

## 2005 Annual Meeting Minutes

Council of East Asian Libraries  
Committee on Technical Processing  
Wednesday, March 30, 2005  
Columbus Hall KL, Hyatt Regency Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

The 2005 annual meeting of the Council of East Asian Libraries (CEAL) Committee on Technical Processing (CTP) was called to order at 4:00 pm on Wednesday, March 30, 2005 in Columbus Hall KL, Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Hideyuki Morimoto (Columbia University), the Chair of the CTP, welcomed participants to the meeting and introduced the current CTP members. Mr. Morimoto announced the outline of the session program. In addition to committee report and general remarks by the Chair, the program consisted of four presentations are : (1) Virtual International Authority File (VIAF); (2) Hong Kong Chinese Authority Name; (3) Cataloging Questions Received and Answered; and (4) LC Cataloging Updates 2005.

The first presentation, “Virtual International Authority File (VIAF)” by Dr. Edward T. O’Neill, Consulting Research Scientist, OCLC), was a progress report on a project to test the VIAF concept jointly undertaken by die Deutsche Bibliothek (DDB), the Library of Congress and OCLC.

The Project demonstrates the feasibility of VIAF by linking the personal name authority records between DDB’s Personennormdatei (PND) and Library Congress Name Authority File (LCNAF). VIAF is characterized as metadata linking users from records in one agency’s personal name authority file to corresponding authorities in other authority files. It is designed to permit the linking of any number of authority files. In order to harvest metadata from the agencies’ authority files, Open Archive Initiative (OAI) protocols will be used. Through a specially designed user interface, web access will be provided. VIAF will support multi-lingual and multi-script capability.

The Project consists of five phases:

1. Create enhanced authority files to both PND and LC personal names
2. Match PND and LC enhanced authority records to create the initial version of VIAF
3. Build OAI Server
4. Metadata harvesting using OAI protocols
5. Develop an end user interface with Unicode displays.

As the authority records generally include very few, if any, details about the person and/or their publishing history, additional information is necessary to determine if different authority records represent the same person. In order to unambiguously match authority records, information from bibliographic records is used to enhance the authority records in Phase I: Creating the Enhanced Authority Files. There are four situations and some problems identified in Phase I in the LCNAF and PND authority files:

1. A person may have the same established form in both authority files;
2. Different people may be assigned the same established form: Adams, Mike;
3. Different forms of the name may be established for the same person: Morel, Pierre (LCNAF) = Morellus, Petrus (PND);
4. A particular person may not be established in both files.

LC authority records are brief:

010		n 84044261
040		DLC \$c DLC \$d DLC
100	1	Larson, Jack
670		Thomson, V. The cat, c1982: \$b t.p. (Jack Larson)

From the bibliographic records, we gain significant additional information about Jack Larson: (1) he is a lyricist; (2) his primary subject area is music; (3) he was published in the 80s and 90s by G. Schirmer and Belwin Mills in New York; (4) he worked with Virgil Thomson and Gerhard Samuel; and (5) Jack Larson is the only name he has used on his publications, etc.

Dr. O'Neil illustrated how information from mining the bibliographic record is used to create derived authority records as a prerequisite for

enhancing the authorities, using ocm10025532, Virgil Thomson's musical score, the cat. The record is also found in the Library of Congress online catalog (LC Control Number 84758340):

**LC Control Number:** 84758340

**000** 00901ncm a2200289 a 450  
**001** 5588276  
**005** 19841210000000.0  
**008** 840627s1982 nyuuua n eng  
**035** \_\_ |**9** (DLC) 84758340  
**906** \_\_ |**a** 7 |**b** cbc |**c** orignew |**d** 3 |**e** ncip |**f** 19 |**g** y-genmusic  
**010** \_\_ |**a** 84758340  
**020** \_\_ |**c** \$2.95  
**028** 22 |**a** 48418 |**b** G. Schirmer  
**040** \_\_ |**a** DLC |**c** DLC |**d** DLC  
**045** 2\_ |**b** d198006 |**b** d198007  
**048** \_\_ |**b** va01 |**b** ve01 |**a** ka01  
**050** 00 |**a** M1529.3 |**b** .T  
**100** 1\_ |**a** Thomson, Virgil, |**d** 1896-  
**245** 14 |**a** The cat : |**b** duet for soprano and baritone / |**c** Virgil Thomson ; [words by Jack Larson].  
**260** \_\_ |**a** New York : |**b** G. Schirmer, |**c** c1982.  
**300** \_\_ |**a** 1 score (11 p.) ; |**c** 31 cm.  
**500** \_\_ |**a** For soprano, baritone, and piano.  
**650** \_0 |**a** Vocal duets with piano.  
**600** 10 |**a** Larson, Jack |**x** Musical settings.  
**700** 1\_ |**a** Larson, Jack.

Extracted information from ocm10025532/LCN 84758340 is added to LCNA 84044261 to create a derived authority record with variable fields 9XX with all text being normalized, i.e., in lower case only, as follows:

LCN in 903; title in 910; publisher in 921; place of publications in 922, added personal entry extracted from 7001 in 930; language in 940; broad subject area in 942; publication date in decade in 943; materials type in 944; and information extracted from 1001 in the mined bibliographic record is given in 950 1. The enhanced record for Larson, Jack given below will incorporate the frequency count for 9XX fields identified by subfield '9'.

00824nz 2200301n 4500  
0 1 oca01144962  
1 5 19840809154202.7  
2 8 840702n| acannaab | | n aaa |||  
3 10 \$a n 84044261  
4 40 \$a DLC \$c DLC \$d DLC  
5 100 1 \$a Larson, Jack.  
6 670 \$a Thomson, V. The cat, c1962: \$b t.p. (Jack Larson)  
7 903 \$a 84758340 \$9 1  
8 903 \$a 93710923 \$9 1  
9 910 11 \$a the cat \$b duet for soprano and baritone \$9 1  
10 910 11 \$a sun like \$b on a poem by jack  
larson \$9 1  
11 921 11 \$a g schirmer \$9 1  
12 921 11 \$a belwin mills publ. corp \$9 2  
13 922 \$a nyu \$9 2  
14 930 \$a jack larson \$9 1  
14 940 \$a eng \$9 2  
16 942 \$a 234 \$9 2  
17 943 \$a 198x \$9 1  
18 943 \$a 197x \$9 1  
19 944 \$a cm \$9 2  
20 950 11 \$a thomson , virgil \$d 1896 \$9 1  
21 950 11 \$a samuel, gerhard \$9 1

The details of usable authorities at the end of Phase I are given below:

	LC	DDB
Number of established names:	3,834,162	2,498,071
Number of names used in bibliographic records (Enhanced authority records)	2,159,315	2,255,187

Phase 2 of the project focused on matching the enhanced LCNAF and PND authorities using matching algorithms. To be considered for a match by algorithms, two names must be consistent. For example, names “Smith, J. William” and “Smith, John” are consistent, while “Smith, J. William” and “Smith, John Q.” are inconsistent. For

similarity measures, records from both files with consistent names are compared and a numeric similarity measure is computed for each pair of records. The pair of records with the highest similarity is considered to be the best match. If the similarity is greater than the critical level, the pair of authority records is considered to be a match. As of March 29, 2005, the Project focuses on the similarity measures. Dr. O'Neil shared the first VIAF record with the participants:

```
Rec stat:   n      Entered: 20030225
Type: z     Upd status: a      Enc lvl: n   Source:
Roman:      Ref status: a      Mod rec:    Name use: a
Gov agn:    Auth status: a      Subj: a     Sub use: b
Series: n   Auth/ref: a             Geo subd: n Ser use: b
Ser num: n  Name:a                Subdiv tp: n Rules: a
1    010      1
2    040      VIAF $c VIAF
4    700  17    Valk, J. P. de $2 loc $0 n 82238624
5    700  17    Valk, Johannes P. de $d 1946- $2 pnd $0
122519973
```

In this record, subfields '2' and '0' in 7XX are defined for source and control numbers for authority files. Source code 'loc' and 'pnd' represents LCNAF and PND respectively.

The Project pursues to build OAI Server (Phase 3), maintain ongoing metadata harvesting using OAI protocols (Phase 4) and finally to build end user interface with Unicode display, building on local system's authority structure. If the proof-of-concept is successful, VIAF may be expanded to include other authority files for personal names and include other types of authorities such as corporate and geographic names.

At the end of the presentation Dr. O'Neill extended invitation to the participants to visit the following site for further progress report of the project:

<http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/viaf>

The second presentation, "Hong Kong Chinese Authority Name" by Ms. Maria Lai-che Lau (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Mr. Patrick Lo and Mr. Owen M.L. Tam (both at Lingnan University)

informed the participants of the latest development on HKCAN Project.

Initiated in 1999 by six academic libraries, HKCAN became a cooperative project in 2001 in order to build a Chinese name authority file with CJK scripts that meet the need of the bilingual community, improving and streamlining authority control operations and participating in regional and global cooperative activities on authority work. HKCAN members are: Chinese University of Hong Kong Library, Hong Kong Baptist University Library, Hong Kong Institute of Education Library, Hong Kong Polytechnic University Library, Lingnan University Library (Hong Kong), University of Hong Kong Libraries, and City University of Hong Kong Library. The project is hosted by Chinese University of Hong Kong Library.

As of January 2005, HKCAN records (total number: over 127,000 records) include over 51,000 records from the Library of Congress and over 76,000 records created originally by HKCAN members. The breakdown of 127,00 HKCAN records follows:

personal names:	88,000 (69%)
corporate names:	15,000 (12%)
conference names:	1,100 (1%)
uniform titles:	23,000 (18%)

Between August 2004 and January 2005, HKCAN members contributed over 7,900 records.

New XML version 2003 was developed in order to facilitate searching in simplified or traditional Chinese characters or in pinyin form. This version supports Unicode; has option to export in text, MARC format; supports CJK index and phrase searching irrespective of input characters in simplified or traditional; supports Z39.50 protocol and enables interactive transfer to INNOPAC system. The next enhancement includes option to export in XML format and OAI-PMH compliance. The presenters illustrated the search interface with examples of personal, corporate, conference names and uniform titles, introducing system support for searching authors in Chinese character and workflow of HKCAN data processing and special features of HKCAN XML software.

HKCAN XML software uses Unicode UTF-8 to store Chinese characters and EACC code to store MARC format records, following MARC XML structure. Chinese characters are exported for subsequent storage in EACC or Unicode UTF-8. Records can be exported in MARC format. Records can be uploaded to INNOPAC individually or by large batch. Records can be displayed in MARC or text format. User authentication can be controlled by user name and password or via IP address. Records can be updated under management mode before downloading. Statistical data collection is facilitated. Modeled after the concepts of Virtual Authority File, HKCAN offers one-stop searching in multiple authority files concurrently. In the future HKCAN plans to enhance the effectiveness of Chinese authority works among Chinese libraries worldwide and to promote sharing of existing resources among Hong Kong, Taiwan and Mainland China.

The presentation was concluded with the invitation to the project site:  
<http://hkcan.ln.edu.hk/>

The third presentation dealt with Cataloging Questions received to the Committee. On behalf of the Committee, Chair Mr. Morimoto presented answers in detail to the seven questions directed to the Committee by CEAL members.

Question 1. What does SACO stand for?

Answer: SACO stands for the Subject Authority Cooperative Program. It was established to provide a means for libraries to submit proposals for subject headings and classification numbers to LC via the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). For more information, please consult:

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/saco.html>

Question 2. In recent LC bibliographic records for Chinese-language resources, initial articles are retained in field 246 with parallel titles or cover titles. From those records, can it be assumed that initial articles should now be recorded in bibliographic field 246s?

Answer:

*Descriptive cataloging of East Asian material : CJK examples of AACR2 and Library of Congress rule interpretations*

... the Library [of Congress] strongly discourages cataloging by example ...

*LCRI, 21.30J*

... the 246 field:

...

c) do not record an initial article unless the intent is to file on it

*MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data, Variable data fields, 246, Input conventions, Initial articles*

Initial articles (*e.g.*, The, La) are generally not recorded in field 246 unless the intent is to file on the article.

246 10 †aLos Angeles Police Department crime report

*LCRI, 21.30J*

- a) the title begins with an article that appears as part of a personal, geographic, or corporate name and is retained in such a name according to *LCRI 22.4, LCRI 23.2, or AACR2 rule 24.5A* [*e.g.*, Le Corbusier; Le Havre; Los Angeles String Orchestra];
- b) the title begins with an article in a situation in which meaning and cataloger's judgment require its retention, *e.g.*, such titles as "The" as an introductory element of generic nouns  
"El Cid" in literary criticism of the 20th century

Leader/17: [blank]; 008/39: [blank]

010 \_\_ †a 2004633715

245 10 †a Wuhan lü you di tu = †b The tour map of Wuhan ...

246 31 †a The tour map of Wuhan

<Beyond CEAL's comprehension as to why LC decided to file on "The" in this case. Meaning and cataloger's judgment require its retention? Please ask CPSO, if so desired.>

Leader/17: [blank]  
010 \_\_\_ #a 2004386469  
042 \_\_\_ #a lccopycat  
240 10 #a Man who stayed behind. #l Chinese  
245 10 #a Wo zai Mao Zedong shen bian de ri zi  
...  
246 31 #a The man who stayed behind

<Beyond CEAL's comprehension as to why LC decided to file on "The" in this case. Due to lccopycat? Or, meaning and cataloger's judgment require its retention? Please ask CPSO, if so desired.>

Leader/17: [blank]  
010 \_\_\_ #a 2004376721  
042 \_\_\_ #a lccopycat  
245 10 #a Qiang quan jiao jin ...  
246 14 #a The struggle of powers : #b the  
diplomatic strategy of missile offense and  
defense in PRC & USA

<Beyond CEAL's comprehension as to why LC decided to file on "The" in this case. Due to lccopycat? Or, meaning and cataloger's judgment require its retention? Please ask CPSO, if so desired.>

Question 3. When updating NARs and SARs, pre-existing Wade-Giles data in field 670s should be retained. Then, when having to undifferentiate pre-existing name headings with field 670 data in Wade-Giles, should newly-added field 670 to pair with existing Wade-Giles 670 be in Wade-Giles or in pinyin? *E.g.*, existing differentiated NAR:

008/32: a  
100 1 #a Li, Lizhong  
400 1 #w nne #a Li, Li-chung  
670 #a Nan kai hua ch'u y'un tung shih liao, 1909-1922, 1984: #b  
t.p. (Li Li-chung)  
needing to be undifferentiated (李丽中 vs. 李利忠)

Answer : No information in field 670s was converted from Wade-Giles to pinyin through the pinyin conversion process. When LC needs to change a differentiated name to an undifferentiated name, it simply copies the Wade-Giles title in the existing field 670 and paste it inside the brackets in the new field 670 right above.

LC does not manually convert Wade-Giles data appearing in field 670s; and, consequently, the field 670 pairs stay in Wade-Giles. But, of course, the current information will appear in pinyin in the pair of new field 670s following the current standard.

008/32: b

670   ≠a [Co-editor of Nan k`ai hua ch`u y`un tung shih liao, 1909-1922]

670   ≠a Nan k`ai hua ch`u y`un tung shih liao, 1909-1922, 1984:  
      ≠b t.p. (Li Li-chung)

670   ≠a [Co-author of Han shu ren wu gu shi]

670   ≠a Han shu ren wu gu shi, 2004: ≠b t.p. (Li Lizhong)

Question 4. In a statement of responsibility in field 245, does "et al." need to be enclosed in its own set of square brackets when the entire text string is already in square brackets? *E.g.*,

245 ... / ≠c [Raymond Wolfinger ... [et al.]].

OR

245 ... / ≠c [Raymond Wolfinger ... et al.].

Answer: AACR2 treats the mark of omission (...) followed by a set of brackets enclosing "et al." in rule 1.1F5 as prescribed punctuation. This prescribed punctuation is applicable even when the statement of responsibility is enclosed in its own set of brackets (1.1F1). Therefore,

245 ... / ≠c [Raymond Wolfinger ... [et al.]].

"LC 'House Rules' For Cataloging Korean Publications" distributed for 1998 LC Asian Materials Cataloging Seminar were reported to be revised in this regard. Originally:

RIGHT:     [ch`oja Pak Ch`ong-h`ui ; p`y`onjip Ch`on Tu-hwan ... et al.]

WRONG: [chŏja Pak Chŏng-hŭi] ; [p'yŏnjip Chŏn Tu-hwan ... [et al.]]

It should instead read:

245 ... / ꠘc [chŏja Pak Chŏng-hŭi ; p'yŏnjip Chŏn Tu-hwan ... [et al.]].

Question 5. For calligraphy, LCC numbers NK3600-3640, instead of ND1454-1457, are now assigned. Do NK numbers encompass calligraphy as paintings? Where can one find further information on LCC schedules ND and NK in this regard?

Answer: The current LCC schedule is unequivocal. In the ND1454-1457 section, it is stated:

Calligraphy as painting: The Library of Congress discontinued the classification of calligraphy in subclass ND in June 2003. For works on calligraphy see NK3600-3640

All numbers in this section are now placed in parentheses.

(ND1454) Periodicals. Societies. Congresses

(ND1454.5.A-Z) Exhibitions. Collections. Museums. By country and collector or place of exhibition, A-Z

(ND1455) General works

(ND1456) General special

(ND1457.A-Z) Special, A-Z

For explanation of LCC numbers enclosed in parentheses, please see "Obsolete and optional numbers in the Library of Congress classification" found at URL:

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/obsolete.html>

Question 6. The practice of using the 2nd indicator value "4" in MARC 21 bibliographic fields 600/610/611/630/651 seems to be primarily an RLIN[21] convention that originated from LC's decision. However, some libraries decided, as local practice, not to use the 2nd indicator "4" in the CJK 6xx fields. Many records in WorldCat still have "0" in that position. Is there any national

consensus on this issue?

Answer: *SCM:SH* H 182 instructs us that, for monographic titles cataloged in RLIN[21], as long as the established name (including jurisdictional geographic names, such as Beijing) is a systematic romanization from CJK originals used in MARC 21 bibliographic fields 600/610/611/630/651 subfields †a, †b, or †e (with the exclusion of cataloger-supplied qualifiers), but not subfield †z, CJK script counterpart may be entered as pairs, with "4" as the 2nd indicator.

*E.g.,*

651 #0 †a Buzen-shi (Japan) †x Antiquities.

651 #4 †a 豊前市 (Japan) †x Antiquities.

650 #0 †a Buddhist antiquities †z Japan †z Buzen-shi.

NOT: 650 #4 †a Buddhist antiquities †z Japan †z 豊前市.

LC's deviant record example:

DCLP99-B1828 (as rechecked in RLIN21, 3/9/05)

Leader/06: a ; Leader/07: m ; 008/39: [blank]

010 99133171

040 DLC-R†cDLC-R†dDLC-R

042 pcc

\*610 10 Japan.†b陸軍.†b憲兵隊 †xHistory†xSources.

As of June 2000, newly-entered WorldCat records should also follow *SCM:SH* H 182 instructions, within the parameters (monographic titles; systematic romanization; 600/610/611/630/651 subfields †a/†b/†e (with the exclusion of cataloger-supplied qualifiers)), as per OCLC memoranda, 6/7/2000 and 6/15/2000, with the 2nd indicator in CJK 600/610/611/630/651 set to "4" rather than "0." If OCLC member library's local system requires matching indicators in linked fields, such adjustments may be performed through local editing of WorldCat master records.

As of Feb. 28, 2005, OCLC had not changed its position in this regard; and it is also planned to be in effect into OCLC Connexion Client 1.30. OCLC has not performed or will not do any systematic

change with existing WorldCat records as to the 2nd indicator in 600/610/611/630/651.

### CONSER records

*CEG*, Appendix O, Specific Guidelines 8.a

For headings in 600-630 and 651, LC applies *SCM:SH* H182:6 to monographs only. For serials, CONSER follows the practice of using the same indicator in the non-Roman (vernacular [sic]) field as in the romanized field. [emphases added]

Question 7. In authority record field 670s for Japanese personal names, notation "r" is often used. What does it mean? Is it different from another notation "[in rom.]"?

Answer: "Citation of Japanese personal names" in *NACO supplement* (Apr. 23, 1997), which does not appear in wide distribution but which was provided to participants in the Library of Congress Asian Materials Cataloging Seminar of March 1998 instructs catalogers:

We [=Japanese catalogers at LC] use "r" for "reading" (a phonetic spelling written using one of the Japanese syllabaries (*katakana* or *hirakana*), given adjacent to the *kanji* characters for personal name) on NARs for personal names, if the reading appears anywhere on the item being cataloged. We cite "r" when the work being cataloged or any other reference source in subsequent 670 fields provides a *kana* (*katakana* or *hirakana*) reading of a person being established. ... If there is no reading but there is a romanized copyright statement in the colophon, use the abbreviation "copr." followed by the name, then the term "in rom." in brackets ...

*DCM*, Z1, Name and Series Authority Records, Variable Data Fields, 670, Transcription of names and titles

Data must be given in romanized form. Normally it is understood that the cataloger has provided the romanization; therefore, when transcribing romanization found in the source, add after it the bracketed phrase [in rom.].

*E.g.*,

010           nr 96038738  
100 1       Koyama, Noboru, †d ...  
670           Kokusai kekkon daiichig<sup>o</sup>, 1995: †b  
t.p. (Koyama Noboru) colophon (r) jkt. ...

.  
*E.g.,*

010           n 84106305  
100 1       Yamata, Kikou, †d 1897-1975  
670           Yajima, M. Ra japonezu, 1983: †b t.p.  
(in subtitle: Kiku Yamata) p. 270, etc.  
(Kikou Yamata [in rom.]; 1897-1975; femme de  
lettres; Japanese-French)

The fourth presentation of the session by Mr. Kio Kanda, “LC Cataloging Update 2005” covered latest developments for CJK-related cataloging at the Library of Congress.

(1) The latest version is being tested for Unicode implementation at LC. LC’s new OPAC with JACKPHY is expected within this year. The new OPAC offers JACHPHY searching and connection to Authority files [Contact: Barbara Tillet ([btil@loc.gov](mailto:btil@loc.gov)) and Ann Della Porta ([adel@loc.gov](mailto:adel@loc.gov))].

(2) Unicode in LC Classification Minaret is expected within a couple of months. The sacred book section of BQ schedule may be the first to have original scripts. This may be accomplished using several web sites for sacred books such as:

[www.cbeta.org](http://www.cbeta.org) (Chinese Buddhist Electronic Text Association)

[www.sutra.re.kr](http://www.sutra.re.kr) (Tripikata Koreana)

<http://www.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~sat/> (Machine-readable text-database of the Taisho Tripitaka (the Taisho Shinsu Daizokyo)

[Contact: Kio Kanda ([kkan@loc.gov](mailto:kkan@loc.gov))]

(3) Chinese Law Classification Project, Law Librry of Congress. There are over 10,000 titles in 54,000 volumes with “050 LAW”, requiring to be reclassified to KNP, KNQ, and KNR. There are 2,000 titles with “050 LAW” in RLIN database. Until the beginning of the 1990’s, there was no law classification schedule for China, Japan and Korea. There may be as many as 18,000 Chinese titles requiring

reclassification. The project is carried out by Law library with 4 contractors, 2 full time and 2 part time Chinese native speakers. Chinese catalogers of Korean/Chinese Team members headed by Phil Melzer provided a great deal of assistance. Bill McCloy (University of Washington Law Library) also assisted the coordinator with his expertise.

The project began in December 2004 and will continue in the Law Library until completed. Next target languages are Arabic and Japanese. [Contact: Marie Whited, Cataloging Law Liaison, Law Library of Congress (mswhited@loc.gov)]

(4) Korean Cataloging projects include the following:

- Revision of Korean language word division and Romanization guidelines (the first draft will be sent to CEAL later this spring);
- Cataloging of a collection of Korean gray literature about the democratic movements in South Korea in the late 1980's. The 234-piece collection is being described on 120 bibliographic records. Each bibliographic record will bear the name of the collection in a 710 field: Minjuhwa Undong Collection (Library of Congress);
- Korean/Chinese Team members Sook Hee Weidman and Sarah Byun have begun to work with Library staff and CEAL members to draft guidelines for the cataloging of Korean rare materials.

(5) Japanese mathematics books (Wasansho) listed in Shojo Honda's bibliography had been cataloged. Pre-Meiji works (5,200 titles) have been cataloged, leaving 400 titles listed in Honda's bibliography on Japanese literature, performing arts, and reference books. Search term 'cw: JARB' in RLIN will retrieve Japanese rare books. Descriptive cataloging guidelines for pre-Meiji Japanese books has been in a holding pattern, partly because the LC's Cataloging of rare books has been in a revising process. [Contact: Isamu Tsuchitani (itsu@loc.gov)]

(6) Arrearage reduction of law materials in Japanese and Korean and retroactive classification of Japanese law serials are handled at Serials Record Division with Gary Bush as Team leader.

(7) LCSH includes the following changes: from "Bonpo (Sect)" to

“Bon (Tibetan religion)”, modifier “Bonpo” to “Bon”; from “Orientalists” to “Asianists” and “Middle East specialists”; from “Oriental languages”/”Oriental literature” to “Asian languages”/”Asian literature”. LC Authority records changed for individual art/religious objects: “Emaki” ‘painted scrolls’ in 130 fields. Data in bibliographic records have not been updated yet.

(8) There are 32.5 CJK catalogers at LC, distributed in four divisions: Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division (RCCD), Serials Division (SRD), Geography and Map (G&M), and Special Materials Cataloging Division (SMCD):

	RCCD	SRD	G&M	SMCD
Chinese:	10	1	1.5	
Japanese	10	2		0.5
Korean	5	1	0.5	1

The last segment of the session consisted of Committee Report/General Remarks presented to the membership by Chair, Mr. Hideyuki Morimoto.

During the past year the committee members engaged in the following activities:

- (1) Planning /preparation for committee session at 2005 annual meeting
- (2) Considering relevance of (a) Committee workshop(s), and, if deemed significant and feasible, planning/preparation for such workshop.  
In 2005 the Committee planned and implemented CEAL-Sponsored SCCTP Cataloging Workshops for Electronic Serials and Integrating Resources at the University of Chicago.
- (3) Further work on *AACR2 workbook for East Asian publications*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.  
Shiok Lim, Hee-sook Shin, and Hisami Springer collaborated with Phillip Melzer as focal point, releasing *Descriptive cataloging of East Asian material*: chapters 1-2, 5-7; draft chapters 9, 23, 25-26, and Appendix C at URL: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoc/CJKIntro2.html>
- (4) Maintenance of the Committee web site (<http://cealctp.lib.uci.edu/>)

- with managers Hee-sook Shin (contents) and Abraham Yu (site).
- (5) Collecting/organizing pinyin Romanization questions from CEAL members for securing answers from LC. On March 19 2004, with Daphne Wang and Iping Wei serving as focal points, the Committee submitted to LC summary of collected reactions of CEAL members to Feb. 23, 2004 documents.
  - (6) 053 addition in literary author name authority records, based on the lists previously compiled by the Committee, cycle 1999-2002 Focal points: Daphne Wang and Iping Wei [Chinese authors]; Hisami Springer [Japanese authors]; Hideyuki Morimoto, with help of Shiok Lim [Korean authors]. Approximately 1,250 Chinese literary author numbers were added to name authority records, while all files related to Japanese literary authors were lost through inundation damages.
  - (7) Participation in HKCAN use: a committee member has been consulting HKCAN, June 2004- for creation/updating of name authority records.

Mr. Morimoto concluded his presentation with the following general remarks:

- (1) Harvard-Yenching Library started contribution to CONSER. *E.g.* OCLC: 57425266
- (2) LC started entering 13 digit ISBNs, when available.
- (3) Some CEAL members reviewed and commented on draft of AACR3, Pt. 1 (description), Dec. 2004-Feb. 2005; last update to AACR2, summer 2005; There will be an ALA program on June 26 2005, 8:30 am-12:00 noon in Chicago, entitled: AACR3: The Next Big Thing in Cataloging. The publication target for AACR3 is 2007.

After the general remarks, the Chair invited questions from the public. A question was raised on how to access HKCAN database. Ms Lau and Mr. Lo reiterated their project URL which can be accessible worldwide within six months. For an inquiry of the release of Unicode based LC OPAC, Mr. Kanda replied that the timeline is within a year.

**The 2005 CTP annual session adjourned at 5:55 pm.**

Respectfully submitted,

Hisami Konishi Springer