSO, if so desired.>

Leader/17: [blank]
010 __ a 2004386469
042 __ a lccopycat
240 10 a Man who stayed behind. l Chinese
245 10 a Wo zai Mao Zedong shen bian de ri zi ...
246 31 a The man who stayed behind
<Beyond CEAL’s comprehension as to why LC decided to file on “The” in this case. Due to lccopycat? Or, meaning and cataloger’s judgment require its retention? Please ask CPSO, if so desired.>

Leader/17: [blank]
010 __ a 2004376721
042 __ a lccopycat
245 10 a Qiang quan jiao jin ...
246 14 a The struggle of powers : b the diplomatic strategy of missile offense and defense in PRC & USA

<Beyond CEAL’s comprehension as to why LC decided to file on “The” in this case. Due to lccopycat? Or, meaning and cataloger’s judgment require its retention? Please ask CPSO, if so desired.>

Question 3. When updating NARs and SARs, pre-existing Wade-Giles data in field 670s should be retained. When we have to undifferentiate a pre-existing name headings with field 670 data in Wade-Giles, should newly-added paired 670 field 670 be in Wade-Giles or in pinyin? E.g., existing differentiated NAR:

008/32: a
100 1 a Li, Lizhong
400 1 w nne a Li, Li-chung
670 a Nan k’ai hua ch’u y’un tung shih liao, 1909-1922, 1984: b t.p. (Li Li-chung)
needing to be undifferentiated ( vs. )

Answer: No information in field 670s was converted from Wade-Giles to pinyin through the pinyin conversion process. When LC needs to change a differentiated name to an undifferentiated name, it simply copies the Wade-Giles title in the existing field 670 and pastes it inside the brackets in the new field 670 right above.

LC does not manually convert Wade-Giles data appearing in field 670s; and, consequently, the field 670 pairs stay in Wade-Giles. But, of course, current information will appear in pinyin in a pair of new field 670s, following the current standard.

008/32: b
670 a [Co-editor of Nan k’ai hua ch’u y’un tung shih liao, 1909-1922]
670 a Nan k’ai hua ch’u y’un tung shih liao, 1909-1922, 1984: b t.p. (Li Li-chung)
670 a [Co-author of Han shu ren wu gu shi]
670 a Han shu ren wu gu shi, 2004: b t.p. (Li Lizhong)

Question 4. In a statement of responsibility in field 245, does “et al.” need to be enclosed in its own set of square brackets when the entire text string is already in square brackets? E.g.,

245 ... / c [Raymond Wolfinger ... [et al.]].
OR
245 ... / c [Raymond Wolfinger ... et al.].

Answer: AACR2 treats the mark of omission (...) followed by a set of brackets enclosing “et al.” in rule 1.1F5 as prescribed punctuation. This prescribed punctuation is applicable even when the statement of responsibility is enclosed in its own set of brackets (1.1F1). Therefore,

245 ... / c [Raymond Wolfinger ... [et al.]].
“LC ‘House Rules’ For Cataloging Korean Publications” distributed for 1998 LC Asian Materials Cataloging Seminar were reported to be revised in this regard. Originally:

RIGHT: [ch’oja Pak Ch’ong-h’ui ; p’y’onjip Ch’on Tu-hwan ... et al.]
WRONG: [ch’oja Pak Ch’ong-h’ui] ; [p’y’onjip Ch’on Tu-hwan ... [et al.]]

It should instead read:

245 ... / c [ch’oja Pak Ch’ong-h’ui ; p’y’onjip Ch’on Tu-hwan ... [et al.]].

Question 5. For calligraphy, LCC numbers NK3600-3640, instead of ND1454-1457, are now assigned. Do NK numbers encompass calligraphy as paintings? Where can one find further information on LCC schedules ND and NK in this regard?

Answer: The current LCC schedule is unequivocal. In the ND1454-1457 section, it is stated:

Calligraphy as painting: The Library of Congress discontinued the classification of calligraphy in subclass ND in June 2003. For works on calligraphy see NK3600-3640

All numbers in this section are now placed in parentheses.

Question 6. The practice of using 2nd indicator value "4" in MARC 21 bibliographic fields 600/610/611/630/651 seems to be primarily an RLIN[21] convention that originated from LC’s decision. However, some libraries decided, as local practice, not to use the 2nd indicator "4" in the CJK 6xx fields. Many records in WorldCat still have “0” in that position. Is there any national consensus on this issue?

Answer: SCM:SH H 182 instructs us that, for monographic titles cataloged in RLIN[21], as long as the established name (including jurisdictional geographic names, such as Beijing) is a systematic romanization from CJK originals used in MARC 21 bibliographic fields 600/610/611/630/651 subfields a, b, or e (with the exclusion of cataloger-supplied qualifiers), but not subfield z, CJK script counterpart may be entered as pairs, with “4” as the 2nd indicator.

E.g.,
651 #0 a Buzen-shi (Japan) x Antiquities.
651 #4 a (Japan) x Antiquities.
650 #0 a Buddhist antiquities z Japan z Buzen-shi.
NOT: 650 #4 a Buddhist antiquities z Japan z.

LC’s deviant record example:
DCLP99-B1828 (as rechecked in RLIN21, 3/9/05)
Leader/06: a ; Leader/07: m ; 008/39: [blank]
010 99133171
040 DLC-Rc DLC-R dDLC-R
042 pcc
*610 10 Japan. b . b xHi story xSources.
As of June 2000, newly-entered WorldCat records should also follow SCM:SH H 182 instructions, within the parameters (monographic titles; systematic romanization; 600/610/611/630/651 subfields a/ b/ e (with the exclusion of cataloger-supplied qualifiers)), as per OCLC memoranda 6/7/2000 and 6/15/2000, with the 2nd indicator in CJK 600/610/611/630/651 set to “4” rather than “0.” If an OCLC member library’s local system requires matching indicators in linked fields, such adjustments may be performed through local editing of WorldCat master records.

As of Feb. 28, 2005, OCLC had not changed its position in this regard, and it is also planned to be in effect in OCLC Connexion Client 1.30. OCLC has not performed or will not make any systematic changes to the 2nd indicator in 600/610/611/630/651 in existing WorldCat records.

CONSER records

CEG, Appendix O, Specific Guidelines 8.a
For headings in 600-630 and 651, LC applies SCM:SH H182:6 to monographs only. For serials, CONSER follows the practice of using the same indicator in the non-Roman (vernacular [sic]) field as in the romanized field. [emphases added]

Question 7. In authority record field 670s for Japanese personal names, notation “r” is often used. What does it mean? Is it different from the notation “[in rom.]”?

Answer: “Citation of Japanese personal names” in NACO supplement (Apr. 23, 1997), which does not appear in wide distribution but which was provided to participants in the Library of Congress Asian Materials Cataloging Seminar of March 1998 instructs catalogers:

We [=Japanese catalogers at LC] use “r” for “reading” (a phonetic spelling written using one of the Japanese syllabaries (katakana or hirakana), given adjacent to the kanji characters for personal name) on NARs for personal names, if the reading appears anywhere on the item being cataloged. We cite “r” when the work being cataloged or any other reference source in subsequent 670 fields provides a kana (katakana or hirakana) reading of a person being established. ... If there is no reading but there is a romanized copyright statement in the colophon, use the abbreviation “copr.” followed by the name, then the term “in rom.” in brackets ...

DCM, Z1, Name and Series Authority Records, Variable Data Fields, 670, Transcription of names and titles
Data must be given in romanized form. Normally it is understood that the cataloger has provided the romanization; therefore, when transcribing romanization found in the source, add after it the bracketed phrase [in rom.].

E.g.,

010 nr 96038738
100 1 Koyama, Noboru, d ...
670 Kokusai kekkon daiichig-o, 1995: b t.p. (Koyama Noboru) colophon (r) jkt. ...

E.g.,

010 n 84106305
100 1 Yamata, Kikou, d 1897-1975
670 Yajima, M. Ra japonezu, 1983: b t.p. (in subtitle: Kiku Yamata) p. 270, etc. (Kikou Yamata [in rom.]; 1897-1975; femme de lettres; Japanese-French)

(1) The latest version is being tested for Unicode implementation at LC. LC’s new OPAC with JACKPHY is expected within this year. The new OPAC offers JACKPHY searching and connection to Authority files [Contact: Barbara Tillet (btil@loc.gov) and Ann Della Porta (adel@loc.gov)].

(2) Unicode in LC Classification Minaret is expected within a couple of months. The sacred book section of BQ schedule may be the first to have original scripts. This may be accomplished using several web sites for sacred books such as: www.cbeta.org (Chinese Buddhist Electronic Text Association) www.sutra.re.kr (Tripitaka Koreana) http://www.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~sat/ (Machine-readable text-database of the Taisho Tripitaka (the Taisho Shinsu Daizokyo) [Contact: Kio Kanda (kkan@loc.gov)]

(3) Chinese Law Classification Project, Law Library of Congress. There are over 10,000 titles in 54,000 volumes with “050 LAW” that need to be reclassed to KNP, KNQ, and KNR. There are 2,000 titles with “050 LAW” in RLIN database. Until the beginning of the 1990’s, there was no law classification schedule for China, Japan and Korea. There may be as many as 18,000 Chinese titles requiring reclassification. The project is carried out by the Law library with contractors and 2 full time and 2 part time Chinese native speakers. Chinese catalogers of the Korean/Chinese Team members, headed by Phil Melzer, provided a great deal of assistance. Bill McCloy (University of Washington Law Library) also assisted the coordinator with his expertise. The project began in December 2004 and will continue in the Law Library until completed. Next target languages are Arabic and Japanese. [Contact: Marie Whited, Cataloging Law Liaison, Law Library of Congress (mswhited@loc.gov)]

(4) Korean Cataloging projects include the following:

-Revision of Korean language word division and Romanization guidelines (the first draft will be sent to CEAL later this spring);
-Cataloging of a collection of Korean gray literature about the democratic movements in South Korea in the late 1980’s. The 234-piece collection is being described in 120 bibliographic records. Each bibliographic record will bear the name of the collection in a 710 field: Minjuhwa Undong Collection (Library of Congress);
-Korean/Chinese Team members Sook Hee Weidman and Sarah Byun have begun to work with Library staff and CEAL members to draft guidelines for the cataloging of Korean rare materials.

(5) Japanese mathematics books (Wasansho) listed in Shojo Honda’s bibliography have been cataloged. Pre-Meiji works (5,200 titles) have been cataloged, leaving 400 titles listed in Honda’s bibliography on Japanese literature, performing arts, and reference books. The search term ‘cw: JARB’ in RLIN will retrieve Japanese rare books. Descriptive cataloging guidelines for pre-Meiji Japanese books has been in a holding pattern, partly because the LC’s Cataloging of rare books has been in a revising process. [Contact: Isamu Tsuchitani (itsu@loc.gov)]

(6) The arrearage reduction of law materials in Japanese and Korean and the retroactive classification of Japanese law serials are being handled at Serials Record Division, with Gary Bush as Team leader.

(7) LCSH includes the following changes: from “Bonpo (Sect)” to “Bon (Tibetan religion)”, modifier “Bonpo” to “Bon”; from “Orientalists” to “Asianists” and “Middle East specialists”; from “Oriental languages”/”Oriental literature” to “Asian languages”/”Asian literature”. LC Authority records changed for individual art/religious objects: “Emaki” ‘painted scrolls’ in 130 fields. Data in bibliographic records have not been updated yet.

(8) There are 32.5 CJK catalogers at LC, distributed in four divisions: Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division (RCCD), Serials Division (SRD), Geography and Map (G&M), and Special Materials Cataloging Division
(SMCD):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>RCCD</th>
<th>SRD</th>
<th>G&amp;M</th>
<th>SMCD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last segment of the session consisted of Committee Reports/General Remarks presented to the membership by Chair, Mr. Hideyuki Morimoto.

During the past year the committee members engaged in the following activities:

1. Planning /preparation for committee session at 2005 annual meeting.
2. Considering relevance of (a) Committee workshops, and, if deemed significant and feasible, planning/preparation for such workshops.
   In 2005 the Committee planned and implemented CEAL-Sponsored SCCTP Cataloging Workshops for Electronic Serials and Integrating Resources at the University of Chicago.
3. Further work on AACR2 workbook for East Asian publications, 2nd ed.
   Shiok Lim, Hee-sook Shin, and Hisami Springer collaborated with Phillip Melzer, releasing Descriptive cataloging of East Asian material: chapters 1-2, 5-7; draft chapters 9, 23, 25-26, and Appendix C at URL: [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/CJKIntro2.html](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/CJKIntro2.html)
4. Maintenance of the Committee web site (http://cealctp.lib.uci.edu/) with managers Hee-sook Shin (contents) and Abraham Yu (site).
5. Collecting/organizing pinyin Romanization questions from CEAL members for securing answers from LC. On March 19, 2004, with Daphne Wang and Iping Wei serving as focal points, the Committee submitted to LC a summary of collected reactions of CEAL members to Feb. 23, 2004 documents.
6. 053 addition in literary author name authority records, based on the lists previously compiled by the Committee, cycle 1999-2002. Focal points: Daphne Wang and Iping Wei [Chinese authors]; Hisami Springer [Japanese authors]; Hideyuki Morimoto, with help of Shiok Lim [Korean authors]. Approximately 1,250 Chinese literary author numbers were added to name authority records, while all files related to Japanese literary authors were lost through inundation damages.
7. Participation in HKCAN use: a committee member has been consulting HKCAN, June 2004- for creation/updating of name authority records.

Mr. Morimoto concluded his presentation with the following general remarks:

1. Harvard-Yenching Library started contributing to CONSER. E.g. OCLC: 57425266
2. LC started entering 13 digit ISBNs, when available.

After the general remarks, the Chair invited questions from the public. A question was raised about how to access HKCAN database. Ms. Lau and Mr. Lo reiterated their project URL which should be accessible worldwide within six months. In response to an inquiry about the release of Unicode-based LC OPAC, Mr. Kanda replied that the timeline is within a year.

The 2005 CTP annual session adjourned at 5:55 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Hisami Konishi Springer
COMMITTEE ON CHINESE MATERIALS

Minutes
Annual Meeting
March 31, 2005, 10:40 am - 12:30 pm
Hyatt Regency Chicago

Karen Wei, Chair of the Committee on Chinese Materials (CCM), opened the meeting and welcomed all meeting participants, guests and speakers. She briefed the audience on the agenda, introduced the committee members and explained the rules for the meeting to ensure smooth progress and also to avoid unnecessary distractions. Karen also gave brief biographical introductions of all the speakers preceding each presentation.

The seven presenters were invited to give their presentations according to the order of the agenda.

I. Reinventing Libraries in Taiwan
   Sung Chien-cheng (宋建成), Deputy Director, National Central Library, Taiwan

Taiwan libraries have transformed substantially in recent years, and are now poised with a strengthened infrastructure to deal with the information challenges of the future. This progressive change and successful renewal in both operations and services have only been made possible by a combination of the following actions and influences: (a) laws and regulations that were passed by the government, (b) government investment, (c) library digitization, (d) library assistance received by the library, (e) national reading promotion, and (f) international cooperation and exchange activities.

This presentation described in-depth these concurrent external actions and influences, and also those internal forward-moving developments in the libraries.

(a) Laws and regulations
The Library Law, promulgated in 2001, called for progressive changes for libraries, and the provision of complete library services. In 2002, the Ministry of Education published operational and technical standards covering all types of libraries, including university, college, public, and schools, setting down minimum standards for library establishment, personnel, collection, facilities, public services, technical, bibliographic and digital services. NCL was designated as the depository library for all domestic publications.

(b) Government investment
The Government budgeted NT$1.55 billion for a Public Library Improvement Plan towards improving facilities and operation, automation and network, network content and public databases, an online procurement system and collection enhancement. In 2000, the Ministry of Education also commissioned the NCL to draft a “Three-year Library Development Plan” to strengthen interlibrary cooperation and to provide information to the public nationwide. The NCL utilized NT$300 million to pursue the objectives of this plan from 2002-2004. NT$57.8 million was also used to help reconstruct eight public township libraries that were affected by a major earthquake in 1999. Another significant investment was made toward building and renovating library facilities. Some completed projects include the National Cheng Kung University and the National Kaohsiung University. The Taiwan branch of the NCL also reopened in a new NT$2.9 billion facility in 2004. Other building projects are still under construction.

(c) Library digitization
This initiative aimed to establish several components: first, an index and full-text database to provide for document delivery services. Some examples of the content of this component are the National catalogue, government publications, theses, full text rare books, Taiwan documents, Chinese periodicals and newspapers, and other publications and database systems. Secondly, it includes online
resources on Taiwan, such as Taiwan Memory, Information and Window on Taiwan. There is also the Chinese Knowledge Portal which made possible integrated browsing and searching of Chinese resources globally. Thirty-two databases are also freely available to the public at Taiwan libraries across the country.

(d) Library assistance visits
Official scholar and expert teams visited libraries across Taiwan to provide guidance and assistance and to understand better the operational status and challenges of public libraries. So far, about a third of the libraries have received such assistance. Public libraries are also assessed on the basis of operational plans, facilities, personnel, collections, technical services, user services and interlibrary cooperation. The Operational Excellence Award is given to outstanding performers. Regional seminars designed to meet county library needs and courses on library subjects are offered. These are well attended by personnel of city cultural bureaus and employees of libraries. A special program established special assistance teams, which work to connect resources from libraries and Library and Information Science departments and also frequently provide professional input and guidance to libraries to help them resolve problems and upgrade service quality.

(e) Reading promotion
The Ministry of Education budgeted NT$440 million to implement a National Children’s Reading Program for 2001-03. This was followed by a five year program launched in 2004 that aims to cultivate reading interest among children. This was done through donating good books to schools, recruiting people to promote reading, and training trainer instructors. Each year, 100 schools received these benefits. The plan also had the objectives of raising awareness of the local communities and increasing reading activities at the public libraries. These included cultural events and activities such as painting contests, lectures, songs, readings, and tours to local historical sites that were arranged in cooperation with cultural and historical organizations. Public libraries were also encouraged to participate in national book exchanges to foster interest in reading. In 2004, 261 libraries were part of a donation drive to collect books and distribute them to remote parts of central Taiwan. Another four-year Children’s Reading Program launched in 2004 has also helped to promote reading activities in primary schools, thus enhancing educational vitality in the city.

(f) International cooperation and exchange
- Cooperation with the Library of Congress
  An agreement was signed between NCL and LC to jointly convert Chinese rare materials to digital format.
- Cooperation with the Genealogical Society of Utah
  NCL also signed an agreement to make it possible for the Genealogical Society of Utah to obtain fiche copies of genealogical materials collected by the Taiwan society between 1970 and 1980.
- Cooperative exchanges with universities in mainland China
  In 1996, NCL started a series of cooperative seminars held jointly with mainland China universities on rare books.
- Participation in international library activities
  These include sending delegates to attend meetings of ALA, IFLA, AAS, arranging material exchanges with organizations globally, and receiving international visitors.

To conclude, libraries in Taiwan are currently undergoing many changes. With the help of the international library community, the libraries will definitely make significant progress as they move ahead into a new era.

II. Report on the Luce Summer Institute for East Asian Librarianship: China Focus
Hong Xu, Executive Director, Luce Summer Institute; Head, East Asian Library, University of Pittsburgh

The Luce Summer Institute, a three-week Summer program to further the professional development of mid-career librarians with a China focus, was held from July 26 to August 13, 2004. The Institute was co-sponsored by the Luce Foundation and the University of Pittsburgh and was made possible through the
efforts of the former head of the East Asian Library at Pittsburgh University, Zhijia Shen. There was one week of web-based distance learning and two weeks of classes at the University of Pittsburgh. Twelve faculty members from diverse institutions in the U.S and China were invited to be the faculty instructors for the Program:

- Abraham Yu, President of CEAL and Head of East Asian Library, University of California at Irvine
- Amy Knapp: Assistant University Librarian, University of Pittsburgh
- Calvin Hsu, Coordinator at Public and Information Services, East Asian Library, University of Michigan
- Diane Perushek, University Librarian, University of Hawaii
- Ge Wu, Head, Rare Books Collection, Fudan University Library
- Haihui Zhang, Bibliographer, East Asian Library, University of Pittsburgh
- Hong Xu, Head, East Asian Library, University of Pittsburgh
- Huanwen Cheng, Director, Zhongshan University Library
- Hwa-wei Lee, Chief, Asian Division, Library of Congress
- Peter Zhou, Assistant University Librarian and Director, East Asian Library, University of California at Berkeley
- Soren Edgren, Editorial Director, Chinese Rare Books Project, Research Libraries Group
- Tai-Loi Ma, Director, Gest Oriental Library, Princeton University

Twenty-eight librarians from 26 universities attended the Summer Program. Three faculty members worked to create the syllabus. The curriculum was designed to enhance the skills of the trainee librarians and broaden the vision of their daily work in relating to the larger Library context.

Training and classes covered all major aspects of East Asian librarianship with a China focus. Instruction was given on research and publication, Chinese reference works and bibliography, Chinese rare books, history of Chinese books and printing, collection and development, digital technology and Chinese language resources, preservation and cataloguing, public service and library instruction, leadership, management and fund raising.

Most class sessions were 3 hours long. Each participant was asked to design a project that reflected his or her interest that was related to the Program. With this final project, every trainee librarian was able to gain hands on experience using the resources at the Pittsburgh Library.

Three keynote speakers gave speeches at the Opening and Closing ceremonies: Jose-Marie Griffiths (Doreen E. Boyce Chair & Professor of School of Information Studies at the University of Pittsburgh), Rush Miller (Hillman University Librarian, University of Pittsburgh), and Evelyn Rawski, (University Professor of Chinese History at the University of Pittsburgh). Evelyn Rawski spoke on the “Research trends of East Asian studies and their challenges to East Asian librarians” and Jose-Marie Griffiths talked about “Librarian training in the 21st Century.”

Outside of class the participants had time to network, relax and enjoy a cruise. From October 17-23, the participants took a trip to China to visit vendors of Chinese materials and toured libraries in Shanghai and Beijing. Many pictures were taken at various social events at Pittsburgh and visits to China.

The participants gave very positive comments about the Program. The conclusion was that everyone learned and benefited tremendously from this Summer Program. They particularly appreciated time outside of class to socialize and interact with other colleagues. Participants also wished to have more opportunities for training in the future either sponsored by the CEAL Committee on Chinese Materials or other organizations.
III. China-Related Digital Projects at Harvard: A Status Report
James Cheng, Librarian, Harvard-Yenching Library.

This report was taken from a conference paper that James delivered at a Digital Conference in Taiwan in December 2004. James gave a 3-part report on the digital projects at Harvard according to their completion status:

A. Digital Projects That Have Been Completed

Seven years ago, the Harvard Corporation allocated US$15 million to the Harvard University Library to encourage the development of digital resources from extensive collections at the Harvard libraries. The goal was to build infrastructure among the 98 libraries by using common metadata, procedures and standards. Three infrastructural systems were established as a result of this Library Digital Initiative (LDI): the Visual Information Access Catalogue (VIA), the Online Archival Search Information System for contents of large archival resources (OASIS), and the Geospatial library. The Harvard-Yenching Library has 60,000 old photographs on China. Through LDI Phase I, the Yenching Library received two grants close to half million dollars, and has since completed five projects intended to catalog, preserve and digitize 2 collections of old and unique photographs that are now available free globally through Harvard’s HOLLIS Catalogue (http://lib.harvard.edu). The five digital projects are:

(1) The Hedda Morrison Photographs of China
Hedda Morrison (1908-1991) was a German photographer living in Beijing in the 20's, 30's and 40's who took many photographs of ordinary people. Before she died, she gave her collections to the Harvard-Yenching Library. Close to 5,000 photographs were digitized for this project. They depict street scenes, architecture, clothing, social customs, folk crafts and other things that have already mostly disappeared from modern China. The Morrison collection is now accessible widely through the VIA catalogue. (http://hcl.harvard.edu/harvard-yenching/morris/)

(2) The Pickens Collection on China’s Muslims (http://via.harvard.edu)
Claude L. Pickens (1901-1985) was an American missionary to China who worked to convert Muslims in Qinghai, Xinjiang and Tibet. Before he died, he bequeathed his collection of photographs to the Yenching Library. This project digitized about 1,000 rare photographs on Chinese Muslims in the Northwest. These are now accessible through the VIA catalogue and a recently prepared finding aid. The Pickens collection also includes books in Chinese, Arabic and western languages, journals, newspapers, broadsides, correspondence, notebooks and photographs that were catalogued using OASIS.

Projects in other libraries that also cover China:

(a) Asian Art Images (http://via.harvard.edu) was a collaborative project between the Harvard University Art Museum and the Fine Arts Library. 3,600 Asian art images were catalogued and digitized from direct digital photography of the original artwork from the Art Museum. Digital images were converted from transparencies, glass plates and film negatives of the Fines Arts Library. These images are also available globally through VIA.

(b) South Central China and Tibet: Hotspot of Diversity (http://arboretum. Harvard.edu/library/Tibet/expeditions.html). This is a digital project of Harvard's historic and contemporary ethnographic and natural history collection. The materials for the project came from the Arnold Arboretum, the Harvard Map collection, the Botany Libraries, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Harvard-Yenching Institute and the Harvard University Herbaria. This collection is a record of the expedition of the Arnold Arboretum to Northwest China and Northeastern Tibet led by Joseph F. Rock, which began in 1924. Rock’s expeditions were funded by Harvard University and the Harvard Institute. The digital images include plant and bird specimens, photographs of landscapes, architecture and people. Contemporary biological specimens of the region are also being collected by the Harvard University Herbaria for comparative studies. All images are also available through VIA.
(c) The Nature of Eastern Asia: Botanical and Cultural Images from Arnold Arboretum Archives (http://via.harvard.edu). This digital project created finding aids to nine collections in the photographic archives of four renowned explorers to China: Frank Meyer, Wilson Purdom, Ernest Wilson and Joseph Rock. This project facilitates the use of historical records previously unknown and inaccessible to humanist scholars. The photographs depict the social and cultural history, art and architecture, and natural and population resources in Eastern Asia.

B. Other on-going digital projects covering China at Harvard.

(1) The Ming-Qing Women’s Writings Digitization Project funded by foundations in Hong Kong and Canada, and the Harvard-Yenching Institute. This is a cooperative project between Harvard-Yenching Library and McGill University Library. The plan is to digitize works of women writers of the Ming and Qing periods in the Rare books and Chinese collections of the Yenching Library. Harvard-Yenching Library will provide the materials while McGill will provide staff to develop full text searchable databases and manage the technical support. All the digitization has been done. So far, more than 4,000 authors and 26,000 pages of original texts have been done. A trial database has been developed. At the moment, only project staff at Harvard and McGill can access the database. A conference at Harvard is being planned for its opening next year. This is just the beginning of the project. Professor Grace Fong of McGill University is the coordinator. She would like to expand the project’s coverage to other collections in the U.S., Taiwan, China and Europe.

(2) The China Historical Geographic Information System (CHGIS) This project began in 2001. It is a collaborative project by scholars at Harvard, Fudan University’s Center for Historical Geography, and the Taiwan Academia Sinica, Institute of History and philology. Funding for this project came originally from the Henry Luce Foundation. It is now supported jointly by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Harvard-Yenching Institute. A database of administrative units for different historical periods in China, with a GIS platform for spatial analysis, temporal statistical modelling and digital maps representation of selected historical units was developed with this project. Version 2 of this database has been released, and the entire content can be downloaded for use at the different institutions.

(3) Project to digitize fine art rubbings This two-year project has been made possible by a gift from a Harvard graduate residing in California. 2,000 Chinese rubbings from the Fine Arts Library are being catalogued, preserved and digitized. In addition, 1,000 more Chinese rubbings from the Yenching Library, donated by Dr. Yoshihiro Horikoshi in 1946 (a scholar who lived in Tianjin at the time) will also be digitized. A visiting scholar from Beijing, Professor Yau, is currently assisting the Yenching Library to process and catalogue the pieces of rubbings. When that is done, the rubbings will be digitized, and the two collections of 3,000 pieces will be put together.

C. Future Projects

(1) Harvard-Yenching Library has close to 5,000 titles of rare books which include editions in the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing periods. In the last few years, much effort has been put into cataloguing these rare books. Annotations for 1,500 titles have been completed, and annotated catalogues of the Song, Yuan and Ming periods have been published. The Harvard-Yenching Rare Book cataloguer is in the process of writing annotations for another 3,000 titles of rare books published in the early Qing period before 1795. The plan is to digitize the entire collection of Chinese rare books (between 960 and 1795), and develop a full-text searchable database. In the meantime, there are two challenges for the Library: finding financial support and developing metadata in order to plan for the project.

(2) The Yenching Library, along with 5 other partners (including Yale, Princeton, Chicago, Michigan and Stanford), is applying for a grant from the US Department of Education to develop a CJK Portal for East Asian Studies. The Yenching Library also plans to build connections ultimately between the Library
resources and specific courses, classes and academic research portals to facilitate teaching and research.

(3) The Yenching Library has 3,500 glass slides donated by John Fairbank. This is another collection of resources that the Library has plans to digitize.

(4) China local gazetteers. There are 6,000 local gazetteers in the Harvard-Yenching Library that were published before 1949. The Library is still exploring ideas as to what can be done about the collection.

D. List of digital projects and other useful resources at Harvard’s websites:

- Harvard University Library home page: http://hcl.harvard.edu
- Harvard College Library home page: http://hcl.harvard.edu
- Harvard-Yenching Library home page: http://hcl.harvard.edu/harvard-yenching
- HOLLIS Catalogue and online resources: http://lib.harvard.edu
- China Data Center http://chinadatacenter.org/newcdc.onlinedata.htm
- Selections from the Naxi Manuscript Collection: http://international.loc.gov/intldl/naxihtml/naxihome.html
- Pacific Rim Digital Library Alliance: http://www.prdla.org
- VIA (Visual Information Access) Catalogue: http://via.harvard.edu
- OASIS (Online Archival Search Information System): http://oasis.harvard.edu
- Geospatial Library: http://hgl.harvard.edu
- Pickens Collection on China’s Muslims: http://via.harvard.edu
- Asian Art Images: http://via.harvard.edu
- South Central China and Tibet: Hotspot of Diversity: http://arboretum.harvard.edu/library/tibet/edpexitions.html
- Nature of Eastern Asia: Botanical and Cultural Images from Arnold Arboretum Archives: http://via.harvard.edu
- Open Collections Program: http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu
- China Historical Geographic Information System (CHGIS): http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~chgis

IV. Superstar: A Dedicated Academic Library Service Provider

Zhu Ping (朱平), co-founder and Vice Chairman, Superstar Digital Library (SDL), Beijing, China

The presentation was delivered in Chinese and consists of 5 sections: facts, products, services, introduction of Duxiu, and copyright.

Superstar Digital Library was founded in 1993 with initial involvement in the document conversion business. Our expertise evolved and developed over the years with a series of events. We helped the National Library of China in their establishment of the first e-library and introduced the first independent reading platform SSReader. Superstar was nominated as the pilot digital library model of China in the project 863 and won the prize of “Website of Excellence” the following year.

Superstar Digital Library is the first web-based e-library in China with a collection of over a million Chinese books to date. We supply over 65% of Chinese university libraries and are regarded as setting the standard for our industry in China. To complement the need for diverse subjects and to meet various research objectives we concentrate our efforts on providing a variety of available publications. Our collection follows classifications for Chinese libraries covering the entire 22 main categories with strength in the areas of social sciences, history and archives, medical repository and special collection. Our collection has corresponding CN MARCs for easy data retrieval and filing. We are now in the process of converting CN
MARCs into US MARCs for the purpose of meeting increasing demand from North America and have completed conversion of 80% of the records into US MARC.

Our experience with the Library of Congress has led us to develop the IE based reading media so that as long as the Internet is ready so is our database. To enhance reading quality we have started Project T20 this year aiming at processing 20,000 books in PDF format within 2 years.

We focus on serving the scholarly research and academic community. We understand that merely offering information to our readers is not enough; we need to ensure that our SSReader permits this information to be organized. Apart from its traditional reading applications SSReader can also be used for collecting, supplying, managing, manipulating, publishing and communicating. SSReader can perform virtually any function associated with reading a book such as annotation, bookmark, circle, highlights and cut and paste. SSReader supports full text search and OCR identification, making reading and data sorting an easy task. Our IP recognition offers readers and data administrators the flexibility to obtain access anywhere anytime. Our database is updated on a regular basis with an average of 3,000 books a month. We have a technical maintenance team standing by 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Our technical support is only a phone call away.

With every book we sell, we pay royalties. Superstar respects copyrights and intellectual property by way of signing rights agreement with individual authors. To date, we have collectively gained exclusive authorization from more than 200,000 authors nationwide. Superstar has also established a corporate relationship with China Central Rights Protection Committee and authorized the committee to pay authors on behalf of Superstar for their works. Superstar partially financed the founding of the “China Literature Works Management Assembly.” We continue to seek solutions to Chinese right protection. Superstar’s individual authorization strategy is unique and has proven to be successful in dealing with the Chinese copyright issue. Superstar signs a rights guarantee with every book sold. Superstar receives many inquiries from North America. We feel the need is there and the timing is right.

Superstar can be summarized as the largest collection on Chinese publications with 80% MARC and strong in Social Sciences, History and Chinese Medicine. SSReader (the reading media) demonstrates ease of use, comprehensive functionalities, and e-resource platform and offers individual title selection via a personal library and proposed North America Mirror Site. Duxiu is a new and powerful product that helps users reach research objectives. Superstar Digital Library has worked for years to reach equitable solutions to copyright issues that address both authors’ rights and Chinese Copyright law.

V. Apabi eBooks and Digital Library

Scarlet He (郝思佳), General Manager of International Business, Founder Electronics Company, Beijing, China

Apabi is a comprehensive solution provided by Founder, addressing the key technologies for eBook, including the production and publication of digital content, secure release, transaction processing, and screen reading, technological support for digital library and POD.

What does Apabi offer?
1. More than 142,000 authorized original eBooks from 400 publishers including social science, literature, humanities, natural science, reference, leisure reading, China Yearbook Database, China Corpus Jurist Database etc., most of which are published after 2002 and with a monthly update. Also, a Chinese Ancient eBook Database will soon be published.
2. Advanced digital library - eBook system;
3. Easy eBooks management and user management;
4. eBook management platform with a work process flow most similar to that of traditional library;
5. Friendly Reader can be used to read digital resources of multiple formats, such as CEB, PDF, TXT and HTML;
6. Online eBook order center for libraries that allows users to browse, select and order eBooks online at
any time;
7. Establish and secure issue your own digital resources;
8. All eBooks with Marc records: CNMARC and MARC21.
9. www.esoushu.com provides free services to all readers who are interested in Chinese books.

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1. Cooperating with over 400 publishers in China to realize network publishing by using the Founder Apabi integrated solutions, which are issued simultaneously with paper books;
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4. All eBooks are granted copyrights by the publishers, solving the copyright problem completely from the very beginning;
5. Most advanced file compression technology resulting in minimum system space occupation. Because of low requirement on network bandwidth, books can be downloaded with ordinary MODEM dialing access, suitable for use by all kind of libraries to engage in eBook lending services;
6. Building its own digital library, which becomes a permanent resource of the library, all eBooks with MARC records;
7. Member of OEB, In full compliance with OEB international standard for sustainable development;
8. Supports multimedia link with both charts and characters as well as audio and video features.

About Founder Group
• Founded by Peking University in 1986.
• Hires about 20,000 employees.
• Has 6 listed companies.
• One of China’s Top 100 Enterprise Groups.
• One of the first six nation-level pioneer enterprises engaged in innovative technologies.

About Founder Electronics Co., Ltd.
• One of the major subsidiaries of Founder Group.
• 1,000-plus employees and more than 20 branches around the country.
• Over 90% market share in the Chinese publishing market in the world, and overwhelming coverage in other fields of the printing industry.
• Core business is to provide software solutions and services for customers in publishing, prepress, commercial printing, and digital TV & broadcasting.

Typical Users
Academic Libraries:
Peking University, Tsinghua University, Fudan University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University etc.
Public Libraries:
Shanghai Library, Nanjing Library, Zhejiang Library, Jinling Library, Tianjin Library, etc.
Scientific research institutions:
Library of Chinese Academy of Sciences, CEI Data Co., Ltd., Chinese Academy of Social Sciences etc.
K-12 Libraries:
Beijing No.8 Middle School, Haidian Experimental Primary School, Xiamen Tongwen Middle School, etc.

Other users:
General Office of the State Council, Beijing Daily Newspaper Group, Yantai Daily Newspaper, Xinhua Net etc.

Overseas:
Edinburgh University, Staatsbibliothek Zu Berlin Library, Queens Borough Public Library, Hongkong University, Hongkong Chinese University, Taiwan National Central Library, Malaysia Southern College etc.
VI. Resources and Services from Wanfang Data
Danny Dingfei Liu (刘定飞), Director, Overseas Development, Wanfang Data Corporation, Beijing, China

Wanfang Data makes a broad range of information content available to support serious teaching and research in Arts and Humanities, Law, Business, Social Sciences, Medicine and Science. These resources are indispensable for Asian studies, business opportunities, medical research, and general scientific research.

Wanfang Data provides unique content, including Law (法律法规; e-text & print), Companies & Products (中国公司及产品; in both Chinese & English; e-text); Standards (国家标准; e-text & print); Patents (中国专利; e-text & print); Scientific Institutions (中国科研机构; in both Chinese & English; e-text); Who’s Who in China (中国名人录; e-text & print); Scientific Citation Indexing & Statistics (科技论文引文与统计; e-text); English-Chinese/Chinese English Science Dictionary (英汉汉英科技词典; exclusive; e-text & print), English Journals (英文期刊; e-text & print) and English Conference Proceedings (英文会议论文集; e-text & print).

Wanfang Data, as an affiliate to the Ministry of Science and Technology, will be able to acquire and produce other important China information resources, such as databases of national resources (国家资源), statistical data (统计数据), geographical information (地理信息), and national archives (国家档案) in meeting the needs of our valued users.

Compared to other vendors from China, China Online Journals (COJ) (中国在线期刊) from Wanfang uniquely presents real online journals, making it possible for our users to be able to browse/read and subscribe to separate, individual journal titles. Unlike other vendors, each journal title in COJ contains full Table of Contents, paging information, and all illustrations, tables and graphics. With a focus on Core Journals and other important journals, COJ has been growing to include refined journal titles and a larger collection of University Journals. COJ contains, at present, a small portion of non-academic journals. However, we have plans to increase this portion up to a point to meet the needs of the Asian community and Asian library for non-academic journals. In the academic journals, great attention has been paid to include “lun wen ji” and “te kan” (No statistics are available on how comprehensive the coverage is.)

COJ offers a very competitive price and complimentary back issues (US$10/journal title if subscription is over 200 journal titles; limited special offer). Apart from subscription by journal titles, nine prepackaged sub-files (sub-databases), including those of English Online Journals (英文期刊) (98 journal titles), Arts/Humanities (人文) (370 journal titles), Social Sciences (社科) (617 journal titles), Business/Economics (商业经济) (452 journal titles), Law/Politics (法律政治) (347 journal titles), Medicine/Health (医药健康) (1004 journal titles), Science/Technology (科技) (1573 journal titles), Agriculture (农业) (334 journal titles), and Fundamental Sciences (基础科学) (617 journal titles), are made available for subscription for libraries. In addition, libraries are offered the option of access to back files if cancellation is made later.

Wanfang prides itself on its most comprehensive Dissertations of China (DOC) (中国学位论文) (with 25% in Humanities/Social Sciences), which is about four times as large as its closest counterpart from other vendors. DOC covers dissertations and theses from key universities in China from 1986 onwards with a comprehensive range of contents. DOC is accessed online but an option is available for libraries to keep CD-ROMS or hard drives for local download. For the Abstract version of DOC, the price is US$6,000 (532,610 dissertation abstracts). For the full-text version of DOC, the price is US$40,000. Libraries are offered the option to subscribe to only Arts/Humanities/Social Sciences full-text version at US$12,000.

Wanfang’s Academic Conferences in China (ACIC) (中国学术会议论文集) has double the size of the second biggest product of the same nature (US$2,800, promotion special offer).

Similar to DOC, ACIC is accessed online and an option is available for libraries to keep CD-ROMS or hard drives for local download. As is the same for other databases, once libraries get the special offer for ACIC
at their initial subscription, the special price would remain later on even after new, substantial data updates, which will be the case as Wanfang is paying great attention to resource development.

Wanfang makes multiple web sites, including a planned mirror site in North America, available for access from overseas. Wanfang Data provides flexible service modes, i.e. Internet Access, Local mirror site (local server) installation, and a combination of Internet Access and (local-copy) archiving. Archiving Wanfang contents is made convenient due to our full PDF and HTML format and upcoming implementation of Open URL.

As mentioned above, Wanfang provides CD-ROMs or hard drives for local download for libraries for archiving purpose. Open URL is being taken seriously at Wanfang Data. We are working on prestigious titles first before moving to all the 4,600 plus titles later this year. This will, we hope, make a librarian’s cataloging work much easier. Wanfang views this actually not as a value added service. Rather, it is regarded as a service that should be an integral part of online journals databases.

In order to offer better customer support while maintaining competitive prices, Wanfang Data deals with customers directly. We are also planning a local office in North America, which will play a critical role in providing customers full support. Wanfang Data is committed to sharing China information resources with our valued overseas users, taking copyright issues seriously and making licensing agreement internationally acceptable. Wanfang signs copyright transfer agreements with publishers. The standard licensing agreement is in English and is downloadable from web site www.wanfangdata.com.

VII. The Application of Chinese Databases in Taiwan: Newspapers, Periodicals, and Ancient Literature

Debby Kuo (郭秀安), Marketing Department, TudorTech System, Taiwan

TTC (TudorTech System) has been dedicated to research and development of systems and the establishment of databases for many years. I am honored to introduce the most commonly utilized database products by Taiwan academia today:

a) Taiwan major newspaper indexes and clipped images of full text
b) TOC of Chinese periodical literature
c) Gujin Tushu Ji Cheng 古今圖書集成
d) Taiwan Databases

Newspapers: Taiwan Major Newspapers Index and Clipped Images of Full Text. Legally authorized by the newspaper publishers, TTC has succeeded in establishing integrated news databases that contain more than 13,000,000 clips for Taiwan highly circulated newspapers. The databases also provide users with the flexibility and convenience of searching political, economic, and related art information at one time. The authorized newspapers are United Daily News, Economic Daily, Min Sheng Daily, United Evening News, China Times, The Commercial Times, The Liberty Times, Central Daily news, Apple Daily, Star News, and World Daily. The databases apply the interfaces developed by our company, enforcing the functions of search efficiency, user-friendliness and accuracy. The operational stability is also greatly recommended by Taiwan local customers.

Periodicals: TOC of Chinese Periodical Literature. The academic periodicals are based on the ordering, exchanging, and gifts with the libraries of National Central University, National Yang Ming University, and National Chengchi University. Each periodical is completely filed, enabling users to search content information more easily and effectively. The databases now contain more than 1,200,000 pieces of content with an average of 3,000 to 5,000 content updates each week.

Ancient Literature: Gujin Tushu Ji Cheng 古今圖書集成. Known as the greatest collection of Chinese ancient literature in China, Gujin Tushu Ji Cheng contains history from ancient times to Ming and Qing dynasties. The information covers various areas from astronomy, politics, geography, economy, military affairs, law, philosophy, ethics, education, and science. Authorized by Ting Wen Bookstore, TTC has
completed a digital encyclopedia that covers 800 volumes, 10,000 archives, over 500,000 pages and 170,000,000 words and can be accessed online with images of full text.

Taiwan Databases: The Taiwan Literature Series, Taiwan JIHO, 台灣日日新報 (forthcoming). The three databases are based on literature that is most used and quoted by Taiwan researchers. The databases of Taiwan Literature Series and 台灣時報 are abstract and full-image correspondent, or full-text and full-image correspondent.

The four databases described above are all Web-interfaced. Users can access the databases through the Internet. Institutional members can establish their IP addresses and provide unlimited inquiries. The core search engine is applied with TTS systems designed by our company that have been re-tested, re-developed, and re-approved in the market. Customers can reach us for any problems via e-mail, phone call, or direct contact with our sales representative in the Western American district. Since all information is web-based, we will respond to any inquiries as soon as possible. As to the added value service, our company has offered the use of Romanization in searching, since foreign researchers have a tendency to use this. Hence, we believe that researchers will find no difficulty typing and searching information. In the future, we will continue to improve our systems with the aim of providing the best and most professional service to the academic world both at home and abroad.

Q & A (incomplete):

Q: Yuan Zhou (U of Chicago)
My question is for Beida Fangzheng (Founders Electronics Corp.): what is going on with your projects such as Siku (xuxiu, weishou) series and Shanben Xiju Congkan? Are they still in PDF files only? or are they full text searchable such as Hong Kong Digital Heritage’s full text searchable Siku Quanshu database?

A: Scarlet He (Founder Electronics Corp.)
At the current stage due to the huge base data, these databases are not full text searchable. In the future, this full text will be available, but this is a long ways away. DRM (Digital Resource Management) Technology will be used for Ancient image based databases. In our current plan, Siku series are image only databases.

Suggestion: Hong Cheng (UCLA)
1,500 Chinese master theses and PhD dissertations are created annually in China; I hope Wanfang Data’s DOC database will be updated accordingly.

Comments/suggestions: James Cheng (Harvard):
It is good for the CCM to invite the vendors to attend the session; the question is how to balance our budgets, not all focusing on ancient/classical materials. I have one suggestion for digitizing the materials during the Republican period: E-books from 1912-1949 and E-journals from 1912-1949. To our vendors, I hope you will include the materials of the Republican period. We are ready to work with you.

[Minutes taken by Anna U (Topics I-III) and Jim Cheng (Q&A); Revised with substantial additions for Topics IV-VII by Karen Wei]