

1. AUTOMATION OF EAST ASIAN LANGUAGE CATALOGUES : THE CAVAL EXPERIENCE

INTRODUCTION

The CAVAL (Co-operative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries) cataloguing system was developed from the need to provide individual libraries with catalogues of an international standard and to provide a union catalogue of the holdings of all Victorian Academic Libraries to enable greater sharing of library resources. It is therefore important that all users of the CAVAL cataloguing system enter their holdings into the system regardless of the form or language of the materials.

By using AUSMARC records, supplied by the National Library of Australia, a computer-based bibliographic database was created. At the time of writing this report 16 libraries are using the system. It contains some 241,000 records and continues to grow at a rate of approximately 100,000 titles per year.

Catalogues for individual libraries are produced in microfiche form which displays three separate sequences: author, title and subject. They are updated with monthly supplements and cumulated quarterly. The CAVAL Union Catalogue has only author and title files which are updated every six months with monthly cumulative supplements.

The University of Melbourne Library entered the CAVAL system in early 1980. Since the start of this year, the cataloguing of our East Asian materials has been incorporated into CAVAL in full romanized form.

FORMAT

As the change over from manual to automation cataloguing of the East Asian materials occurred simultaneously with the implementation of AACR 2, we embarked on the new format without referring back to any previous established practices. Materials catalogued after that date are coded in AUSMARC 3 format, following AACR 2 and LCSH (8th edition plus supplements). Virtually, MARC records are hardly available for any East Asian language materials so that we have to create original MARC records for all items catalogued.

ROMANIZATION

On the basis of 'most commonly known form of name', CAVAL once favoured adoption of Pinyin for Chinese cataloguing in view of the increasing popularity of the Pinyin system. However, after consideration of the implications and cost of converting LC records from Wade-Giles to Pinyin, CAVAL has finally adopted the recommendation of the Standards Sub-Committee that "CAVAL should in all cases follow LC practice for transliteration and romanization ..." (1) This means that the Wade-Giles system is adopted for Chinese materials and Hepburn for Japanese. We are also following LC's practice on the provision of cross references in the Pinyin form for all headings. (2)

CLASSIFICATION

The Harvard-Yenching Classification Scheme and its supplement are used for the classification of East Asian materials instead of CAVAL's standard, Dewey 19. Extensions to the Scheme are derived from the Nippon Decimal Classification and the New Classification Scheme for Chinese Libraries as necessary. A decision to retain our existing classification will be reviewed when national standards for classification of East Asian materials are adopted, eg. for use in the ABN system.

WORKING PROCEDURES

1. East Asian materials continue to be processed and housed in the East Asian Collection in the Baillieu Library, with a prefix 'Ba EA' to the call number.
2. A cataloguing workslip is prepared manually in the format of an LC Printed card. It contains romanized author and title, full description in original scripts, and notes and tracing in English. This cataloguing workslip is retained and filed in the shelf list. It is the only record which provides full information in original scripts (Figure 1).
3. All headings are checked in LCNH and the CAVAL authority list and the call number is assigned. At this stage, the book is also prepared for shelving and circulation.
4. Based on the cataloguing workslip, information in original script is transliterated onto a CAVAL/Libramatic worksheet and tagged by AUSMARC 3 format. (Figure 2). A name authority record is also prepared for the automated authority system if it is new to the CAVAL authority list.
5. The cataloguing worksheets are forwarded to the Cataloguing Section of the Technical Services Division to be batched and keyboarded on-line onto disc at the Melbourne University Computer Centre. Once a week a magnetic tape is produced and sent to CAVAL. CAVAL sends the MARC requests to the NLA who in turn send a tape of MARC records to Libramatic systems for processing. Local inputs (ie. most East Asian entries) go from CAVAL to Libramatic Systems who process the data from the tape on the computer.

On receipt of the outputs, we check the local validation report against the worksheets and fill out coding forms for any amendments. Then an update report including the amendments is produced monthly on microfiche for further checking. In due course, the romanized records will appear on the computer output microfiche catalogue. (Figure 3).

6. In addition, three computer printed cards are requested from the data bureau for each title. The main entry is filed under title in our existing card catalogue with title and author typed in the original scripts on the card. (Figure 4). Hence, the title file of the card catalogue maintained in the East Asian Collection preserves a single unified record of the East Asian library holdings. The other two cards are sent to the Orientalia Collection, National Library of Australia for the Union Catalogue of East Asian Monographs.

REVIEW

It seems true that romanized entries of Chinese and Japanese works are often unintelligible, and are hard to convert back to the original characters. However, users of our COM Catalogues have found that it is useful in locating a given title or books of a known author, especially when bibliography resources are given in romanization only. It provides an easy access particularly for readers in other institutions.

In regard to the cost, no calculation can be made at this time. So far, a significant amount of attention has been devoted to studying AACR 2 and working out the new procedures for an automated environment. Thus, we have saved some time for typing and filing of catalogue cards while we have to spend more time on the preparation of worksheets and proof-reading.

An overall problem we have encountered is the entering of some diacritics in Chinese and Japanese romanizations. The Beehive 550 terminal used at this Library has the capacity to handle all foreign language accents. However, it took quite a few months for the operators to become acquainted with the symbols we used. The conversion of the CAVAL computer programmes from AUSMARC 2 to AUSMARC 3, in particular that of the card printing which at the time of writing has not been upgraded, has induced much confusion and frustration. However, progress is being made in the adjustment to the new code. It is hoped that the situation will become easier when Libramatic Systems upgrade its programmes. Staff time for processing might eventually be able to be reduced to some extent.

(L.H. HU, University
of Melbourne Library)

NOTES

1. CAVAL Cataloguing Instruction no. 48
2. Ohta, Beatrice Chang.

"Post Wade-Giles and the Implementation of Pinyin Cross References for Chinese Headings at the Library of Congress". Bulletin of the Committee on East Asian Libraries, no. 63, October 1980, pp.56-61.

Figure 1

CALL No.	AD. <input type="checkbox"/> DUP. <input type="checkbox"/> BF. <input type="checkbox"/> R. <input type="checkbox"/> E. <input type="checkbox"/>	LC X	Chen, Li-fu, 1899- (San shu tao huan)	WORK SLIP
DONOR				G 0012714
DEPARTMENT	EA		四書道貫 / 陳立夫著. — 台北 :	
LOCATION	0858		世界書局總經銷, 民國55 [1966]	
RECEIVED	C705		[24], 796 p. ; 21cm.	
	21-4-80		Colophon title.	

Figure 3

SHOSHIDAI nikki / Nihon Shiseki Kyōkai
hen . - Fukkoku. - Tōkyō : Tōkyō
Daigaku Shuppankai, Shōwa 47[1972]. -
2 v. ; 22 cm. - (Nihon Shiseki Kyōkai
sōsho ; 128-129)
Reprint of the 1928 ed.
1. Japan -- History -- Restoration,
1853-1870 -- Sources. (U-304419-x)
Ba EA 3377 S712 Vol. 2 (542472)
Ba EA 3377 S712 (542464)

SHOU-NING hsien chih : Fu-chien sheng :
[8 chūan] / Chao T'ing-chi hsiu ; Liu
Shang-chih tsuan . - T'ai-pei : Ch'en
wan ch'u pan she, Min kuo 63[1974]. -
342 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. - (Chung-kuo
fang chih ts'ung shu Hua-nan ti fang
218)
Reprint of the 1686 ed.
1. Shou-ning hsien (China) --
History -- Sources. (76-837301)
Ba EA 3224 S438 (553321)

Figure 4

湖水·秋燈 / 張秀亞著
Ba
EA
5558
C121H2
CHANG, Hsiu-ya, 1918--
Hu shui, ch'iu teng / Chang Hsiu-ya
chue . - T'ai-pei : Chiu ko ch'u pan she,
Min kuo 68[1979]. - 201 p. ; 19 cm. -
(Chiu ko wen k'u ; 23)
I. Title. II. Series.

(79-843512)

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40633

Ba
EA
3377
S712
SHOSHIDAI nikki / Nihon Shiseki Kyōkai
hen - Fukkoku. - Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku
Shuppankai, Shōwa 47[1972]. - 2 v. ; 22
cm. - (Nihon Shiseki Kyōkai sōsho ;
128-129)
Reprint of the 1928 ed.
1. Japan -- History -- Restoration,
1853-1870 -- Sources. I. Honda, Mino.
II. Sakai, Wakasa. III. Nihon Shiseki
Kyōkai. IV. Title. V. Series.

所司代日記 / 日本史籍協会編

(U-304419-x)

VOLUME 02.06.81

VU

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