Multi-lingual Computing on Windows Machines

... Gamma UniType [is] a new multilingual Windows program from Gamma Productions (800-974-2662), maker of Multi-Lingual Scholar. UniType installs UniCode extensions, which support 175 languages, into Windows, and lets you localise all your Windows applications. And for multilingual Windows word processing, Israel-based Accent Software International (800-535-5226) has introduced Accent, a 34-language word processor that lets you use multiple character sets within a single document and switch among different language keyboards.

Carol Levin
"Briefs"
PC Magazine 13 (16) 27 September 1994: 32

Bibliography of Asian Studies

The 1987 and 1988 volumes of the Bibliography of Asian Studies (BAS) have been produced, and work is being carried on subsequent volumes. A CD-ROM is planned which will include cumulative entries.

Martin Heijdra
CEAL representative on the Advisory Board of the BAS
Gest Library, Princeton University
GEST@pucc.princeton.edu
September 94

Accessing Japanese catalogues

Staff at Ohio State have been using Macintosh computers with Japanese computers with Japan Language Kit and NCSA Telnet-J (and more recently: ASLtelnet) in conjunction with MacTCP, initially for Japanese email and Japanese newsgroups, and more recently, for accessing Japanese catalogues over the Internet. Staff found that settings needed to be adjusted for different library catalogues. In some cases *kotoeri* should be ON and in others it should be OFF and different encoding schemes (JIS, ShiftJIS or EUC) or fonts have to be selected depending on the library catalogue or the university computer system.

Ken Lunde's book *Understanding Japanese Information Processing* is helpful for problems that can develop in transmitting and receiving Japanese information. Lunde discusses Japanese terminal emulation software on pages 224-227, giving examples for MS-DOS and UNIX platforms as well as Macintosh.

NCSA-Telnet-J is available at ftp sites, along with ASLTelnet and NCSA-Telnet-C for Chinese. Ken Lunde is posting updates of his book and other helpful information on his WWW home page:

http://jasper.ora.com/lunde/

Maureen Donovan
Ohio State University Libraries
donovan.1@osu.edu, August 1994

Japanese Eudora on Macintosh with the Japanese Language Kit

The first suggestion, again, is to buy Ken Lunde's book, *Understanding Japanese Information Processing*, published by O'Reily & Associates. The second suggestion is to obtain Eudora J1-1.3.5 and a terminal program such as TTerminal 2.2J, Areterm 1.81, or NinjaTerm 0.9. Alternatively, if you wish to keep your current terminal program, then download JJCONV DD-1.8 (for English menus) or JCONV DD-1.8J (for Japanese language menus).

Save any messages you cannot read as text files, and use JCONV to convert the JIS from your terminal program into Shift-JIS, which is roughly equivalent to the Macintosh's Kanji font encoding.

All three seem to produce equivalent results; the issues are convenience, access (Eudora requires a POPmail server), use of existing tools, etc. Ken's software is obtainable from ftp.ora.com at pub/examples/nutshell/ujip. All the programs mentioned above (except Eudora) are available in that directory.

Joel West
UCI Graduate School of Management
332 GSM, University of California,
Irvine, CA 92717-3125, USA
joelwest@san_marcos.csusm.edu
June 1994

The Electronic Frontiers Japan mailing list

Mailing list address: efj@twics.com

The Electronic Frontiers Japan is an unmoderated mailing list providing a public forum for dialogue among those concerned about connectivity issues in Japan as well as information about available electronic communication services, the political landscape, important public policy decisions, and the law.

Mail to the list may be in English, Japanese, or both. Post will be read by non-native speakers of English. Conversely, postings in Japanese may not be readable by all subscribers, since not all have the technological means to read Japanese language messages.

Software for displaying JIS-encoded text is available for a wide variety of machines at numerous ftp sites. Please try to refrain from posting queries on this topic to the list; instead, please obtain a copy of the sci.lang.japan FAQ from Usenet or request one from Bruce Hahne, hahne@acm.org.

To subscribe, send the message to
efj-request@twics.com
subscribe Your Name

To unsubscribe, send the message to the same address
unsubscribe
To post to the list, send mail to
efj@twics.com

For help with subscription problems, send mail to
efj-admin@twics.com

Chinese Studies Electronic Mailing List

This is a broad-ranging electronic discussion group for the discussion of issues relating to Chinese Studies, including but not limited to the fields of anthropology, art history, economics, history, literature, linguistics, politics, religion, and sociology.

The mailing list name is **china@pucc** Requests to subscribe should be sent to the listserver at **listserv@pucc**

AsiaInfo China Daily Headline News

AsiaInfo Services, Inc., offers a free Daily China Headline news over email. To join this list, send email to the listerver: The mailing list name is **headline@asiainfo.com** Requests to subscribe should be sent to the listserver at **listserv@asiainfo.com**

Internet connections in China

There are now Internet connections in China. However, people should be aware that every e-mail that they send is charged to the recipient at the Chinese end, just as faxes are.

Addresses to People's Republic of China (PRC) sites or with links to PRC sites:

http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~felsing/china/china.html
Institute for High Energy Physics:
domain name: ihep.ac.cn
http://www.ihep.ac.cn:3000/ihep.html

Networking the China Institute of High Energy Physics

The China Institute of High Energy Physics (IHEP) established its own Local Area Network (LAN) supporting DECnet in 1988 and became a user of CNPAC in 1990. Due to physics collaboration between IHEP and Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), the first direct international 64 Kbps leased line in China via AT&T satellite was established to SLAC in March, 1993. The US Department of Commerce (DoC) restricted this first China connection to SLAC only. IHEP users could send e-mail to people all over the world, but could only transfer files between, and connect to, SLAC machines. In 1993, the IHEP local area network supported both TCP/IP and DECnet. Only DECnet ran on this leased line to the outside world.

At the end of 1993, IHEP finally received permission to remove the restrictions to the ESnet partition of the US Internet; in the meantime, IHEP received approval via DoC to get the first CISCO in China in February 1994. ESnet and IHEP have worked on the new network configuration of IHEP since February, 1994. TCP/IP routing between IHEP and the full ESnet began on April 25th, 1994. More software has been installed in the form of WWW and more network services will be provided.

Dr Rongsheng Xu, director of Computer Center of IHEP, has opened accounts for more than 300 top scientists in different research areas in China so that they can exchange e-mail with the outside world, obtain preprints, and so on, at home over modems and phone lines, or through CHINAPAC.

In the [northern] summer of 1994 when BTA accomplishes the fibre optic link between Beijing and Shanghai, the IHEP - SLAC network link will be changed from a satellite to a more stable fibre optic physical link to Tokyo and the US. IHEP intends to upgrade the link to 128 kbps and establish video conferencing on the Internet. In the meantime, IHEP continues to develop its scientific information database for Chinese scientists. IHEP has support from the National Science Foundation of China (NSFC) for future network developments.

Various sources, including:
Bob McKercher
International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada
bmckercher@idrc.ca 8 June 1994

Hao Xin, IHEP
Beijing, May 19 1994

Ms. Lan Fan, Manager of IHEP WWW
fan@cebaf.gov

Chinese WWW home pages

NCFC's (National Computing/networking Facility of China) WWW server (http://www.cnc.ac.cn) is available for Internet users, providing information about NCFC and many other networks which connected to NCFC backbone. These networks cover the Zhong Guan Cun area as well as the Beijing Metropolitan area and many other cities. WWW services announced on CINET-L newsletters - IHEP and NCFC - can also be accessed via http://www.cnd.org

source: cinet-editor@cnd.org

After IHEP and NCFC were connected to the Internet, Beijing University of Chemical Technology (BUCT) became the third institute with full Internet connectivity in China. BUCT joined the Internet family on September 20, 1994 via Tokyo Institute of Technology in Japan. Its domain name is BUCT.EDU.CN (IP address: 192.112.36.5).

Source: Heting Chu
CHUH@SJUVM.STJOHNS.EDU
6 Nov 94

InfoLink announced on Nov. 2 a new WWW server at http://www.infolink.net. This server is dedicated as an information hub for businesses and Internet users in Hong Kong to exchange information, provide their home pages and to provide a central place that leads to varies kinds of local and international information resources.

Source: otto@infolink.net

Guangdong Public Numerical Data Network was put into operation in Guangzhou on October 27. The data network (DDN) has a capacity of over 14,000 terminals, and it is the largest provincial DDN in China at present. The established network is divided into two parts: the backbone provincial network and city/county network. 11 cities including Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai were connected with the network.

Source: info@asiainfo.com

The China section of the Eurasian land optical-fibre cable extending from Shanghai at the east end to Frankfort at the west end, has been recently finished, according to the Posts and Telecommunications Administration of Northwest China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Upon completion, the Eurasian land optical-fibre cable can be linked to the Shanghai-Japan-U.S. submarine cable in the east, incorporated into the European telecommunications network via Frankfort at the west end, and then join the American telecommunications network.

Source: info@asiainfo.com

One of the big changes in HEPnet is the establishment of the Japan-China link. KEK (National Laboratory for High Energy Physics) in Tsukuba, Japan, and IHEP (Institute of High Energy Physics) in Beijing, China, are connected with a 64Kbps satellite circuit and Cisco routers.

The 64Kbps circuit itself was delivered from Telecom companies to us in March 1994, but it took some time to get approval from US DOC in using Cisco routers in IHEP. Both DECnet and IP started to run over the KEK-IHEP link on 18 July 1994. In the DECnet Internet, IHEP belongs to Japan's area, area 40, due to the shortness in address space in the DECnet PhaseIV. In the TCP/IP Internet, IHEP has their own AS and is connected to KEK with BGP. From IHEP, the link is extended to ITP (Institute of Theoritical Physics) and to ISTIC (Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China) in China.

The satellite circuit will soon be replaced by a terrestrial circuit.

HEPnet-J and other networks in Japan including SINET, JOIN, TISN, and WIDE who have their own link to the US are mutually connected at Tokyo. Some of them are configured to work as a back-up of the KEK-US link. Thus, even in case the KEK-US link happens to be down, not only HEPnet-J but also IHEP won't lose the connectivity to the world. However the KEK-IHEP link does not currently have any back-up, although there exist several international links terminated in Beijing. Coordination in the routing and the back-up in Asia will be needed in near future in some place (probably in APNG).

KEK has a plan to extend the link to High Energy Physics institutes in Russia from KEK. The KEK-US link was upgraded from 192Kbps to 512Kbps on 28 August 1994.

Original source unknown