

EAST ASIAN LIBRARIANS' GROUP OF AUSTRALIA

NEWSLETTER No. 3

CANBERRA
1979

I. Report on the EALGA's Activities at the LAA 20th Biennial Conference

The activities of the EALGA during the 20th Biennial Conference of the Library Association of Australia in August 1979 constitute the main features of this issue of the Newsletter. For the information of those who were not present at the Conference as well as our overseas colleagues, details of the highlights are as follows:

1. The Workshop

The proposed Asian cataloguing workshop as reported in the previous issue of this Newsletter was held as scheduled and was a great success from any point of view. Each of the special sessions was attended by more than 20 people, some of whom were non-Asian oriented librarians or interested people from other professions. In the first session held on 27 August entitled "Computers and East Asian Cataloguing in Australia: The Present", Mr. Nadasabapathy of Murdoch University, Mr. H.C. Li of the University of Adelaide, Mrs. L. Hu of the University of Melbourne, Miss N. White of the National Library of Australia and Mr. Y.S. Chan of the Australian National University reported on their respective library's present attitude towards automation in cataloguing of East Asian materials. The pros and cons of computerized East Asian language materials stimulated lively discussions after the reports were presented. Some of the papers are reproduced in this issue of the Newsletter with the kind permission of the authors.

The second session was a plenary session which was addressed by Mr. J. McRee Elrod from Special Libraries Cataloging, Inc. of Vancouver, Canada, whose topic was "Computers and Non-Roman Cataloguing: The Canadian Experience". In the third session on "Computers and East Asian Cataloguing in Australia: The Future", three papers were delivered, one by Mr. W.H. Ginn of the Canberra College of Advanced Education explored possible technical solutions to the automation of East Asian bibliographical records, two papers, one by Mrs. Susan Prentice of the Australian National University and the other by Mrs. Catherine Tweedie of Prahran College of Advanced Education, focussed on the feasibility of the introduction of computerized cataloguing to East Asian language materials.

Papers presented by Mr. McRee Elrod, Mr. Ginn, Mrs. S. Prentice and Mrs. C. Tweedie will be offered for publication in some professional journals. Should they be published, the publication details will be reported in the future issues of this Newsletter.

Cassette tapes of the sessions are now with the Editor. Any member or institutions wishing to acquire recordings of any of the sessions should address their enquiries to the Editor.

II. Extracts from the AGM, 29 August, 1979

Mr. Wang mentioned those libraries who had contributed xeroxes of their own copies of Chinese serials in the NLA and Japanese serials in the NLA with their holdings marked in. He expressed the hope other libraries would do the same so that the union list of serials might be completed as soon as possible. He went on further to say that the National Library was

seriously considering the adoption of pinyin, in view of the Library of Congress' recent announcement, so he was no longer so concerned with those libraries who normally use pinyin converting the main entry into Wade-Giles. The union list of serials would be published in the Wade-Giles form, though. Then it and the Union Catalogue of East Asian Monographs would be closed off, microfilmed again, then new catalogues started with pinyin.

The meeting then went on to the agenda proper with Mr. Chan suggesting the inclusion of two more items:- that the discussion of the previous session on libraries' attitudes to the automation of East Asian cataloguing be continued and that the meeting consider future activities for the EALGA.

Mr. Wang took the opportunity to remind everyone that elections for a new committee would be coming up in the near future with nominations to be called for in October and the actual election in December.

1. The Guidelines for a basic teaching collection of East Asian materials which Mr. Li had been working on after the idea had been proposed at the May 1978 seminar. Mr. Li pointed out that originally conceived of was

- 1) a guideline for collection development
- 2) a basic list of reference materials

In subsequent correspondence, the first idea had been dropped. He wanted it clarified whether we still wanted the first idea or not. He considered a basic list useful and a number had been published in America.

Mr. Chan said that he considered a basic list unwise because of the rapid changes brought about by new works coming on the market all the time and because such a list would duplicate what had already been done in the U.S.

Ms. Bishop explained that the ANU, no doubt as had the NLA, had been asked many times for advice on setting up new collections within set budget limitations and getting priorities within institutions. When she suggested the idea, she had in mind the establishing of basic principles for an institution to follow with suggestions in the form of examples of the types of works they should get. Even if these works went out of print, it would not matter as they were only intended as a guide on how to spend money effectively. The guidelines, in coming from a neutral, authoritative body like the EALGA, would serve to lend weight to requests made by the libraries for extra money to build their collections.

Mr. Wang said he supported this notion and said that such a list need not be a formally published thing but could be duplicated for distribution to interested libraries.

Ms. Hu pointed out that different institutions had different needs and problems and that these would vary from time to time so such a guide had to be general.

Mr. Chan said that in view of the rapid changes to such a list brought about by new publications and increases of price, these principles would have to be flexible. This led Ms. Bishop to question whether there really was a need for such a list after all as the real need for it had probably passed since there were unlikely to be any new East Asian collections to be formed in the near future.

Mr. Li commented that it had been a useful venture for him personally but difficult to execute because he knew new books were coming out all the time. He would like to see it as a future project. He then proposed that the project be shelved in view of its being time consuming and of doubtful value. This proposal was seconded and voted upon. It was adopted unanimously. Ms Bishop then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Li and Mr. Wang for their work on the Guidelines.

2. Comments on the Union Catalogue of East Asian Monographs.

Mr. Wang said that the next edition would be in 1982, probably, when the Wade-Giles catalogue was closed off. Both NLA & the UCEAM catalogues would be closed off then and a new UCEAM file started, using the existing pinyin cards as a nucleus. Thus there was no need for contributing libraries who normally use pinyin to put Wade-Giles romanization on the top any longer.

There was criticism of the smallness of the reproduction on the microfilm from ANU and Melbourne University. Microfiche for the 2nd edition was urged. Mr. Wang said that was possible. The quality of reproduction was also adversely commented on but Ms White said that she had been told that it was better than NUCOM's.

3. Union list of Chinese and Japanese serials

Mr. Wang said that the NLA had published Chinese serials in the NLA and Japanese serials in the NLA as a step towards this. He would like supplements to these published but if a union list could be published in the near future, there would be no need. Once more, he urged those who had not sent in their holdings to speed things up.

Mr. Chan apologised for ANU's tardiness due to a severe staff shortage. He said that while there was no problem of checking their own holdings against NLA's, where Chinese serials were concerned (this had already been done with the Japanese serials), they needed time.

In view of this Ms Tweedie brought up the possibility of the lists being published separately, with the Japanese union list being published first. This was nearly complete as all libraries holdings were known to NLA except some from ANU. These could be checked to see how many were left and the making of cards with holdings on them could be speeded up.

Ms Hu stressed the need for such a union list for places away from the resource centre of Canberra. She supported the idea of doing the Japanese first and getting it out of the way, then concentrating on the Chinese list.

The consensus was that the Japanese be done first. Dr. Herbert volunteered to chase up the University of W.A. and WAIT to send their cards the NLA for inclusion.

4. Further activities

Ms Bishop suggested a meeting of EALGA be held in Brisbane to coincide with the ASAA Conference to be held at Griffith University in 1980, in line with the need for one meeting a year set down in the constitution. It was necessary to decide whether we wanted a properly mounted programme slotted into the conference, in which case we would need to establish a theme; or whether we wanted an AGM outside the Conference at which papers would be presented, as was done for the ASAA Conference in Sydney in 1978. Unless a definite topic was forthcoming, it would be better not to have a slot in the programme.

It was decided to have a meeting of the EALGA in Brisbane in 1980 and to write to the ASAA executive or Conference Committee to ask if the EALGA could reserve a library panel slot in the programme, on the grounds we are hoping to have librarians attend and can anticipate having one or two papers to present. We would keep our options open this way and we would have a better idea of what we would fill our programme with once we saw what kind of a timeslot they would allot us. On the previous occasion, it was 1½ hours for all Asian librarianship, including S.E. Asian librarianship. Thus it might be necessary to co-operate with the S.E. Asian library group first, before writing to the organisers. (Editor's note: For details, see the minutes of the Committee's meeting on 21 November 1979)

5. Automation

Mr. Chan said there was a need to discuss what other libraries were doing about AACRII, automation and so forth. Ms Bishop said that a committee should be formed to monitor development around Australia on automation in East Asian libraries; to keep in touch with all institutions; to advise others. For this Committee on Automation on East Asian Cataloguing, she nominated Ms White, Ms Tweedie and Ms Prentice.

Ms Tweedie withdrew on the grounds she was no longer working in East Asian cataloguing. Mr. Li was then suggested and the nominations were accepted by all present. The Committee now stands as Ms White, Ms Prentice and Mr. Li.

Ms Tweedie then recommended the Committee to consider the adoption of the dual system of simple, romanised entry in the data base as an index to a register with full entry in romanised and vernacular form (i.e. like currently produced, Oriental catalogue cards), and that guidelines be produced by the Committee for its adoption. This proposal was accepted."

III. Extracts of the 9th and 10th Committee meetings on 27 September and 21 November 1979

1. 9th meeting

Meeting of the EALGA at the biennial conference of the ASAA in Griffith University. Discussion on whether this would be a AGM and what its agenda would be was shelved for the time being as it was nearly a year away.

Seminar on East Asian librarianship at the ASAA conference. The fact that Ms Bishop had written to the conference organisers about mounting such a seminar, possibly in conjunction with the S.E. Asian library group, was noted. The proposed seminar was to be mentioned in the EALGA newsletter and members would be asked to contribute papers if they wanted to. Anyone wishing to contribute papers should contact Mr. Wang, as should anyone wanting to suggest topics for the seminar. Already papers on resource and archive materials in pertinent subject areas were planned.

2. 10th meeting

Papers to be presented at the ASAA Biennial conference in Griffith University, Aug. 1980

As the ASAA committee had informed us that there was now no room for any more interregional panels, it was decided to negotiate with the regional directors to slot individual papers in their sessions. Mr. Wang would represent East Asia in the negotiations.

Two papers relating to China had already been proposed, one by Mr. Wang on archives in the NLA and one by Mr. Chan on the Gang of Four. Dr. P.A. Herbert offered a third paper on the history of libraries in China in a letter to Ms White in mid-Oct.

Dr. Sissons had been asked to present a paper on sources on Australia-Japan relations and had accepted. It was felt a second paper on Japanese librarianship was needed to bring balance to the programme. Dr. Caiger was considered but Mr. Chan thought it better if a Japanese librarian give a paper to make the sessions more pertinent to the profession. Therefore it was decided that Mr. Wang write to Mr. H.C. Li of the University of Adelaide and ask him if he would be prepared to give a paper in view of his experiences as a Japanese librarian.

Mr. Wang suggested that the EALGA's AGM be held at the conference as well. This was agreed. It was suggested that this be mentioned in the newsletter and that members be invited to send in their suggestions. Tentative items would be discussion on co-operation between East Asian libraries and a report on the East Asian Union List of Serials.

Japan Library Group newsletter

The first issue of this was received recently along with a note asking for comment and reaction from our members. A copy was given to Mr. Chan so he could incorporate items of special interest from it in our newsletter. (Editor's note: Appear later in this issue)

IV. Australian Books on Asia - An Exhibition

As announced in the previous issue of this Newsletter, the Asian Studies Division of the Australian National University in conjunction with the IAA Conference in August, held a book exhibition entitled "Australia's Asian Future: Australian Publishing on Asia". The exhibition which comprised approximately 350 books about Asia published and contributed by some 40 Australian publishers was very successful.

This exhibition was also widely publicized by the local media particularly radio and television stations.

V. Members' movements

In this issue, we say farewell to one of the longest serving librarian in our area. Mr. George Yuan retired from the Orientalia, National Library of Australia in September after fifteen years of uninterrupted service. Mr. Yuan joined Orientalia in 1964 since when he has been responsible for the development of the Chinese collection under Mr. S. Wang. His accuracy in cataloguing and fine calligraphy attracted a lot of admiration. His retirement is a loss not only to the NLA but of course to EALGA. We wish him all the best and hope that he will enjoy a happy retirement. Although Mr. Yuan will be travelling to Hong Kong, the United States and various other places, Canberra will remain his home.

Mrs. Yumiko Mills of the Asian Studies Division, ANU was recently appointed as Head of the Japanese Section. To add to this cheerfulness, her first baby is due very soon. This is a 'double happiness' and we offer Yumiko our congratulations on both counts.

VI. Welcome to New Members and ...

We welcome the following three new members who joined the Group recently:

Kathleen Cherry of the Oriental Library, University of Sydney. Ms Cherry has filled the gap created by Mrs. Lily Lee's resignation and is now responsible for the Oriental Library.

P.H. Saunders of 77 Braeside Ave., Seacombe Heights, S.A. 5047 and Mrs. Beatrice Tam of the State Library of Victoria are the other two new members. Mrs. Tam has since joined Orientalia, NLA to succeed Mr. Yuan.

Having welcomed the new members, I should like to remind existing members that their membership fees are due for renewal for 1979/80. Will those whose names are listed below send a cheque for \$5 to Ms N. White at Orientalia, National Library of Australia as soon as possible. We need your support financially as well as morally. In case you have already paid, please accept the editor's apology.

Samuel Chang
 Pauline Crawcour
 Christine Fegan-Will
 Lily Lee
 Elsie Leow
 Janice Kenny
 Judith Shaw
 Suet-ching Suen

VII. News from Overseas Libraries

For the interest of our members, we like to reprint articles and news from overseas libraries. In this issue, we reprint, with permission, the entire article on the National Library of Beijing and extracts from the U.K., Japan Library Group Newsletter of October 1979.

China's House of Words Keeps Growing

by Wen Ying

Much has been made in the capitalist world of Marxist China's antagonistic attitude towards religion, but there are many stories of the communists rescuing and preserving sacred treasures which have never been told.

Such as the time during the Sino-Japanese war when a group of soldiers from the Communist-led Eighth Route Army fought a fierce battle to keep the priceless collection of Buddhist teachings in a temple in Zhaocheng, Shanxi province, from falling into the clutches of invaders.

Eight men died in this encounter - but the scriptures were saved.

It took four craftsmen ten years to restore the mildewed volumes and they now occupy a place of honour in the National Library of Beijing (Peking), the huge treasury of rare books and manuscripts stored in a mock-imperial building put up in 1931 by the side of Beihai Park lake, in the centre of the Chinese capital.

The 800-year-old scriptures, gathered together in 4,800 volumes under the title Zhaocheng Jin Zang, are said to have been printed with money collected by a woman devotee who cut off one of her arms to demonstrate her faith.

Even older are the 8,000-odd scrolls from the collection of hand-written Buddhist scriptures known as the Dunhuang Xie Jing after their discovery in the Dunhuang caves in northwest China around 100 years ago. They date back to between the fifth and ninth centuries.

Both sets of sacred writings are now available to scholars and historians using the Beijing library.

Once, only scholars and historians used the Beijing library - but the growing popularity of the library as a source of learning and reference can be seen from the following statistics: before 1949, when the People's Republic of China came into being, the number of people using the library averaged less than 100 a day; now the figure is close to 2,000, filling to capacity the 800 seats in the library's 16 reading rooms.

In 1950, a total of 960 people borrowed 10,000 books; last year, 100,000 readers took out 250,000 books. Staff has increased from some 100 to 760.

Since Lao Ze, assumed to be the founder of the Chinese Taoist religion in the sixth century B.C., was appointed keeper of the official records by the Zhou dynasty, each successive dynasty had its own imperial library for the

use of the royal family, high officials and noted scholars - but not until 1909 was the first national public library set up.

The Metropolitan Library in Beijing was established as part of a political movement to improve the education of ordinary people following the disastrous Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and the Boxer Rebellion of 1900-01.

Some of the books in it were donated by the imperial library, others came from the private collections of academics and wealthy patriots. It was opened to the public in 1912, but it had a chequered history, being forced to move premises several times and ceasing to function for certain periods.

In 1929, the Metropolitan merged with the library of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. The latter was funded with money due to the United States as indemnity for the Boxer Rebellion.

The two libraries occupied several palaces in Beihai Park and Zhongnanhai Park, where they remained for two years before the present Beijing National Library was built.

Among the world-famous collections of books in the library are more than 200 volumes of the Yongle Da Dian, a handwritten encyclopedia compiled on the orders of a Ming dynasty emperor in the early 15th century. Of the original 10,000 books, only 400 now remain, scattered in various collections around the world.

Then there is the enormous collection of ancient books known as the Si Ku Quan Shu, which were gathered together during the reign of Emperor Qian Long in the 18th century. Packed in 6,100 hardwood cases in the basement of the main building, the 36,000 handwritten books cover every field of learning in ancient China - philosophy, history, politics, economics, science, art and literature - and have proved invaluable for historians.

Altogether, the library boasts more than 200,000 rare books, some going back to the Song dynasty (960-1276).

Even older are the 30,000 pieces of inscribed tortoise shell and animal bone, the characters on which represent the second-oldest written language in the world and date back some 3,000 years.

In the ruins of various villages from the Yin dynasty (1783-1135 B.C.), such bones and shells were found to have been arranged in order, indicating that even in those days, the Chinese were in the habit of maintaining a primitive kind of library.

It is a tradition that is deeply ingrained in the Chinese cultural psyche, which has a deep respect for the written word. Senior National Librarian Ding Yu recalls how, in November 1965, the late premier Zhou Enlai, himself an assiduous patron of the library, on learning that a Hong Kong businessman was considering selling his collection of rare Chinese books, ordered the library to outbid potential buyers for them.

When the collection - which included the only known first-editions of two works by noted Chinese scholars - had been purchased, it was brought straight to Premier Zhou in Beijing, and he sat up until the early hours browsing through it.

From 1949 to 1978, the library's store of books increased from about a million to nearly 10 million. Roughly half of these are in Chinese, the rest in a variety of foreign languages. Most of the additional books have been bought with specially-allocated government funds, and some were donated by patriotic collectors.

Much of the work of the librarians consists of answering queries and guiding people to reference sources. When quotations from ancient scholars appear in the newspapers, for instance, the library is frequently deluged with telephone calls from readers wanting to know more about the authors.

And when new films or plays are being produced, the library is often called upon to supply details about a period's costumes, interior decoration and so on.

Among the famous Chinese writers to have used the library are Guo Moruo, Wu Han and Cao Yu. The British scientist Joseph Needham also based some of the research for his monumental work: "Science and Civilization in China" there.

Information on the deposits of iron, copper and gold in China has been extracted from old regional chronicles and put together for the benefit of industrial scientists. Moreover, a comprehensive record of earthquakes throughout Chinese history is now being compiled.

The library's collection increases by an average of 300,000 books a year, mostly recently-published scientific and technical writings from home and abroad. At the same time, it maintains publication exchange systems with some 2,000 libraries in over 100 countries, mutual borrowing with about 20.

Delegations have been sent recently to the United States, Japan, Australia and the United Kingdom to study the techniques of running a modern library - for it is in this area that the Beijing National Library, on the admission of deputy-director Tan Xiangjing, lags behind similar establishments in the developed world.

Dimly-lit and overcrowded reading rooms, inconvenient and badly-ventilated store-houses, time-consuming manual operation in all spheres of management - these are some of the criticisms levelled at the library, criticisms which Tan accepts and is determined to do something about.

A start is to be made with the construction of a new library building in the city's western suburbs, a project first approved by Premier Zhou Enlai in 1975 but delayed by subsequent political developments.

The first phase of the new library will occupy about three times the existing 40,000-square-metre floor area. Cataloguing and circulation will be controlled by computer; micro-film storage and reading machines will be installed, and more duplicating machines will be added.

That, at least, is the grandiose plan. With the country still putting together the nuts and bolts of its modernisation programme, it is impossible to say exactly what form the new library will take or when it will be finished.

But the aim is to provide an up-to-date system worthy of one of the richest repositories of the written word to be found anywhere in the world.

U.K. Japan Library Group News

Recent Exhibition

Humour in Japanese Book Illustration

The British Library held an exhibition as a tribute to the late David Chibbett from 5th April to 29th July 1979. The exhibition showed, through illustrated books, something of the humour which permeated the work of so many of the Japanese artists who contributed to this form of art. During the Edo period, woodcut book illustration achieved a diversity and technical perfection unequalled in the world. Until now, it has chiefly been the single sheet colour prints depicting women, actors or landscapes of the Ukiyoe school

which have become well known in the west; this exhibition redressed this imbalance by displaying some 60 Japanese books and albums, mainly of the 18th and 19th centuries depicting humorous episodes. The exhibition was the first of its kind in this country and used material from OMPB and from the BM Department of Oriental Antiquities.

Duplicate Exchange

If any member library has a list of Japanese or Korean duplicates for exchange which could be published in the newsletter, please send it to the Bodleian.

Meanwhile, anyone interested in any of the following items, please contact J.M. Bunn:

- 1) Ōmiya shishi, vol.3 part 1, 1977
- 2) Katsuyama shishi, vol.1, 1974 (Fūdo to rekishi)
- 3) Katsuyama shishi, shiryō, vol.1, 1977
- 4) Shika chōshi, shiryōhen, vols.1-3, 1974-77
- 5) Tai no sōin nite by Aoki Tamotsu, 1976, Chūō kōronsha

Far Eastern Collections at the Bodleian

In early 1979 the Japanese, Ikeda, Indo-Chinese and main Chinese collections of the Bodleian were moved within the Bodleian bookstack to the top floor, which now contains only this material. In a departure from normal Bodleian practice, access to this one floor of the bookstack may be granted to individuals of graduate status or above who apply to the Keeper of Oriental Books. The floor contains study carrels. It should be noted that the more valuable items in the above collections, plus the Backhouse and other separate named collections, are not shelved on this floor and access will not be granted to them.

J.M. Bunn

VIII. Reprint of Selected Papers given at the East Asian Cataloguing Workshop, August 1979

The following papers have not been edited. The style as well as the approach to the subject differs. It is the editor's belief that the reprint of these papers should be of considerable professional interest to our readers. To the authors themselves, the editor offers sincere thanks for their permission to publish them in this humble Newsletter.

COMPUTERS AND EAST ASIAN CATALOGUING IN AUSTRALIA : THE PRESENT

V. Nadasabapathy
Acting University Librarian
Murdoch University

Let me begin by admitting that I do not know Mandarin save a few words of the mischievous vocabulary. This is not to deny that I have had a considerable association with Chinese people and their social mores. You see, I grew up in a northern Malaysian city where the population was predominantly Chinese. I spent my early childhood and much of my adult years living and working with Chinese neighbours, colleagues, and friends. In the process I had picked up a considerable vocabulary of Hokkien, the principal Chinese dialect spoken in that part of the country. Unfortunately I have long since

lost this asset as a result of spending the last fifteen years wandering around the world, in, what one might say, the search for greener pastures. All this aside, I must say that, professionally, Chinese bibliography, in particular, cataloguing of Chinese language publications, has been of considerable interest to me.

Let me also give you a brief account of Chinese Studies at Murdoch University in Perth, Western Australia, where I have been involved with library development ever since the University was founded, nearly seven years ago. We have a small Chinese Studies programme in our School of Human Communication which is one of the six schools at the University. The programme has a staff of four academic staff, 4 out of 181, and an enrolment of 37 students out of a total university enrolment of nearly 2,000. So, it's a very modest operation. On reflection, the Library's collection in Chinese Studies is very meagre.

There are about 2,000 titles and 3,000 volumes in the collection. The growth rate is no more than 400 to 500 titles per year. These figures include a small number of Japanese and Korean works. To service the collection the Library employs a half-time professionally qualified person with Chinese and Japanese language skills. This person deals with the acquisition, cataloguing and reference duties entailed in organizing and exploiting the collection. In addition, this person manages to include some general cataloguing as well. All this is merely to reiterate the smallness of our Chinese Studies operations.

Our Chinese and other East Asian materials are not held in a separate collection as is common practice in many libraries. For a variety of reasons, good and bad, applauded and criticized, it was decided to integrate the collection, regardless of language, physical form etc. Similarly, there are no special catalogues. Our dictionary catalogues, more accurately thrice divided dictionary catalogues, include entries for the entire holdings in the one sequence.

I have spent some time explaining the smallness of our operations. But, however small or big the size of the operation, cataloguing problems relating to East Asian materials, or of any other non-Roman, non-alphabetic languages are the same. Do we romanize and, if so, which system do we adopt? If we transcribe Chinese characters can we afford the time to do so and hire ^{the} expertise for such clerical routines as proof-reading and filing in the days prior to automation?

We settled for partial romanization using Pinyin for Chinese, Hepburn for Japanese, and McCune-Reischauer for Korean. Under manual cataloguing procedures we printed catalogue cards using off-set masters with entries containing heading and short-title information in romanized form, and the rest of the bibliographic elements in the vernacular.

Any library assistant, illiterate in Chinese, is able to file cards so produced, as well as she or he is able to file in the Roman script. Needless to say, catalogue entries with partial romanization are not ideal from the point of scholarly exploitation of the Library's resources. In our circumstances there was little we could do to enhance the degree of efficiency of our catalogues in respect of East Asian materials. Further, it must not be unsaid that the adoption of Pinyin, rather than the almost universally used Wade-Giles is or was not without its problems. Here, I am referring to difficulties encountered in daily cataloguing routines, such as bibliographic verification, etc. Since these are of no concern to us today I shan't go into them. Even so, it must be mentioned that the

increasing use of Pinyin by publishing and other bibliographic agencies, not to say the popular news media, has served to reinforce our early decision to adopt Pinyin.

To come back to automation, computing at Murdoch is a relatively recent innovation. In September 1978 we implemented a cataloguing system with online input and batch output on cards, spine and bar-coded labels, the latter for circulation control purposes. At the same time, we were convinced of the need for more sophistication in catalogue automation in order to replace the card catalogue with a less labour-intensive and more efficient alternative form of catalogue. For the present, however, while we continue to maintain the card catalogue with computer-printed cards we are thoroughly convinced that the machine-readable data base we are creating will have to be put to good use in future systems. For this reason, the input of entries for Chinese and other non-Roman language materials for inclusion in our machine-readable data base is of vital concern to us. While we continue to process entries for these materials by offset printing of catalogue cards containing the vernacular scripts we are also adding full romanized versions of these to our growing data base, one by-product of which is bar-coded labels, and another is spine-labels. Thus, when we implement an on-line circulation system we will be assured of circulation control of all the Library's holdings, including Chinese and other materials in exotic languages. Such a system is due to be implemented in February 1980. Both this and the cataloguing system will share the same data base, the catalogue master file. Of equal, if not greater concern to us, is the future in regard to alternative forms of catalogues. When we come to producing the COM catalogue our comprehensive data base will make it possible for Chinese entries to be included, albeit in a romanized version.

Similarly, if and when we are able to afford an on-line catalogue, once again entries for East Asian materials will not be left out. We were impressed with the need for integrated systems, for we were wary of a multiplicity of unrelated systems so characteristic of many of the automation projects undertaken by libraries here in Australia and elsewhere. We were equally impressed to avoid a multiplicity of systems in dealing with the wide variety of library materials in a even more bewildering range of languages and scripts.

In our present situation and future plans we have not paid serious consideration to computer manipulation of catalogue entries in the vernacular script of Chinese or Japanese or of even alphabetic non-Roman language materials. While we would like to be able to do this in concert with the Roman script, by this I mean using the same software, hardware and data base, this may only be wishful thinking considering the resources at our disposal. It is certainly within the realms of computing technology and systems development to enable us to handle Chinese scripts just as we can the Roman script. The present state of the art will make all this possible, and to strike an even more optimistic note, development of optical fibres and image transmission technology will resolve all these issues satisfactorily in the near future. Nevertheless, one must caution against the wisdom of buying into such awesome power at awful costs for us to be able to handle satisfactorily a very small percentage of our cataloguing or any other library operation when the lion's share will be in relation to Roman language material which can be handled at relatively low costs using the present technology.

We are not terribly excited about the manner with which we handle East Asian entries. We are conscious of the problems of romanization. In terms of the adequacy of bibliographic recognition and, consequently, the efficient use of catalogues, the shortcomings of romanization may be

serious. Romanization will obscure the nuances of language and rid altogether the value of homonyms and similar linguistic characteristics which are of immense value and beauty in the Chinese language. The subtle tonal aspects of the language cannot be preserved by romanization. We can go on ad-infinitum bemoaning the evils of romanization. To a large extent, this is why at Murdoch University we have decided to continue to hand-produce Chinese entries thereby preserving the script and all that follows from this. This, we will continue to do until and unless we can afford and, indeed, find hardware and software that will enable us to operate a single data base to give rise to entries in a variety of languages and their scripts. At the next session I shall listen with eager anxiety to forecasts of the amazing wonders of computing possibilities, hopefully, probabilities. Whatever the future and whatever the current system's constraints, we must not shy away from taking advantage of automation at the present time. What we are doing at the moment in Murdoch is an attempt to ride with the tide within the resources available to us.

And talking of resources, the university sector of higher education is currently facing a bleak financial future. So much of what we can do in the future, as even at the present time is dependent on the generosity of governments and their willingness to wholly and satisfactorily maintain university funding at a time when the signs of public disenchantment with higher education are everywhere so evident. The only favourable indicators are the decreasing cost of computing hardware and the almost limitless sophistication and advancement of the data processing industry.

CATALOGUING AT THE EAST ASIAN COLLECTION
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE LIBRARY

Li-huan Hu
East Asian Librarian
University of Melbourne

The University of Melbourne Library does not have an automated cataloguing system yet but will start using the CAVAL shared cataloguing network by this coming November. Therefore, I shall make a brief report on the development of the CAVAL system, the impact of the CAVAL on the existing cataloguing system in the University of Melbourne Library, and the likely change to the East Asian cataloguing.

CAVAL stands for Co-operative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries. This is an institutional agency established by a representative group of libraries in Victoria to promote and manage regional co-operation. The first program is the CAVAL shared cataloguing network which is now becoming operational at Prahran College of Advanced Education. This system begins as a batch mode system but with the facility to become a fully on-line system in the longer term. The Libramatic system has been selected as the CAVAL interim shared cataloguing system. The Australian MARC format will be used.

The adoption of the CAVAL system will certainly result in many changes to the existing cataloguing systems of the University of Melbourne Library. The major changes will be:

1. Standardize cataloguing and classification practice throughout the library system, and move to a microfiche catalogue format. Therefore, all cataloguing will be the latest AACR, subject headings will be the Library of Congress Subject Headings, and the classification the latest Dewey (except for the East Asian Collection which adopts the Harvard-Yenching Classification Scheme). There will be very few variations from the recognised norm in the application of these codes.
2. Centralise cataloguing, classification and processing activities for the Library system within the main library. Branch libraries will no longer do their own classification and subject headings. Centralised Authority Files representing the whole library's holdings are maintained in the Technical Services Division in the main library.
3. The Library will close off its present card catalogues and start a new microfiche catalogue. There won't be any large-scale conversion of present catalogue records to machine-readable form. Only new issues of periodicals and serials will be converted to machine-readable form. This means that the main library as well as each branch library will have both a card catalogue and a new fiche catalogue.
4. The new catalogue will be a divided catalogue, including subject and author-title sections.

Initially the East Asian and other non-Roman script materials, Map and Audio-visual Collections will not be included in the automated system. As our East Asian materials are maintained as a separate collection and are listed in separate catalogues there will be no immediate changes in the organization and form of the East Asian catalogues, nor the format of the catalogue entries. However, the CAVAL intends to adopt AACR 2 by 1981. This means the University of Melbourne Library including the East Asian Collection is likely to adopt AACR 2 by that time. To implement the plan of automated processing, the process of accessioning has now been abandoned and every title purchased for the library system is assigned a unique record control number.

The East Asian Collection will continue using the Wade-Giles romanization for Chinese and Hepburn for Japanese entries and contributing our Oriental name authority entries to the centralized Name Authority File in the Technical Services Division until the CAVAL adopts standards for East Asian authors and specifies its approach for authority file maintenance.

The Library of Congress has recently announced that it is considering changing to Pinyin romanization by 1981 when the AACR 2 is implemented. This may indicate a move that all libraries have to follow. I personally favour the change and would prefer to close off the old catalogue by that time and start a completely new catalogue, using Pinyin romanization and the new cataloguing code. The Library of Congress has also announced its policy of using the transliterated form in MARC records for languages in non-Roman scripts. However, Chinese, Japanese and Korean are not being considered at present. We hope that, eventually, records for these languages will be available either in complete romanization form or with original scripts. The University of Melbourne Library may consider incorporating its East Asian materials in the automated system when MARC records for East Asian materials are made available through CAVAL or other centralized records.

COMPUTERS AND EAST ASIAN CATALOGUING IN
AUSTRALIA: THE PRESENT

Nicole D. White

Orientalia

National Library of Australia

The Orientalia section of the National Library of Australia is a subscriber to the Library of Congress' card service and follows Library of Congress cataloguing practices closely. Whatever Library of Congress does in this field, we also do. At present, because of the difficulties of putting Chinese characters on to computer conveniently and efficiently, that noble institution, though committed to a long-range policy of inputting machine readable bibliographic records in a combination of non-roman and roman characters, has no current plans to include Chinese, Japanese or Korean monographic records in their machine readable catalogue data because they would have to fully romanise their monographic records in these languages and this is not acceptable. (Library of Congress. Information bulletin, vol.38 no.15, 13/4/79). The National Library likewise has no current plans to include records for East Asian material in its computer based cataloguing services.

A brief survey of these services might prove instructive as it will indicate the sort of thing the Library's East Asian collection could be involved in, when the problems with computerising Chinese characters are over come.

The Library has, for several years, been working towards an on-line shared cataloguing network to facilitate nationwide resource sharing. Several systems have been considered. The Washington Library Network system is the one currently under review and it looks the most promising. Originally developed by the Washington State Library as a shared cataloguing system for the libraries in that state, it is a bibliographic support system with a wide range of capabilities permitting a wide variety of points of access. Its chief advantages include tight authority control and multimedia coverage. As far as is known, there are no East Asian entries in WLN data base, even in a totally romanised form. A terminal has been set up in the Catalogue-Bibliography room of the National Library so that reference staff can now search online the WLN data base of 1.4 million records which include all LC MARC as well as records contributed by WLN member libraries up to April 1979. This has been found handy for quick answers to some reference queries. The Library's decision concerning WLN will be announced in the near future.

SALSSAH (Serials in Australian Libraries: Social Sciences and Humanities) is now generated on computer-output microfiche from a file of bibliographic records and no longer appears in loose leaf format as it did until 1974. SALSSAH on COM is designed to "facilitate the national sharing of resources in the subject areas of the social sciences and humanities by providing accurate and up-to-date reports on the location of journals likely to be required through interlibrary loan". (National Library of Australia. For information 196/79, 30/4/79). NUCOM (National Union Catalogue of Monographs) is still in the form of a card catalogue, but must eventually be succeeded by machine readable file, probably as part of a shared cataloguing system.

The Australian MARC Record Service, which has operated since March 1974 provides machine-readable bibliographic records from a data base of LC MARC, UK MARC, & Australian MARC records. Thus Australian libraries are able to get central cataloguing records in machine-readable form. A title index is made available, as the only access to AMRS is by control number. The index is on fiche. CANMARC and the UK retrospective data base have been acquired but not yet added to AMRS. The possibility of in-putting local

records was suggested but, because of limited resources, priority has been given to investigating on-line shared cataloguing. AMRS accepts requests in magnetic tape form from participating libraries. AMRS provides the basis for the Library's automated catalogue Card Service. The computer searches the AMRS data base for requested entries and prints out the cards.

Since the beginning of 1978 records for articles indexed in the monthly publication APAIS (Australian Public Affairs Information Service) have been put into machine readable form. The resulting data base is available on line through the AUSINET system.

Although East Asian materials are not yet included in these services, we do provide certain services designed to further bibliographic control of East Asian materials in this country, though manually. And surely national bibliographic control is one of the main uses of computer cataloguing.

Firstly, in our cataloguing we have adopted ISBD(M) (International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs). This is a step in the direction of automation because the ISBD(M) enables format recognition and this facilitates the translation of data into machine-readable form.

We recently completed a questionnaire sent by the Hong Kong Library Association which was trying to discover ways of modifying this format for East Asian cataloguing. We were, on the whole, content to maintain it as it is and rejected most of those modifications as unnecessary.

We maintain a union catalogue of East Asian monographs from Australian and New Zealand libraries, which was recently microfilmed on 4 reels. It will be re-microfilmed every 2 years to up-date it. Here we noticed many different ways of cataloguing the same work, different versions of the main entry, different formats, some not very compatible with each other. Standardisation would seem to be a big problem and one that will loom larger as automation approaches our rather recondite field.

We have also published four serial lists - Chinese Serials in the National Library of Australia, Japanese Serials in the NLA, Korean Serials in the NLA and Thai Serials in the NLA. The first two are intended to form the basis of a union catalogue, which we are still working on. Again, standardisation is a great problem, even despite the distribution of the Guidelines, drawn up by the Australian National University Library and ourselves.

In addition certain subject bibliographies are compiled from time to time, such as one on East Asian medicine and another on Chinese fine arts.

Some products of this section do end up in machine-readable form in so far as we contribute cards to ANB and APAIS for material about or by Australians in the Japanese and Chinese languages.

However, for the present, we are still doing all our cataloguing manually, whether by editing LC cards, modifying or 'translating' NDL cards or by completely original cataloguing. This also includes initial searching for the cards.

We also type and duplicate our own cards manually, using both a romanscript and kanji typewriter. Our cards are not included in the card service which is based on the MARC records in AMRS. Since the publication of the Union Catalogue of East Asian Monographs on microfilm, we have discontinued our practice of sending copies of our catalogue cards to contributors to UCEAM.

In fine, what we do depends, really, on what Library of Congress is able to achieve with computer handling of Chinese characters. And so, for the time being, we must wait and see.

East Asian Cataloguing Practice in the
Barr Smith Library

H. C. Li
Asian Studies Librarian
University of Adelaide

I. The East Asian collection of the Barr Smith Library

Year started: 1975

Holdings at 1.8.79*:

	Book (volumes)	Serial (titles)
Chinese	3,557	127
Japanese	1,795	48
Total	5,352	175

*Please refer to appendix 1 for detailed statistics.

Arrangement: Integrated with general collection.

II. Organization of general collection.

Classification scheme : Dewey Decimal Classification, 18th ed.
Cataloguing code : Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, North Am. text,
1971
Subject headings : Library of Congress Subject Headings
Filing system : A.L.A. Rules for Filing Catalog Cards, 1942 ed.
Catalogues and files : Author/title catalogue
Subject catalogue
Shelf list
Name authority file
Serials list (computer-generated)
East Asian author/title catalogue

III. Cataloguing practice for Chinese and Japanese materials.

Romanization system: Pinyin for Chinese
Modified Hepburn for Japanese

Extent of romanization: Author, title and series statement.

Guidelines for descriptive cataloguing:

1. LC's "Preliminary Rules and Manual for Cataloging Chinese, Japanese, and Korean Materials" in its Cataloging Service Bulletin, 42, p.1-22 (7.57)

2. ALA-LC Romanization Tables

Chinese in Cataloging Service Bulletin, 118, p.35-36 only
(Summer 76)

Japanese in Cataloging Service Bulletin; 119, p.33-41 (Fall 76)

Subject headings: Follow LC's practice except when Chinese place names and the romanization of Chinese words are involved, e.g. Guangzhou instead of Canton, Song dynasty instead of Sung dynasty, Ci instead of Tz'u.

the technical issues worth examining.

Problem	Practice/Authority/Guidelines	Note/Remark
Choice of Chinese personal names	BSL's Draft Rules for Chinese Names	A modified version of LC's "Draft Rules for Chinese Names" (31.1.73) published in "Education and training for librarianship in Southeast Asia: papers and proceedings of the 2nd Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians, Quezon City, 1973", p.278-279, appendix 2-B.
Capitalization of Japanese Corporate names	The first word of a corporate name and of each of its sub-divisions is capitalized, e.g., Kokuritsu kokkai toshokan	Unlike LC's practice where each separately written word of a corporate name is capitalized, but similar to National Diet Library's practice except the use of a different romanization system.
Source of author, title and imprint information	The colophon page of Chinese and Japanese works is also used as the basis of description apart from the title page. No bracketing of colophon information is required.	"The new LC practice of bracketing all colophon information merely for the sake of making cataloging procedures of East Asian materials conform to those of western concepts is indeed to deny the authority of that part of a book which frequently is the only source of certain bibliographic information. In fact, unnecessary bracketing only makes cataloging more cumbersome". See "What's New in Technical Processing: A Summary of Problem Areas in Descriptive Cataloging and Subject Analysis of East Asian Materials" <u>AAS.CEAL Bulletin</u> , 54, p.39 (Nov.77)
Filing of romanized entries	<p>Word by word filing</p> <p>Diacritical marks are all disregarded</p> <p>ā, ō, ī in Japanese filed as a, o, i.</p> <p>ü in Chinese filed as u, not ue as sometimes used for German and other European languages.</p> <p>Hyphenated Chinese names and Japanese combinations are filed as separate words, e.g. Guangzhou is filed as Guang zhou, Wa-Ei-Doku filed as Wa Ei Doku.</p>	Inevitable as the main author/ title catalogue is filed as such.

Romanization of Chinese names

Given names and surnames in two characters are hyphenated and the first only is capitalized, e.g. Deng, Xiao-ping, Ou-yang Xiu

This departs from China's State Council's recommendation for the spelling of Chinese personal names, as announced in "Romanization of Chinese Names of Persons and Places" Beijing review, 1(5.1.79), p.18-20.

Hyphen is also used to connect the characters comprising a place name, eg, Suen-dong, Shanghai.

As above.

Chinese place names

The vernacular pinyin form of most Chinese geographical names is used instead of the traditional English form, e.g., Beijing replaces Peking, Guangzhou and Shandong replace Canton and Shantung.

This is contrary to the AACR rule which states that "Prefer the English form of a geographic name if there is one in general use". (72). AACR 2 also specifies that "Use the English form of the name of a place if there is one in general use. Determine this form gazetteers and other reference sources published in English-speaking countries. In case of doubt, use the vernacular form". (23.2A)

Appendix 1: Detailed statistics

BOOKS

	Monograph	Serial
Chinese	3,127	430
Japanese	1,615	180
Total	4,742	610

SERIAL

	Current	Closed
Chinese	45	82
Japanese	38	10
Total	83	92

MICROFILM

	CHINESE		JAPANESE	
	Title	Reel	Title	Reel
Monograph	161	167	1	118
Serial	28	322	2	120
Total	179	489	3	238

MICROFICHE

	CHINESE		Vol	Sheet
	Title	Box		
Monograph	4	4	45	186
Serial	14	43	72	1,413
Total	18	47	117	1,599

Appendix 2: Samples from the East Asian catalogue and serials list.

330.3
N175z

Nan-jing da xue. Ma-Lie zhu yi jiao yan shi.

Zheng zhi jing ji xue ming ci jian shi

政治經濟學名詞簡釋 資本主義部分
南京大學馬列主義教研室政治經濟學組編
南京 江蘇人民 1978

4,125p.

1. Economics - Dictionaries - Chinese.

HCL I. Title.

495.607
T128k

Taguchi, Takao

Kaigai Nihongo kyōin naru hō.

海外日本語教員に在る法 世界の日本語学
校教育行脚から 田口孝雄著 上福岡
東京国際学園出版部 昭和 53(1978)

vii, 286p. illus.

1. Japanese language - Study and teaching

HCL -- Foreign countries.

	+ 25332BS	G305	S459	JAPAN
SEIKEI RONSO\$25-	MAY 1975-	\$\$*		
	+ 25349BSEOS	951.05	S464	HONG KONG
SELECTIONS FROM PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA MAGAZINES\$771-	1974-	\$CONTINUE		
S UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL HONG KONG. SELECTIONS FROM CHINA MAINLAND MAGAZINES\$*				
	+ 25398BS	G952.05	S485	JAPAN
SERIES ON JAPANESE LIFE AND CULTURE\$1-15(1961-68),1970-	\$\$*			
	+ 25419BS	E822.3305	S5238	JAPAN
SHAKESPEARE STUDIES,TOKYO\$1-	1962-	\$\$*		
	= 25423BS	506	S52 J	CHINA
SHANGHAI SCIENCE INSTITUTE. JOURNAL SECTION 1\$1-2	1938-40		IMPF\$\$*	CHINA
	= 25424BS	555.106	S52	CHINA
SHANGHAI SCIENCE INSTITUTE. JOURNAL SECTION 2\$1-3	1933-40		IMPF\$\$*	CHINA
	= 25425BS	570.6	S52	CHINA
SHANGHAI SCIENCE INSTITUTE. JOURNAL SECTION 3\$3-4	1935-40		IMPF\$\$*	CHINA
	= 25426BS	591.06	S52	CHINA
SHANGHAI SCIENCE INSTITUTE. JOURNAL SECTION 4. EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE\$1-5	1933-40	\$\$*		
	= 25427BS	352.006	S529 S	CHINA
SHANTUNG MI SHU CHU. SHAN DONG SHENG ZHENG FU GONG BAO\$NS 31-111	15 DEC			
1946-27 JNE 1948 ON MICROFILM	3710-3711	\$\$*		
	= 25441BS	05	S5455	CHINA
SHEN BAO\$1872-1887	\$\$*			
	= 25442BS	05	S5457	CHINA
SHEN BAO YUE KAN\$V1-4 N12	1932-35	\$\$*		
	+ 25458BSAOS	895.1105	S5554	CHINA