

OCLC CJK350 IMPLEMENTATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE LIBRARY

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The OCLC CJK350 workstation in the East Asian Collection at the University of Melbourne Library was purchased in 1990 with the assistance of the Japan World Exposition Commemorative Fund. It consists of a CJK workstation, a Maestro 2400 ZXR modem, a Toshiba P351SX printer and three software packages: the Online Cataloging Package, Card Production Package, and Word Processing Package. The Online Cataloging Package is used to access the OCLC online system through dial-up, to retrieve and edit CJK records from the OCLC online union catalogue, to produce catalogue cards in CJK characters as well as CJK MARC tape. The Card Production Package is used to print CJK catalogue cards locally. The Word Processing Package is used to train the East Asian staff in the CJK input methods provided by the system and also in the handling of Chinese and Japanese documents.

The communication connection between OCLC and the University of Melbourne is routed via COMPUSERV in Melbourne, and from there to one of the COMPUSERV links in the United States, and finally to OCLC in Ohio. The communication charges are billed by, and payable to, OCLC.

Cataloguing activities

Six months after the implementation of the OCLC CJK350 system, the East Asian staff members are satisfied with the catalogue production. The system is mainly used for online cataloguing and offline CJK catalogue card printing. The cataloguing activities can be summarised as follows:

1. Searching CJK records on the OCLC Online Union Catalog

OCLC provides three types of search keys for each vernacular record, namely, numeric search keys, derived search keys in Roman alphabet, and derived search keys in CJK characters. Because of the high rates charged for COMPUSERV, the search strategy must be as specific as possible. Generally speaking, the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) is the best search key for retrieving a CJK record. However, as ISBNs were only introduced to Asian publications within the last five years, not every bibliographic record has an ISBN number. A book without an ISBN thus needs to be searched using another search key. Besides the ISBN,

one of the most successful ways to retrieve a CJK record is by a 'title derived search key in the Roman alphabet', qualified by BOOKS and DATE OF PUBLICATION. If an ISBN or title derived search key in Roman alphabet fails, the other option is a 'name/title derived search key in the Roman alphabet'. If a catalogue record is not found on OCLC, but is a new edition or a reprint, a title search key without qualifiers will then be searched to obtain a close copy record. An item not found on OCLC is marked with the date of searching and will be searched again six months later. If the record is still not found after six months, original cataloguing is considered.

2. Editing the CJK records online

Applying the above-mentioned search keys obtains three types of CJK records from the OCLC Online Union Catalog. They are: CJK vernacular records, CJK "romanised only records", and CJK vernacular close copy records.

A full CJK vernacular record contains both romanised and vernacular data. When a record is retrieved, tags in the 100, 245, 260, 300, and 400s must be double-checked against the item in hand. Normally, we accept the record and keep the number of changes to a minimum. If a record is found to be useful, the local call number details are added to the 299 tag. Three cards are produced for a record which has 100/110 tags, and two cards are produced for a title main entry card.

CJK romanised only records, as the name implies, contain romanised data only. These records were catalogued by the Library of Congress (DLC) and OCLC participant libraries (Non-DLC) before CJK operations began, or by OCLC participants without a CJK workstation. CJK vernacular data still need to be added; OCLC is responsible for doing this for DLC records. In this case, we make photocopies of the title page and colophon title information of the record and fax or mail it to OCLC, who enter the CJK characters. When OCLC has finished, we add the local call number to the record. At present, OCLC is evaluating the possibility of entering vernacular data to the Non-DLC romanised only records for the University of Melbourne Library, at the request of the East Asian Librarian. If OCLC decides not to proceed with this option, these records will have to be edited locally at the University of Melbourne.

The CJK vernacular close copy record contains cataloguing information, but the record is for a previous edition or different IMPRINT. A copy of the

record is printed out at the time of the search. The NEW command is used to duplicate the record and generate a new OCLC record number. The record is edited to incorporate the data from the item in hand.

At present, we are not performing original cataloguing online. OCLC makes provision for the inputting of original CJK full records catalogued by the user library at a charge of US\$15.00 per record. However, the high cost of COMPUSERVE means that it is cheaper for us to have OCLC staff do the inputting rather than entering the record locally. To do original cataloguing, we code CJK vernacular and romanised data in OCLC MARC format onto a worksheet which is faxed to OCLC for inputting. OCLC informs us when the record has been entered onto the OCLC database. We then call up the record and produce the catalogue card locally.

3. Catalogue card production

The hard disk of the workstation can store a maximum of 31 records. Similarly, a maximum of 31 records can be printed offline with the Card Production Package. This package allows the user library to print cards with CJK characters only.

Hit rate

The hit rate is relatively high. From a total of 1996 records searched, the average hit rate is as follows: CJK vernacular records = 71%; romanised only records = 7%; close copy CJK vernacular records = 3%. Comparing the Chinese and Japanese records, the Japanese records had a higher hit rate, especially those materials published after 1990. The tables listed below give detailed information.

Chinese records searched on OCLC

Date of Pub'n	Items searched	Full CJK rec'd found	* Romanised rec'd found	Close copy rec'd found
1990-	303	146 (48%)	18 (6%)	5 (2%)
1985-89	403	303 (75%)	18 (5%)	9 (2%)
1980-84	467	384 (82%)	42 (9%)	7 (2%)
1975-89	70	38 (54%)	7 (10%)	3 (4%)
1970-74	16	6 (38%)	1 (6%)	2 (13%)
Pre 1969	117	84 (72%)	10 (9%)	1 (1%)
TOTAL	1,376	961 (70%)	96 (7%)	27 (2%)

Japanese records searched on OCLC

Date of Pub'n	Items searched	Full CJK rec'd found	* Romanised rec'd found	Close copy rec'd found
1990-	79	52 (66%)	2 (3%)	3 (4%)
1985-89	286	232 (81%)	9 (3%)	7 (2%)
1980-84	137	83 (61%)	20 (15%)	5 (4%)
1975-79	78	58 (74%)	6 (8%)	2 (3%)
1970-74	19	12 (63%)	1 (5%)	1 (14%)
Pre 1969	21	12 (57%)	-	3 (14%)
TOTAL	620	449 (72%)	38 (6%)	21 (3%)

* The percentage of 'DLC romanised only records' is about 50%.

OCLC and ABN

The Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN) has been used for cataloguing East Asian language materials at the University of Melbourne since 1983. The reasons for converting to OCLC CJK350 cataloguing are as follows:

1. ABN had a low hit rate on East Asian language materials. It was anticipated that the OCLC database would improve the hit rate, thus increasing cataloguing throughput. In order to test this hypothesis, a comparison was made of the hit rate of East Asian language materials on ABN and OCLC. A sample of 200 Japanese records and 105 Chinese records was searched on both ABN and OCLC. The hit rates for ABN are listed below:

Chinese records searched on ABN

Date of pub'n	Items searched	Full records found	Interims found
1990-91	79	2 (3%)	42 (53%)
1985-89	24	4 (17%)	9 (38%)
Pre 1984	2	1 (50%)	-
TOTALS	105	7 (7%)	51 (49%)

Japanese records searched on ABN

Date of pub'n	Items searched	Full records found	Interims found
1990-91	43	15 (35%)	-
1985-89	81	28 (35%)	5 (6%)
1980-84	54	18 (33%)	5 (9%)
1875-1979	12	5 (42%)	-
1970-1974	3	0 (0%)	-
Pre 1969	7	2 (0%)	-
TOTALS	200	68 (34%)	10 (5%)

Of the total number of records searched, Japanese records had a higher hit rate (34 to 7%). For interim records, Chinese records had a higher hit rate (49 to 5%).

2. ABN does not support vernacular scripts. The presence of romanised records only was considered a problem, as it was difficult for CJK users to use the card catalogue and OPAC without the original scripts. In order to overcome this problem, we had been obliged to add the Chinese, Japanese and Korean characters for authors and titles to catalogue cards manually.

Problems encountered using OCLC CJK350

Two major problems were encountered in implementing the system, involving the modem and the printer.

A Hayes or 100 percent compatible modem was specified. On local advice, a Maestro 2400 ZXR modem was purchased, but it proved not to be fully compatible. As a result, automatic logon to OCLC was unsuccessful. OCLC was consulted several times, but their instructions did not solve the problem. Manual logon has been used for access to OCLC since the system went live.

The Toshiba P351SX printer recommended by OCLC is used to print catalogue cards locally. The printer head has broken twice since September. Changing the tension gauge from 1 to 6 when printing cards has not proved successful in remedying the problem.

The Future

At the moment, we are not entering CJK romanised records onto ABN because there is as yet no agreement between OCLC and ABN for the re-use of OCLC CJK records. However, given the commitment of the University of Melbourne Library to resource-sharing and its support for the national database, we will resume loading these records onto ABN as soon as an agreement is reached.

The Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) of the University of Melbourne Library's local system, LIBS-100, does not support CJK vernacular scripts at present. Our aim is for vernacular script records to be available online to users, and we are currently investigating options in this area.