

CHINESE-JAPANESE-KOREAN AUTOMATION NEWS

AUSTRALIA

CJK records on ABN

At present, LCMARC tapes containing vernacular script cannot be loaded onto ABN, not even in romanised form as was possible earlier. The East Asia Subsection has pressed for the necessary programming to be carried out to allow loading of these records. ABN needs to be made to feel there is an urgent demand for this, so other libraries (that means YOU!) are encouraged to write asking for the necessary programming to be given priority.

Nikki White
National Library of Australia

OVERSEAS

USMARC CJK character sets

USMARC Character Set for Chinese, Japanese and Korean is now available from the Library of Congress' Cataloging Distribution Service (ISBN 0-8444-0548-5). It is supplied in looseleaf format, with a three-ring binder which will be updated as necessary. The current version is dated November 13th, 1986 and can be obtained for US\$35.

From Library of Congress Information Bulletin. Vol. 46, no.16
(April 20, 1987): p. 160.

RLG CJK Programme

The decision was made in 1986 to discontinue production of the customised Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) terminal manufactured by Zentec Corporation in favour of personal computers ("PCs") such as the Victor VPCII. This followed the success of RLG's "RLIN terminal emulation program", introduced in early 1985, that could turn a standard IBM PC configuration into an RLIN terminal. PCs are less expensive and give institutions the ability to do their own local processing as well. In an advanced configuration, the PC provides RLG with a powerful and flexible basis for workstation development projects that include archival and manuscripts control, interlibrary loan, and not only Cyrillic, Hebrew, Arabic and Greek cataloguing, but also Chinese, Japanese and Korean.

Research Libraries Group Newsletter no. 13 (May 1987):p.17

The Research Libraries Group (RLG) got its first "Visiting Associate" in January of this year; Doris Seely, Assistant Librarian and East Asian Cataloguer at the University of Minnesota. Ms Seeley is an experienced user of RLIN CJK. This allowed her to make an immediate contribution to, among other

things, the CJK Thesaurus Searching Folder, which is intended to help users learn how to use this on-line resource file on their own. She has participated in two teleconferences of the East Asian Cataloguing Subcommittee and is helping the Subcommittee compile their report based on responses to the East Asian cataloguing and Chinese reference surveys conducted last year. Ms Seely, who will be at RLG until July, is working closely with Karen Smith-Yoshimura, Programme Office and CJK specialist.

Research Libraries Group Newsletter no. 13 (May 1987):p.20

The RLIN central bibliographic database comprises eight files: books, serials, musical scores, sound recordings, maps, visual material, archival and manuscripts control, and machine-readable data files. In addition, there are the RLG Name Authorities file and several special databases: the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue (ESTC); SCIPPIO, an art sales catalogue file; the Avery-on-line index to architectural periodicals; and the RLG Conspectus on-line. The number of RLIN records containing CJK vernacular increased from 133,860 to 235,848 during 1986.

Research Libraries Group Newsletter no. 13 (May 1987):p.15

Tape distribution of Library of Congress CJK records

At this time, the Library [of Congress] has two categories of CJK catalogue records: (1) those created by conventional romanised cataloguing procedures (known as CJK JACKPHY MARC records), and (2) those vernacular/romanised records created on the RLIN system (known as RLIN CJK records).

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

From CEAL Bulletin, no. 75 (October 1984): p.35

OCLC CJK Programme

Since the OCLC (Online Computer Library Centre) CJK350 system became available in December 1986, 12 libraries have acquired it. OCLC has received a steady stream of queries about the system, which consists of packages for Online Cataloging, Card Production and Word Processing for Chinese, Japanese and Korean languages.

OCLC held its second CJK350 users' meeting on January 20th in Chicago at the American Library Association Midwinter Conference. Attendees' opinions about the functions and capabilities of the OCLC CJK350 system further indicated strong user acceptance. In this meeting, a wide range of issues was discussed. The minutes of this meeting can be obtained by contacting Jay Lee, CJK Marketing Specialist at OCLC.

OCLC is adapting the IBM PC-compatible hardware configuration for the CJK 350 Word Processing software. All three packages were demonstrated in Boston at the Association for Asian Studies Conference Annual Meeting, April 10 - 12th, 1987.

The OCLC CJK 350 system consists of three packages. The first two packages are for online cataloguing and local card production of library materials in the three East Asian languages. They were field-tested at 11 East Asian libraries in the U.S. from May to November 1986. The third package, for word processing and file management in the three vernacular languages, was tested at six of these 11 libraries in November and December 1986.

Jay Lee, OCLC CJK Marketing Specialist
OCLC Newsletter no. 167 (March/April 1987): p. 26

In July 1985, at the American Library Association (ALA) Annual Conference in Chicago, OCLC scheduled two meetings to report on new developments in its CJK library support package. Major points included in the report were: (1) OCLC will use the M300 workstation and the Epson LQ1500 printer as hardware, (2) the Tsang-chieh system developed in Taiwan will be the inputting system for Chinese characters; (3) the inputting methods will support full Chinese, simplified Chinese, hiragana, katakana, kanji, hancha, and hangul; (4) the CJK workstation will support the printing of catalogue cards containing vernacular characters at the local level.

According to Andrew H. Wang, OCLC CJK Product Manager, the estimated initial cost for the CJK library support package, which includes the hardware and software, would range from US\$9,000 to \$13,000. In the October 1985 issue of the OCLC Newsletter (.4), Rowland C.W. Brown, President of OCLC, was reported as saying at the fourth annual SPOTLIGHT OCLC meeting held July 8th, 1985, in Chicago, that the CJK library support package would go through acceptance and field testing early next year (1986). He said that, using a specially modified M300 workstation and standard hard disc, OCLC's CJK programme would be state-of-the-art, providing card production and unique word processing capabilities. Indicating that OCLC will collaborate with the Research Libraries Group, the Library of Congress, CJK users and interested Asian institutions to develop a standard interchange for records, Mr Brown said: "We are not engaged in an effort to compete with RLG's pioneering effort in this regard, but to provide alternatives for those OCLC libraries who will need this kind of assistance."

From CEAL Bulletin, no. 79 (August 1986): pp.38-39

