

Chinese American Librarians Association



ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

(Semiannually)

May 1995

(Volume 3 No. 2)(Cumulative No. 6)

Maintained by: *CALA Midwest Chapter*

Editor: Bor-sheng Tsai btbsai@cms.cc.wayne.edu

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*           CHINESE AMERICAN LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION (CALA)           *
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*           E L E C T R O N I C   J O U R N A L                       *
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*           (Semiannually)                                           *
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ELECTRONIC BULLETIN has published 15 issues:

the premiere issue was published in December 1991, and
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* E-Bulletin: Published QUARTERLY in September, December, March and June.

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CHINESE-AMERICAN LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION (CALA)

E L E C T R O N I C J O U R N A L (NO. 6)

May 1995

(Vol. 3, No. 2)

Maintained by: CALA Midwest Chapter

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* CALA ELECTRONIC JOURNAL (NO. 6) *
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* May 1995 *
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* Vol. 3, No. 2 *

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* Readers of this e-journal are encouraged to click on the blue lines to select and retrieve articles of interest listed in the CONTENTS below. Please click on the "BACK" button in your browser to return to the CONTENTS menu.

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I. MESSAGES FROM CALA PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT

"Message From CALA President Linda Tse"

Dear CALA Members:

I am very glad that I have this opportunity to greet all CALA members through this electronic journal.

As we know, May is the Asian Pacific American Heritage/History Month, there are many celebrations and activities around Washington, D.C. area. The Chinese Film Festival is currently and continuously holding its activities until June. There are displays of Asian Arts in the counties libraries, which I coordinated. As the President of CALA and the Cultural

Minorities Services Librarian, I participated in the ALA Library Legislative Day on May 9. I also went to New Jersey to attend the very successful Rutgers Symposium which was the brainchild of Marjorie Li, Chair of the CALA Award Committee. Professor Wilfred Fong (our incoming CALA President), Professor Betty Turock, and Professor Gary Strong were the speakers. Two CALA chapters, the Greater Mid-Atlantic Chapter and the Northeast Chapter, were co-sponsors. They had done an outstanding job.

As CALA President, I would also like to congratulate and commend the Midwest Chapter President Pei-ling Wu for your leadership and effort, and success in publishing the Electronic Journal. Your work is exemplary, and I plan to attend your 1995 Midwest Chapter Annual Program, while I will be hosting/participating in our 1995 CALA Annual Meeting (organized by Wilfred Fong) in Chicago. I look forward to meeting many of you and our members from all states during the conference. Best regards and wishes to all CALA chapters and members for your continuous progress and success.

Linda Tse
President
Chinese American Librarians Association
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"Message From CALA President-Elect Wilfred Fong"

Dear CALA Members:

The 1995 CALA Annual Conference (June 23-26 in Chicago Downtown) and the 1995 CALA Midwest Chapter Annual Program (June 23 in Chicago Chinatown) are approaching. Please mark your calendar and I hope to see you in both meetings. Midwest Chapter President Pei-ling Wu and her annual program committee have planned a very exciting program for us on the evening of June 23. Don't forget to sign up for the dinner. You can see both annual meeting programs in this issue of e-journal. We have a series of programs for this year's annual conference. The theme of the CALA Annual Conference is on "Internet: Highway to Chinese Cities and Multimedia." We also have a Membership Forum and Meeting, and our traditional Annual Distinguished Award Banquet. If you have not yet bought the banquet tickets, please contact Antonia Chan (lmak@csd.uwm.edu) for details. I hope to see you all there.

I would like to use this chance to talk about the electronic journal. I am sure that you would agree with me that this e-journal enhances communications among CALA members and friends in the Midwest, in the States, and everywhere in the world. There is an article on Internet's scholarly e-journal which is recently published in the May 1995 issue of the Journal of American Society for Information Science (JASIS 46(4): 244-253). The article is written by Kovacs, Robinson and Dixon, and is entitled "Scholarly E-Conferences on the Academic Networks: How Library and Information Science Professionals Use Them." As they discussed in the article:

"E-conferences is the term preferred by the authors for email-based communications sometimes called 'discussion lists,' 'electronic forums,' 'mailing lists,' 'listservs,' 'e-serials,' etc. ... The major findings of this study seem to support the anecdotal evidence that scholars in the field of Library and Information Science are using e-conferences as a source of professional and research information for their personal use. They are also using e-conferences as a source of information in providing direct and indirect service to library patrons. E-conferences may be enhancing the value of established information sources such as journals, physical conferences, interpersonal mail, and telephone contacts. ... Librarians of most

subspecialties are participating in e-conferences."

This is a very interesting article. The authors have nicely addressed the functions of the scholarly communications through e-conferences. Their findings reflect the value and importance of an e-journal. We are very glad that our organization have adopted this mechanism to advance our services to our members. I sincerely hope that you all enjoy reading it.

See you in Chicago!

Wilfred Fong
President-Elect
Chinese American Librarians Association
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II. SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

1. "1995 CALA Scholarship" and "1995 Sheila Suen Lai Scholarship"

CHINESE AMERICAN LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION
Announcement
May 8, 1995

The Chinese American Librarians Association's Scholarship Committee has completed its work for the 1995 CALA Scholarship and the Sheila Suen Lai Scholarship. The Committee received many outstanding applicants from United States and abroad. After much deliberation, the Committee has chosen Eva P. Wu as the recipient of the 1995 CALA Scholarship, and Donshan Gao as the recipient of the 1995 Sheila Suen Lai Scholarship. Their names were recommended to, and approved by, the CALA Board of Directors as this year's Scholarship recipients. Following is their biographical information.

"1995 CALA Scholarship"

Eva P. Wu is the recipient of the CALA Scholarship. She will receive a Scholarship award of \$500. Ms. Wu holds a B.A. degree in History of Art from University of Toronto, and a M.A. degree of Byzantine Art from Johns Hopkins University. She is currently a full time student at Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, with specialization in cataloging and classification. Ms. Wu sees in her coursework "more opportunities for creative, user-centered development," and hopes that in her career as a LIS professional she can "bring into realization the full range of creative possibilities offered by the available technology."

"1995 Sheila Suen Lai Scholarship"

Donshan Gao is the recipient of 1995 Sheila Suen Lai Scholarship. He will receive the Scholarship award of \$500. Mr. Gao is currently a full time student at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He received a M.A. degree in Comparative Literature from University of Rochester and has studied Chinese Literature at University of British Columbia. Mr. Gao has been a language teacher both in China and in the US for more than 20 years, and has publications in Literature both in Hong Kong and Taiwan. He has impressive academic records and is actively involved in community information services through Prairienet (the Free-Net in Illinois). He says that "the new knowledge and techniques in the field have fascinated me" and hopes to combine his background in literature and the LIS knowledge in his future career.

In addition, the CALA Scholarship Committee has selected Mr. Yong Yi Song and Ms. Carol Wu to be two runner-up's, each of whom will

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4. "1995 CALA California Chapter Spring Program"

A WWW TOUR FROM CALIFORNIA TO CHINA

Saturday, June 3, 1995
 San Jose State University
 Clark Library, Room 511
 Presenters: Tina Peterson, Mengxiong Liu and Diana Wu
 Registration: 10:00-10:15 am
 Workshop/Demo: 10:15-noon
 Lunch: Noon-1:15pm, at Botown Restaurant
 Discussion/Q&A: 1:25-2:30pm
 Contact Diana Wu (YUFEN@SJSUVM1.SJSU.EDU) for more information.

5. "1995 SLA State-of-the-Art Institute: Southeast Asia"

Special Libraries Association will present the 1995 State-of-the-Art Institute, "Southeast Asia: The Information Age," November 2-3, 1995 in Washington, DC. Join leading experts from the business and information sectors for an institute consisting of speeches and seminars focusing on information marketing, information technology, and economic development issues relating to Southeast Asia. For more information or to receive a brochure, please provide your mailing address to tracy@sla.org or call Tracy Lofty, SLA's Manager of Professional Development at (202)234-4700, ext. 649.

6. "Imperia Tombs of China Coming to Memphis"

"IMPERIAL TOMBS OF CHINA COMING TO MEMPHIS"

Memphis Cook Convention Center
 April 18-September 18, 1995

More than 400,000 people are expected to pass through the Cook Convention Center to view more than 250 objects covering six dynasties as well as the Warring States Period. Four terra-cotta soldiers will be accompanied by a chariot horse, all from Qin Shi-Huang-Di's underground army outside Xi'an. Included in the display will be the DRAGON AND PHOENIX CROWN from the Ming Tombs, as well as the GOLD BURIAL MASK of Princess Chenguo of the Liao Dynasty. Other pieces highlighting the exhibition include two elaborate burial suits, one from the Han Dynasty, and another from the Liao Dynasty.

The great emperors of China lived in a majesty and splendor that most people could only imagine but, no one made a more monumental event out of burying their leaders than did the people of Imperial China. Wu Xi Hua, China's Director of the State Bureau of Cultural Relics, has called Imperial Tombs of China "the best exhibition that has ever been sent to the United States". If you think the Great Emperors of China lived like kings, wait until you see how they died.

Exhibit hours are Monday through Sunday, 9 a.m. - 10 p.m. with last entry at 8 p.m. Ticket prices are \$10 for adults, \$9 for seniors age 60 or older, and \$5 for youths ages 5 to 16. To order by phone, call (from outside Memphis TN) 1-800-2MEMPHIS.

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7. "Shanghai '96 International Symposium on Academic Libraries"

International Symposium on Academic Libraries
 in the 21st Century

September 1-4, 1996
 Shanghai, People's Republic of China

Organized by:

Shanghai Jiao Tong University Library *
Shanghai, PRC

and

Brandeis University Library **
Waltham, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

* The Shanghai Jiao Tong University Library is one of the largest academic Libraries in China. This Symposium celebrates the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University, and the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Pao Sui-Loong Library. To facilitate international participation, the dates of the Symposium are chosen to immediately follow the 62nd IFLA Conference in Beijing, China.

** For more than a decade, the staff of the Brandeis University Library have assisted the Jiao Tong Library in various aspects of library management and automation. We are happy to serve as co-sponsor of this Symposium to celebrate our sister library's anniversary. We invite you to share your expertise and knowledge with an international audience.

SYMPOSIUM THEMES

"Academic libraries in the 21st century" will have to deal with a growing array of electronic resources which may be accessible through local, regional, national and/or international telecommunications networks. At the same time, it is anticipated that for the foreseeable future there is still a need to maintain traditional library collections. Given the increasing complexity of the information environment we live in, academic librarians must anticipate changing needs of the clients they serve, and design quality services appropriate for the 21st century. Broadly, the Symposium will concentrate on the following four themes:

i. Services to Academic Community

Papers addressing this theme may include but not limited to the following topics.

- * information literacy and library instruction
- * navigating through the electronic maze
- * collection development, resource sharing and interlibrary cooperation
- * document delivery and other commercial services

ii. Information Technologies

Papers addressing this theme may include but not limited to the following topics.

- * application of new information technologies in academic libraries
- * networked resources, multimedia and other electronic resources
- * international networking
- * electronic publishing and partnership among scholars, publishers and libraries

iii. Professional Development

Papers addressing this theme may include but not limited to the following topics.

- * education for academic librarianship, continuing education and professional development

- * academic library organizational structure, management and staffing
- * leadership roles

iv. Library Space and Facilities

Papers addressing this theme may include but not limited to the following topics.

- * designing academic libraries for the 21st century
- * virtual library
- * distance learning

Contributed papers are encouraged to focus on one theme. The papers should not have been previously published, since they will be published in the Symposium Proceedings.

CD PRODUCTS DEMONSTRATION

All CD products related to the Symposium themes will be organized for demonstration in a separate area during the Symposium. To participate, please fill out the same application form for contributed papers, with an abstract of 100-300 words.

DEADLINES

August 1, 1995	Receipt of completed application form and abstracts for contributed papers and CD-ROM demonstrations
November 1, 1995	Notification to presenters of selected papers and CD-ROM demonstrators
March 1, 1996	Receipt of camera-ready and electronic copy of contributed papers

LANGUAGE

English will be the official language of the presentations and discussions.

REGISTRATION FEES

	Before 3/1/96	After 3/1/96
Participants	US\$300.00	US\$350.00
Participants presenting papers	US\$200.00	US\$250.00
Accompanying persons	US\$200.00	US\$250.00

The registration fee covers reception, official banquets, other social activities, and a copy of the Proceedings.

TOUR ARRANGEMENT

After the Symposium, a two-day tour to nearby scenic cities (Su Zho, Hang Zho, Wu Xi) may be arranged. Details will be announced later.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chair: Prof. Xie Sheng-wu
Vice-President, Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Vice-Chair: Prof. Chen Zhao-neng
Director, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Library

Vice-Chair: Ms. Bessie K. Hahn
University Librarian, Brandeis University Library

Secretary General: Prof. Yang Zongying, Deputy Director
Shanghai Jiao Tong University Library

Bessie K. Hahn
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 E-Mail: IN%"BHAHN@LIBRARY.BRANDEIS.EDU"

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IV. NEW PUBLICATIONS

8. "The Midwest Area Chinese American Resources Guide (1995)"

"The Midwest Area Chinese American Resources Guide (1995)," 4th edition, compiled and updated by the CALA Midwest Chapter, will be available in May 1995. This publication provides up-to-date information on over 800 Chinese American organizations, allowing users to reach out to the fast growing Chinese American communities in the area. In addition, it includes articles about Chinese culture and contains current statistical data on Chinese populations in the United States, with an emphasis on the Midwest.

Publication price: \$20 per copy; \$15 for CALA members only.

To order, please send your check payable to CALA Midwest Chapter to:

Ming Li, Treasurer
 CALA Midwest Chapter
 c/o Purdue University Libraries
 West Lafayette, IN 47907

For more information, please call:

Pei-Ling Wu at 317-658-4409 (or Email: peiwu@depauw.edu)
 Peter Wang at 708-719-2429
 Liana Zhou at 812-855-3060 (or Email: zhoul@indiana.edu)

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9. "The Genealogical History of Chinese Names"

Sheau-yueh Janey Chao, Assistant Professor and librarian at Baruch College, City University of New York, is working on a book, tentatively entitled "The Genealogical History of Chinese Names." This book traces the origin and history of Chinese surnames that appeared on the ancient Chinese book "Pai Chia Hsing" which means "one hundred families' names." The book will include an annotated bibliography for books, articles, book chapters, and reference materials in both English and Chinese that were published between 1980 to the present. The book will help Asian Americans to trace their own family names and used as a guide for Chinese genealogical resources. CALA members are welcome to give her advice and suggestion about any recent publications on the subject area. Please send email to: JHCBB@CUNYVM.bitnet

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V. CONFERENCE REPORT

10. "1995 ACRL Conference in Pittsburgh"

Kathy L. Huang
 Head
 Technical Services
 Melick Library
 Eureka College
 Eureka, Illinois

The 1995 (7th) Conference of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) was held from March 29 to April 2, 1995

in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In my taxi ride from the airport to the Lawrence Convention Center, I learned from the driver that bridge crossings are needed regardless of the direction one comes into the city. At first I was concerned that passing through bridges to get to downtown in rush hours would delay my plan to pick up my registration packet in time that afternoon. When I approached the famous downtown "Golden Triangle," where Monhagalena, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers meet, I was relieved to find that traffic was not a problem because there were bridges literally connecting every other block in the downtown areas. The sight of these bridges was pretty impressive.

When I found out that there was no vacancy for the conference-offered "Dinner with Pittsburgh-Area Librarians," I turned to the conference hospitality desk and made dinner reservation and obtained direction to the Sheraton Hotel. Shortly, a courtesy shuttle van appeared and took me to the hotel where I found that the famous "Incline" rail car built in 1880s was still in service. The Gateway Clipper Cruise, a 300-stores State Square Mall, and the restaurant where I had reservation, were all within walking distance. The Grand Concourse Restaurant is an elegant eatery located at a transformed 1880's train station. My seafood dinner entre was superlative. In less than four hours, I was convinced that my Pittsburgh experience was going to be dynamic and memorable.

At 7:30 next morning, joining other 2,450 librarians, I started my 3-day "ordeal" of exploring current topics concerned by many academic librarians from all states. The biannual ACRL conference usually has fewer committee and business meetings. This optimizes academic librarians' opportunities of exploring trends in librarianship without the pressure of committee work. The programs offered sessions, presentations and speeches on current issues in librarianship and higher education. The conference focused on issues such as information literacy and collaboration, distance learning, electronic collection development, re-engineering in technical services, and development of multicultural curriculum.

i. Information Literacy and Collaboration- Information literacy has become a substitute term for traditional one-hour bibliographic instruction. In an information technology-based society, librarians face challenges of educating end-users to develop critical thinking skills in selecting material from abundant electronic information resources. The challenges are furthered by the complexity of electronic information accessing and delivery. Several panel discussions and paper presentation sessions examined why and how to conduct strategic planning to promote collaboration among librarians, computer professionals, and faculty. A good number of doctoral dissertations related to these concerns were presented.

ii. Distance Learning- Distance learning has been in many institutions' annual agenda. One of the speakers, Jay Starratt, Director of Technical and Automation Services of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, emphasized that a leadership role for libraries in distance learning programs on campus proved to be beneficial to the library, the university, and most importantly, the students or learners.

iii. Electronic Collection Development- At the session on "Materials Budget Allocation in the Electronic Library," the panelists explored and offered their library experience in collection development and service challenges that were posed by multimedia. It is suggested that collection development has evolved from "books as a core collection" through "multi-format, audio-visual materials integrated collection" toward "electronic and multimedia resources." Library budget directors and collection development librarians should include the expenditures for software/hardware upgrading in their library budget planning

to provide access to electronic resources.

iv. Re-engineering in Technical Services- As many CALA members' expertise and interest are in technical services, I would like to report those topics which were related to the changing roles of technical services librarians. Joan R. Giesecke, Associate Dean for Collections and Services of University of Nebraska, addressed on re-engineering in technical services department. Librarians and staffs were the backbones of this re-engineering process. At the end of this process, 11% of their technical staff were better positioned in other public services related areas. As a result, some unnecessary positions might be returned to the library administration for position reassignment, recreation, or abolishment. The re-engineering process is a realization of total quality management. Another research by Lynn Connaway, Assistant Professor of University of Missouri-Columbia, explored different levels of decision making and job satisfaction in academic libraries' technical services. Many academic libraries demanded their technical services staff to continue traditional roles in providing technical supports to library and information business while adapting and developing new skills in managing electronic resources.

v. One of the highlights of the conference was a speech addressed by Dr. Ronald Takaki, a renowned expert on ethnic studies, who is currently a professor of the University of California at Berkeley. His speech was entitled "The Need for Multicultural Education." He attributed some World War II tragedies to political leaders who did not live or were not educated in complicated environments and societies such as ours today, where multiculturalism is becoming the key determinant factor for coexistence in harmony. He advised that we need to promote multicultural education to reflect the reality of our multiethnic society. Educators should actively redesign multicultural curriculum to promote the understanding among ethnic groups in our multicultural-based information society and information world. He urged librarians to continue to be cultural curators of special subject information systems. His speech was well echoed by the audience.

The ACRL conference offered great opportunities for librarians to interact with each other at the receptions, exhibitions, the Carnegie Museum, library tours, the Pittsburgh Symphony, and many city tours. While browsing some of 960+ exhibition booths, I met with Bessie Hahn, former CALA President (1982-83) and the ACRL candidate for vice-president/president-elect. Naturally, she cares for CALA and its members. At one point during our conversation, she commented that she wished to see more CALA members attending the ACRL conferences. Before we departed, I wished her well in her bid for the ACRL presidency. (If I may, I would like to use this opportunity to urge our CALA members to support her.) I referred her to poster sessions in the same hall where CALA members Sherry Chang and Tina Fu were presenting their sessions. In another occasion, librarians casually mingled and sampled a dessert buffet at the foyer of the magnificent Music Hall in the Carnegie Museum. The placement service at the conference had also assisted applicants and employers in contacting with each other. Approximately 83 job listings attracted 142 applications.

The 1995 ACRL Conference in Pittsburgh had offered a rich program to a dynamic library community. Pittsburgh is blessed with more than sixty libraries in their metropolitan area. As Mayor Murphy said as he welcomed librarians and conference attendants at the opening ceremony, indeed, "Pittsburgh is a city that will capture your imagination." During these five days, Pittsburgh not only successfully hosted this conference but also impressed many librarians and information professionals- for its provision of generosity and hospitality, and for its establishment of security and order in a modern metropolitan environment.

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11. "Chinese Publications in American Libraries"

Susan T. Bau

Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.
Internet: stbau@mail.loc.gov

A meeting on "Chinese Publications in American Libraries" was held on April 8, 1995, from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. at the Washington Hilton and Towers Hotel. The participants of this meeting and their respective viewpoints were recorded and listed as follows: 1) Mr. Chih Yang Lee, President of Chiayang Library Services with Ms. Sharon Shieh on their services within and outside the boundary of Taiwan; 2) Mr. Zhou Hong-li, President of China National Publishing Industry Trade Corporation, on Chinese publishers consolidation for better publications and services; 3) Dr. Tai-Loi Ma, Curator of the East Asian Library, University of Chicago, on Library's problems and their solutions; 4) a group-on public and regional library collections for minorities-included Ms. Linda Tse, CALA President and Cultural Minorities Librarian of Montgomery County Libraries; Ms. Marjorie Li, President of CALA Northeast Chapter and CJK Liaison at Rutgers University Library; and Ms. Harriet Ying, Branch Manager of Clinton Library of Prince Georges County Libraries; 5) Dr. Eugene Wu, Harvard-Yenching Library on his Library's problem, including collection funding and other supportive expenses. Dr. Wu emphasized the importance the of outside funding for the library's collection development; and 6) Dr. William Wong, Librarian of the East Asian collection, University of California at Irvine, on 3Rs: rethinking, reorganizing and redesigning. The meeting was concluded by Dr. Chi Wang, Head of Chinese Section, Library of Congress, who encouraged the cooperation among librarians and the related professionals. This meeting was cosponsored by the CALA Greater Mid-Atlantic Chapter and the Association of Asian Studies. The meeting offered an opportunity for a friendly exchange of ideas and information on Chinese collections, multicultural programs and public services, China's future goal of global networking, and getting funding and sharing resources, electronically. The success of the meeting positively encourages the continuation of this effort in the near future.

VI. LIBRARY REPORT

12. "The UCLA East Asian Library"

Hong Cheng

East Asian Library
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The UCLA East Asian Library is one of the major East Asian collections in the United States. The Library is currently using OCLC online cataloging system, and then download to UCLA's local online system. As a major step of library automation, the Library has frozen its card cataloging at the beginning of 1995. The Library no longer files new cards on the catalog cabinet and the information on new books and materials can be retrieved through the online catalog. However, the UCLA Library's current online system is unable to display Chinese, Japanese and Korean vernacular characters on electronic screen. The new online system, which is expected to support the CJK vernacular characters, will not be available immediately.

In order to meet the users' needs, the East Asian Library is seeking a temporary solution. The Library is planning to download the Library's records to a local small database, which will contain the Library's 200,000+ holding records. The next step is to decode the CJK vernacular characters, which have been pre-coded in the records. The final step is to review the effect

of output displaying of these records on the monitor screen before the database system is available to the general public.

We greatly appreciate your information and suggestion related to our solution: 1) a program which can decode, or convert CJK vernacular characters, and can absorb the library's MARC format; 2) a library or a company which can provide a CJK-oriented local online cataloging system to general public (not OCLC or RLIN online database).

Please send your information or suggestion to Hong Cheng who can be reached at: The East Asian Library, University of California, Los Angeles, P.O. Box 951585, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1575, Email: ECZ5HCH@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU, Tel: (310)825-6937 (W), (310)206-4960 (F).

13. "The Nelson-Atkins Art Museum and Library"

Jane Han-jun Cheng

Senior Asian Cataloger
Spencer Art Reference Library
Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

The Spencer Art Reference Library of the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art has been progressively computerized since 1983. The following report is based on my fifteen years of working experience in this institution.

The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art was established in 1933 in Kansas City, Missouri. The museum collected both western and Oriental art. Mr. Laurence Sickman, the well known scholar in Oriental art was hired as an Oriental curator in 1935, and later the administrator of the museum in 1953. Our museum increased its Oriental art collection through careful purchasing and donations, making this museum one of the best of its kind in the United States. Among the Oriental art collection, the Chinese collection is most outstanding. In 1982, Mr. Marc Wilson, Curator of Oriental Art was hired as the Museum's director.

The Museum's Spencer Art Reference Library was established in 1933 with a fine arts centered collection. In the beginning, the Library used Dewey Classification before it adapted the Metropolitan Museum of Art Classification system.

By 1978, the Library collected approximately 45,000 volumes of books, periodicals, auction catalogs and other types of materials, with many art journals starting from the first issue. With the donation from Kenneth and Helen Spencer, the Library underwent a major change. The Library was renovated to have a beautiful reading room, a library office, a librarian's office and a spacious stack. The Library was named Kenneth and Helen Spencer Art Reference Library in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer. The Librarian, Kathy Haskins, began to change the classification system from Metropolitan Museum of Art system to the Library of Congress system, and adapted the AACR2 cataloging rule.

For a period of time, the Library had only 2 staffs, a librarian and a library assistant. They had to handle every task in the library and to cope with a growing backlog. Many materials were in European and Oriental languages. The Library urgently needed a specialist who could organize the materials in Oriental languages, mostly in Chinese and Japanese. With a good background in Chinese, Japanese, and library science, the author was hired.

In 1983, library staff numbers increased to five. Stanley Hess, Librarian, and Karen Meizner, the Associate Librarian and the Head of Cataloging Department, were administering the library. Both Hess and Meizner wanted to steadily computerize the library. In 1983, the Museum received a support to have the

RLIN system joined the library operations in cataloging and searching. This was the first step toward computerization. Several tasks were accomplished:

- * Cataloged the collections into RLIN.
- * Searched on RLIN.
- * Converted old Metropolitan Classification collection, and some in Dewey Classification to the RLIN system.
- * Expanded the library services to include interlibrary loan, which was of much benefit to the Museum's curators and the Library's patrons.
- * Added SCIPIO (Recording of Auction Catalogs) function.
- * Conducted N44 project (discontinued now). Classified or re-classified artists' monograph to N44 class, which was adapted by the National Gallery of Art.

In October, 1983, Mr. Laurence Sickman donated most of his collection to the Library, which contained numerous valuable Oriental art materials in original languages, or in Roman languages. It was a great asset to the Library. Mr. Sickman passed away in 1989. The Library received the rest of his collection afterwards.

From 1989 to 1991, the Library received a generous grant to conduct a cataloging/re-cataloging project on Oriental materials. The Library added RLIN (CJK) to conduct cataloging and searching on these Oriental materials. Besides the regular cataloging in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean to RLIN database, we had to add the characters to those Roman records which were cataloged between 1984-1989. We also adapted RLIN (Acquisition) system to maintain correct records and to make the new additions searchable.

In 1991, the Library received several grants to perform retrospective conversion tasks for the Oriental collections. In the mean time, the Spencer Art Reference Library went through drastic personnel changes. Both the Librarian and the Associated Librarian resigned in three months. Susan Moon, a librarian from Getty Art Museum was hired in March, 1992, and started to work in July as the Librarian. Martha Childers from a law library in California, joined the Library as the Associate Librarian and the head of the Technical Services in December, 1994. By the end of 1994, the Library had ten full-time staffs, with collection volume increased to a record of close to 70,000.

Under the leadership of Susan Moon, the Library begins its many changes toward full automation and modernization. Ms. Moon's ambitious goal is to bring the Library to the most competitive level toward the twenty-first century, and to make it a "community art resource center."

Projects listed below were completed during the past few years.

- * Conducted shelf-reading on the Library collection to provide easier access to users.
- * Approved in late 1992, the RLIN RECON (retrospective conversion cataloging) was used to complete the cataloging process of Oriental collection in RLIN between 1979-89. The project was completed in June, 1994.
- * Integrated the Western and the Oriental art collections for books or serials. The project was completed in September, 1993.
- * Completed the inventory in early 1995.

The Library also joined the Linda-Hall Library, a well-known science library in Kansas City, to adopt Marquis system, and named it LEONARDO. The official opening date of LEONARDO OPAC was on October 27, 1994. The second phase of this project is to conduct cataloging on Leonardo starting May 1, 1995. A local information system dealing with art materials and resources is thus on the horizon. We are looking forward to the opening and the full operation of this system soon.

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14. "The IUPUI University Libraries: Technical Services"

"The IUPUI University Libraries: Design of Technical Services Workspace"

Julie Su

Serials Cataloger
Indiana University
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University Libraries

INTRODUCTION

The IUPUI (Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis) University is a combined campus of Indiana University and Purdue University and is located at Indianapolis in Indiana State. Being a fast growing urban campus, it has over 26,000 students and over 1,400 full-time faculty. The University offers 174 program degrees. Students receive either Indiana University degree or Purdue University degree. IUPUI University Libraries, along with three other professional school libraries, belong to the Indiana University library system. The development of the building program began in 1987, with a strong support from the University. The construction began in the late 1990 and the building opened for public use in August 1993. As of today, the Landscape and the Wood Library Plaza, which feature a beautiful fountain, are yet to complete.

The 32 million dollar building was designed by Barns and Lee of New York. It has 256,800 square feet of usable space, which nearly triples the size of the old building with a capacity to hold 1 million volumes, that is two and half times of the current collection size. It has over one thousand seven hundred seating capacity, which doubles that of the old building. The new library is featured with a three-story atrium and extensive use of windows along the external walls on all four above-ground levels.

Building Layout

The new library building has five levels. The lower level, or the underground level, houses Archives, Center of Philanthropic Studies, a 100 seat auditorium, two classrooms and an open study area for students. The ground level or the first floor houses the technical services area, the administrative offices, Learning Resources Center, Computing Consulting Center and the Integrated Technology offices. The second floor houses the public services department, including Reference, Circulation, Maps, Government Publications, and Current Periodicals. The fourth and the fifth floors are stacks for books and bound journals, individual study carrels, faculty studies, and group study rooms. Public access to the building is either through the library's front entrance at the ground level or the through the second floor bridge which connects the Business and Education buildings.

DESCRIPTION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES WORKSPACE

Organizational Structure

Technical services unit consists of two departments: Acquisitions and Cataloging. We currently have 8 full-time librarians, 16 full-time clericals and 19 part-time assistants. Our 94/95 material budget is 1.8 million and has four thousands and four hundred (4,400) current subscriptions.

Space Arrangement:

The technical services has eleven thousand four hundred and fifty (11,450) usable square feet. The amount of space is planned to

accommodate three times of staff growth and a maximum collection growth of 2.2 million, with annual acquisition of 35,000 volumes. The annual growth rate is projected forward to the next 20 years.

The Technical Services workspace is broken down by departments and functions. One side of the area houses the Acquisitions Department and the other side houses the Cataloging Department. The Acquisitions Department has modular units for ordering, receiving and bookkeeping, serials control and check-in, government documents processing, and conservation work area. Cataloging Department has clusters of workstations for monographic cataloging and serials cataloging. Librarians' offices are located along the wall in their respective departments. All offices have a large internal window facing the open work areas. This is a feature we particularly requested in order to facilitate communication between librarians and staff. The offices along the outside wall also have large external windows. The Conservation work area is conveniently located near the Cataloging Department, check-in, and the government documents processing. Cataloging Department has clusters of workstations for monographic cataloging and serials cataloging. Librarians' offices are located along the wall in their respective departments. All offices have a large internal window serials check-in area. Mail and receiving area is adjacent to the Acquisitions' receiving section and open to the corridor which leads to the loading dock. A conference room is centrally located and equipped for audio-visual and computer projection.

PLANNING

1. Planning for Technical Services Workspaces- The planning began in 1987. We first identified a number of features we considered as essential. These include:

a) Technical Services Department should be on the same floor to stay contiguous. In the old building, monographic cataloging was housed on the first floor while serials cataloging and the rest of the Technical Services were in the basement.

b) The Technical Services area should be broken down by "functions."

c) The Technical Services should be on the same floor level as the loading dock. Mail and receiving area should be adjacent to the loading dock. In the old building, the Technical Services area was located one floor below the loading dock, accessible by an elevator.

d) We need a service elevator in the Technical Services area to provide easy connections between the Technical Services and library stacks.

e) We need a conference room for meetings and special functions.

f) Electrical outlets should be located minimally at 5 feet interval to provide easy pulling of electricity. This is important if we need to rearrange our workstations in the future.

g) We want modular workstations instead of cubicles.

2. Projected Functions and Activities- The process included evaluating existing practice and envision procedural changes in the new environment. Flow charts were prepared, showing traffic flow from one function to the next in the new building. This was done to ensure that floor layout relates to work flow. We also considered space and equipment needs for possible added or expanded responsibilities such as: government documents processing, and packaging and preparing materials for interlibrary loan.

3. Identified and Projected Technological Needs- When building planning began in 1987, the Indiana University system-wide

on-line catalog was still under development, and the IUPUI University Libraries did not implement NOTIS modules until two and three years later. However after carefully studying the functionality of NOTIS subsystems and visited NOTIS library sites, we were able to envision the workflow and designed a workable plan. In one case, we first planned space for shelflist card file and moved the cabinets to the new building, but we decided to discontinue maintaining the shelflist file. Consequently, we now have more open space in cataloging area than originally planned, which turns out to be an advantage. In the other case, the plan also pertains to the OCLC connectivity. During the planning process, our request for running the coaxial cables under the floor for OCLC daisy chain connection was rejected. We were naturally told that the wiring in the new building would not need to support this type of cables, since we expected to move to the OCLC Gateway environment where cable connection would not be needed. In addition, the OCLC/NOTIS record transfer software GTO was also to be moved to the mainframe environment and would no longer be hardwired to OCLC for record transfers. Unfortunately, neither of these plans materialize as expected, and we still use the old device for OCLC and GTO connection. Meanwhile, the carpet was already in place, and we can not hide the coaxial cables under the floor, but to run the cables through the ceiling. As a result, cables are now hanging in the air all over the area.

4. Planning for Electrical Wiring- The building of the IUPUI University libraries was planned to be a state-of-the-art electronic library to house expanded print collection as well as to provide electronic access to multimedia resources. This is to be accomplished via the library information system, utilizing the most advanced and innovative technology. To facilitate the development and the implementation of this multimedia and multiplatform information system, the entire new library building including the technical services area is wired with fiber optic cables and twisted pairs. Consequently, workstations in technical services have multimedia and full motion video capability. In addition, at the time of move, all workstations were changed from terminal server connection to Ethernet connection. Hardware and software are continued to be updated in phases after the move.

5. Building Committee and Staff Participation- The Building Committee consisted of the Head of Technical Services, one librarian and two clerical staff. The tasks of the committee included space design and layout, workstation arrangement, types of equipment and furniture required as well as computer connections needed. A profile was prepared for each functional area to identify location, special room requirements and equipment requirements. Diagrams were also attached to show the actual measurement of the area and the location of furniture. In the planning process, the technical services staff was kept informed of the progress, and encouraged to participate. In general, we had very limited input regarding furniture and equipment. However, the specifications we submitted for furniture and equipment in the Conservation work area was well heeded. Given the fact that the Conservation will be a developing program new to our library, we also consulted the preservation librarian in the Bloomington main campus when preparing the specifications.

FLOOR PLANS

Our floor plans have been revised in numerous times. I will highlight three major changes as follows.

A) In our early plans, individual offices were planned for librarians having supervisory responsibilities. This arrangement would provide privacy for supervisor and supervisees during consultation. Other librarians would have their workstations in the open work area located close to the clerical workstations. This arrangement would facilitate easy interaction between

librarians and staff. However, this plan was abandoned because we later found out that the University consented to provide individual offices to all librarians. We then revised our floor plan to include office spaces for all librarians. This has become a highly satisfactory arrangement.

B) In our early plan, we grouped all OCLC and NOTIS terminals along one wall for easy cable connections. The projected workflow in this arrangement would allow staff members to perform paper work at his or her desk. He/she could walk to a computer to perform online work on OCLC and on the local system. As we progressed in NOTIS operations, we quickly recognized that all full-time positions were in need of access to both NOTIS and OCLC at their desks. Therefore, we re-designed the clerical work area and brought OCLC and NOTIS to the workstations. After using GTO for record transfer, the NOTIS/OCLC configuration was expanded to include the GTO connection.

C) We wanted an open concept work area for the Acquisition/ Ordering Section with free-standing workstations grouped in the center. We presented more than three alternative plans for this area several times, but all were rejected. We were told that our workstation arrangements would cause the exposure of the fiber optic cables which was absolutely unacceptable to the architects. As a result, the modular dividers were used so extensively that staff members had to walk around the blocks to communicate. For this reason, it became the least satisfactory and most problematic arrangement in the entire technical services area.

CONCLUSION

Technical Services work area turned out to be very close to what we have planned for. The general response to the new environment from both librarians and staff were very positive. Librarians very much appreciated in having individual offices. The only unanimous complaint is the poor performance of the new heating and cooling system. In addition, a number of staff members expressed the concern of isolation due to the size of library and work area.

The following areas need improvement.

i) The workstations are modular units as we wanted, but the partitions are not really movable. Since the wiring runs inside the partitions, and the fiber optics are too fragile to move, these panels can not be rearranged by ourselves.

ii) Although the area is supplied with electricity in every 5 feet as we have requested, we were dismayed to find out these are not electrical outlets, but concrete plugs. In addition, electricity is only pulled where a need is indicated. Outlets are shared by more than one workstation. This makes it very difficult to re-arrange workstations or computers, and rewiring would be too expensive to consider.

iii) Specifications for coat room were changed in the process and we were not consulted nor notified in our floor plan. We specifically requested that clerical coat room should have coat rod for coats and shelves for hats and boots. At both ends of the closet, we planned for small size lockers. When we moved in the building, we were surprised to find large size lockers filled up the entire coat room. The lockers become useless for us and the staff has no place to hang coats.

iv) The 64" partitions in all workstations are so high that they not only block out natural lighting but create barriers in our work environment. In our plan, we specifically requested low partitions for workstations by the large windows to allow natural lighting to come in. When we moved in, we were surprised to find 64" high panels sitting right in front of the large windows. In Acquisitions area, we did request the high partitions in order to mount double shelves. However, the architect decided that the

panels were not strong for double shelves and gave us single shelf but kept the 64" high panels. Had we been consulted, we would have asked to change these panels to 54" partitions instead. These high partitions created multiple cubicles in the Acquisitions ordering area and have caused communication barriers and have made staff training and supervision difficult.

v) The building needs overhang between the entrance and the loading dock. This is the staff entrance which opens by authorized keycards only. Since there is no overhang on the outside, staff is exposed to bad weather while attempting to open the door with keycards.

Through the entire planning process, we learned that communication with the architects was most critical. In our case, the situation is further complicated by the fact that too many players were involved in the project. We had original design architects in New York, coordinating architect in Indianapolis, the campus architect, and sometimes the University in Bloomington was also involved. On several occasions, the plan we submitted was changed at one point by these architects without informing us. Another time we received a totally different version of the blueprint than what the architect had reviewed. Another problem along the line was that we sometimes received a draft plan so late that we were rushed to make hasty decision in order to meet the deadline set by the architects.

Despite of retrospection, Technical Services area has turned out to be one of the best planned unit in our new library with pride. We know for sure that all the imperfection will be consistently resolved with our collective diligence, perseverance, and professionalism.

15. "The Kinsey Institute On-line Cataloging"

Liana Zhou

Head of Technical Services
The Kinsey Institute Library
Bloomington, Indiana

Ever since Dr. Alfred Kinsey incorporated the Institute of Sex Research (now The Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction) in 1947 and sold his private collection of thousands of books to the newly established Institute for one dollar, the Institute's Library has been an important part of the Institute and plays a significant role in carrying out the Institute's mission of archiving and disseminating information on sex research. Throughout the past four decades, the number of general collections has grown to be over 80,000 monographs, and has collected more than 150 titles of scholarly journals. The year of 1995 is marked as an important year for the Library. For the first time in the Institute's history, about half of its library's printed materials will be available in Indiana University's IO (Information Online), a NOTIS based catalog, to the scholarly community via Internet. Therefore, understanding the history of the collection's cataloging and classification scheme will help patrons in better structuring their searches in the online catalog.

The classification scheme and cataloging format of this online database are characterized as follows.

i) Adapted Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme- The Library has grown in a rather haphazard manner. Along with Dr. Kinsey's generous donation came the first classification scheme developed by Dr. Kinsey himself. It was a system for the practical use of his materials and soon the collection outgrew the system. In the 1960's, the Institute librarian applied the Dewey Classification system to the realm of sexuality. For example, class number 0xx was assigned for the general topics, and class number 1xx was for

psychological, cultural and attitudinal aspects of sexuality. Similarly, 2xx was assigned for religious aspect, 3xx for legal, educational, or research methodology, and prostitution, and 4xx for languages, linguistics and sexuality. The class number 5xx, perhaps the most frequently used number in the Kinsey collection, was related to overall and individual sexual behaviors, be it statistically normal or deviant behavior. This class (5xx) was further detailed, e.g., 532 for homosexuality, 538 for transvestitism, and 54x for sadomasochism. 6xx indicated the medical aspects of sexuality (e.g., AIDS and sexual behavior in 617). 7xx covered the most treasured and rare items from all cultures and languages related to art and sexuality. 8xx was assigned for literature, a large and also the most complex collection (e.g., 823.8 for individual author's works in the 20th Century). A call number searched under any of the classification areas would generate a shelf-list of what is included in that portion of the collection.

ii) Sexual Nomenclature: A Thesaurus <1> - The Kinsey Institute Library uses its own, in-house developed thesaurus- Sexual Nomenclature, which is perhaps the most comprehensive thesaurus in the field of sex research. It was in hierarchical and relational date structure. It borrowed many concepts/subject headings from the Library of Congress Subject Heading List that dealt with sex or sexuality. The difference is that this locally developed thesaurus had no free subdivision for subjects headings. Instead, a fixed subdivision was placed and practiced. The fixed subdivisions included gender, age, historical period, and geographical places. Due to the fact that the thesaurus was constructed during the era while manual cataloging was a common practice, many pre-coordinated terms were included.

iii) Analytical Cataloging- With a built-in interdisciplinary nature in sex research, it is natural to see that many journal articles and monographs suitable to the Institute's library collections were written by scholars from a variety of disciplines. For an effective retrieval of journal articles, book chapters, or papers in conference proceedings, the Library has adopted analytical cataloging. This means that journal articles or book chapters were analyzed and a note containing information about the whole item was generated. Consequently, when searching the Kinsey's online database <2>, the user will be able to locate books, journals, and journal articles. A user can conduct a keyword search for retrieving articles in a known journal under MARC field 773. A more efficient search can use a call number of a journal, given that the journal is analytically cataloged. A user can also browse through individual journal articles. For example, when searching "cd J532 J68" for Journal of Homosexuality will result in getting a list of all cataloged articles in this cluster since all related articles shared the same call number as the journal. This searching mechanism is indeed an important feature service to the users of the Kinsey Institute.

iv) More Detailed Descriptive Cataloging- The nature of the Kinsey Library collection, particularly for those rare and unique items, have not only helped in shaping up a good collection for the Library, but also influenced the Institute's library catalogers, who must stay conscious in determining the cataloging note field. A note is generated to alert researchers the existence or creation of an appendix, which might indicate the title of a particular instrument for further pursuance. For example, a research instrument, such as a questionnaire, an interview schedule, or a related policy statement/document may only exist in the appendix of a monograph. Using the keyword searching capability in the NOTIS system, a researcher can retrieve these much needed, yet often hidden information, which may not be retrieved by way of regular author, title, or subject approaches.

v) Subject Literature Analysis- Providing subject analysis for the literature collection was one of the goals for a grant-

supported project on literature cataloging which was undertaken in the early 1980's. The subject headings for the literary works were also taken from the Sexual Nomenclature. While it certainly adds tremendous power to retrieve the literature, a problem exists when a user wants to filter the non-literature from the literature works. Currently, the only differentiation between the social science literature and the literary work is that the literary work would be tagged as fiction or poetry in the notes area.

The author hopes that the above descriptions would provide certain degree of clarification to the users of our Library. The improvement, expansion and advancement of the 1980's thesaurus is obviously the most urgent and continuous task for us. We will report to you more on the system development next time.

NOTES:

<1> The Kinsey Institute's Sexual Nomenclature- a thesaurus which was published by G.K. Hall, 1976.

<2> To search the Kinsey online database (labeled as KICAT), try
telnet: infogate.ucs.indiana.edu
gopher: LIb-gopher.gopher.indiana.edu

<3> For more information about the use of the Kinsey Library materials, contact the Information Services at 812-855-7686.

VII. TECHNICAL FORUM

16. "Navigating the Cyberspace: The World Wide Web"

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1. What Is the Web?

The original idea of World Wide Web (WWW) started at CERN, known as the European Center for High Energy Physics Research, in March 1989. Tim Berners-Lee proposed the project of building a means of effective communication throughout the organization in different countries. Although the hypertext transmission was introduced, there was no sound, video, or images. Until the end of 1990, the first Web software on the NeXT platform came to reality. It was able to transmit and view the hypertext documents over the Internet. A demonstration was held at the Hypertext '91 conference. Since then, more software came out, not only for the line browser but also for the "multimedia" interface. Because of the user-friendly graphics, Web swiped every corner in the global proportion.

2. The Popularity of the Web

By using the Web browser (or Web client), you can get access to the following server sites.

- a. Gopher (text based)
- b. FTP (text based)
- c. Archie (FTP search service, text based)
- d. Veronica (Gopher search service, text based)
- e. Usenet discussion groups (text based)
- f. Hytelnet (Hypertext interface to Internet)
- g. Telnet
- h. WAIS (text based)
- i. HTML-formatted Hypertext and Hypermedia documents

The traffic to Web server sites on the Internet is very busy and keeps growing on demand. Commercial Internet carriers such as the America On-line and the Compuserv both provided their own version of Web browser. Not to mention that the Mosaic and the Netscape are the two most popular Web browsing software used in the academic institutions.

There are more than one million of active Web users today. Thousands of server sites have been established and more to come almost on daily basis.

3. Web Sites in Taiwan

Web development is very popular in Taiwan. Most academic institutions in Taiwan have connections to the TANET (the Internet backbone in Taiwan). Government agencies and commercial companies are adding to the Internet as well. There is only one high school Web site but certainly we will be able to see more very soon. Using Chinese in e-mail and other Internet functions is essential for communication. Here is a brief list of Web sites in Taiwan. As you may find from the URL (Uniform Resource Locator), the convention of the extension are: ".edu" for academic institution; ".gov" for government; and ".tw" for Taiwan.

All Web sites in Taiwan provide information in Chinese, some without any English. In order to view Chinese, your computer needs the BIG-5 fonts to map the character table and double byte enabled Web browser. In the MS Windows environment, you may choose the Microsoft Chinese Windows 3.1 or the Twinbridge 3.3 and both the latest Mosaic (2.0 Beta 4) and Netscape (1.1) are capable for double byte transmission.

Academia Sinica (Chung yang yen chiu y"uan):

<http://www.sinica.edu.tw> (Both in English and Chinese (BIG-5))

Central Weather Bureau (Chung yang chi hsiang ch"u):

<http://www.cwb.gov.tw>

China Junior College of Industrial and Commercial Management (Chung-kuo shih cheng kung shang kuan li chuan hsiao):

<http://www.cjcicm.edu.tw> [Most of documents are written in Chinese (BIG-5)]

China Medical College Computer Center

(Chung-kuo i yao hs"ueh y"uan):

<http://cmc.cmc.edu.tw/cmcstart.html>

[Both in English and Chinese (BIG-5)]

Chung Hua Polytechnic Institute (Chung-hua kung chuan):

<http://www.chpi.edu.tw/index.html> (English)

<http://www.chpi.edu.tw/CHTDOCS/ChineseIndex.html> (Chinese)

Da-Yeh Institute of Technology (Ta Yeh kung hs"ueh y"uan):

<http://www.dyit.edu.tw> (experimental)

Industrial Technology Research Institute

(Kung yeh chi shu yen chiu y"uan):

<http://www.ccl.itri.org.tw/index.html>

Jin Wen College (Ching wen chuan k'o hs"ueh hsiao):

<http://jupiter.jwc.edu.tw/welcome.html>

Kao-Yuan Junior College of Technology & Commerce

(Kao y"uan kung shang chuan hsiao):

<http://www.kyit.edu.tw/Welcome.html>

[Both in English and Chinese (BIG-5)]

Nan Tai College (Nan t'ai chuan k'o hs"ueh hsiao):

<http://www.ntc.edu.tw/index.html>

National Center for High-performance Computing

(Kuo chia kao su tien nao chung hsin):

<http://www.nchc.gov.tw>

National Central University (Kuo li Chung yang ta hs"ueh):

<http://www.ncu.edu.tw/home.html> (Computer Center)

<http://dbweb.csie.edu.tw> (CSIE Insitute)

<http://www.mgt.ncu.edu.tw> (Dept. of Information Management)

National Chengchi University (Kuo li Cheng chih ta hs"ueh):

<http://www.nccu.edu.tw> (Computer Center)

National Cheng Kung University (Kuo li Ch'eng kung ta hs"ueh):

<http://pumpkins.med.ncku.edu.tw/index.html> (Med School)
<http://www.ncku.edu.tw/index.html> (Computer Center)
<http://www.lib.ncku.edu.tw> (Library)
 National Chiao Tung University (Kuo li Chiao t'ung ta hs"ueh):
<http://www.nctu.edu.tw> (Computer Center)
<http://www.csie.nctu.edu.tw> (Dept. of CSIE)
<http://www.tem.nctu.edu.tw> (Dept. of TEM)
<http://www.cis.nctu.edu.tw/Welcome.html> (Dept. of CIS)
<http://www.iaa.nctu.edu.tw> (Dept. of IAA)
 National Chung-Hsing University (Kuo li Chung hsing ta hs"ueh):
<http://www.nchu.edu.tw> (Computer Center)
 National Sun Yat-Sen University (Kuo li Chung shan ta hs"ueh):
<http://www.mis.nsysu.edu.tw/Welcome.html> (Dept. of IM)
 National Taichung Institute of Commerce
 (Kuo li T'ai-chung shang chuan):
<http://alpha.ntcic.edu.tw>
 National Taiwan Institute of Technology
 (Kuo li T'ai-wan kung yeh chi shu hs"ueh y"uan):
<http://www.et.ntit.edu.tw/index.html> (Dept. of EE)
 National Taiwan Normal University
 (Kuo li T'ai-wan shih fan ta hs"ueh):
<http://www.ite.ntnu.edu.tw> (Dept. of TE)
 National Taiwan University (Kuo li T'ai-wan ta hs"ueh):
<http://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/index.html> (Dept. of CSIE)
<http://flood.hy.ntu.edu.tw/ntuae/home.html> (Dept. of AE)
<http://im9.im.ntu.edu.tw> (Dept. of IM)
<http://cc.ntu.edu.tw> (Computer Center)
 National Tsing Hua University (Kuo li Ch'ing hua ta hs"ueh):
<http://www.nthu.edu.tw/index.html> (Computer Center)
<http://www.nthu.edu.tw/nthu/art/index.html> (Art Center)
 National Yunlin Institute of Technology
 (Kuo li Yun lin kung yeh chi shu hs"ueh y"uan):
<http://www.lib.yuntech.edu.tw/index.html> (Library)
 Taipei Municipal Chien-Kuo Senior High School
 (T'ai-pei shih li Chien kuo kao chi chung hs"ueh):
<http://www.ck.tp.edu.tw> (Mostly in English)
 ** Yes, this is the first HIGH SCHOOL Web site in Taiwan. **
 Tatung Institute of Technology (Ta t'ung kung hs"ueh y"uan):
<http://sunserv.cse.ttit.edu.tw> (Dept. of CSE)
 Tung Nan Junior College of Technology (Tung nan kung chuan):
<http://peacock.tnkc.edu.tw/NEW/WELCOME.HTML>
 Wu-Feng Junior College of Technology & Commerce
 (Wu feng kung shang chuan hsiao):
<http://wfc.edu.tw/Welcome.html>
 Yuan Ze Institute of Technology
 (Y"uan Chih chi shu hs"ueh y"uan):
<http://www.yzit.edu.tw>

4. Web Sites in China

In contrast to those Taiwanese Web sites mentioned above, Web sites in China usually don't have any information in Chinese except the institution logo or some images. China didn't have the Internet connection until the first quarter of 1994. The Internet connection is still very costly and only to be used to a limited extent. The government is launching the national telecommunication project to wire major cities. It is anticipated that more Web development in China will be coming within a short period of time. Most of the sites listed are located in Beijing.

Beijing University of Chemical Technology:
<http://www.buct.edu>
 China NIC server:
<http://www.cnc.ac.cn>
 China Education and Research Network:
<http://www.cemet.edu.cn>
 China Microbial Information Network:
<http://sun.im.ac.cn>
 Huazhong University of Science and Technology:
<http://www.cernet.edu.cn/education/seu.html>
 IHEP China Institute of High Energy Physics:

<http://www.ihep.ac.cn/ihep.html>
 Nanjing University:
<http://solix.fiu.edu:8001/nada.html>
 Northeastern University:
<http://www.cernet.edu.cn/education/neu.html>
 Peking University:
<http://www.pku.edu.cn>
 Shanghai JiaoTong University:
<http://www.cernet.edu.cn/sjtu.html>
 South China University of Technology:
<http://www.cernet.edu.cn/education/scut/WWW/HomePage.html>
 Southeastern University:
<http://www.cernet.edu.cn/education/seu.html>
 Tsinghua University:
<http://www.net.edu.cn>
 University of Electronic Science and Technology of China:
<http://www.cernet.edu.cn/education/uestc.html>
 Xi'an JiaoTong University:
<http://www.cernet.edu.cn/education/xjtu.html>

17. "Netscape: Browsing and Interacting on the Internet"

"Netscape: A Wonderful Tool for Browsing and Interacting on the Internet"

Shixing Wen

Assistant Professor, Library Affairs
 Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

A. A Brief Introduction

The Internet, the backbones of which were initially sponsored by the Federal government, is now referring to an interconnected and yet indiscernible entity, composed of millions of computers and networks of various kinds throughout the world. As such, there is no governing body for it. In a sense, it is like a wilderness or an undeveloped frontier: there are rich treasures (that is, information) out there, but to get some specific information is by no means easier than finding a needle in a haystack.

Fortunately, some ingenious pioneers, whether with a lofty sense of responsibility to guide us through this information anarchy or with a keen sense of making a profit, have developed an array of tools for us to use when faring on the Internet. Among the most popular of these tools are Archie, Veronica, Gopher, WAIS, Lynx, Cello, Mosaic, and Netscape.

B. Why Netscape?

Of all these tools, why single out Netscape?

First of all, most of the Internet tools mentioned above are monofunctional. That is, they are designed to perform a specific function. Take FTP (File Transfer Protocol) for example. It facilitates the transfer of files between computers over a distance, be it short or long. However, it cannot do anything else. Another example could be TELNET, which only allows users to logon to a remote computer to conduct searches. E-mail, in a strict sense, does not search information directly on the Internet. It is designed to facilitate communications between/ among people.

The next generation of Internet tools, like Gopher and Lynx, explored some new frontiers. They are good browsers for textual information, but are monofunctional and noninteractive in nature.

Veronica is a technological as well as conceptual breakthrough in design, for it allows people to really search, rather than just browse, for information over the Internet. Archie does similar things, except that it helps us to search for files to perform ftp rather than information ready for use.

With the advent of Mosaic, Internet exploration entered a new era. This new tool enables users not only to access information in the traditional text format but also in images, graphics, sound, animation, video, etc. What's more, this new tool is capable of performing multifunctions. For example, in addition to searching for hypermedia materials, it can also be used as gopher, ftp, and telnet.

Netscape, in a sense, is an improved product of Mosaic. Consequently, it has inherited from its predecessor all those wonderful features of multimedia display, hyperlinks, and multifunctional search capabilities. In addition, Netscape adds more elegance, enables better interaction, and gives full display to the HTML (HyperText Mark-up Language). It supports not only the GIF (Graphic Interchange Format) but also the JPEG (Joint Photographic Equipment Group) image files. The latter consume far less bytes than the former, and thus are faster to transfer over the Internet. If you find some document or information that might be of interest to someone, Netscape allows you to send it directly to that person via e-mail.

To crown it all, Netscape is under constant development to improve its interactive capability. In a word, Netscape makes it easier than ever before to surf the Internet.

C. How to Obtain Netscape Software

Netscape Communications Corporation has granted a non-exclusive license to use its Netscape software to students, faculty or staff of educational institutions or employees of charitable or non-profit organizations.

To obtain a free copy of Netscape software, ftp to the following sites: (Caution: The file names are case-sensitive.)

```
ftp://wu.archive.wustl.edu/packages/www/Netscape/netscape1.1/
ftp://ftp.cps.cmich.edu/pub/netscape/
ftp://ftp.utdallas.edu/pub/netscape/netscape1.1/
ftp://ftp.micro.caltech.edu/pub/netscape/
ftp://unicron.unomaha.edu/pub/netscape/netscape1.1/
ftp://server.berkeley.edu/pub/netscape/
ftp://SunSITE.unc.edu/pub/packages/infosystems/WWW/clients/
    Netscape/
ftp://ftp.orst.edu/pub/packages/netscape/
ftp://magic.umeche.maine.edu/pub/Mirrors/nscape/
ftp://consult.ocis.temple.edu/Big_Kahuna/Pub/MAC/Comm/
    (for Mac only)
```

As Netscape has developed different versions for Windows, Macintosh, and UNIX, you will need to choose the version that suits you after entering one of those sites listed above, except the last one which is exclusively for Macintosh users.

A note to Windows users: The current Netscape 1.1 version has two editions. The Win32 is for Windows NT or Windows 95, whereas the Win16 is for the rest, including Windows 3.1.

Additional notes for our CALA members who have not yet used Mosaic or Netscape:

- i) Ignore the beginning "ftp://" as shown in the above ftp sites; (they are intended for current Mosaic or Netscape users.)
- ii) The ftp site address is the part between "ftp://" and the first single slash. For example, the ftp site for the first one listed above is: "wu.archive.wustl.edu" while same for the second is: "ftp.cps.cmich.edu".
- iii) If you cannot connect to one ftp site (usually because there are too many people accessing the site momentarily), try another site.

iv) Once you get into the ftp site, you need to pick correct directories and subdirectories according to the information provided after those single slashes, advisably one at a time for beginners, in a successive way.

v) The file you are looking for is: "n16elln.exe" and "n32elln.exe" (for Windows), and "netscape-1.1n.hqx.gz" (for Macintosh).

vi) There are other files shown together with the above-listed, such as license and readme files. You may ignore them at this point, for once you have installed Netscape software on your computer, you will have a chance to read them.

D. How to Install

All versions of Netscape software include an installation program. Therefore, when you have obtained a version, first try to find the file that will tell you how to install it. Take Windows for example. To install the Netscape, you need to run the "setup.exe" file or program. To quote from the Netscape online document: "The Netscape installation program will install Netscape in a directory of your choice, add a Netscape section to your WIN.INI file, and create a Program Manager group and item."

Depending on your respective Internet set-up, some of you may need to acquire some additional software called "Trumpet Winsock" before Netscape can be successfully run on your computer. In this case, you need to get a shareware winsock package via ftp from: inorganic5.chem.ufl.edu:/gopher/pub/winsock/

E. Final words

Once you have brought the Netscape up and running, you will find more online help and other helpful materials on the screen. Netscape is noted for its ease of use. And we believe that it will truly open up a wonderful cyberspace for you.

18. "Message on Lynx"

William Wan

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(Editor's Note: This message was originally distributed to our CALA List on May 1, 1995.)

In conjunction with the discussion on Web page there is a question on Lynx. Lynx is a text only web (HTML) reading program developed by the University of Kansas. One advantage of Lynx is that if you do not have a SLIP/PPP connection to your computer at home, you can still see the Web page (minus the graphics) on your computer. Both "Lynx" and "DOSlynx" are available by ftp:

ftp2.cc.ukans.edu

P.S. For a tutorial introduction to HTML see:
<http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/demoweb/html-primer.html>

VIII. FEATURED ARTICLES

19. "Building an Automated Reference Information File on the Web"

Shaw Yu

Reference Librarian & Bibliographer
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Most existing systems of automated reference information file are microcomputer based. The emergence of the World Wide Web (WWW) and related tools have provided us with a new opportunity for advancing these systems on the Web.

Systems of automated reference information files are sometimes called automated ready-reference files, or automated reference information and referral system <1>. In this paper, it is referred as "reference information system." The contents of these automated files vary, but they basically preserve the "corporate memory" <2> of reference librarians whose expertise may be well-rooted in different subject areas. In a loose sense, some of these systems may also be called knowledge-based systems or expert systems.

The basic process of developing a reference information system involves: a) knowledge acquisition; b) software development; and c) system testing.

Knowledge Acquisition- Knowledge acquisition, in this context, is to: a) accumulate expertise from reference librarians, or subject information specialists; b) deposit the cumulative/ advantageous expertise in a machine-readable format/ container; c) transfer the needed expertise to a problem location; and, d) restore the local order by way of expertise transfer and uncertainty removal.

Software Development- Software development involves the creation of databases, user interfaces, and search software <3>. Software development can be done either by writing programs using programming languages such as Prolog, Pascal, Lisp, BASIC, or C, or by using database application software, including expert system shells such as Level 5 and VPExpert. Certainly, before it opens for public access, a reference information system needs to go through different phases of its development life cycle: 1) preliminary investigation; 2) systems analysis; 3) systems design; 4) systems development; and 5) implementation. In phase 4 (systems development), it usually covers scheduling, programming, unit testing, etc. Following the guideline of systems development, our software system is thus successfully developed. Some of our experience in software development is depicted in the following sections.

In a Web environment, all the aforementioned three basic components in system development (namely, knowledge acquisition, software development, and system testing) are either readily available or easily created. Many institutions provide search software on the network (e.g., on a Web server machine) for the local Web users. The HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML) and fill-in forms are easy to use for developing an impressive user interface. Flat ASCII text files can be created by applying wordprocessor, file converter, and/or text editor. A prototype software system for reference services, which the author is working on at the University of Northern Iowa, is described as follows.

The main purpose of the Reference Question Assistance (RQA) is to provide a reference librarian or a paraprofessional staff with a quick accessing point to the expertise of other librarians contained in the database. The database will include information on where to find an answer, or how to perform certain task, e.g., how to do SORT on Lexis/Nexis.

The search software of the RQA is called GSearch, a home developed software by our university computer center. The flat

files were created using the DOS Editor and then converted to the hypertext format. The user interface of the RQA is in HTML format. Creating a file in HTML format was not difficult. There are many good books available which provide useful instructions such as how to write a HTML file, and how to create home pages and fill-in forms <4>. An example of the fill-in forms can be accessed by "http://www.yahoo.com/search.html". One easy way to create a HTML form is simply to download the source codes of a good form on the Web to your local computer drive and then modify it. To download the source file to your local drive, select "Save As" on the "File" menu if you use either Netscape or Mosaic browser. Two essential text lines which need to be modified are the ones linking your home page to your local search software and to your files that you have prepared in the local directory/depository. For example, we use the following HTML codes:

i) <FORM ACTION="http://www.uni.edu/gsearch" METHOD=POST>
to link our RQA form to the GSearch search software on our campus Unix machine, and

ii) <INPUT TYPE="hidden" NAME="filename" VALUE="/home/rqa.dat">
to link the RQA form to "rqa.dat" - the html-based data/file.

To use the system, a user may type keyword(s) into the input window and then click on the "Submit Search" button. The data entered will be sent to the Web server and processed by the search software. Relevant information can be retrieved in a few seconds.

A Web-based reference information system has at least the following three advantages: i) the software is "free" if your institution has a search software installed on the network and can be used by the Web users; ii) no programming is involved and most of us can learn how to develop a system in a very short period of time; and iii) the system is accessible by different types of computers in different places.

The main shortcoming of this system is that most of the search software on the Web, although very powerful, is not sufficiently intelligent. This situation is being constantly diagnosed and improved. In retrospect, the Web Page is an advanced and user-friendly tool which provides a new and rich information programming and processing environment. It helps us in cost-effectively automating and coordinating reference information files and other library related databases. Most importantly, it greatly enhances our performance in retrieval, reference and user services.

NOTES

<1> Stover, M., & Grassian, E. (1989). Toward an Automated Reference Information System: Inmagic and the UCLA Ready-Reference Information Files. *Research Quarterly*, (Summer 1989), 517-527.

<2> Richardson, J. (1989). Toward an Expert System for Reference Service: A Research Agenda for the 1990s. *College and Research Libraries*, (March 1989), 231-248.

<3> Covington, M., Nute, D., & Vellino, A. (1988). *Prolog Programming in Depth*. Glenview: Scott, Foresman and Company, 259.

<4> Ford, A. (1995) *Spinning the Web: How to Provide Information on the Internet*. New York: International Thompson Publication.

20. "Pen Ts'ao Kang Mu: The Celebrated Chinese Herbal"

Peter Wang

Rare Book Cataloger & Bibliographer

The Morton Arboretum
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Herbals, as a group, are among the most fascinating yet the least familiar of books. This is because they are rare, and were generally written in Latin or other difficult medieval languages. By definition, herbals are books generally concern themselves with plants that have medicinal properties. The term "herbal" did not come into use until the beginning of the sixteenth century, but works of a medico-botanical nature had been in existence since antiquity. The earliest records from Egypt, Sumer and China provide some examples.

The beginning of the Chinese system of medicine dates back about five thousand years. According to Chinese legend, it commenced with Fu- Hsi, who supposedly lived in thirty centuries B.C., and was continued by the emperors Shen Nung and Huang Ti, the latter is also known as the Yellow Emperor. The Yellow Emperor was always regarded as the author of Nei Ching, the cannon of the internal medicine. However, there is evidence that Nei Ching in its present form was published no earlier than the third century B.C. Most of the Chinese medical literature is based on Nei Ching, and it is still regarded as a great authority.

Li Shih-chen, the author of Pen Ts'ao Kang Mu, was born in Chichou, Hupei Province. Research has been done with respect to the dates of birth and death of Li. Scholars generally agree that Li was born in 1518, and died in 1593. There were herbals in China from ancient times. By the time Li Shih-Chen commenced the compilation of Pen T'sao Kang Mu in 1552 during the Ming Dynasty, there were already about one thousand herbals in existence in China. Li studied these herbals, travelled over most of China, and interviewed scholars as well as peasants in the preparation of this work. The first edition of Pen Ts'ao Kang Mu was published in 1578 in 52 parts. The work contains 1892 different kinds of medicinal materials and 1109 woodcut illustrations of plants, animals, and minerals.

In Asia, as in Europe, the coverage in early herbals was not restricted to medicine alone. These works dealt extensively with general natural history, including botany, zoology, and geology. Pen Ts'ao Kang Mu is the most celebrated Chinese herbal. It is a major scientific work as well as medical work, and has never been superseded by any single Chinese scientific investigation. It also stands as a monument of early Chinese printing and book illustration.

Pen Ts'ao Kang Mu has been frequently revised and reprinted, and is still authoritative. The Morton Arboretum Library where I work has a copy of the work in its rare book collection, it consists of 52 parts in 31 volumes in a wooden box, probably a reprint of the eighteenth century.

The writing of Pen Ts'ao Kang Mu is amusing. For instance, on leaf 62 of part 16, there is an entry of "ch'e ch'ien" (Plantago major). The Chinese name means "in front of the wagon," because the plant inhabits wayside. It is used as a diuretic and it relieves pain. It is said that if a person uses it frequently, he will gain the ability of long and high jumping. On leaf 96 of part 50, there is an entry of "kou pao." The Chinese name means "treasure of dog." It is said to be found inside the body of the leprous dog. It looks like a white stone with greenish tint, and is considered very rare. As the story goes: once upon a time, there was a mean dog. Later the dog got sick and weakened. It was attacked and killed by other dogs. When dog's body was cut open, the heart had already become stone-like, and as heavy as stone. The taste of "kou pao" is said to be sweet and salty, slightly toxic. It supposedly cures indigestion and skin ulcer. Many interesting stories like these can be found in our library's rare book collections. I will share with you more stories next time. You are always welcome to visit our library located at

Route 53, Lisle, Illinois 60532, or call: (708)968-0074, or fax:
(708)719-2433.

21. "Reaching Out to Asian Americans"

"Reaching out to Asian Americans: An Asian American Librarian's Perspective"

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(Editor's Note: This article was published in the Illinois
Libraries, Fall 1993, 302-304.)

Moving across country from New York to California and then back tracking to Illinois, I have traveled a broad geographic expanse in my library career. During the past 24 years, librarianship has taken me from the Queens Borough Public Library in New York City to the East Irondequoit Central School District in Rochester, New York to the San Diego County Library in southern California and now to the Indian Prairie Public Library in the western suburbs of Chicago. During this time, I have witnessed demographic changes in the Asian American population and the impact it has brought to public library services.

According to the 1990 census, Asian Americans are the fastest growing ethnic population in the United States. In Illinois, the census lists an Asian American population of 285,311. The census bureau divides Asian Americans into eleven subgroups. They are Pacific Islanders, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indians, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, and Thai <1>. Not only is there a wide variety of different national origins, but also a broad range of social and economic backgrounds. Some are foreign-born; some are American-born. Educational levels vary and they speak different languages. They also have divergent expectations. Although differences exist, there are broad similarities in the traditional values for most Asians. The Los Angeles Unified School District has compiled a list of these values, such as filial piety, loyalty to family, non-demonstrative emotions, perseverance and conformity to help educators understand Asians' attitudes <2>. Another excellent resource comes from the Asian Pacific Resource Center of the Montebello Regional Library of the Los Angeles County Library, which prepares non-Asians to properly address Asians as their given name and surname are in reverse order from western convention <3>. The Asian Pacific Resource Center also has much to offer to its Asian users; not only does it have sizable collections in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese, but it also has bilingual personnel on staff to answer reference questions in the patron's native tongue. In fact, there are more than a dozen California libraries that have rich resources to work with the Asian community. For example, at the Oakland Public Library's Asian Branch, Vera Yip has compiled an informative list of Asian festivals and celebrations that can be used by the library to plan cultural events for Asian Americans <4>. The library also received an LSCA grant to produce Asian language story/cassettes for children in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Philippine, Vietnamese, Laos, Cambodia, and Thai languages. These tapes are available to public libraries for purchase <5>. The San Jose Public Library has extensive collections and useful bibliographies of Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese materials <6>. Perhaps the most valuable resource for libraries that need to deal with collection development, acquisition and cataloging of multicultural materials is the book "Developing Library Collections for California's Emerging Majority," which was funded by LSCA through the Bay Area Library System <7>. Prepared in 1990 for a two-day conference, this publication includes resources of vendors, publishers, distributors and bookstores for materials in all

Asian sub-groups' languages. It is a powerful tool to help libraries develop services for their ethnic populations.

In 1989, the California State Library initiated a Partnerships for Change (PFC) program with LSCA funds, which targeted 25 libraries throughout the state to make new community connections with their Asian/Pacific, African American, American Indian and Hispanic populations. The result of the program is that public libraries have become highly visible in ethnic communities and the communities have become more involved with the public libraries. "PFC has brought new life into the library. People have been more involved.... PFC is part of a library revitalization" said Pedro Moreno, a community partner from Logan Heights branch of the San Diego Public Library.

On the east coast, the Queens Borough Public Library (QBPL) has been the pioneer to respond to new immigrants. In 1977, the New Americans Project (NAP) was established. QBPL's 'Say Si' (Spanish language) and 'Ni Hao' (Chinese language) collections are the country's largest Spanish and Chinese collections available for the general public. With an LSCA grant, the 'Ni Hao' program recently expanded its periodicals collections to include publications from Hong Kong, China, and Taiwan. There are now 'Ni Hao' collections in 29 branches, reflecting the widespread growth of Chinese communities <8>. When I lived in Queens in the 1970s, my father took advantage of the Chinese Mail-a-Book program. This books-by-mail operation is still going strong for those who cannot travel to their local branch. The library's numerous English-as-a-second-language classes, cultural programs, and free lectures to teach Asian Americans coping skills are popular and useful for those who have started a new life in America. The most recent profile indicates that NAP has begun to acquire materials in various Asian Indian languages, such as Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Punjabi, and Urdu.

In Maryland, the Montgomery County Public Library has excellent outreach services to the Asian community <9>. The library registration form, summer reading program publicity and library service fact sheets are all in Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese and Spanish. A Dewey Decimal Classification chart also is designed in these four languages for their ethnic library users. In metropolitan Washington, D. C., the Chinese American population has increased rapidly. Some of the public school systems are planning to include Chinese culture in their curriculum. In order to support the new curriculum, the Greater Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the Chinese American Librarians Association (CALA) received the CALA's Special Project Award in 1990 to compile a book list on China and Chinese culture for grades K-8, and this list is available for purchase <10>.

In Illinois, the Chicago Public Library (CPL) has an Asian Materials and Services Committee that sponsors an annual Asian Heritage Month celebration, and an Asian language and sensitivity training workshop. The committee, which consists of twenty-five members who speak seven different languages, provides a voice for Asian American concerns within the library community. The CPL's Chinatown Branch has the largest Chinese language collection in the Midwest. The collection includes not only books, but CDs, audio cassettes, videos, periodicals and a special Chinese Heritage Collection pertaining to the settling of the Chinese in the Mid-west. Their Albany Park Branch has a significant Korean language collection, which started with a book drive in the Korean community and was later enhanced by LSCA grants.

The Illinois Resource Center, located in Des Plaines, is an educational training center administered by Community Consolidated School District 54, and has a very comprehensive multicultural study collection, a children's collection, and a bilingual education and instructional materials section. Librarian Richard Peiser gives workshops on multi-culture resources and sensitivity training to teachers and librarians <11>. The Chinese Cultural Center of the Taipei Economic and

Cultural Office in Westmont has a small library housing Chinese language books, videos and cassettes, which is open to Chinese patrons and is the most convenient Asian library for many west suburban Chinese readers <12>. The Midwest Chapter of the Chinese American Librarians Association published the "Midwest Area Chinese American Resource Guide" in 1992 <13>. This useful manual lists all Chinese organizations, booksellers, publishers and distributors, government agencies, social service institutes, language schools, library and museum collections, etc.

As head of children's services in the Indian Prairie Library District, I have experienced a growing number of Chinese, Korean, Philippine, Asian Indian, Muslim, and other middle eastern patrons who frequent the library. They are made welcome, and I have been able to plan cultural programs for children to celebrate the Chinese New Year, the Indian Holi festival, and the Filipino Holy week. However, our library has no Asian language materials in the collection. Like many Illinois public libraries, we have been able to attract the Asian immigrants to the library but not been able to provide them with sufficient materials in their native languages. One may argue that interlibrary loan can provide foreign language materials. True, but it is not the same as having a collection in the library. Chung-Sook Charlotte Kim, Assistant Commissioner of Neighborhood Services at the Chicago Public Library, has said, "The logical, first, and best way in which public libraries can encourage appreciation of other cultures is for public libraries to become more culturally diverse themselves. Service to foreign-born populations must go beyond simply providing English classes and other services and materials that ease adjustment into American society. The library must also provide a place where new arrivals can speak their own languages, read their own books and periodicals, and foster their own cultures" <14>.

How can Illinois libraries and the Asian American communities cooperate in order to improve library services to Asian Americans? The Asian American communities need to be encouraged to become more visible and politically involved. If Asian Americans need to use materials in their native language at their local library, they should request the library to purchase such materials. They should join the Friends' group; run for board of trustees positions; volunteer in their local libraries. As for Illinois libraries, a partnership should be forged with state library, the fifteen library systems and the public libraries that serve Asian American populations. With LSCA funds, "Live and Learn" program and local tax revenues, innovative projects are needed to purchase and network Asian materials so that Illinois public libraries can better serve Illinois' 285,311 Asian Americans.

NOTES

<1> Table 5A, Asian or Pacific Islander persons by group for the United States and States. U.S. Census, 1990. U.S. Department of Commerce.

<2> Kiriya, G. & Fukumoto, K. Traditional Asian Values. Los Angeles Unified School District.

<3> Muecke, M. A. Caring for Southeast Asian Refugee Patients in the USA. AJPH, April 1983.

<4> Yip, V. Festivals/National Holidays. Asian Branch, Oakland Public Library. Tel: (510) 238-3400.

<5> To order Asian language story/cassettes for children, call (415) 273-3511.

<6> For further information, call Multicultural Services, San Jose Public Library, (408) 277-4822.

<7> For purchase, call Bay Area Library System, (510) 839-6001.

<8> For further information, call New Americans Project, Queens Borough Public Library (718) 990-0893.

<9> Cultural Minorities Services, Montgomery County Public Library, (301) 217-3837.

<10> For further information, call Linda L Tse at (301) 217-3837.

<11> Illinois Resource Center, 1855 Mt. Prospect Rd., Des Plaines, IL 60018. (708) 803-3112.

<12> Chinese Cultural Service Center of Chicago in Westmont, (708) 323-2440.

<13> Midwest Area Chinese American Resources Guide. \$15 per copy. To order, contact Philip Ng, Treasurer, CALA-Midwest. c/o Center for Research Libraries, 6050 S. Kenwood Ave., Chicago, IL 60637. For information, call Ling-li Chang at (312) 508-2651.

<14> Farewell to the Melting Pot: Public Libraries in a Multi-cultural Society. Public Libraries, July/August, 1992.

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