河 载 373 图

符以载道

北美图书馆拼音转换廿周年 口述访谈及文献资料汇辑

编委: 陈垚、甘露、李想、王成志

fu i tsai tao

fu yi zai dao

目 录

前言	
拼音转换项目相关大事记	3
邓石(Shi Deng)	7
何义壮(Martin Heijdra)	19
王晓彤(Xiaotong Wang)	35
杨黄傳嘉(Cathy Yang)	41
周欣平(Peter Zhou)	46
李国庆(Guoqing Li)	53
Philip Melzer	66
周幼蘭(Yu-Lan Chou)	79
蔣吳慶芬(Amy Tsiang)	84
蔡素娥(Sarah Elman)	90
黄熹珠(Hsi-Chu Bolick)	98
曹淑文(Shuwen Cao)	104
史海韻(Karen Smith-Yoshimura)	120
附录 1: 词汇表	128
附录 2: 延伸阅读	130

前言

北美图书馆的东亚藏书建设可以追溯到十九世纪中后期。1868 年,耶鲁大学获赠日本图书两种;1869 年,国会图书馆获得同治皇帝赠送美国政府的十部近千册的中国书籍¹。截止 2021 年,北美东亚图书馆的纸质书和电子书分别达到两千万册左右,其中一半以上为中文图书²。在西文为主的图书馆大环境里,如何对以中文图书为主的东亚图书进行分类和编目会直接影响到学生和学者对东亚研究、中国研究相关资源的发现与使用。150 多年来,北美图书馆在强调建设为读者服务的馆藏的同时,也十分重视图书分类与编目,由此东亚图书的分类和编目方式及系统都不断经历了重大变化和发展。这在很大程度上体现了东学西渐、东西融通的情况。

二十世纪,北美地区八十多家图书馆陆续建立和发展了东亚馆藏。当时,各图书馆普遍采用形成于 1892 年的韦氏拼音对中文图书进行分类和编目。二十世纪七十年代,中外关系特别是中美关系发生了巨大变化。例如,1971 年中国恢复了在联合国的合法席位; 1979 年,中美建交,中美关系正常化; 联合国决定采用汉语拼音作为拼写中国地名的标准; 1979 年初,中国开始对外全面推广使用汉语拼音拼写人名和地名。与此同时,北美图书馆界就是否以汉语拼音代替韦氏拼音对中文图书进行分类编目、以及如何进行从韦氏拼音向汉语拼音转换等问题,进行了热烈的讨论。汉语拼音既是汉字注音的罗马化,也是一系列标示汉字发音的注音符号。与韦氏拼音相比,汉语拼音能更准确、更直观地帮助注音和分类编目。虽然北美新闻界、政治和经济界、甚至学术界等在短暂的犹豫后都决定使用汉语拼音,但北美图书馆界却因各种复杂因素进行了长达二十年之久的讨论和探索。2000 年,在国会图书馆、东亚图书馆协会、国际图书馆公共检索中心、研究图书馆组织、东亚图书馆及馆员等相关各方的不断努力下,北美图书馆开始使用以《汉语拼音方案》为基础的罗马化规则来对中文图书进行编目,并于 2001 年成功将上百万条书目记录由韦氏拼音转换为汉语拼音。此次转换堪称北美东亚图书馆发展史上一座重要的里程碑。

2020 年,本书编者展开了回顾和纪念汉语拼音转换项目二十周年活动,对当年参与拼音转换工作的部分图书馆员进行了线上口述访谈。简略版访谈内容发表于 2022 年 3 月第 12 期的《北美中国研究图书馆员学会通讯》。之后,我们尽力全面收集并研究汉语拼音转换相关的各种会议记录、工作报告、工作手册、学术论文等文献资料,并撰写了题名为"从韦氏拼音到汉语拼音:北美图书馆拼音转换项目的回顾与思考"的文章。该论文发表在北美中国研究图书馆员学

¹周欣平,2019. 东学西渐:北美东亚图书馆 1868-2008,台湾新北市:华艺数位。

² CEAL. CEAL Statistics Database, https://ceal.ku.edu.

³ Ibid.

会学刊《天禄论丛》第十三卷中。这里,我们将完整的口述访谈录及拼音转换相关代表性文献 编辑成这本《符以载道:北美图书馆拼音转换廿周年口述访谈及文献资料汇辑》。

我们期待以此书纪念汉语拼音转换完成二十周年,并向参与转换的前辈同仁们致敬!真诚 地希望本书能促进我辈同仁们回顾、学习和重新思考世纪之交北美东亚图书馆界的拼音转换历 史,并在信息技术迅速发展、图书编目规则和系统不断变化的新信息环境中,不辍传承,勇于 创新,继往开来。

本书由两部分组成。第一部分是按口述访谈时间顺序排列的十三位图书馆人的口述访谈录,他们是邓石(Shi Deng)、何义壮(Martin Heijdra)、王晓彤(Xiaotong Wang)、杨黄傳嘉(Cathy Yang)、周欣平(Peter Zhou)、李国庆(Guoqing Li)、Philip Melzer 、周幼蘭(Yu-Lan Chou)、蔣吳慶芬(Amy Tsiang)、蔡素娥(Sarah Elman)、黃熹珠(Hsi-Chu Bolick)、曹淑文(Shuwen Cao)、史海韻(Karen Smith-Yoshimura)。第二部分是拼音转换相关文献资料的汇辑,以方便读者全面、系统地了解拼音转换的过程和相关讨论及决定。前言和正文对简、繁体字的选择以受访人的意见为准。

我们非常感谢十三位受访人接受采访并给我们提供相关史料和信息。特别致谢俄亥俄州立大学的李国庆教授,一直鼓励我们就拼音转换项目进行研究和撰写文章,并为本书题写书名。

采访和本书的编写主要是在新冠肺炎疫情时期进行的。由于时间和条件有限,书中难免有 不足之处,敬请批评指正。

拼音转换项目相关大事记

1860 年前后

o 英国外交家、剑桥大学首位汉学教授威妥玛(Thomas Wade)创建了韦氏拼音,又称威妥玛式拼音。

1892年

o 英国外交家、剑桥大学汉学教授翟理斯(Herbert Giles)将韦氏拼音进行了扩充和修改,最终形成了韦氏音标体系。

<u>1943年</u>

o 耶鲁大学汉学教授金守拙(George Kennedy)创建了汉语耶鲁拼音,最初是为了方便赴中国对日作战的美军学习中文。

1949年

o 中国文字改革协会在北京成立。

1955 年

o 中国文字改革协会成立了拼音方案委员会。

1956年

o 中国文字改革协会发表了《汉语拼音方案》。同年国务院批准成立了汉语拼音方案审订委 员会进行审议。

1957年

o 美国图书馆开始使用韦氏拼音编目中文资料。

1958年

o 全国人民代表大会通过了《汉语拼音方案》作为拼写汉语普通话的国家标准。

<u>1977年</u>

联合国第三届地名标准化会议通过了《汉语拼音方案》作为中国地理名称罗马字母拼法的 决议。

1979年

- o 3月5日,《华盛顿邮报》发表了一篇题为 "China is China, But Hangchow is Hangzhou: If You Knew Teng Hsiao-ping, Meet Deng Xiaoping" (中国还是那个中国,杭州已经不是那个杭州了:如果你听说过邓小平,认识一下邓小平)的文章,详细介绍拼音规则的改变,并报道美国主流媒觉得开始使用汉语拼音作为中国人名和地名罗马字母拼法标准。
- o 美国国会图书馆首次讨论用汉语拼音取代韦氏拼音。
- o 6月15日,联合国秘书处正式开始采用汉语拼音作为中国人名和地名罗马字母拼法标准。

1980年

5月,经与北美东亚图书馆协会协商后,美国国会图书馆信息公报中宣布继续使用韦氏拼音。

1982年

o 国际标准化组织将《汉语拼音方案》作为拼写汉语的国际标准(ISO-7098)。

1986年

o 联合国正式开始使用汉语拼音。

1990-91 年

美国国会图书馆再次探讨将韦氏拼音转换成汉语拼音的可能性。当时,所有政府机构及大 多数学术界都已广泛使用汉语拼音作为中文罗马字母拼写法。

1991年

o 国际标准化组织发布了 ISO-7098 第二版。

1996年

。 澳大利亚国家图书馆开始利用计算机将韦氏音转换为汉语拼音。

1997年

- o 5月,北美东亚图书馆协会成立了拼音转换工作组(Task Force on Pinyin Conversion)。工作组经过调研支持美国国会图书馆从 1999 年开始采用汉语拼音编目中文资料。
- o 工作组成员: Karl Lo (Chair), University of California, San Diego Timothy Connor, Harvard University John DeFrancis, University of Hawaii Martin Heijdra, Princeton University Karl Kahler, University of Pennsylvania Tai-loi Ma, University of Chicago Amy Tsiang, University of California, Los Angeles Peter Zhou, University of Pittsburgh
 - o 11 月,美国国会图书馆公布了《汉字罗马化指导方案》和时间表。

1998年

- 5月,北美东亚图书馆协会成立了拼音联络组(Liaison Group)来接替拼音转换工作组的工作。由拼音联络组代表北美东亚图书馆协会与美国国会图书馆、研究图书馆组织、联机计算机图书馆中心共同商讨在北美图书馆实施拼音转换的相关事宜。
- o 联络组成员: Peter Zhou (Chair), University of Pittsburgh
 Susie Cheng, University of Hawaii
 Yu-lan Chou, University of California, Berkeley
 Guoqing Li, Ohio State University
 James Lin, Harvard University
 Amy Tsiang, University of California, Los Angeles

2000年

- o 4月1日,北美东亚图书馆协会图书馆开启准备工作。
- 。 10月1日, 北美正式开始使用汉语拼音进行中文编目。

<u>2001年</u>

- o 4月1日, 联机计算机图书馆中心和研究图书馆组织完成中文书目的汉语拼音转换。
- o 10月1日,北美各图书馆完成中文书目的汉语拼音转换。

2015年

。 国际标准化组织发布了 ISO-7098 第三版

邓石 (Shi Deng)

采访时间: 2021年10月19日

采访人: 甘露、李想

受访人:邓石

受访人参与项目时的工作单位和职务: Head, Chinese, Japanese, Korean (CJK) Cataloging and Metadata Unit, University of California, San Diego

受访人接受采访时候的工作单位和职务: Head, Chinese, Japanese, Korean (CJK) Cataloging and Metadata Unit, University of California, San Diego

问:请您介绍一下来美国的时间和背景,以及如何进入东亚图书馆领域?

答: 我 1992 年从中国北京来美国,1995 年到 1997 年在南卡罗来纳大学(University of South Carolina,USC)完成图书馆学与信息学研究的硕士学位。读书期间,我在大学图书馆馆际互借部做学生助理,毕业后留在编目部继续做助理编目员。在南卡罗来纳大学工作了大约一年后,我应聘到阿拉巴马大学(The University of Alabama,UA)图书馆做编目馆员;然后在 2001 年 7 月,得到了加州大学圣地亚哥分校(University of California, San Diego, UCSD)图书馆的中日韩语采访编目馆员职位,一直工作到现在。因为 UCSD 这个职位的关系,我才开始进入东亚研究学术图书馆的领域。在此之前,虽然我也一直作编目,但是当时图书馆使用韦氏拼音作为中文罗马化标准,而我对韦氏拼音一点都不熟,而且我在原来的职位上干得很开心,所以本来没有计划要进入东亚采编、尤其中文编目领域。一个偶然的机会,我得知 UCSD 在招聘中日韩采访编目专业馆员,其中最吸引我的地方就是这个职位涉及当时正在推进的汉语拼音转换。因为我在大陆成长并接受教育,汉语拼音几乎等于我的第二母语。当我还在 UA 的时候,出于对汉语拼音的熟悉,我就志愿申请参加了 NACO 规范档数据的人工清理工作,这段经历也是推动我最终决定递出申请的一个原因吧。

问:请介绍一下您作为编目馆员的职业训练。

答:很幸运,我学习的南卡罗来纳大学图书馆学院有很强的编目师资,我选修了所有五门与技术加工和编目相关的课程。其中一门是 AACR2 入门课,算是我的编目启蒙课。读书期间,我得到在图书馆编目部实习的机会;毕业后有约一年时间,我留在 USC 做编目助理,跟着我的老板学习如何带着问题去查看、并运用编目规则,这为我后来做著录编目(descriptive cataloging)打下基础。到 UA 图书馆后,我开始主要做原始编目(original cataloging),在那里工作的三年期间,接受了 UA 的老板对我相当严谨且细致的训练,这对我做著录编目和主题编目都有非常大的帮助。

2000 年 10 月,北美拼音转换正式启动。当时,国会图书馆(Library of Congress, LC)从 NACO 成员馆征召志愿者,协助人工审阅,并修改无区分个人名称的规范记录(undifferentiated / non-unique authority records)。尽管那时我没有任何中文编目经验,但我 UA 的老板鼓励我申请,没想到就被国会图书馆拼音转换项目负责人 Philip Melzer 破格录用了。当时一共有 14 名志愿者被录用,我大概是唯一一个没有受过中文编目及 NACO 培训的图书馆馆员。因为这个机会,我又有幸得到 NACO 拼音联络人(NACO Pinyin Coordinator)Cathy Yang 老师的悉心培训,非常顺利地完成了所有分配给我的规范记录清理。因为 NACO 这个项目,我才第一次接触中文编目,这段经历为我后来获得 UCSD 中日韩语采编馆员的职位起了至关重要的作用。

2003年7月,Philip Melzer 再次为我创造机会去国会图书馆实习两周,在中文部 Cathy Yang 等几位老前辈的指导下继续学习中文编目。一路走来,我一直非常感谢国会图书馆的 Philip Melzer和 Cathy Yang 给我的两次机会,可以说是他们引领我入行东亚图书馆领域。当然,我也非常感谢我所工作过的图书馆,及图书馆领导对我工作及培训的支持。

问: 请介绍您到 UCSD 图书馆工作时那里中文馆藏概况。

答: 当时 UCSD 的东亚研究馆藏,除了总馆里与之相关的西文资料,还有两个部分:一个是在图书馆大楼四楼的东亚馆藏(East Asia Collection),主要是人文、社科类的中、日、韩原文资料;另一个是当时附属于国际关系与太平洋研究学院(International Relations and Pacific Studies, IRPS)的分馆所藏的一批东亚政经法材料。专业服务方面,在总馆编目部有我们的中日韩采编组,另外,还有两位专业图书馆馆员,分别负责中国研究和日本研究两个馆藏,但她们的工作地点主要是在 IRPS 图书馆。

问:请介绍一下当时 UCSD 图书馆的中文编目情况。

答: UCSD 图书馆的中日韩采访编目部成立于 1994 年,分属总馆的编目部。在我加入之前,东亚编目组主任一职并非专业图书馆馆员的层级。前任主任退休之际,正好赶上北美图书馆的拼音转换项目。总馆考虑到这个项目的重要性,同时也希望有具备中日韩语编目专业背景的图书馆馆员可以了解并跟进东亚图书馆界采访/编目服务的动向,所以招聘时特意把此职重新定位成专业图书馆馆员。了解北美学术图书馆的人都知道,大学图书馆很少把普通职员层级的职位提升成专业图书馆馆员的职位。所以,我能在 2001 年获得 UCSD 这个全职中日韩采访/编目图书馆馆员的职位,这和当时进行的拼音转换项目有很大关系。现在回顾自己的职业发展经历,可以说拼音转换成为我入行东亚图书馆领域的契机,UCSD 图书馆重新定位中日韩采访编目主任一职,以及 LC破格录用我参与 NACO 规范档清理项目,这些都为我入行中文编目创造了必需的条件。

问: 您是否接受过系统的中文罗马字母拼写训练,尤其是韦氏音标、或者汉语拼音?请分享用韦氏音标进行中文编目或图书馆服务的经历?

答:我的汉语拼音是在中国上小学时学的。至于韦氏音标,我没有接受过任何相关培训。我在拼音转换启动之后才进入中文编目领域,因此从来没有真正使用韦氏拼音编目的经验。我一到UCSD 图书馆就投入本地拼音转换项目。那时北美拼音转换已经"生米煮成熟饭"了,项目筹备工作早已展开。所以,我到 UCSD,就立刻和馆里相关部门的同事全力以赴准备与测试拼音转换。记得大家常在一起讨论转换过程中可能出现的问题,以及如何进行机器转换后的数据人工清理,以尽可能减少人工操作的工作量。工作中遇到韦氏音标时,我使用的唯一参照工具是"ALA-LC Romanization Table: Chinese"中的汉语拼音与韦氏拼音对照表。

问: 1979 年美国国会图书馆首次讨论用汉语拼音取代韦氏音标。当时也与 CEAL 进行了协商。 为什么当时 CEAL 没有支持转换? 您是否了解这一历史?

答:不了解。应该是时机还不够成熟吧。

问: 90 年代, LC、OCLC 和 RLG 都陆续尝试用汉语拼音进行编目。您对此有何观察?

答:不了解。没有接触过早期的拼音编目方案。

问: 1990年,国会图书馆再次探讨将韦氏音标转换成汉语拼音的可能性。1996年,澳大利亚国家图书馆开始利用计算机将韦氏音转换为汉语拼音。作为编目专业人员,您看待这些发展和挑战?

答: 我当时还没有入行,不了解具体的情况。但是现在来看,拼音转换不是一件轻而易举的事情,牵连的机构很多——不仅有各个中文馆藏的图书馆,还有国会图书馆、OCLC 和 RLIN 等。如果没有机器辅助,人工转换会过于费时费力,几乎就是不可能的事情。此外,图书馆还要考虑用户是否能够顺利接受并使用汉语拼音。而且不要忘了 90 年代开始,北美图书馆普遍经历经费被缩减的窘境,这些情况都是需要考虑的问题。所以我觉得当时的情势和决策的压力其实是很严峻的。至于澳大利亚国家图书馆在 1996 年的尝试,应该是对北美选择拼音转换起到了鼓舞作用吧。

问: 北美图书馆直到 90 年代仍在使用韦氏音标。而与此同时,大多数其他政府机构已广泛使用汉语拼音作为中文罗马字母拼写法。 你怎么看待当时这个格局?

答:我的观察是,中国对外开放以后,汉语拼音在国际范围的使用越来越广泛,尤其国家政府机构和新闻媒体基本都在用汉语拼音。因此,可以说拼音转换是大势所趋。同时,这也是一个及时的决定,在东亚图书馆界更是一件很了不起的历史性事件。它的成功是许多东亚图书馆界前辈共同努力的成果。我加入拼音转换工作后,回顾了当时准备和学习和项目有关的文件和文章,印象深刻的是 Philip Melzer、Peter Zhou 等前辈和同仁在拼音转换的计划和实施中发挥的关键领导作用。

问: UCSD 东亚图书馆当年是如何准备转化的? 总馆有些什么支持?

答: UCSD 图书馆中日韩采访编目组是图书馆编目部集中管理。如前所述,总馆非常重视并支持拼音转换的准备工作。我也算是因为拼音转换项目的契机,而来到 UCSD 图书馆。另外,当时为我们工作的一位学生助理毕业时在图书馆留任,得到一个半职员工的职位,从而可以帮助我们继续清理本地的转换数据。这也是总馆给予我们的支持之一吧。

问: UCSD 拼音转换涉及的哪些部门和人员?

答:俗话说"it takes a village",拼音转换在 UCSD 就是这样,参与的各部门同事挺多的。相关的工作主要涉及向图书馆系统输入和输出编目数据。所以包括编目部主管和系统协调员,还有总馆负责系统管理的技术人员都加入了转换工作,尤其我的上司——也就是编目部的主管,还要负责和 OCLC 保持沟通。

我们中日韩采访编目组更是所有人都作出了贡献。前期需要做许多具体准备,比如先要测试本地数据,然后遴选样例,并准备转换数据,整体工作量还是很大的。等 OCLC 的转换数据送回来以后,我们要再上载数据,然后着手清理本地数据。负责数据准备和清理的主要是负责中文采编的一两个同事;同时,包括我们的日韩采编和学生助理在内,大家都先后帮忙准备工作和后续的数据清理。我那时新来乍到,我们的日文编目员曾是采编组代理主任,对部门事务和拼音转换项目都很了解,所以提出了很多尤其涉及日文资源的建议。另外,总馆编目部负责规范档的同事协助我们清理了涉及的规范档。编目部系统协调员和总馆负责系统管理的技术人员这两位同事一直参与这个项目,帮助我们完成了所有的数据输入和输出。

问:请介绍下 UCSD 图书馆拼音转换的时间安排和大致过程。

答:我们的本地转换基本都按照整个拼音转换计划的时间表推进。2000年10月1日是拼音转换的"Day One"——从这天起,所有新加的图书馆中文编目记录开始使用拼音,同时既存的记录等待转换。当时新添拼音记录按规定要在987字段加上拼音标识,以此区别系统内的旧记录。因为种种原因而没加拼音标识的新记录——即使已经使用拼音了,也会在后来的OCLC系统处理时被误判为韦氏拼音,从而再次被转换,因此可能引起混淆。因为这个标识的重要性,大家在各种大会、小会,以及邮件沟通中不断提到它。

2000 年 10 月 1 日以后,UCSD 图书馆开始进入韦氏到拼音的过渡时期,我们着手准备转换系统内既存的韦氏拼音记录。当时我们估计 UCSD 约有五万条既存记录需要从韦氏转换成汉语拼音,其中近四万是中文资源目录,其他的是非中文资源的记录。我在 2001 年 7 月入馆时,本校已经展开了拼音转换筹备工作。学校采用的是 OCLC 的拼音转换服务。我们在指定的一天把 UCSD 图书馆系统所有记录做了数据截图(snapshot)送交 OCLC,由 OCLC 自动化转换系统识别、转换含有韦氏拼音信息的各种记录——其中既有中文记录,也有非中文记录。然后,有大概两个月时间UCSD 完全暂停本地中文编目,直到 OCLC 把经过转换的数据送还 UCSD,我们再用新数据匹配、覆盖本地系统内的记录。这样就避免了数据出现前后不一致的情况。2002 年 4 至 6 月期间,UCSD 在通过 OCLC 拼音转换服务完成拼音自动转换,6 月之后,图书馆就完全使用汉语拼音了。这之后,我们还要根据 OCLC 提供的转换报告,对转换数据进行人工清理。我们大约是在2003 年 7 月基本完成人工清理的,整个过程大致情况就是就这样。

问:请介绍一下后续数据清理的具体运作情况。

答: OCLC 把更新过的数据送回来的同时,还提供了一份报告,列举出已发现、并需要后续人工复查的问题——记得其中有关于"的"、"地"、"得"(de/di)的问题,多音字和地名的问题

等等。这个报告成为我们后续清理的主要依据。此外,OCLC 系统在转换过程中如果碰到不确定的字段,会在 987 栏目的 f 字段给出提示,这也为后续的人工清理提供了参考信息。

我的一个同事,就是刚才提到的那位毕业后留任的原学生助理,她承担了后续清理的主要工作。记得她查看修改了八千多条的书目记录和三千多条丛书规范记录,大约占整体机器转换记录的17%。还有一些"漏网之鱼"后来被也我们陆续逮到并都逐渐清理了。经过了人工复核的条目,我们会按要求清除掉987的 f 字段,并加入另外一个本地字段,以标示这个记录已经通过机器转换和人工查核。所以987字段在整个拼音转换过程中发挥了非常重要的作用。总体而言,我觉得拼音转换还是很成功的,结果让人满意。

问:面对转换项目有些什么困难?

答:困难肯定是有的。那时我新上任,几乎没有任何经验。虽然我之前参加了国会图书馆的人名规范档清理,但学到的知识非常有限,所以到了 UCSD 应该算是从零开始,要学的东西很多,特别是 ALA-LC 罗马拼音规则。其次,因为我是半途进入拼音转换,所有要查阅所有能得到的东亚图书馆相关讨论记录和文章,还要了解本地和其他图书馆的转换进程,希望能借鉴友校的经验教训。

很幸运,当时加州大学尔湾分校(University of California, Irvine, UCI)和加州大学洛杉矶分校(University of California, Los Angeles, UCLA)的拼音转换工作比 UCSD 提前一步,而且 UCI 和 UCSD 都用 Innovative 图书馆系统。我们了解到 UCI 在作拼音转换测试时发现了一些问题,于是,UCSD 编目部主管及我的老板 Linda Barnhart 就联系了 UCI 编目部,安排我去那里学习。因为这个机缘,我在 UCI 从 Abraham Yu 和负责准备系统数据的同事那里了解了他们如何准备拼音转换以及遇到的问题。之后,我也和当时在 UCLA 的 Sarah Elman 取得联系,求教 UCLA 的转换经验。我们从 UCI 和 UCLA 获得的信息对 UCSD 的拼音转换有很大帮助,我们因此能在准备阶段抽调测试样例记录时做到有的放矢,并且对转换后的人工清理阶段更加心中有数。

因为这段经历,我还额外收获了与 Abraham 和 Sarah 之间长期、且弥足珍贵的师徒之情。当我得知他俩每年都定期参加美国图书馆协会(American Library Association, ALA)的年会后,就定期和他们在年会期间小聚,向他们求教各种问题。我们交流的话题渐渐离开拼音转换,进而涉及到工作中许许多多、各种各样的问题。现在回想起来,能够遇这样两位经验丰富的采访编目前辈并得到他们的引导,自己真是极其幸运!他们对我在东亚图书馆采访编目服务方面的职业发展有着不容置疑的引导和影响。

问:拼音转换中遇到哪些特别挑战?

答:印象最深刻的挑战是 UCSD 艺术图书馆的一个有 30 万条记录的幻灯片特藏,那是我们最担心的问题。这个特藏牵涉的三十万条记录完全是 OCLC 所没有的 UCSD 本地记录,其中关于中国的信息非常丰富——相关的专有名词既有用韦氏拼音的,也有用汉语拼音的,所以形成一个异常"混杂"的本地资源。

我们最担心这批记录在转换时被搞混,甚至发生本地数据(local data)丢失。要知道,拼音转换的难题之一就是此类"混杂"资源可能引发的所谓"双重转换"(double conversion)。就是本来已经使用拼音的条目由于系统局限性而无法被有效识别,从而被再次进行拼音转换,结果导致转换后的数据可能完全乱套,甚至牛头不对马嘴。

因为知道这批幻灯片记录可能会造成麻烦,UCSD 很早就开始和 OCLC 沟通。OCLC 本来已经取消了为各图书馆记录做全盘测试的计划,但是因为这批资料的特殊性,OCLC 还是破例为我们做了大约一千个条目的测试。由于这批特藏的情况过于复杂,我们送出的样例转换回来还是发现各种各样的问题。最终,我们只好决定不通过 OCLC 系统转换这批记录,具体做法就是为它们添加了 987 字段,拼音标识 (Pinyin Marker),提示 OCLC 转换系统绕开它们。现在回想起来,我觉得对这个特藏的处理还是很"英明"的。除此,其他馆藏资料,像音乐乐谱和 CD 等,样例转换回来都没有特别大的问题。我们的拼音转换总体还是挺顺利的,我到任两年内就基本完成了任务。

问:拼音转换后,图书馆用户反应如何?他们是否能够顺利接受新的拼音检索方法?

答:我的工作一般不需要直接接触学生和教授,所以不太了解图书馆是否在拼音转换期间收到过用户反馈。2005年,当时的程健馆长接到过一位教授的提问,印象比较深刻。这位教授想知道在图书馆书目中查找美籍华裔学者的著作为什么如此困难。我很快发现,这个问题的根源在于早期美籍华裔学者出版著作时,通常使用其姓名的韦氏拼音作为署名。而且早期书目记录中并没有将其著作中所使用的韦氏拼音署名著录于著作的责任项(245\$c statement of responsibilities),当拼音转换后,他们在图书馆系统的规范名称被改为拼音表达,他们的韦氏拼音署名因此从书目记录中消失。这就是为什么图书馆用户用书中提供的韦氏拼音检索作者,却会找不到结果的原因。我们了解情况后,立刻对相关书目记录做了改进,很快就解决了问题。我和当时的程健馆长还就此在 2006年的 OCLC CJK User Group Annual Meeting 做了专题报告。除了这个关于检索美籍华裔学者著作的问题,我根据很少收到用户反馈的情况推测,用户还是很顺利地接受了使用拼音。

另外,为了帮助学生了解并掌握 ALA-LC 罗马拼音规则,UCSD 图书馆也举办了一些专门培训。例如,我曾在2006-2009年期间,协助我们的中文研究馆员准备课堂培训材料,主要是介绍 ALA-LC 罗马拼音的基本规则、举例并对比中文、拼音与韦氏音标检索的结果。

问: 当时采用什么沟通方式进行跨校合作?

答: 当时大家的沟通主要以电子邮件、电话为主。UCSD 图书馆有很多内部协调会议,大家坐在一起讨论问题,订立文件。至于超出 UCSD 的跨校活动有我刚才提到的到加州大学尔湾分校的学习访问(field trips)。

当年我们的跨校交流还涉及加州大学体系的 Melvyl 联合目录。Melvyl 汇集了所有加州大学图书馆的编目数据,那时也在进行系统转换,所以我们准备拼音转换的同时也要考虑如何与 Melvyl 对接。结果一切还是挺顺利的,对同时的拼音转换没有太大影响。

问: 这期间 CEAL 的年会是否都有讨论汉语拼音转换?都有些什么样的分享?是否有开展了相关的培训?

答: 我是 2001 年到任 UCSD, 2002 年才第一次参加 CEAL 的年会。那届年会上,当时哈佛(Harvard University)燕京图书馆的 James Lin 和普林斯顿大学(Princeton University)的 Iping Wei 分别介绍了他们学校拼音转换的经验和建议。会议还讨论了拼音转换中出现的问题,记得地名是当时大家最头疼的一个问题。我和哈佛的林先生本不认识,听了他在年会的报告,我才得知哈佛自我总结了一套拼音转换人工清理指南。会后,我特地写邮件向他咨询,林先生就把哈佛的这份指南分享给我,对我计划 UCSD 拼音转换后的人工清理工作非常有帮助。我还向他讨教了有关人员经费预算等事宜,James 的建议对我帮助很大。

我是是在转换已经进行到半截儿才加入拼音项目的,因此不太清楚 CEAL 是否办过与拼音转换相关的培训,也不知前期 CEAL 是否办过一些培训。

问:请谈谈拼音转换对北美图书馆,对东亚研究的意义。

答:拼音转换的意义还是很大的。北美图书馆以使用西语为主,很多研究中国或对中国感兴趣的用户如果中文语言能力欠佳,罗马化拼音对他们是不可或缺的辅助工具。此外,汉字罗马化对北美图书馆服务也非常重要,无论是前台图书借还或咨询服务,还是馆际互借(interlibrary loans),不会中文的图书馆工作人员遇到关于中文资源的查询时,仍可以借助罗马拼音帮助用户。所以,这样的环境使罗马拼音成为北美图书馆的必然选择。

作为汉字罗马化的不同选择,韦氏拼音和汉语拼音各有特点。北美本地人对韦氏拼音更容易接受,但是汉语拼音是中国官方的汉字罗马化标准,规范性较强。尤其拼音转化之前,中国已经对外开放,学术文献和新闻媒体中使用拼音已经非常普遍。研究者常能从文献和媒体获得地名、人名、事件的拼音信息,但到图书馆系统却检索不到结果,因为后者还在使用韦氏音标。这种局面应该是促使北美图书馆最后下定决心推动拼音转换的重要背景吧,拼音转换推动了北美图书馆与国际发展需求接轨。

对于东亚,尤其中国研究,记得当时有人做过问卷调查,发现新一代的学生、学者对汉语拼音的熟悉程度高于韦氏拼音(不记得哪里读的),这样看来拼音转换也是理顺成章的。

问:您对目前 ALA-LC 汉字罗马化文件有什么评论和建议?

答: ALA-LC 汉字罗马化的标准应该是在 2004 年后基本稳定下来。最后一版是 2011 年,此后就基本没有改动了,这说明它已经获得业界的认可和接受。但是,我们都知道拼音有它的局限性。一个拼音可以代表许多不同的汉字,如果只有拼音题名,用户是不能准确断定它所代表的汉字题名的。所以拼音只能是一种辅助工具,目的是为读者和图书馆工作人员提供方便。

我在 UCSD 图书馆的前辈 Karl Lo 曾一直希望书目记录能够直接展示中文。这样,拼音作为一种辅助工具则可以在系统后台支持索引和检索,然后再通过交叉映射,满足读者的发现所需。现在随着网络、关联数据和人工智能的发展,图书馆应该可以有条件在这些方面做得更好。

另外,ISO-7098 国际中文罗马化标准在 2013 至 2015 年由中国领头商讨制定最新的修订版。这期间,我参与并主持了 CEAL 对这个(2015 年)修订版提出修改意见的相关工作。ISO-7098 以中国的汉语拼音方案为基础,是规范国际上使用汉语拼音的一个统一标准。它于 1982 年发布,1991 出版第 2 版。2013 年建议做进一步修订,草案部分参照了 ALA-LC 中文罗马化规则,但是不尽一致。2013 年至 2015 年,CEAL 通过 ALA 参与为新的 ISO-7098 修订版先后提供了三次审定修改意见,并成功说服 ISO-7098 在一些细节上与 ALA-LC 中文罗马化规则保持一致,例如去掉儿话音拼音(老张头儿 = Lao Zhang tour)等。尽管 ISO-7098 的某些细则还是采用了中国的使用惯例,例如连拼一些国家名称、宗教、民族、语言等,CEAL 对 ISO-7098 2015 年的修订版的形成,显然产生了直接影响。

问:请您进一步阐释一下 ALA/LC 罗马化规则和现在的国际罗马化规则仍然存在的差别。

答:比如,中国的拼音是按词组来间隔,这就是所谓的分词(word division)。但北美 ALA/LC 罗马化规则为规避分词的不确定性。因为很多中文词组可能出现不同的配搭组合,所以规定,除了人名、地名等专有名词,一般情况是不用分词的。

国际罗马化规则原先在这个问题上只有大原则,而没有规定任何细则,直到 2015 年新版才做了补充。其中既参照了北美的做法,又结合了中国的使用惯例。比如关于外国地名的处理,以"非洲"为例,按照北美 ALA/LC 罗马化规则,"洲"(zhou)作为一个地理概念,是和"非(Fei)"分开的。但国际罗马化规则仍然沿用了中国汉语拼音的做法,把这样的外国地名当作已经融入中文的地理专有名词,所以"Feizhou"两个音节是不分开的。

另一个比较典型的例子,就是处理宗教、民族、语言时,国际罗马化规则以前没有制定针对这些名词的罗马化细则,但是 2015 年的修订版做了增补:它规定,这些名词的音节不用分开。以"基督徒"为例,按照新版国际罗马化规则,它的拼音是"Jidutu",但是按照北美 ALA/LC 拼音规范则对处理宗教、民族的细则,"基督(Jidu)"和 "徒(tu)" 是要加空格分开的。诸如此类的情况,中国和北美有不同的决定,说明双方的一些考虑、决定和做法还是不同的。我们也不能在这些细节上去说服对方接受我们的做法,所以编目员有时也只能靠死记硬背来避免混淆。所幸现在的技术比过去进步多了,尤其关联数据(cross mapping)开始发展起来。希望将来图书馆可利用各种技术手段,关联这些不同的罗马化标准,帮助读者发现所需资源。

问:拼音转换项目 20 年后,你现在怎么评价当时的工作,过程和结果?如果可以穿梭回过去,你觉得会有不同的做法或者决定吗?

答:我自己是因为拼音转换的契机才进入中文编目这个行业,这也是我到任 UCSD 后接手的第一个项目。回顾拼音转换项目,我觉得安排转换的时间是在条件比较成熟的情况下展开的,由国会图书馆、OCLC、RLG、CEAL 和各个东亚图书馆努力合作下完成。OCLC 的成员馆如果没有OCLC 提供转换服务,单靠自己的力量是很难完成的。依据当时的图书馆系统以及各种技术条件,转换工作配合安排算是很成功的。至于当时一些具体的决定,例如把一些人名和台湾地名作为拼音转换中的例外,也是必要的折中方法,否则转换很难顺利推进。

现在 20 周年之际再回头去看,我认为拼音转换是北美东亚图书馆界的一个巨大工程,它的影响牵连着方方面面,可算是北美图书馆界一个了不起的历史事件。至少我把它当成一个历史事件。不仅是图书馆,拼音转换同时也推动了北美中国研究领域与国际接轨。我非常荣幸自己对这个项目有所贡献。

问: 北美图书馆中文编目未来有哪些展望和挑战?

答:应该看到技术发展是我们的机遇,也是挑战。现在,关联数据(cross mapping)已经发展起来。图书馆可利用关联数据、人工智能等各种技术手段,来预测、疏通、并连接使用不同罗马化标准和不同语言的编目,从而大大提高编目的灵活性和可用性,图书馆检索与书目信息的发现会变得越来越容易。所以,随着技术进步,我觉得,标准的殊异尽管还会是个问题,但应该不再像过去那样影响巨大了。

如何利用技术可能也是对图书馆的挑战。关联数据、人工智能带来了很多可能性,这些技术一出现,其他行业往往能够迅速跟进。比如 Google 就大量利用关联数据,让搜索变得非常简单容易。相比之下,图书馆在 2012 年就启动了"书目框架"(Bibframe)计划,目的就是要实现书目的关联数据化和网络化,但至今这个项目似乎也难说取得了显著进展。我觉得,我们这个行业可能比较太受限于自己领域的行事模式。一方面,我们一直希望新的编目规则《资源描述与检索》(Resource Description and Access, RDA)能让图书馆书目信息更加国际化,并能扩展普及应用于与图书馆信息行业邻近的其它信息行业,如博物馆、档案馆、人文社科与科学研究数据典藏等;但另一方面,应用于中文及其它非拉丁语系语种编目仍然有局限性。尽管我们可以看到图书馆在采纳新的信息技术是积极努力的,可是为什么进展却很缓慢?我们还需要自我反省并寻找突破口,借鉴其它行业的先进经验,寻求跨界合作伙伴。近一两年北美合作编目项目(Program for Cooperative Cataloging)的维基数据试点项目参与维基数据尝试利用维基数据标识与书目信息关联的人名、团体名称、题名规范信息等。这是一个令人兴奋并很有利于书目信息关联数据化及网络化的项目,希望图书馆行业会有更多类似的项目出现,加快实现书目的关联数据化和网络化。

何义壮(Martin Heijdra)

采访时间: 2021年10月22日

采访人: 李想、 陈垚、王成志、甘露

受访人: 何义壮(Martin Heijdra)

受访人参与项目时的工作单位和职务: Chinese Studies Librarian, Princeton University

受访人接受采访时候的工作单位和职务: Director, East Asian Library, Princeton University

Q: Could you briefly introduce yourself?

A: I was for 25 years the Chinese Studies Librarian here at Princeton. I managed both collection development and user services and did a lot of reference. It did not involve cataloging. Actually, I started as a graduate student at Princeton, but because I was not finished yet, I started working as a student in the library. As a graduate student, I was asked to do the job of a professional librarian, because they had had a vacancy for two years already, otherwise they would never have asked me. I needed to continue to remain in that position, and not leave, in order to get a green card. And after that, basically, I never left. So I haven't even ever been to library school. The library work I have all learned on the job. Also the basics of cataloging, you have to know that in order to help the users, but I never cataloged myself. On the other hand, we had Iping King Wei here, who was here at that moment, and who was clearly one of the catalogers who, I noted at CEAL meetings, was a major presence in the field. There was Iping from Princeton, there was one from Yale, there was one from the Library of Congress. I remember the first CEAL meetings, if somebody had a problem, there were always the same four or five people who actually had the experience of that problem, and knew how to deal with that. And the rest was just like, "Oh, we will follow what they actually come up with", because these four or five had the experience and could immediately say, "Oh, but if you apply that rule you get in trouble with this, this, this and this, how would you do this kind of book?" They had that in their mind so I learned a lot locally because we had such a great cataloger.

Five or six years ago I became the Director [of Princeton's East Asian Library]. For several years I still had to do both jobs [as the director and the Chinese Studies Librarian]. Now luckily, I only have to do one job, and only need to manage my replacement. One thing which I also learned on the job, which is wonderful and which I'm training the next person on, is rare books. That became something I learned on the job as well.

Q: You mentioned you were pursuing your degree at Princeton before becoming a librarian. While you were a student, which Romanization system was used among scholars in the US and Europe at that time?

A: I came from Europe where everybody already used pinyin. That was actually strangely not the way most people in the US were taught. Pinyin is just what you had to learn in Europe, but it was only one system among many. In the Netherlands, we learned as well the Dutch system, we learned the French system, and we learned the German system. That was not a political issue at all. Just a pragmatic one. Yes, of course, we needed to know Wade-Giles too. Catalogs etc. would largely use Wade-Giles. But scholars and students, when citing things, would mainly use pinyin. We were taught the Yale system too, some textbooks used that—I don't know if anybody is still using the Yale system, which was somewhere in-between Wade-Giles and pinyin.

It was a little bit strange coming to the US to see that everybody was still using Wade-Giles. And it was even stranger that people had strong opinions about it. While for Europeans, pinyin is just the Chinese standard, you have to use it, you can just follow that. Because most people were not from Asia, there was not really a feeling politically. When you came to the United States, at that moment most of the librarians of East Asian descent were from Taiwan. So, at that moment, it was really like you should not use anything from Communist China, you should not use pinyin. It was very much a political issue for them, the same thing for traditional versus simplified [Chinese characters].

Right now, 90% of the people [in the East Asian Library field] come from Mainland China. You might not completely realize that. That is a big change. At that moment, clearly, it was a political kind of feeling of people. That meant that when there were previous opportunities to change from Wade-Giles to pinyin, as e.g. when computerization began in 1983 on RLIN, those opportunities were not taken because of political opposition. Europe had different timelines in different countries, but the general movement towards pinyin had started much earlier; there pinyin was neutral, against the limited French, German, English (Wade-Giles) or Dutch systems. American newspapers started using it. More and more people would start using it in books, also in the US. It would have been great, if they would have made a change to pinyin [earlier], in the 70s or 80s. And that [sentiment] came up later, you know, something like "Did we lose that opportunity?" In 1983, there was the first electronic cataloging in Chinese with characters on RLIN. That would have been a great time to change to pinyin. It was discussed. I was not part of it, but I know it was discussed, but there was too much political opposition against that. But later, it did come up like "Shouldn't we have done it before? Aren't we too late? Isn't it too complicated right now?"

Q: Do you feel the political opposition was more from the library field or from the scholar field?

A: Library and general users. I think for scholars, it is more like you have to know both anyway. But, in general, I would say, [library] people of Chinese descent were against it very strongly. Users also had very strong opinions on simplified versus traditional [characters]. There, I actually like the US principle of doing it as the book says, but that was not the opinion a lot of other general users had. In other countries they sometimes choose either one or the other to simplify. And certainly, to be honest, people like me, graduate students or scholars, we had no say in the matter, but we very much supported pinyin. Later, when finally everyone agreed (or rather, LC decided, again for political reasons) to use pinyin, discussions were more on how to implement it in practice. In Europe, there were systems which had a kind of interface where the user typed in the way they liked it, and that input method editor then changed it into the appropriate form into the library catalog, shielding the user from needing to know that form. That was a technical solution, and I still think it was very sad that they did not choose to develop that. For instance, one big issue was: do you spell words together or not? Currently, you have to know where yes and where no; but with that solution, spaces were added automatically even if a user hadn't put spaces in. Just like the user could put in simplified or traditional [characters], and it would be found anyway (a user still had to recognize them of course, something scholars and students did, but some general users didn't.) So it didn't matter what the user would be used to, there would be translations in that intermediate layer, which would then search. I always thought that that would have been a way to go, solving transliterations, etc. in that intermediate layer (it would also do pinyin to Wade-Giles and vice versa). If you would have that intermediate layer, then it wouldn't matter what the user used.

Q: I don't know the European system. Could you give us an example of the system you just described?

A: It was a [small] local system, so no future in the library world, where so much concentration has gone on... Sadly the current general library systems keep on neglecting the need for multiscript issues—right now we just moved to Alma, and it's terrible in CJK, it's terrible in foreign scripts, those were only an afterthought, and as every internationalization computer specialist could tell you, you have to start with those goals. But what has happened is that the kinds of smaller solutions were better, and they were homegrown solutions, but it was something which only East Asian libraries in Europe used, not something which other library people used for other things. So they have all fallen by the wayside because people think one system fits all, not really helping anyone in particular. So there many needed language-specific improvements have not taken place, because in the US, while we are constantly fighting with the programs about CJK, the truth is that 900 of the 1,000 libraries which buy the system have no interest in that. So, therefore, our issues will never make the list that is important enough for all. So, those European local solutions have all disappeared. They now also have to use Voyager and Alma, Aleph, etc.

Q: What was the time period it was used in Europe? When did it disappear?

A: I don't completely know anymore. But it was something like, a person didn't need to use, also in Romanization, for instance, any spaces. Because in Chinese you can predict where the spaces are, there are only so many syllables. So it will just add those spaces when you query the system, so it doesn't really matter how the person inputs search words. For example, if somebody would search *lishiyanjiu* and spell it all together, it would still be searched correctly.

Q: Were you a part of the decision-making group regarding pinyin?

A: I was not a part of the decision making as such. I only came on board when the decision was already made to go from Wade-Giles to pinyin. Then very quickly, it turned out that a lot of people who supported, like me, in general, the move to pinyin because that is what scholars would be using, were disappointed because they were not going to use pinyin the way scholars used it. And then it was like, what [problems] are you trying to solve? Aren't the users, not catalogers the most important people to serve? Now, I must say I now know I was a little bit simple-minded about the issues perhaps about it in the beginning, not realizing all the difficulties catalogers would have to face. Some of the difficulties I now do understand. But the thing is, when using pinyin, there are strict rules, there are national standards in China about how to use pinyin. On what needs to be spelled together, and what not. That could have been chosen, and would be documented, even if in practice many people, also scholars, deviate somewhat from that standard. Of course, most users will just do whatever they think is right, without actually checking too much. But still, if your rationale is you want to apply a standard, why would you make then a US version (i.e., spaces between every syllable) of what is a Chinese standard, and a very different one? It would not help the scholars. That was my point of view and that is why I was put on a group to discuss with LC about these kinds of issues. It was about making a different US standard for pinyin, when there was a Chinese one.

It is always a surprise to me how few library people realize a major use of a catalog in the scholarly world is: you go to the catalog in order to get an authoritative citation, and that is the citation you use at the end of your book, in your bibliography. That was lost when scholars started using pinyin, and catalogs were still in Wade-Giles. So people were already making their own type of pinyin, or they used their version of Wade-Giles. (Spacing was also an issue in Wade-Giles, but that was with a hyphen, so normally it did not matter for searching.) So, all those things, those bibliography-oriented uses of the catalog, were not being discussed. It was as if we were going to pinyin, but we completely did everything ourselves, deciding all the details ourselves. As a newcomer who did know that there were Chinese standards, I was also surprised that there were a lot of people who thought this was something any librarian could decide for themselves,

or the librarian community could decide upon. But I was like, hey, there are national standards. Why don't you apply them? I do now realize there are all kinds of difficulties: what do you do with classical books and then rare books and classical Chinese and then all these gradations between classical and modern Chinese? Where do you draw the line? So yes, there were a lot of practical difficulties, and one of the reasons they decided to do what they did is to make it simpler for catalogers. I can understand it, I actually think that it actually makes sense. Actually, it would have made perfect sense to say, for catalogers, with all these kinds of difficult issues, do it this way (e.g. spaces everywhere) in the catalog and have these intermediate programs in order to have it in both ways, so that the user can enter without spaces. I thought there have been missed opportunities to have it both ways, for both the user and the cataloger. Now we are all using pinyin, but there still is no scholar who uses the citation in the format it is in the catalog. They all have to go back in order to redo the catalog entry in their bibliography and make the library's yan jiu into yanjiu, into one word. There's no person who doesn't do that. That is why I got involved.

Q: The task force for pinyin conversion was appointed by CEAL in 1997. You said you were still early in your career. How many years had you practiced librarianship? Did you know other task force members?

A: I started as a student working in the library in 1988, 1989, so it took some time before anybody would even know me. Of course, you all realize it's easier for somebody working at Princeton or Columbia, etc. to be visible in CEAL, and to be appointed to these things, than for people at smaller institutions, so it didn't take too long ... That's just the way it goes. There are also some good reasons for that, because as I said, if you have more books, and you buy more books, you see more, etc. So, that is a little bit why soon I was already one of the people who got on such groups ... And I had a scholarly background. Whether that helps or not, I don't know, but in this case, I also had a point of view. What I do very much remember is that we had a meeting at the Library of Congress. And sorry what I remember is that I gave the spiel the kind of things which I just said right now, you know my point of view. There were higher-ups in the Library of Congress who knew there was quite some opposition, not too much to the pinyin, but to how to implement pinyin, meaning not the people who had decided, not the East Asian people but much higher-ups. Therefore the LC, they did have many people involved, and I don't really completely know the names, but while Phil Meltzer was one of the group who was working on the implementation of the pinyin project, there was also a higher group that wanted to know what were our objections. I did give my spiel against using pinyin in a way no scholar used it. At that moment, there was also one other issue we could talk about. Place names have to go differently according to BGN, if they are jurisdictions, and then I got angry again: which user would make a difference between a place name as jurisdiction or not? So there was a kind of realization that there were people who were not happy and that there were clear reasons why they were not happy, so,

there were questions about this establishing a library-only own standard, and not following what the scholars actually do, and things like that. So, we had our say (including me), and that was I assume considered — but I don't know where that took place, and finally, it was decided to go ahead with the decision to create our own library-only standard.

The implementation for any library was to be done by RLG. Since most academic libraries were RLG members, I don't know whether there was a role for OCLC, but for most of us, the actual conversion of the records was to be done by RLG. I think RLG was doing it for LC, and then we would be able to get a tape with all these newly changed records. We would have to pay for that, a lot of money, in order to load our own materials. So I thought the position of the Library of Congress, that we didn't have to follow them, was a little bit dishonest. How can anybody using the automated cataloging utilities not follow LC? So it basically meant that every library had to pay a lot of money in order to change their records. In Princeton, it was something like everybody was unhappy about that, but it was done. I can see that in smaller places where you even had to fight to get money at all, nobody liked the fact that they had to pay money for getting updates or changes from what you already did before. So, basically, LC made a decision which would require the library community to pay millions of millions of dollars for this process, and they didn't care about that ...

Q: Let's talk a bit about the CEAL Pinyin conversion liaison group. What was the role of this group? Did LC solicit feedback from this group?

A: LC had some proposals and then we saw that it was basically their own rules, and basically not spelling together, etc. The liaison group did discuss it (probably not all speaking with one voice, there were pros and cons), but the way I remember, the liaison group as such didn't make any decision. My guess is since I was allowed to say all these things (as a very young newcomer), there must at that moment a kind of general opposition within CEAL, and that I spoke on behalf of a larger group. I must have been, because otherwise why would they even let me talk at LC.

I also know that later when it was actually being done, there was also a lot of testing going on, and then I also worked with RLG and others on the issues. In the beginning, there were several big issues, and it took some time and very careful people to make sure which fields could be changed automatically and which fields couldn't, and which ones were in between. I do vaguely remember that there were fields in the first round of testing, where seeing the automatic changes we had to say, "No, you cannot do that," because too many Taiwanese names got changed where they shouldn't be changed, or words in other languages were changed when they shouldn't. I do think this was all very carefully done and am proud of the people who

worked on that. There are issues which couldn't be solved automatically at all, and we still live with some of those problems. There are a lot of cases where you cannot identify which fields are purely Chinese and Romanized in Wade-Giles, and therefore can be changed into pinyin. For example, you cannot change a word in a title. So there was a lot of testing there. I know that there were some back and forth and some improvements. That's why I remembered RLG was involved because there were certain things which they had to adjust after the first effort. I remember something similar recently, when China Data Online did the same thing to some of their GIS databases. For instance, the character for $\vec{\Pi}$, they translated as "municipality". But that same character could be just part of a normal name or market in other places, and suddenly those names could have the English municipality when it should remain shi. Think of it now, you perform a global change and suddenly you realize that half of your changes shouldn't have been done, because you didn't identify things properly. So things like that created some problems, but that was part of the testing that I know our catalogers here were involved. I don't know whether it was the same group, there certainly was a testing group which I participated in.

Q: Shortly before that task force, in 1996, the National Library of Australia did a mass conversion from Wade-Giles to pinyin. Do you remember How that project impacted the LC project?

A: No, I don't remember that. I think our opposition was, as I said before, separate. People didn't object to going to pinyin, and people thought a little bit that it was high time, it was a little bit sad it was not done earlier. And some things just needed to be cleaned up on a very detailed level. Name authorities, etc. What to do with a name like 钱存训 [Tsien Tsuen-hsuin], with very strange transliteration? In these cases, somebody like Karen Smith-Yoshimura of RLG was great and perfect in this. She was the right person in between the user and scholarly community and technical people. But yes, there were some iterations of the program before everyone was satisfied.

There was another thing. Once the not-spelling-together was basically decided upon, a little bit later BGN needed to be applied also to the gutter. That then became another kind of issue, because it meant that every province in China, every place in China, the gazetteers, for instance, would have two call numbers, they would no longer be shelved together. There are cases where catalogers should really think a little bit more about users. Some of those rules I can tell you after my 30 or 40 years, I still find ridiculous. That there were different rules if a name was a jurisdiction or whether it was not, is high on my nonsense rules; that you have to know whether a 村 is actually supposed to be a village, or whether it was actually an administrative unit, in which case it should be spelled differently. That was one of these things where I said, how will anybody ever understand this? A cataloger says, oh, but you don't understand this is a jurisdiction name and this is not. But I said, how does a user even think that that is something which matters? It is a

distinction nobody uses. That was one of them. Another one of those silly rules, I don't know even if you know them, names, when they are part of a studio name or as part of a restaurant name, go differently when they are names by themselves. How can anybody come up with things like that and think that there is any user who would know that? That's why in some cases, I started coming over to the idea of, you know, you should not have to decide it, you should have a solution where it just works and then perhaps not spelling things together makes sense. Several days ago, I needed to find several translations of 随园食单. I was looking for those, and then the question is if Suiyuan is spelt together or not, that is not easy to do. When I was teaching, I taught people to stay away from such names, try to go around them, do it both ways, or don't do it at all. I always use the word 长江, which is such a great example because is it a name, or does jiang just mean river? And then, in addition to having to know whether it is a name or not, you have to ask yourselves, have the rules been consistent over the years (in this case, the answer is no), and finally, you have to ask yourself, will a cataloger apply the rules consistently correctly? I'm sure, many reference librarians know that at every beginning of the year one of the first reasons why people come to you to tell you they can't find X is because they spell things together like everybody does in the bibliography and you have to tell them not to do that. The sad thing is this is something where a lot of people would not even think this could be the reason, so they would not even come to you. This is even worse because, with Chinese books often spelling things together without spaces in pinyin on the cover, those versions become alternative titles, so however you search, you always find some records, such as someone searching for Lishi yanjiu lilun, in that way. They'll always find records, no matter how they search. But rarely a person realizes that no, if I search for Li shi yan jiu, I should get more imprints than the 200 I just got, I should get 20 thousand of records! They don't realize that. They get records and therefore they just assume that the rest is not there. After all these years it is still a big issue.

Q: It's really difficult to teach students about this. What approach would you use to teach them about Romanization rules to help them become effective library searchers?

A: The last five years I'm not directly the person anymore. But you know, Joshua teaches the same things. I think the question is not so much that it is that difficult to teach, as I said. I use the *Changjiang* example in order to say what the problem may be, how to get around that problem by trying to avoid it, or searching both ways. I also compare the results of searching for *lilun* vs. *li lun* vs. *lun li*, I showed them how the results are very different when you search correctly. I don't think that it is difficult to understand, and it is not so difficult to teach -- but how do you get an opportunity to teach the average user who never comes to see you? Yes, the new graduate students, here they get introduced, and this is on the list of what they are being taught in their very first meeting. But there will be a lot of people you don't even reach that way. So

it's not so much how to teach because it is not that difficult to teach. But it is how can you reach the people that there is something to teach? That is very difficult. I must say that in this part, there are some other things which you'll have to know for good Chinese searching. Whether 续 is really part of a title, or whether you should search without it. is always an issue. With gazetteers, whether catalogers consider period names like 万历, part of the title can make a difference. I think that people start now with the newer systems, things have become less of an issue, but I never completely figured out, under what conditions, a cataloger sees a reign period as part of the title and when not. Another main issue which we haven't talked about yet, is split name authority. I actually have a great example. Over the years, I have actually had one particular Email which I saved, because it was so symptomatic. It was from an art history professor, which means that person went first to the art librarian, not to me, only in the second or third instance it was forwarded to me. Those are the kinds of issues which we have, you know, you don't necessarily reach all the people directly. The faculty said, "I just sent you a catalog entry for an English book by Qiu Xigui (裘锡圭), and he spells it himself in pinyin. The online catalog seems to have it only under the Wade-Giles Romanization of his name, although that Romanization appears nowhere in the book itself. So one cannot find that book. That seems totally illogical to me. This is not the first book I've seen this way. Is there some nutty cataloger at the Library of Congress for whom this makes sense, etc.? What can you do about this?" This is of course the issue, which I then had to explain. What happened is this. During the automatic conversion process, one has to decide which fields can be automatically translated. The title and the author field of English language books could not, of course. This book was published before the conversion, so even if it itself used pinyin, at that time the name would have been established in Wade-Giles. Author fields could not be touched (how do you know it's Chinese?) So, all these things were not touched, couldn't be touched, you know, perfectly logically. But in the same person's Chinese books, the author would have been changed to pinyin, since that field could be identified as Chinese. But any translated works would not have been changed to pinyin, and would have remained Wade-Giles. This is what is called split cataloging; the author is under two different headings. People realized from the beginning of the conversion process this would happen, it was not an unknown issue. It was hoped that catalogers would correct this (i.e., combine the two versions into one, pinyin, name) when they would encounter it. I think that that was something which sounded better in theory than in practice, because I started quickly to realize that Chinese catalogers won't find it, because they don't catalog English books. They only catalog Chinese books, they would only encounter that set of Chinese pinyin names that they can deal with, they wouldn't see that there is another version of the same name, unless you get somebody like this professor complaining. When I actually explained this all to the professor, he actually said, "Oh thank you for the explanation. It is a comfort to know that there was actually a rational cause, something I never suspected." So he was actually just happy that we could change it when he pointed out the issue, and that there was actually a rational reason for it, because he thought that there were just nutty catalogers. So I always kept that Email, but it remains an issue, after all these years. I was completely

flabbergasted to realize that five or six years ago I realized the same thing was still true for the works of 余 英时, known to all. We have hundreds of books in Chinese, 50 in English, and somehow his pinyin and Wade-Giles names had not yet been put together a decade after the conversion ... If it happens with 余英时 at Princeton, you realize that many more cases exist undetected around the whole world.

Q: You mentioned BGN, what does it stand for?

A: Board on Geographical Names. It's a US national standard. Any name, which occurs there, has to be spelt as it occurs there. So, not based upon the usual way of doing it, or the Romanization normal rules, or whatever. An example would be 陕西 will be with double "a" because that is how it is in BGN. The rules of cataloging are, in a title, there's no differentiation between 山西 and 陕西 in Romanization, but in the subject areas there is. Because the subject has to follow BGN. Again, how does anybody know whether it's listed, or whether it's a jurisdiction? And those things can change from year to year ...

Q: CEAL appointed another Liaison Group in 1998 to replace the Conversion Group. Since you worked at the Conversion Group, have you thought about joining the Liaison Group?

A: To be honest, I don't know about these two groups, I don't know which one. I do know that in the beginning it was about the principles and Romanization rules. I could also very well be put on that group because I really wrote objections to the Romanization rules. That is why I was asked to do it. There was also another group. Now, I had more to do with checking the implementation, and I am not even sure whether I was an official or unofficial member of that (through our catalogers). But there was not so much discussion there, they were just smart people like Karen thinking hard about best to implement the rules wherever feasible. There was one exception which we have not talked about, the apostrophe issue. It took a while but the right decision was made. Because again the issue is, there are strict, clear Chinese rules. Of course, we all know that the Chinese don't always apply their own national rules, but that is neither here nor there. So, it means that it should not be up to the cataloger's whim. The apostrophe rule, as stated officially, is not just an optional help for ease of reading. There are cases where you can't use an apostrophe where it might have helped, and one has sometimes to use an apostrophe where actually nobody needs it. You have to have an apostrophe before every vowel, and you cannot have it ever between an n and g. That also became an issue because people thought that they could just do whatever they wanted. The rules are clear. I have encountered this, I'm a book review editor, you know this is always something which a lot of people don't really know the rules, but, there are national standards. In this case, people indeed were happy

to say and said no, this is not just for an individual to decide whether you like to use an apostrophe, there's a rule there. Yet. I think BGN has 西安 without an apostrophe. So people who then follow that, do not use an apostrophe, and of course, every Chinese or every person like us, then start reading Xi'an as "xian." That is the kind of bad influence using BGN can cause. There was one more case controversial for a very short time: whether you should use an umlaut in lüe. Answer: yes, even if it seems unnecessary; it's the rule.

Q: Your group must have had a lot of discussions back at the time. How did group members communicate with each other?

A: Email. There were a lot of Email exchanges. And don't forget conference calls. You young people might not know that there were things like conference calls, but there were conference calls. But do I really remember? As I said for these groups, I don't really remember the details. Yes, I remember sitting in the Library of Congress and getting angry, but I am not remembering much else about that group. I know that Philip Meltzer was a leader, a very nice guy and we could talk to each other. Karen Smith-Yoshimura was probably sitting there but she was only there not to give her opinion, but because she was leading the implementation group so she needed to know.

Q: Do you remember how each member contributed to the group?

A: I only remember a little bit that Peter Zhou, because he has a linguist background so, also supported that there are standards, you know, things, dealing with language, not just in China, it's also in America. For some people, language is theirs, they can decide what they think; but someone like Peter Zhou knew that linguists do not necessarily look the same way at things as the average language user.

Q: How did the CEAL community at that time prepare for the adoption of pinyin and the conversion? How did Princeton prepare for that?

A: I'm sure you know each library did it by themselves in a similar way, because that's why I say this was mainly done by RLG. Or RLG for the Library of Congress. At that moment, you have to realize that almost all large academic libraries were RLG, with Harvard as the main exception. Of course, my experience was only with RLG members, so it is skewed. But I think in that period OCLC was in non-Roman things, still a follower of RLG. LC was both. They were RLG in monographs but OCLC in journals, etc. RLG in

practice did the conversion. Conversions were already done in RLG; and at that time people directly cataloged CJK items in RLG and OCLC, the national utilities as they were called, nobody cataloged Chinese items directly in their local system. As soon as LC converted, RLG and OCLC records would have changed, so you will have to follow, otherwise you couldn't use OCLC or RLG anymore. Of course, there were cases that couldn't be helped; if the original Wade-Giles was wrong, e.g. if a consonant lacked the apostrophe, the conversion to pinyin was wrong too.

No additional staff were hired for this. We were involved with testing so locally it didn't come out of the blue, and there was no questioning of it being necessary or not. I remember a little bit more about issues arising later when RLG was taken over by OCLC, there was actually spacing in Chinese character records that were changed, because OCLC had different standards than RLG. Then it was something like, oh if you do this conversion at this moment, it won't cost you anything, if you want to do it later you have to pay and all these kinds of things.

Q: How was the conversion project received by the users? How did librarians walk them through this transition?

A: My guess is generally people thought it was high time to change to pinyin, and said that it didn't go the whole way. Pinyin searching, depending on what system you use, is slightly more precise, while Wade-Giles was more forgiving of mistakes (systems might not care if you had apostrophes correctly.) For searching, the new system, even with all these limitations, was better than the previous one. At least, people, especially younger students, were used to pinyin in learning Chinese, they never knew Wade-Giles. In Europe we also have French systems, we have German systems, we have all kinds of transliteration systems. Do you guys know the book of Legeza (Guide to Transliterated Chinese in the Modern Peking Dialect)? One volume has five or six different Romanization systems and the other one has 30-plus systems. I sometimes joke that at the beginning of the 20th century, every scholar was using his own transliteration system (and every cataloger also created their own cataloging system.) It was not just Wade-Giles. We were trained to recognize when you read French, for instance, that the French chou, which you might think is Wade-Giles chou, or pinyin chou, is actually shu. In the US, most people only knew one system, and hardly knew that there were more. Actually, Princeton was a little bit exceptional for a long time. It was the only one that taught students Chinese using the 国语罗马学 system. That was Zhao Yuanren's (赵元任) system. It also taught the Yale system.

Q: Was the Yale Romanization system a popular system back then?

A: It was used in a major series of textbooks. Nobody used it for cataloging or bibliography or whatever. But there was a major use for it. I was taught Chinese with that system, you know.

Q: What do you think are the implications of the adoption and the conversion of the pinyin system? How do you think it impacts East Asian scholars and librarians?

A: In general, it was high time to use pinyin instead of Wade-Giles. Actually, one of the very last holdouts I saw recently also changed, and that is the Cambridge History of China. They had the defense of, you know, having started ages ago, and wishing to remain internally consistent, and it is still true. As a real scholar, you should know both, just like as a real scholar, you have to know both simplified and traditional Chinese. At a certain moment, it might be difficult when you are taught one and don't know the other yet. We had to help undergraduates to make this change. But if you're really in the field, it shouldn't be an issue. The problems are still what I've mentioned, one still needs the intervention of a librarian, to tell them that they should not spell things together. One keeps encountering people who never found that out. And then you think, "If I could have just known about you, I could have talked to you a year ago you would have had such a better year." The difficulty is that there are so many students who just assume that a catalog works like they are being taught in class, where lishi is spelled as one word, and they would never think that it could be different. The problem is they don't know what they don't know.

Now with Alma, we went back several years. There were other issues, such as simplified versus traditional versus Japanese versions. RLG could do that easily. We lost it from RLG and went to others. Voyager could not do it, and then we went to Blacklight where at Princeton we made sure that everything worked perfectly, updating Stanford's work to the best of our knowledge. And now we have Alma, and things in Alma again don't work. Blacklight is our public implementation. It still works. So, using Blacklight users don't have to know those issues and that is of course what we want. But I wish an intermediate program could be used where users could type things together like they are taught in classes, like the citation used in the back of a book, that will then just transform their searches into something which is correct to search. That would be ideal.

Q: If you could take a time machine to go back, think about the task force you participated in, are there any changes you would like to make, things you would do differently?

A: Well, basically what I just said. I do realize that just saying, oh, apply the Chinese standards for putting things together, that would not have been a full solution. You would still have to deal with classical works,

and all these things where you can't even decide whether it's classical, modern, or something in between. Those things would be difficult to do. So I can see that certain decisions were made so that catalogers could actually do their work, not spelling things together so that you don't have all these decisions to make. I would have opted for looking for these intermediate applets that, for the user, it would not matter for searching purposes. It would not have helped for all things. It would not really help people with making their bibliography. And there are hardly any good bibliography utilities for CJK books anyway, but that's another issue. So somehow, people have learned to live with it, but it is something our scholars and our users are not that well served, in comparison with people doing other languages.

Q: You mentioned that you're quite outspoken and brought in the user perspective. Will you say things differently?

A: I will do the same thing. I tend to be outspoken. People who know me also realize once a decision is made, I will implement that decision and try to find ways. Okay, now we have this issue, how do we actually deal with it? I'm not going back and not teaching the things because I didn't agree with the decision. No, you have to learn how to deal with it. So I might often object very strongly to certain kinds of things, but when a decision is made, then my next step is, okay, now that this has been decided, how we can mitigate the resulting problems, let's do A, B, and C. Sorry, everyone ...

Q: Do you have any suggestions for the current Chinese Romanization Guidelines?

A: I have not really looked at them carefully, yet my guess is that things that I'd mentioned like jurisdiction, names in names, things like that are still an issue. Since then there have been some updates. I actually think that it is a mistake to let only catalogers decide. You really have to take the user perspective into consideration, but I often feel the way things are discussed, only a cataloger would be able to follow even the discussion ... I think it is never from the user perspective. It's always from a cataloger perspective. But that user perspective should not be the idealized English-only undergraduate. Often these days, in "catalog improvements", they come with a new interface where the first thing you want to do is to turn it off, because people are only thinking about English situations. For instance, how they change in the WorldCat first name and last name automatically, so you now have Zedong Mao. That is just plain wrong. You should never do that. Luckily, the New York Times never does it, you know, newspapers don't do it. Xi Jinping is not Jinping Xi. Why does the WorldCat then have people use Zedong Mao? Locally, of course, with every system change, they are selling it like, oh this is better for the user, etc. We need to say no, you are changing it also

for other people, for whom this is not a solution, and this is very wrong. I see some of you have to constantly fight over how last names and first names should be displayed. These kinds of things keep on coming back. I also have had similar fights for other languages, because not every community is the same. One question for Chinese is do we need Romanization? I always say, yes, we do, because if a person reads in the New York Times Xi Jinping and goes to the catalog, there must be a way of finding a record; because we have a lot of language users; because scholars need it for bibliographies, and because many other people will need to handle a CJK book beyond those knowing how to read CJK ... I know that some people object, they say, oh no, a Chinese person would never need Romanization, and they never think of any other user than a native Chinese ... We all have to think of our beginning students too! Without Romanization, you never allow people to go from a journal, from a newspaper article to the catalog. That's very different from some other scripts. For instance, the reasons we use Romanization is very different from Cyrillic, where it is just a one-to-one correspondence where you know everything could be automated. It's a little bit like catalogers don't need to do it, it can be done automatically. With Arabic, catalogers constantly have to put in vowels, which is based on their knowledge of their language. All these things are not all the same situation; the surplus-value catalogers bring to the table is large in the case of CJK, for Arabic (but different), and hardly exists for Cyrillic. I always had to stress that it's not only CJK you have to think of, it is not simply a matter of non-Roman vs. Roman. Each community has slightly different needs, and each community needs to be served in the right way. I'm surprised how rarely a major use of a catalog, scholars using the catalog to compile a bibliography in the back of a book, or using someone's bibliography – in Romanization – to search the catalog, is raised as something to think of when catalog interfaces are designed. It is not just finding authors you already know the characters of! That use doesn't go away. Now that we moved to Alma, I see how many steps back we again have to go to start working on things which we had solved years ago. It's sad. People need to remain vigilant. I'm starting to get a little bit too old for that. But, yes, be outspoken. Fight for your community, for your users!

王晓彤(Xiaotong Wang)

采访时间: 2021年10月25日

采访人: 甘露、李想

受访人: 王晓彤

受访人参与项目时的工作单位和职务: Chinese Cataloguer, University of Oregon

受访人接受采访时候的工作单位和职务: East Asian Cataloging Team Leader/Chinese Studies Specialist, University of Oregon

问: 您何时从何地赴美?

答: 我是 1986 年年底从北京来到美国的。

问:请简短介绍一下您如何进入东亚图书馆领域和中文资源编目的经历。

答:我的经历非常简单,来美国后就进入俄勒冈大学就读亚洲研究的硕士学位,碰巧得知大学图书馆在招聘一个半职的中文图书编目员。那时我还在读书,这个职位因属于校园工作而没有签证限制,对我来说挺适合,所以我就申请并顺利地得到了这个职位。

当时,我们东亚编目组非常小,有一个专业的中文编目馆员(cataloging librarian)和一个日文全职编目员职位,再分别加上两个半职的中、日文套录编目员(copy cataloguers)。后来,东亚编目小组经历了种种变动。原来的亚洲研究编目馆员(Bibliographer of Asian Studies)退休以后,东亚系提出这个职位应该分成两个专业图书馆馆员(subject librarians)的职位,分管中、日文资源。结果,大学接受了这个建议,并调整了招聘方案。也是由于这个机会,我在2012年获得了中国研究学科馆员的职位,从此才算正式进入了专业学术图书馆员的群体。

我的图书馆经验一直以来主要还是在中文编目方面,当然随着职业需要不断变化,现在还延伸到了图书馆元数据(metadata)以及大学机构电子典藏(institutional repository)项目管理等方面。

问: 您入职时美国图书馆如何对中文资源进行编目? 您对韦氏音标及汉语拼音有何了解?

答:我在89年入行时,图书馆还在使用韦氏拼音,这是当时唯一被图书馆认可的中文罗马字转换方式。韦氏拼音是随着英文一起学的,也没觉得有什么难的,和拼音一样,并没有受过专门培训。至于汉语拼音,是在小时候认字过程中学的,抵美后还曾经担任过一段时间的汉语课助教。教学重点之一就是帮助学生掌握拼音。这段经历至少更加巩固了我对拼音的了解,对我们教中文的来说,拼音是个很重要的工具,因此我对拼音应该说是非常熟悉的。

问: 国会图书馆在 1979 年曾提议用拼音取代韦氏音标,但直到 90 年代末才最终决定采用汉语拼音。您如何看待这段历史?

答:北美其实使用过很多不同的汉字罗马化方案——如耶鲁大学(Yale University)就用过它自创的一套罗马化方案。当然,韦氏拼音和汉语拼音是这些选择中的主流。我曾在北美大学教过中文,教学使用的就是汉语拼音。

我当时的看法是,既然中国政府已经正式推行汉语拼音方案了,那么美国包括国会图书馆在内的 图书馆体系编目中文资料时,就应该遵循这个在中国已经规范了的罗马化方案。现在反观当时的 情况,我觉得国会图书馆对是否施行拼音的决定拖沓得太久,再这样下去,整个系统积累的需要 处理的中文条目会越来越多,情况也就越来越复杂。

我猜想,国会图书馆迟迟按兵不动,可能是受到其他因素的擎制,比如它受国会管辖,所以行事可能比较官僚;另外,我还听说,拼音转换的决定受到种种政治因素的牵制。我当时作为一名普通的图书馆编目员,其实并不了解相关情况。但无论如何,到 90 年代末,大家都已经看出汉语拼音取代韦氏音标已经是个不可逆挡的趋势,因为大家都用拼音——中国、欧洲,包括美国很多地方。大家都在使用拼音,只有图书馆还延续韦氏音标作为中文编目和检索标准,这不仅不顺和潮流,而且给用户造成诸多不便。所以当时进行拼音转换应该已经是形势使然了。

我相信北美东亚图书馆界,尤其 CEAL,大家当时对此一定有很多讨论,但是那时我还没有进入 这个专业圈,所以对相关的论题和如何决定拼音转换的实施过程不得而知。

问:在图书馆采用汉语拼音编目前,高校师生对使用韦氏音标检索中文资源有什么意见或者反馈?在拼音转化过程当中,他们又是如何接受,有什么意见或反馈?

答: 我觉得不管采用哪种汉字罗马化方案,目的都是为了把汉字发音系统地转化成罗马音标。就我个人而言,对于官方选择哪个方案并没有任何偏好。但是,从用户的角度看,我的确注意到当

时图书馆使用韦氏拼音对正在学习中文的用户造成困扰。研究中国的学者一般已经具备相当的语言功底和研究素养,可能困扰还相对较小。然而换成初学中文的人,试想他们上课学的是汉语拼音,但若希望进一步了解中国、甚至迈入中国研究的门槛,那么一到图书馆会被要求使用韦氏拼音,而后者是截然不同的另一种汉字罗马化方式——这种转换对他们几乎肯定不会顺畅。

在北美学习中文的学生一般有汉语拼音基础,他们对于换用拼音检索没有特别大的问题。但是对于之前习惯了韦氏拼法,且没有拼音基础的学生和老师,那么拼音转换之后,他们就必须学习"新"的拼音方案。这个过程就言人人殊了,以我的导师为例,她习惯了韦氏拼音,所以一直拖到周围人都已经换用拼音了,她才转换过去。可见,即使在研究中国的学者中,接受的过程也存在差异。当然,最后大势所趋是大家都陆陆续续,或早或晚都接受了用拼音做检索。

问: 您对 1997 年美国国会图书馆公布的《汉字罗马化指导方案》和时间表有什么了解?

答:北美东亚图书馆界,包括 CEAL,当时对拼音转换应该有很多讨论和决断。但那时我还没有进入这个专业圈,所以对 CEAL 的讨论不得而知。而且,我们东亚编目组是在所有决定和时间表已经确定后,才了解拼音转换项目的计划和规程。在我们学校领导并深度参与这个项目的是我的前辈 Daphne Wang,王旭光老师。Daphne 还负责与此相关的各种校内、校外联络和协调。她对当时的情况应该有更深入的了解。

问:请介绍一下您参与拼音转换的相关工作。

答:对当年的拼音转换,我的总体印象就是,本校在地的工作基本都有条不紊地推进。在我们学校,大家早就盼望着拼音转换了,所以项目一开始,各方就全力、按计划展开工作。当时我在东亚编目组任中文编目员,北美图书馆决定转用拼音后,我和我的同事们就全力以赴,推进我们本地相关目录的转换。参与方不仅有我们东亚编目组——当中以 Daphne 和我两个人为主,还有图书馆其他部门,尤其系统管理的技术人员,他们对甄别和系统更新条目数据贡献良多。尤其 Daphne 在整个项目实施时起了关键作用,是她一直在跟进与校内外各方面的联络和协调。总馆领导对项目一直非常支持,否则转换也不会如此顺利。记得具体的转换时间和步骤大致是根据计划、按照图书馆系统已经划定的时间线有序进行的,而我个人基本就是配合本校的转换计划,处理一些具体问题。在此过程中我和我的主管 Daphne 的确发现了一些问题,于是我们决定写一篇专文 [Thoughts on Pinyin Conversion of Non-Chinese Language Records, JEAL, 2000(122), pp. 21-64],探讨拼音转换中存在的一些挑战。

我觉得,拼音转换并非像很多人想象的那么简单、一蹴而就;其中涉及许多问题,可能会牵一发 而动全身。我记得,中文资料的目录还相对比较容易辨识和处理,这些基本都可以通过电脑转换 过去。但是非中文资料的情况就复杂了,很多都不能由电脑进行自动转换。我们得把这些记录先 甄别、提取出来,然后加以处理,经常我们都要靠人工一条一条地修改,相关问题我们在那篇文 章中也提到了,大家可以去参考。

问: 业内当时用拼音编目的焦点议题有哪些? 您有何看法?

答:我那时还没有加入 CEAL,所以对超越本校的议论并不了解。但我猜想,大家关注的焦点应该和我们本地注意到的问题类似吧。比如,涉及非中文资源韦氏拼音条目的转换,这样的条目一般不是机器或电脑可以轻易处理的。当时的情况是,韦氏拼音常会出现在非中文资源的条目中,但同时该条目并不会提供对应的中文信息。大家应该知道,中文缺失的情况下,韦氏注音很难被直接对应或转化成汉语拼音,除非图书馆能够找到那本书,并能从中直接查对应的中文信息,然而查对是非常耗时费力的。这就是我记忆中遇到过的印象深刻的难题吧。我和 Daphne 在那篇文章里讨论了这个问题,Daphne 经验非常丰富,她在文中详细列举了出各种范例和应对策略,建议大家有空去参考一下那篇文章。

另外一个比较引人注目的议题就是关于分词(word division)的决定。国会图书馆、OCLC、RLG和 CEAL 敲定的拼音转换,在分词问题上和中国汉语拼音方案的做法完全不同。这多少也影响了学者后续使用拼音进行检索的体验,并可能造成一些困扰。

当然,用户如果有机会接受图书馆培训,就能很快掌握两者之间的不同,并顺利用拼音检索图书馆资料。但实际情况是,不少老师和学生一开始就尝试直接用中国汉语拼音的分词法去检索,那就肯定就找不到信息了。我自己认为这个至今还是一个令人头疼的事。因为这要求用户在进行有效检索前就要了解北美图书馆关于分词与否及如何分词的决定完全不同于中国的汉语拼音方案。我对北美图书馆当初做出这个决定的原因和背景不甚了解。但是,对比韩文资源的罗马化标准,北美图书馆就直接套用了和韩国罗马化方案基本一致的分词法,所以我猜想面对中文资源时,图书馆界可能有不同的考虑。

问: 你们当时是否有针对改用拼音编目的相关培训?

答:在我们学校,我和我的同事对两种罗马化转换方案都非常熟悉,所以我们没有实施更多的培训。但是我们的确需要培训图书馆招聘的学生助理,因为使用拼音的关系,我们希望学生助理首先会用拼音,然后再在培训中让他们熟悉韦氏拼音与汉语拼音的转换表。

问: 当时没有视频会议,各个学校的编目员和馆员是怎么沟通协作的?可以分享一些难忘的人或事吗?

答:我主要是和学校的同事沟通比较多,当时已经有 Email 了,但是我和同事之间还是以面对面的沟通为主。

问:请介绍一下 University of Oregon 进行拼音转化的大致过程和时间安排。遇到过什么难处? 大学给予了哪些支持?

答:总馆和部门领导都挺支持的。我们具体的人员安排没有任何变化,但是我们提出工作上的任何要求,图书馆都会尽力支持和配合,这也是转换得以顺利进行的一个原因。当时主要是我的同事负责和总馆以及其他部门沟通。

问: 图书馆用户对拼音转换有何反应?

答:就我所知,我们主要的做法就是把韦氏拼音和汉语拼音的转换表大量列印出来,然后放在咨询服务台上,方便用户查询参考。除此之外,就没有组织其他正规的群组培训了,学生和老师似乎也没有提过这样的要求。一般而言,用户提出的和拼音有关的问题大多是从个人那里直接过来的,我们收到问题后都会给予及时的解释和帮助。用户接受总体还算顺利。

问: 请谈谈拼音转换项目的意义。

答:首先,我认为北美图书馆编目中文资料还是应该沿用和顺应中国制定的罗马化方案,毕竟编目的对象是中文材料。由于一些历史或政治原因,北美图书馆接受汉语拼音显然经历了相当多的波折。当时有一种倾向把拼音和一些政治问题进行挂钩。如果大家从一开始就能够"去政治化"地看待这个问题,也许事情会单纯很多,顺利很多。到 2000-2001 年执行拼音转化,我觉得基本是顺应潮流,当然是迈出了积极的一步。

再者,处理非拉丁语类的资料——包括它们的规范权威档(authority records)——也应该搭配和罗马注音平行的本国语言(vernaculars)信息,这样才能比较忠实、准确地传达非拉丁语资料的信息。反观北美图书馆处理,包括中、日、韩在内的非拉丁语原语资料时,过去因为政治或技术的原因,并没有采集重要的原文信息,而只呈现原语经过罗马化后的注音表达,我觉得这是远远

不够的,对研究者查找并利用资源构成不小的问题。所以,拼音转化在当时肯定是积极的一步,但也应该看到它只是朝正确方向前进的一步而已。

问: 您如何评价当年的拼音转换项目? 如果可以穿梭回过去, 您会有不同的做法或决定吗?

答:如果当时我能有所建议的话,我会希望北美东亚图书馆界对分词法的取舍决定进行更广泛、深入的沟通,听取各种意见,然后在以此基础上能够有更一致的认识,甚至某种共识。

其次,关于专有名词和地名的处理,我会希望北美图书馆当时能对人名、地名专有名词建立更协调一致的拼音处理规范。国会图书馆后来也推出一套专有名词拼音化的规范,但在编目实践时,即使专业编目员还经常对如何处理地名的音节切分等问题存在疑惑,更别说普通用户了。这对用户检索、发现资源都有不利的影响。有鉴于此,即使到今天,我仍希望北美图书馆能够重新审视并直面这个问题。

问: 您对目前的 ALA-LC 汉字罗马化文件有什么意见和建议?

答:把作为象形文字的汉字进行罗马拼音转化,这项工作本身就不会有一个完美的解决方案。大陆的汉语拼音方案也不完美,但是相比其他罗马化方案,中国汉语拼音方案还是基本清楚的,并能处理大部分问题。因为北美用户的特点和需要,汉字罗马化势在必然。我个人的意见是希望图书馆沿用大陆的汉语拼音方案,这样编目员就无需自己再去作决定,同时也能降低用户有效检索的门槛。现在我们使用的方案在面对专有名词时还有很多困结,希望情况以后能有所改善。

杨黄傳嘉(Cathy Yang)

採訪時間: 2021年11月3日

採訪人: 王成志

受訪人:杨黄傳嘉(Cathy Yang)

受訪人參與項目時的工作單位和職務: Senior Cataloging Librarian, China Section, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate, Library of Congress; Senior Cooperative Cataloging Librarian, NACO, Library of Congress

受訪人接受採訪時的工作單位和職位:Retired from Senior Cataloging Specialist, China Section, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate, Library of Congress

問: 您從哪個國家或地區赴美? 來美前是否學過或使用過漢語拼音?

答:我是從台灣來美國的。來美國之前沒有使用過拼音或威妥瑪拼音。到美國後讀研究所,使用 韋氏拼音(Wade-Giles Romanization)。到國會圖書館後才開始了解和熟悉漢語拼音。

問:請介紹一下您赴美上學及工作經歷。

答: 我於 1969 年到美國威斯康辛大學(University of Wisconsin)學習語言學專業。那時還沒有拼音。隨後我到弗吉尼亞大學羅曼語系(Department of Romance Languages, University of Virginia)教中文,我是弗吉尼亞大學第一位中文教師。1974 年,我擔任美國國務院的合同翻譯(contract translator)。1976 年我轉到國會圖書館上班,成為國會圖書館聯邦研究部的高級語言專員(Senior Information Specialist, Federal Research Division),主要做中國相關的政治經濟研究。我在國會圖書館的第一個工作不是編目,而是參加對中國大陸經濟產值等的研究。1978 至 1980 年,我成為國會圖書館版權部版權編目員(Copyright Cataloger, Copyright Office),同時我翻譯中國版權法規。當時中美關係改善,中國版權代表團第一次訪美,與國務院和美國版權局開碰頭會時,我擔任美方的翻譯。

1980 年我轉到國會圖書館採購部(Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate),從事與中國、台灣、香港、澳門交換出版物的工作,並成為國會圖書館第一位中文采購館員(Acquisition

Librarian)。1983 年我轉到中國組(China Section, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate)做編目館員(Cataloging Librarian),一直做到2021年退休。其中,1999到2002年,我調到合作編目計劃(Program for Cooperative Cataloging)任合作編目館員(Cooperative Cataloging Librarian)。我們做各種語言的名稱建檔編目(Name Authority Establishment)。我被任命為名稱權威合作編目項目的拼音協調員(Pinyin Coordinator)和中日韓文協調員(CJK Coordinator)。

問: 1979年美國國會圖書館首次討論用漢語拼音取代威妥瑪拼音。當時也與 CEAL 進行了協商。 為什麼當時 CEAL 沒有支持轉換? 您是否了解這一歷史?

答:當時有人來諮詢過。但那時因電腦不發達,卡片全用威妥瑪拼音;另外漢語拼音還沒有普及,所以會不支持。機讀數據之前(Pre-MARC)的卡片轉換過幾次,才形成現在的情況。但有人說,當時《華盛頓郵報》等大報紙已用漢語拼音,所以大家也慢慢開始同意轉換。

問: 1990 年美國國會圖書館再次探討將威妥瑪拼音轉換成漢語拼音的可能性。當時,所有政府機構及大多數學術界都已廣泛使用漢語拼音作為中文羅馬字母拼寫法。國會圖書館如何開始這方面工作,您如何參與?

答:我記得國會圖書館這方面在1997年5月29日的一件大事。當天,國會圖書館與各大圖書館、電腦界、RLIN 和 OCLC 各方代表在國會圖書館聚會,開了一個7小時的會,我當時做大會記錄。那個會叫"Pinyin Project Meeting"。大家聚在一起,集思廣益地探討拼音在圖書館界的應用、開發方針、實際操作評估、電腦相關配套,提出方案及探討可行性。Philip Melzer 負責國會圖書館的拼音轉換項目:明確開始日期,或如何開始。我所略知,但無法細說或確認,只能就記憶所及略述我曾參與的事情。在這之前,可能是1991年,我花了兩個禮拜,為國會圖書館起草共18頁的《拼音分詞指導方案》(Pinyin Word Division Guideline)草案,我研究中國的拼音方案和實際使用的情況而寫出這個草案。在一般單音節詞間,包括專業名詞中連字符的利用等,不能照抄中國大陸的;專業名詞、與威妥瑪拼音等,应该不同。簡言之,就是如何在中文編目中規范漢字拼音分合標準,有的字要合(aggregate),有的字要分。比如"玻璃瓶"這樣的合成詞(aggregate),威妥瑪拼音用連字符,大陸連寫,我採用"bo'li ping"。我利用自己的語言學知識,Word Division 依據文法而分類。我寫出這個指導方案的草案,做各東亞圖書館參考之用。被國會圖書館用來最先開始做編目指南,別處也參考和採納。同事 Philip Meltzer 利用很多、修改不少。但我提出的人名地名合起來連寫的大原則被採用,其他方面後來採用的有所不同。

問: 1996 年澳大利亞國家圖書館開始利用計算機將威妥瑪拼音轉換為漢語拼音。當時 CEAL 有何討論?

答:可能有討論,細節我不清楚。Philip Meltzer 邀請我參加審核澳大利亞國家圖書館的計算機轉換的主題詞部分(Subject Headings),其他的描述性(descriptive)部分我就不用管。我在每個澳大利亞國家圖書館轉換後的 record 上,主題詞部分,分門別類,然後草擬修正大綱。我向他們提交總結和報告,做了三頁總結意見,由 Philip 轉交澳方。此項工作,我花了四五個月的時間來審核。

問: 1997 年,北美東亞圖書館協會成立了拼音轉換工作組。工作組經過調研支持美國國會圖書館從 1999 年開始採用漢語拼音編目中文資料。您對這個工作組有何了解?

答:開始我與 CEAL 沒有直接接觸,後來因為鄧石和 Sarah Elman 曾參與了我主持的國會圖書館的 "無差別人名的清理項目"(Cleanup of Undifferentiated Personal Names),他們就邀請我參加一些 CEAL 的拼音項目,我大部分都婉拒沒參與。後來我也成 CEAL 的 RDA 小組成員,開始做 "無差別人名的清理項目"時,我們找出 11 所最好的東亞圖書館,確定 15 位編目員,一起來做。這個項目就是將同名同音的不同人,區分出來。爲此,項目為每個人建一個獨立的個人權威檔,然後用生日或職業去區分他們。否則,中國有幾萬個人叫張三,如何才能區分他們呢?

當時參加的學校及人员包括: Shu Yong Jiang (Art Institute of Chicago), Eddie Wang (Columbia University), Teresa Mei (Cornell University), Ada Cheung, Xiaolei Wang, Cho Chuen Wong, and Zehua Sun (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology), Iping Wei (Princeton University), Shi Deng (University of Alabama), Sarah S. Elman (University of California, Los Angeles), Kuang-tien (K.T.) Yao (University of Hawaii at Manoa), Hsi-chu Bolick (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Daphne Wang (University of Oregon), and Wayne Richter (Western Washington University).

2000 年開始時,很多人開始做人名清理時學漢語拼音。大家互相學習和共同研究。之後,國會圖書館編目政策和協作辦公室(Cataloging Policy and Support Office)的"地理名稱項目"(Geographical Name Project)邀請我做"中國傳統地名拼音轉換項目"(Chinese Conventional Place Name Conversion to Pinyin Project),我一個人做了七八個月,改了 3000 多個中國大陸地名。以前美國地名協會(BGN,U.S. Board on Geographic Names)威妥瑪拼音用,是用傳統形式(conventional form)。拼音實行後,2003 年國會圖書館交給我的是從威妥瑪拼音電腦自動轉換到拼音的記錄,但每個地名括號內還是英文传统形式。這樣國會圖書館的編目數據庫裡不一致。我改了 3500 個地名,又得改書目記錄(bibliographic records)。改了 Name authority records,加上相關的 bibliographic headings 到上千個条目中,非常大的工程。

問: 您怎麼看待 1997 年美國國會圖書館公佈的《漢字羅馬化指導方案》和時間表?

答:時間表是由 Philip 等人做的,但我參與方案的很多修正。CEAL 發表的文件中的聯繫人,NACO 拼音有問題的,請聯繫 Cathy Yang。但國會內部,有問題的問 Philip。

問: 你是否了解 1998 年 CEAL 成立的拼音聯絡組?

答:成績很好,總體評價很好。Philip 參與較多,CEAL 的拼音工作由他參與。與國會有關的,也邀請我開會。CEAL 的文件,明確 NACO 參與的,若有問題,找 Cathy Yang; 否則,問 Philip。我負責的人名、地名兩大項目,我們沒有開會,但明確分工,效果很好。

問: 2001 年根據國會圖書館時間表,各個圖書館完成漢語拼音的轉換。CEAL 圖書館的轉化完成情況如何?

答:總體比較順利,目前轉化完了,大小館都大致完成。時間表也適當延長,但最後都做完了。 人名、地名項目沒有時間表,但我們都趕快做完。沒有什麼大困難,小問題總會碰到的。

問: LC, CEAL, OCLC 和 RLG 如何分工和合作?

答: Philip 負責時,他代表國會圖書館與各機構合作很好。CEAL 內部合作也很好。鄧石、蔡素娥經常來與我溝通。我通過她們二位與 CEAL 溝通得很好。

問: 國會圖書館漢字羅馬化和學術寫作中的漢字羅馬化不一樣? 您怎麼看待這種不同?

答:機讀數據之前(Pre-Marc)大部分用的是威妥瑪拼音。我認為新拼音和威妥瑪兩種都要查。如果有的館員不熟,查找就會較有困難。

問: 您如何看待拼音轉換項目的意義?

答:第一,因多數人會用拼音,影響是正面的。我們以前有些反對的因素,現在不存在了。第二,威妥瑪拼音、注音等,有的圖書館沒有人力資源去轉換,這可能是個問題。圖書館人要多學其他系統,對增加知識和幫助讀者都有好處。分詞(word division) 是個潛在的問題。

問:拼音轉換項目 20 年後,您現在如何評價當時的工作、過程和結果?如果可以穿梭回過去,您覺得會有不同的做法?

答:我們摸石頭過河。但拼音轉換項目很有歷史意義;也是一個必須做的工作,非做不可的。這是一代人花的心血,完成得很好!回想起來,應該沒有不同做法;如果有的話,也是馬後炮。

周欣平(Peter Zhou)

采访时间: 2021年11月3日

采访人: 陈垚、李想、甘露、王成志

受访人: 周欣平 (Peter Zhou)

受访人参与项目时的工作单位和职务: Director, East Asian Library, University of Pittsburgh

受访人接受采访时候的工作单位和职务: Director, East Asian Library, University of California, Berkeley

问:请简单介绍一下您的学习和工作经历。

答:我来美前在中国大陆从事英国语言文学的教学研究工作。由于经常接触英文资料,所以对韦氏音标十分熟悉。1985年,我来到美国攻读语言学博士学位,研究方向是汉语句法。1991年,我在爱荷华大学担任中国研究馆员,并在东亚系兼任助理教授。1995-2000年,我赴匹兹堡大学出任东亚馆馆长,也就是在那时有幸参加了汉语拼音转换项目。北美东亚图书馆协会在1997年成立了一个拼音转换工作组,我是成员之一。1998年,CEAL成立了拼音工作联络组,我担任组长。联络组和国会图书馆、国际图书馆公共检索中心、以及研究图书馆组织共同协作,并和CEAL所有图书馆一起于2001年完成了北美地区图书馆的拼音转换工作。我从2000年起在加州大学伯克利分校担任助理总馆长和东亚馆馆长。

问: 1979 年国会图书馆首次讨论用汉语拼音取代韦氏音标,但当时并未得到 CEAL 的支持。您能否谈谈这段历史?

答: 1957年前,汉字罗马化是没有统一标准的,韦氏拼音是西方国家最常用的一套系统。1958年中国政府颁布了《汉语拼音方案》。由于当时中国和外界隔绝,汉语拼音只在中国境内使用。中国之外的大多数地区仍然使用韦氏音标。1979年,联合国通过了使用汉语拼音的决议,随即美国国会图书馆便提出要开始采用汉语拼音作为编目中文资源的罗马化标准。但是,这个提议在 1980年受到了 CEAL 的反对,所以国会图书馆不得不继续使用韦氏音标。我 1991年入行东亚图书馆,1992年第一次参加 CEAL 的年会。在我印象中 1992年到 1996年之间,几乎每年 CEAL 的

年会都在讨论汉字罗马化和拼音使用的问题。当时,美国各个大学的中文教学已经全面使用汉语拼音了,因此学界转向使用拼音已经是一个大趋势。另外,除了国会图书馆提出要采用拼音外,广大图书馆读者也有转换汉语拼音的强烈要求。当时,CEAL 面临的一个很大挑战就是图书馆和学界在汉字罗马化方案的使用上不一致,这给图书馆的用户造成了很大的不便。但在当时 CEAL的每次讨论会上,我听到的都是一边倒的反对汉语拼音的意见,比如转换工作量太大,没有经费和人员等等。当时加州大学圣地亚哥分校的 Karl Lo(卢国邦)发明了一套很成熟的软件,可以对韦氏音标和汉语拼音相互转换。所以也有人提出能否在现有的图书馆目录检索系统里加入一个转换界面,这样就不用把整个系统都转换为拼音,也不会影响读者检索。在我看来,当时反对的声音中也隐隐约约有一种政治文化的看法,并不是完全出于技术和经费方面的考虑。简单说来,CEAL 的很多从业人员当时并不喜欢使用汉语拼音。

问: 1996 年澳大利亚国家图书馆开始利用计算机将韦氏音标转换为汉语拼音。CEAL 有何反应? 有些什么样的讨论?

答: 1996 年, 澳大利亚国家图书馆用计算机成功转换了 50 万条数据。这个成功案例让以前没有 钱、没有技术平台的反对论调站不住脚了。1996年,CEAL 开始讨论应不应该学澳大利亚国家图 书馆,在北美地区的图书馆里全面使用汉语拼音。因为澳大利亚方面的经验足以证明大规模的机 器转换拼音已经成为现实,现在不是能不能做,而是你想不想做的问题了。那年 CEAL 开会仍然 有非常激烈的反对声音。有人提出以后不需要罗马化了,直接用汉字就可以在图书馆系统上进行 查询,人们不会在意汉语拼音的转换问题了。也有人说汉语拼音和韦氏音标两个系统可以并存, 不需要转换。当时我对这些说法提出了质疑。这并不是因为我来自大陆,对拼音有什么特殊的感 情,而是我觉得再做这样的讨论就不专业了。我们必须从专业角度出发,不应把个人的喜恶放在 这类讨论之中。个人喜欢哪种汉字罗马化体系,这与是否应该接受汉语拼音作为汉字罗马化的标 准在图书馆里加以推广这样一个专业问题是不相关的。我们需要考虑的现实问题是,汉语拼音这 个标准已经建立了,学界和国际组织都已经把汉语拼音当做了唯一的汉字罗马化方案,那图书馆 抵制又有什么用?这里还存在一个社会公共利益和私人偏见之间的矛盾。我在 CEAL 的讨论中提 出,我们不能再说图书馆无法采用汉语拼音标准。在澳大利亚转换成功之后,像我一样坚决支持 在北美地区的图书馆里将韦氏音标转换成汉语拼音的只是少数人。当时赞成我这一观点的人很 少,很多人都不做声,我也承受了一定的压力。记得当时在 CEAL 的邮件列表上讨论拼音转换问 题,仅有宾夕法尼亚大学的 Karl Kahler 站出来支持我的看法。

我是学语言学出身的,所以当时就从语言学的角度提出了一些为什么要转化的理由,如汉语教学、汉字罗马化的趋势等。当时 CEAL 的主席 Bill McCloy 认为,既然我们有人有专业背景,那就让我们展开一些专业讨论,而不是一味纠结在喜不喜欢、能不能做汉语拼音转换的问题上,而要讨论为什么做、如何做、在学术上和专业上有何意义这类问题。这样 CEAL 内的情况就开始有

了转变。最后也是最强的转变当然是 1997 年国会图书馆单方面宣布从 1999 年开始,国会图书馆将全面使用汉语拼音,放弃韦氏音标的使用,并回溯转换所有既存韦氏音标编目数据。国会图书馆的这一决定是具有指导性的。国会图书馆是北美规范控制唯一授权图书馆,他们的标准就是北美图书馆的标准。如果不采用国会图书馆的标准就乱套了。由此一来,任何图书馆都无需再纠结用不用汉语拼音的问题了,而是开始考虑怎么用的问题。我想,假设没有澳大利亚的成功案例,国会图书馆还是会采用汉语拼音,只不过可能会往后推一两年而已。当时很多学生只会汉语拼音,不会韦氏音标,采用汉语拼音是大势所趋,势在必行。

问: CEAL 于1997年成立了拼音工作组。作为成员之一,请分享一下小组的工作。

答:国会图书馆决定采用拼音的决定在 CEAL 成员中引起了很大震动。时任 CEAL 主席的马泰来先生任命了一个拼音工作组,来讨论如何应对这一决定。工作组成员由 CEAL 各个委员会各派一名代表,亚洲研究协会(Association for Asian Studies, AAS)派一名代表,还有两个普通成员组成。因为我有语言学方面的训练,而且代表赞同拼音转换一派的意见,所以我就成了两个普通成员中的一员。工作组的任务是从 CEAL 的角度出发,对国会图书馆的决定作出回应,如把问题找出来,讨论拼音转换的可行性等等。工作组的报告最终支持国会图书馆的决定,同时也提出了一些保留意见,比如,标目分别排序(split files)如何做?怎么解决费用?要不要全盘汉字罗马化?是否可以使用转换软件来做不同汉字罗马体系之间的互换?用什么标准——是中国政府颁布的《汉语拼音方案》标准,还是我们自己设定的标准?如果是施行北美地区图书馆自己指定的标准,那它如何与中国政府颁发的汉语拼音标准相匹配?北美地区的汉语拼音使用标准从语言学的角度上能不能解决图书馆的问题,比如,音节划分,是用中国大陆使用的汉语拼音正词法,还是我们自己做一套系统?声调怎么处理?这些讨论和结论可以参看刊登在 1997 年 JEAL 第 113 期的总结报告。

问: CEAL 于 1998 年成立了拼音工作联络组。您作为组长,请分享一下小组的工作。有没有什么印象深刻的事情?

答: 1997 年的拼音工作组只是 CEAL 的一个内部小组,与国会图书馆的工作并没有交集,而 CEAL 这次成立的拼音工作联络小组却不同,它的工作重心主要是协调如何进行拼音转换工作, 有何程序上的问题,如何做出时间安排、并拿出应对策略等等。拼音工作联络小组在 1998 年到 2000 年之间非常忙碌,需要和国会图书馆(包括编目标准制定部、编目部和技术部)、OCLC、 RLG 密切沟通,以便协调汉语拼音的转换工作。

国会图书馆于 1998 年发布了汉字罗马化指导草案,并发给有关各方进行讨论,要求在当年 5 月 15 日以前提出修改意见。这个草案是由国会图书馆的 MARC 标准处制定的,采用的标准主要基于当时中国政府的《汉语拼音方案》和中国地理委员会发布的地名汉字罗马化方案。联络小组的工作就是对这个草案提出修改建议,以确保其科学性。我们做了很多轮研讨来优化这个草案。我在2001 年第一期的《中国语文》上发表了一篇名为《汉语拼音在北美地区的推行——记北美图书馆由韦氏音标向汉语拼音的转换》的文章。文章里面介绍了最终讨论和确定的方案。

小组的另一项任务是制定一个时间表,协调 LC、OCLC 和 RLG 统一行动。我们需要决定 Day 1 和 Day 2 的具体日期。所谓 Day 1 ,即开始用拼音进行编目的时间; Day 2 指的是开始回溯转换工作的时间,对以前的韦氏音标编目数据进行转换。这两个时间不能间隔太久,否则就会出现混乱。在这个统筹规划下,北美各个图书馆在 2000 至 2001 年之间完成了上千万条历史编目的转换,非常高效。

小组还要在转换程序上做协调,比如,怎么处理名称规范档。数据的转换是在本地的目录上进行,还是拿到 OCLC 或 RLIN 系统上转换?大小馆之间如何协调,是否给大家不同的选择?不同系统之间的批量上传程序怎么做?非汉语的编目数据里也有韦氏音标,是否需要同时更改?小组建议在程序上要做一个完整且不留后患的扫地性转换。1999 年,小组还在 CEAL 范围内做过一个问卷调查,以便充分了解各个图书馆的准备工作情况。问卷收集到了来自20个图书馆、27位个人的回复。根据大家汇报的各馆状况,小组发表了一份摘要,总结了各馆的准备情况并提出了相关建议。

我印象比较深的是讨论关于一些台湾、香港人名和地名的处理方法。比如,要把 Chiang Kai-shek 变成 Jiang Jieshi 恐怕是不妥。如果把 Taipei 改为 Taibei,很多人可能接受不了。我们没有这么大的权力来做政治上的考量。所以小组当时给国会图书馆提出的建议是:港台地区人名和地名可以根据"最熟悉"的原则,保留历史上遗留下来的汉字罗马化拼法。国会图书馆也同意并采纳了这一建议。有意思的是,台湾后来在很多地方也改用拼音了。如,陈水扁的名字拼作 Chen Shuibian,而并没有采用韦氏音标。

问:您提到了四方的合作,请谈谈这四方是如何进行分工合作的。

答:我们四方人员要确定标准和方案,确保转换顺利进行。后来我们也参加了一些讨论。我印象中有两次比较大型的四方讨论会。一次讨论会是 1999 年由国会图书馆组织的,当时还邀请了北美地区各大图书馆搞技术和编目的专家,还有一些大馆的副馆长参加。另一次讨论会是由哈佛大学图书馆组织的,除了国会图书馆、OCLC、RLG 和我们 CEAL 的代表四方参加外,还请了一些顶尖的美国大学图书馆的副馆长参加。这次会讨论了很多细节,比如,如何做标目分别排序。这

两次大的讨论会后,国会图书馆要给汉字罗马化方案定稿。我们提的意见都放进方案终稿里了,比如怎么处理音节连写问题等等。联络小组最后的讨论结果是,不考虑连写问题,就按照音节来处理。前面提到的 Day 1 和 Day 2 的概念就是小组提出的,国会图书馆之前的转换方案中并没有这个信息。我们小组参与制定了一个大家都可以接受的时间表。2000 年,小组出了一份报告,发给各个东亚馆做参考,给出了一个拼音转换路线图,让各馆一步步按着做。这份报告也回顾了拼音转换的历史和过程,发表在 JEAL 2000 年第 121 期上。

OCLC 是汉语拼音转换工作的一个主要推手,它是个大型的数据公司,主要的转换操作都由 OCLC 和 RLG 完成。RLG 是和 OCLC 性质类似的数据公司,其成员图书馆和 OCLC 不同,主要是研究型图书馆。RLG 在汉字罗马化的研究和使用方面的经验比 OCLC 丰富一些。

问:针对拼音转换,当时 CEAL 开展了哪些相关培训?各个东亚图书馆又是如何做准备的?

答:回想起来,拼音转换是北美东亚馆界历史上最大的一个单一项目,涉及所有东亚图书馆和上千万条数据,回溯的数据有几十年之多。在没有决定转换之前,大家觉得这个项目实施起来困难重重。但是,实际做起来却很顺利,并没有涉及过多额外的人员和费用。OCLC 和 RLG 承担了具体的转换工作。他们利用计算机转得非常快,也没有留下什么后遗症。参与实施具体转换工作的主要是大馆的编目和 IT 部门,并不是东亚馆的工作人员,所以对东亚馆从业人员没有太多影响。唯一要求的是编目人员需要了解拼音、能用拼音编目;而从事读者服务的馆员需要会用拼音进行检索。

问:国会图书馆汉字罗马化和学术写作中的汉字罗马化方案不一样。如何看待二者的不同,并帮助学生了解这些不同之处?

答:国会图书馆最初的指导方案基于 1958 年中国政府颁发的《汉语拼音方案》。在国会图书馆,CEAL、OCLC 和 RLG 四方达成的最终方案里,声韵母的拼写和中国政府颁发的《汉语拼音方案》完全一致。但国会图书馆的最终方案也存在一些和中国《汉语拼音方案》不一样的地方,包括音节不连写,音节不标声调,和非汉语地区地名和少数民族语中的地名拼音问题等等。地名方案采用的是美国地名委员会的罗马字拼写方案。美国地名委员会是以中国地名委员会制定的方案为基准,做出了一些小的修改。但是,美国地名委员会采用的方法和中国政府批准的《汉语拼音正词法》以及少数民族地名汉语拼音字母音译写法这两个大的指导体系是不一致的。我们采用"最熟悉"的原则,如"乌鲁木齐"不标分音符,保留港澳台地名不变——Taipei 和 Hong Kong的拼法不变,并在人名处理上保留了少数韦氏音标拼写。这些决定从学术角度来看是值得商榷的,但是这个方案实用性很强。

国会图书馆汉字罗马化指导方案和学术写作中的汉字罗马化使用标准确实有不同之处,其中最重要的区别是音节连不连写的问题。从教学和科研角度来说,学术标准一定要用汉语正词法。在学生培养方面要注重音节连写问题。比如,shouyinji(收音机)是一个完整的词,不能写成 shou yin ji。当时 OCLC 的汉字罗马化是不采用音节连写的,使用韦氏音标时就是这样,也没有连写。而RLG 是采用连写的,字词分的很清楚,是内行的做法。我们小组、国会图书馆和 OCLC 一起探讨后,决定不连写音节。做出这个决定主要基于两方面考虑。一是方便用户,因为大多数用户,尤其是汉语初学者,其实并不能准确地划分词和字的之间区别。与其纠结连不连写,不如干脆让他们按照音节分开来搜和写,这样就避免了字词错分的问题。读者反馈非常好,他们到了图书馆,我们告诉他们要按照音节分开来查,不用考虑音节连不连写的问题。图书馆给他们设置了一个很低的门槛,让他们可以开始查询文献。这种差异是我们有意设定的,也是合理的。这样方便读者搜索,不用遵从严格的汉语正词法规则,也可以使用图书馆系统查找文献。二是方便编目人员操作。真正受过严格语言训练的编目员其实也不多,在编目过程中能正确地将字词分开人越来越少。那为什么不做简单些呢?基于上面的双重考虑,国会图书馆最终接受了音节不连写的建议。

问:请您谈谈拼音转换项目的意义。

答:拼音转化对学界影响很大,转化完成后读者反馈非常好。从图书馆的角度,以方便读者来说,这个方案和系统是没有问题的,这是大家共同努力做成的一件惠及学界的了不起的大好事。从学术和语言学角度严格来讲,这个方案是有不对的地方,但是这个"错误"是我们有意设置成这样的,是美妙的"错误"。拼音指导方案还是有不足的地方,我在前面提到的在《中国语文》上发表的文章里也曾谈到。

问:现在图书馆的搜索引擎还有各种搜索引擎都有很强大的汉字搜索功能。汉字罗马化在未来是否还会有存在意义?

答:汉字罗马化在西方会长期存在。从读者角度来说,学者和没有语言背景的用户,他们中能直接用汉字进行搜索的人都不多。很多人还是用拼音,查字典的方式搜索。西方最早的汉学家们都是从小学入门的,他们有很强的语言训练。现在即使是好的学者,汉字不通的也有的是。大家已经不重视严格的语言训练了,都在找捷径。用拼音的大有人在。直接打汉字进行搜索的人还是少数。人们用罗马字来检索会越来越普遍。还有很多政府、企业、新闻媒体需要借助拼音来音译人名和地名。他们没法用汉语书写,唯一的做法就是使用拼音。如果没有拼音就没办法沟通了。在世界交流中,汉字罗马化是一种通用语,可以方便语言不通的人们之间沟通交流。

问: 您如何评价当时的工作? 如果可以穿梭回到过去, 您是否会有不同的做法?

答:现在回想起来,当年的汉语拼音转换过程准备和调研工作非常具体详尽,思考到了所有可能出现的问题,也吸取了各方专家的意见。这项工作是比较完美的,回头看没有绝对遗憾的地方。唯一的一个意外是我们当时考虑具体实施会很复杂,但是真正实施起来却比较顺利,没有什么后遗症。我很少听说现在谁还在改汉语拼音转换留下来的问题。国会图书馆那时很有决心,思路很清晰。当时有人说不要去动底层数据,做一个转换界面岂不是省时省力。这钟想法是错误的。如果底层的数据都是错的,后面就无法进行修补。我们的思路是要做一个彻底的全盘转换。

需要提一下的是,当时参与这个项目的各方之间互相协调精神是非常难得的,很值得后人回顾。功劳最大当属国会图书馆。在 1997 年之前对是否要采用汉语拼音讨论来讨论去,都没有实施。最终,国会图书馆果断地振臂一呼,就把这个庞大的项目做成了。CEAL 各成员馆和国会图书馆配合默契,做了大量调查,对方案进行了一遍遍修改。OCLC 和 RLG 有很强的技术团队,他们把意见都综合到他们的计算机程序里,才有了完美的转换。各方一起制定了转换的时间表,齐心合力把这个大项目做下来了。结果超过了我们的预想,我也没有听到任何批评。这次转换的时间非常短,在这么短时间内,各方共同协作完成了这么一个大项目。整个过程非常民主,大家心平气和地讨论,几乎没有大的争吵。国会图书馆的 Philip Melzer 和 RLG 的 Karen Smith-Yoshimura在这个项目中起到了重要的作用。OCLC 的技术团队,还有各大图书馆负责 IT 的副馆长们大力支持和直接参与,使转换工作基本做到了完美无缺。从时间上讲项目也非常有效率,只用了一年就完成了这么大一个项目,实在是可圈可点。

李国庆(Guoqing Li)

采访时间: 2021年11月19日

采访人: 李想、甘露、王成志

受访人:李国庆

受访人参与项目时的工作单位和职务: Chinese Studies Librarian, Ohio State University

受访人接受采访时候的工作单位和职务: Chinese Studies Librarian, Ohio State University

问:请简要谈谈您的学术生涯和职业经历。您是如何进入东亚图书馆领域的?

答: 我 92 年从印第安纳大学(Indiana University,IU)毕业。(刘)雯玲跟(黄)熹珠都是我的校友,是我的前辈,她们比我早入行。我毕业以后在 IU 做编目,从 92 年到 94 年做了两年中文编目。说起来也算是顺利,毕业以后就找到了一份工作。我对当时的工作并不满意,所以 94 年的时候就申请了佛罗里达大学(University of Florida)一个东亚馆员的位置。那个位置跟你们现在的一样,一个人什么都管。我不懂日文,也不懂韩文。那个时候还想学学这两种语言。在佛罗里达做了两年。96 年俄亥俄州立大学(Ohio State University, OSU)招聘中文研究馆员,主要负责中文跟韩文,我就申请了然后就过来了。这就是我进入这个行当的简单经历。96 年一直到现在就没换过工作。当中有机会去哥伦比亚和布朗大学,因为各种原因没有成行。我觉得 OSU 的好处是我们有教授头衔(faculty status)。我比较喜欢做书之类的东西,有稳定的终身(tenure)职位可以做自己喜欢的事情,可以做研究,这是一大好处。所以想来想去一直没有离开 OSU。这就是我大致的经历。我最早在 IU 做过一点编目,之后在佛罗里达的时候也要做编目,但做的不多。后来到了 OSU 就不再做编目了。

问:请介绍一下您在 OSU 的主要工作职责?

答:我主要负责中韩文部,我们有两个馆员,一个人负责日文,我就负责中文和韩文。我们对外就叫 Chinese Collection,实际上我们就是在大馆底下。我们以前叫语言部(Language Department),现在叫区域研究部(Area Studies Department),所以我既是学科馆员(subject librarian)也是中文资源负责人(Head of the Chinese Collection)。

问: 所以 OSU 馆里,编目是在另一个部门的,而不是在语言部或者区域研究部门的吗? 当年做拼音转换项目的时候是否有编目员参加?

答: OSU 的技术服务(technique service)部门比较强,我们这专门有个非拉丁文(non-Roman language section)编目部。我们有个叫陈向东的同事,英文叫 Sarab,也是我们的会员,他原来是负责编目的。在我去的时候,我们中文、日文、韩文都有编目员。这些年逐渐这些位子全部都依掉了,做编目的没有图书馆员。先是变成了非馆员的普通员工,现在连员工的位置也没有了。员工训练出来以后都走了。我们的中文编目员李健平到华盛顿大学沈志佳那里去了。我们的韩文编目员是到了哥伦比亚。Hee-sook,她曾是我们的韩文编目员。当初我们做这个拼音转换项目的时候,Hee-sook 还在这。她还是一个主要的人物。培训手册(training manual)就是她主编的。所以我们现在的编目越来越不景气。当年的项目 Sarab 和 Hee-sook 都有参加,还有其他工作人员。我是拼音工作联络小组(Pinyin Liaison Group)的成员,但是并不涉及具体的编目工作。

问: 您还在东亚系做兼职教授,在那儿您是主要教什么呢?

答:主要教图书馆相关课程,另外还有中文的参考书、书法等。也有艺术系的,他们要看画,认 画和印章,书法之类的课程。我们的语言学也比较强,他们也会请我去讲文字发展史。总之他们 有需要,我都来教。我也是万金油式的,什么都懂一点,虽然什么都不精,但有时候还有用。

问:请介绍一下对汉语拼音和韦氏拼音这两个系统了解。

答:当时你要去编目,第一个就要学这两套拼音系统,不然的话你就根本没法做,对不对?其实后来我们也不觉得那么难。我现在还保留着一个对照表。当时一去就要学这张表,然后大致就能掌握规律了。比如,原来是 ch 的,在韦氏拼音里就是 ch 打一个撇。这两套系统有一些区别,当然现在我已经忘了,当时的时候就不是太难,从编目来说不是太难。因为总是有一个中文在那,只要把这两种拼音的方法转换一下,问题不大。而且编目都是把一个音一个音分开,不像你连读的话,问题更大,连读的话它可能产生的歧义更大。我也念过东亚系,你在东亚系做研究的话,所有的文献里头拼音都是韦氏拼音。除非你不是读东亚系,不是读中文的话就不会牵涉。如果是读中文,读东亚系的话一定会牵涉到这个韦氏拼音,所以那个时候好像我没有觉得有什么问题,对我来说问题不是太大。

问:从我们收集的材料和前面做的几个访谈来看,我有一个强烈的感觉,就是咱们东亚馆员同仁们参与到这个拼音转换项目里来,大致可以分为两个接段,以 1997 年国会图书馆宣布一定要做这个转换为分界点,前面大家都在讨论要不要转换,为什么要转换,然后后面因为国会图书馆宣布转换了以后,就主要是讨论到底要怎么做的问题了。您觉得是不是可以分成这样的两个阶段呢?

答:我想这个分法是准确的,实际上就是这样。我唯一注意到的就是历史的一个阶段性的问题。在 96、97 年之前,这个行业里主要是我们来自台湾和香港的同胞在主事,他们并不怎么赞成用拼音。后来大陆来的人越来越多,当然觉得拼音更亲切,还是用惯了。所以说这个里面是有一些争论的。我有一些电子邮件,当时争得不亦乐乎。

问:我们特别想听听您讲讲当时争论的情况。您刚才提到有一种情感上的倾向,有人喜欢,有人不喜欢。当时主要支持转换的观点是什么,反对的观点又是什么呢?

答:比较客观地讲呢,当时主要考虑的是技术,当时还没有象现在的电子计算机技术这么发达。从具体实践的人的角度来说,这件事好像是很难做的,你知道有多少条数据嘛!如果手工来改,这件事你说要改多久!所以有人说,这简直是不可能的任务。这是从技术上来考虑的。当然从感情上考虑,大陆来的人说,现在中国是联合国的常任理事国,中文语言是官方语言。拼音已经是除了我们图书馆系统之外,新闻报道之类的全部都用汉语拼音了。为什么美国国会图书馆坚持还要用韦氏拼音?这是带有一些偏激的看法。当时争论的主要是这个。然后,第一次成立的那个拼音工作组(Pinyin Conversion Task Force)的时候,里面只有 Peter 一个人来自大陆,负责的人是马泰来那批老先生们,当然他们也并不是完全反对的,他们就是觉得这在早期的时候是非常难做的一件事。然后新来的这批人,那个时候有一个人叫温时幸,现在你们可能都不大知道了,他当初在 Michigan 负责编目,非常活跃,在 CALA 也非常积极,做过华人图书馆员协会(Chinese American Librarians Association,CALA)的主席。他代表着这一批人,他就觉得我们这些东亚图书馆的人没有考虑到在其他公共图书馆做的那批人。

然后还有一方,比如 OCLC CJK Users' Group 也在做这个事情,也有他们自己的意见。慢慢到了后来的时候,像 Karl Lo,那个时候在 San Diago 做馆长,后来到国会图书馆去的,这位先生已经故世了,他在技术上比较先进。他还跟人一块研究了一种怎么样来转换的程序,那个时候算比较早的。这个人也是一个积极的推动者。等到技术成熟,觉得可以用计算机来转换的话,其实事情就解决了一大半了。

问:那当时有没有来自学界或用户的压力,他们是否推动或反对向拼音的转换?

答:我倒没有注意到有什么这方面的反应。因为对传统的东西很习惯的老先生们,他觉得没有什么问题。大陆新来的做学术的人也不是那么多,也已经熟悉了。我保存的资料里面就没有记得有对这些人做过调查。好像都没有吸收他们的反馈。这整个就是我们自己行当里的人在自说自话。

问: 当时有那么多的讨论还有反对意见。您觉得为什么 1997 年国会图书馆就决定一定要转换?

答:因为这件事在 1996 年之前他们已经讨论了好多年了,国会图书馆当然也是跟着美国的政府政策来,觉得这件事好像也是应该要做的。那个时候跟中国的关系很好,也有这个原因。因为那个道理说起来也是很明显的,趋势是以后的出版物越来越多的中文都是用汉语拼音。这个趋势好像是不可阻挡的,当时情况就是这样。你现在回头想也是这样。如果只有在我们图书馆里面保留着这一种已经死掉的拼音,你说这是一种什么状态?

问: 所以您觉得使用韦氏拼音的人越来越少, 转换是一个自然而然的过程?

答:是啊,当时所有日常生活中除了图书馆就没有人再用韦氏拼音,实际上那个时候韦氏拼音也不是唯一的一种拼法。你还知道我们以前还有邮政系统的邮政拼法,零零散散的拼法有很多,都是不统一的,只是韦氏拼音是其中一个主要的拼法,所以图书馆就采用了这个拼法。中国原来的大清邮政系统有一套自己的拼音。当时,香港有香港的拼法,马来西亚和新加坡有他们的拼法,台湾有台湾的拼法,所以说韦氏拼音不是一统天下。反而是现在有了汉语拼音以后,汉语拼音成为一统天下,其他就是都很偏了。我们唯一给代替了的就是用汉语拼音代替了韦氏拼音,各地还是有一些不同的拼法。

问: 1997 年 LC 宣布拼音转换项目以后, CEAL 成立了拼音工作联络小组(Liaison Group)。作为小组成员,请介绍一下小组的主要工作。

答: CEAL 就拼音转换项目工作成立的小组有两个,一个是以马泰来为首的 Task Force,那个小组时间很短,他们那个时候主要就是决定做还是不做。后来没有很长时间就变成了 Liaison Group,就是 Amy Tsiang、Peter Zhou、周幼兰我们几个人,我还是后面加进去的。当时争论的问题之一是大陆来的馆员觉得代表少了。或许是这个原因,加了我。这个主要是个联络性质的组,主要工作就是跟 OCLC、Library of Congress、RLG 协调。RLG (Research Libraries Group)现在已经不存在了,但是 RLG 是第一个在目录里面放进汉字的机构。这个 Liaison Group 的功能就

是和这三个机构协调。我的记忆里面就是互通情况,反馈我们的意见给他们,然后把他们的研究,进展的情况报告给我们各个图书馆。具体的内容可以看联络小组那份报告。报告里可以看这个组织的功能,做出来的结果,等等。

问: 您还有印象参与过哪些讨论吗? 或者您比较强烈支持或反对的修改意见之类的?

答:我没有这样的记录。我觉得我们那个小组的工作还是很务实的,几个人分头,我跟周幼兰负责一部分,写一部分的报告。你们可以看我们 CEAL 的 JEAL (Journal of East Asian Libraries) 那几期,那里面会有一些信息。

问:我想问一个稍微有点题外话的问题,您保留了这么多的原始邮件非常出乎我的意料,您保留邮件是出于职业习惯吗?

答:对呀,我出于这个习惯,保留了很多老的东西。这个邮件呢当然还丢了一部分,你们都不知道,我们以前用过 Eudora 那个邮件系统,在后来转换的时候丢了很多东西,特别是中文信息。虽然邮件还在,里面的内容都是乱码了。英文的反而都保留了,中文的好多都没有了。

问:您还记得当时 LC、CEAL、OCLC 和 RLG 是如何分工合作的吗?或者有什么争论、讨论之类的?

答:我们这个行当一切都是以国会图书馆为准,LC 就是一个带头大哥,发出指导意见。我的印象是 LC 主导,CEAL 提供意见,上传下达,RLG 跟 OCLC 主要是技术上的支持,技术问题怎么解决,就是怎么样来把所有以前的记录、资料库都转换过来。然后有些具体的问题,比如说拼音是每一个音节分开,还是以词为单位,然后大家就讨论为什么不能用词,我们怎么检索之类的问题。单字的话可以排序检索,就是这些技术上的问题,讨论的比较多。总的来说,那两个单位就是技术上的问题,然后到最后,因为我们各个图书馆里面,一部分用的 OCLC,一部分用的RLG,就是那个 central catalog database,所以说两个部门都要牵涉。

他们肯定都是说了要转换那就一定要转换。熹珠和 OCLC 他们还有一个专门的 Liaison Group, 熹珠是 OCLC CJK Users Group's Pinyin Taskforce 的主席,他们也在做,对如何合作有争议。邮件来回交锋好几次。

问: 当时 LC 的《拼音指导方案》里用的拼音和中国 1958 年出的《拼音指导方案》并不完全一样。比如象您刚提到的那个 word division,还有地名等等都是不同的,这些修改是谁提出来的呢?

答: 我记得 CEAL 也提供了一点意见,但是不是主要的。一个是字的分与不分,一个是地名、人名、 专有名词怎么决定。这些东西都是国会图书馆在做。是这样的,那些权威档啊都是国会图书馆做的。他们听取意见以后,他们做决定。

问:现在咱们就说说各个东亚馆是怎么准备转换的吧。

答:等到决定了以后,各个馆就是根据自己的情况来安排。我想,大致都是这样。就是我们知道要做了,自己订一个计划,基本上每个馆都会找几个人做一个工作组,审视一下情况,觉得应该怎么做,需要多长的时间。我们成立这么一个小组,然后把具体的事情分一下。在我给你们的材料里有具体的信息,比如几月几号我们做什么,几月几号要达到什么目的。

就是这一批人他们制定一个方案,然后就具体的执行。然后就编了那个 training manual。那个 manual 其实基本上就是照国会图书馆指导方案来做。时间基本上在一年左右。有的馆可能更晚。 我们为这个事情还弄了好几个表,拼音的 timeline,第二个是新的那个 Chinese Romanization guideline,然后是 classification schedule,中国作者,然后是地名,还有拼音 marker,有这么几个文件。

我们虽然说我们在做转换,其实基本上都是委托。我们是 OCLC 的成员,就委托 OCLC 给我们做回溯转换,我们自己就是决定从哪一天开始执行新的方案,所有的编目都用汉语拼音。有一段时间是两种格式共存,后来就没有了。虽然 2001 年我们说全部都做完了,实际上后来有不断地在捡漏,因为用计算机做的转换还是有很多遗漏的地方。一种是我们自己系统的所有目录给了他们或者在他们那里保留的,它整个转换了,还会遗漏一部分的条目。就是说并不是说我给你一百个条目,一百个你都给我转换了,漏掉了。另外一种是具体的每一个条目里面的内容也有漏掉的,或者出错,所以不断地在修改。我好像觉得前两天在做古籍目录的时候,居然还发现有的条目就根本没有中文,就没有转换过。本来的理想状态是所有的东西都已经是改换过了。你知道 OCLC的条目问题很多,它现在越来越大,好像根本就改不过来了。然后各个馆里面自己编目员少了。我们以前编目员发现一条不对就得改,现在没有这样的人了。现在都是学生在做抄录编目(copy cataloging)。至于发出去的记录是好还是不好,根本就没人管。

问:回溯的那一部分是由 OCLC 或 RLG 用机器做的,当时是否有资金的顾虑?

答:我保留的这个报告里面有,多少花费都有记录。这份东西电子档的都已经没有了,原来放在网上的,现在网上找不到了。我给你的那个,就是我们自己的 final report。第三条叫"identify and provide a cost estimate for contract service",然后再具体的东西我就不记得了,因为这个我就没再操心了。反正学校肯定是给钱了,以前你编目在他们那有 credit,他们怎么结账的我就不记得了。好像费用没有太多。你要说象哈佛,哥伦比亚,他们那个记录太大的话,他们的费用就不同,这根据各馆的不同情况。反正这一笔钱他要花的。

问: 您记得需要做回溯的条目大概在什么量级吗?

答:报告说"OSU libraries will use OCLC service",我们给他们报告的时候说的,然后有日期,他们说好了是从 2000 年 10 月 1 号开始,开始做的,我们叫"Day One",从那天开始改。我们总共有 84,402 个条目。八万不算多的,我们只是中型馆。在 CEAL 里面我们排在十七、八位。我这具体数字都有,多少是书,多少是微缩胶片、期刊。

记录说的是 8 月 24 号 OCLC will charge 12 cents with a discount for larger file, 然后 authority record with no charge。所以总共的费用是\$10,128.24。But this cost is subject to increase based on the number of records needed to be converted。大约你就知道,八万条一万块,他说是 12 分钱一个。后来具体的就不知道了。

昨天我们部门正好开会,我还提到了这个转换项目。我们当时负责 Technique Service 的 Magda,我碰到她了,我就说 Magda 你还记得吧,我们今年是一个很大的纪念日,是我们的一个很大的project 的 anniversary。她现在不做编目了,是阿拉伯语的学科馆员,所以到我们部门来了,我说我们现在的 Technique Service 越来越不行,希望你最好还是回去,就跟她说这个了。我说二十年前我们完成了这么一个宏大的项目,她都不记得了。所有这些东西她都丢掉了,或者不知道堆在什么地方了。

问: 很多人都不是特别记得当时的细节了,是不是因为这个还算是一个非常顺利的项目,大家没有遇到什么额外的困难,所以才不记得?

答:只是在开始要决定做不做的时候好像很多困惑,真正做了,到了后来,技术也跟上去了,这个转换交给别人去做了,那就不是什么问题了。在我们这个行业里,编目是越来越不受重视,所以那些参与项目的老人,你现在数数,没有人了。具体参与的那些人,差不多都离开了。那个周幼兰本来是匹兹堡(Pittsburg)的,后来到了伯克利(UC Berkeley),她现在去了公共图书馆做事了。她本来在 CEAL 是很积极的一个人,在编目方面,就跟现在邓石那样的一个角色。Amy

Tsiang,或者其他的那些人都不在了。现在那个 Liaison Group 里唯一还在我们这个行当里的就是 Peter 和我了。Peter 对整体工作比我知道的更多,因为他掌控全局。

问:开始改用汉语拼音编目以后,您馆里有没有新招了工作人员做编目?或者培训已有的编目人员呢?有没有什么困难?

答:我们馆的情况是没有增加人手,没有增加新的馆员位置。那个时候我们用很多研究生学生助理(Graduate Student Assistant),主要是他们在做具体的工作。Sherab 是主管掌握全局,除了管中文外,他还负责其他语言的编目工作。他是主要的。

我们好像没有遇到什么太大的问题。不知道其他馆怎么样。如果其他馆没有人的话,恐怕也是一个很大的问题。你可以问问年纪大些的编目员们。

问:拼音转换完成以后,对用户来说肯定是福音,但也有很多问题,比如分词和我们平时讲的不一样。图书馆当时对用户有什么帮助吗?有没有听到什么反馈和意见。

答:我们当然把这些相关的信息,在图书馆的各种渠道进行公布。但是实际上我们的用户好像不怎么抱怨这个转换,找不到就找不到,再找就是了。他不知道为什么会找不到,但会来找我们。好像也没有引起太大的轰动,或好像突然一下子整个学术界就傻了,没有这样的事情。因为做学问的人肯定是要学汉语拼音的,你不学拼音那个时候也不可能做事的,那个时候的学者,两种拼法都要懂。所以改了以后,对他们来说并没有什么特别的问题。特别是新来的人,越来越多的学习拼音了,所以他们总的反响应该是正面的,我记得没有太大的问题。

问:如果往前看,科技发展这么快,比如我们现在的目录既可以输入汉字又可以显示汉字,您觉得汉字罗马化在将来还有意义吗?

答:这个东西如果说要长远的看,应该也要取消掉的,占用很大的资源,对不对?我们的资料库里面占用了很大的资源。如果单单是汉字的话就没有问题了。但是还要考虑到我们的用户,他如果不懂汉字的话,他没有这么一个拐棍儿就不行。当初考虑的就是计算机的处理,是罗马化的它比较容易处理。处理我们的汉字当时还有很大问题。所以说没有一步到位。现在说起来,中国大陆不用拼音不是活的好好的?我们说的是计算机的生态。但是那个时候我们觉得,那怎么办啊,这些东西怎么排序,怎么索引啊?

问:拼音转换项目 20 年后,您现在怎么评价当时的工作、过程和结果?您觉得有什么不够完美的地方甚至是遗憾吗?

答:做当时认为是正确的事。我觉得当时的做法好像做的还是比较务实的,我没有觉得有什么要改的。因为那时候技术也就是那个样子,已经比他们当初讨论的时候顺利了,两大数据商 OCLC 和 RLG 都可以做机器转换。开始的时候是 Karl Lo 自己发明的一个小程序,我们知道小程序要自己把这些东西转换。他自己发明了这个程序提供给大家。有些人还是用的。现在当然在网上转换很容易了。

问:最开始有一个 Task Force 后来变成一个 Liaison Group,这两个 groups 的氛围感觉完全不一样。您能谈谈这两个 groups 之间的 transition 是怎么样的吗?您对两个 groups 的气氛的观察是怎么样的?

答:我记忆当中,好像马泰来当时还不是 CEAL 的主席,但是这件事是他在负责。有可能当时他是 Chinese Materials 委员会的 Chair。后来就是换了国会图书馆那个人。那个人现在还在。那个人也做过 CEAL 的主席。这个要查一下当时的记录,到底他们两个人哪个是 CEAL 的主席。 CEAL 的主席。这个要查一下当时的记录,到底他们两个人哪个是 CEAL 的主席。 CEAL 的主席要做两年还是一年,这个我就不记得了。第一个 Task Force 的主要的组成人员就是这一批老先生们。它主要的职能照我的理解就是要讨论这件事该不该做,怎么做。我们那个group 主要就是说这件事具体在做的时候我们跟这三个 LC、OCLC、RLG 怎么样联络,上传下达,跟我们的 CEAL 会员,各个图书馆怎么指导,怎么做这件事,所以分工是不一样的。气氛呢,Peter 两个组织他都参加了。所以说只能说工作方法,或者联络的人不一样,等于是第二个阶段的时候更多的听取了我们这批年轻人的意见。比如说把我拉进来。我的印象当中就是这样。然后还有一位林先生,是耶鲁的还是哈佛的,这人好早就退休了,现在都有点不记得了。

问:您在给我们的材料里提到了 CALA, CALA 那时候也有一个 Task Force,对如何进行中文的 罗马化转换也有很多讨论,其中提到会有一个 recommendation,您了解当时 CALA 对接不接受汉语拼音最后是一个什么立场吗?

答:他们接受,以温时幸为首的,他们主要是接受。他们有意见不再经过我们转达,而是直接向国会图书馆提供意见。CALA 这里面的这批人主要是支持的,然后也就跟着做。你知道公共图书馆除了几个大的之外,很多小馆东西不多,他们到时候也都是外包服务(contract service)。

问:在 CALA 这一段您有一个 note,说 CALA 和 CEAL 进行辩论和争论,那他们争论辩论是针对什么问题呢?

答: 就是拼音要不要做,怎么做。就是温时幸、马泰来和熹珠几个人,有一大堆电子邮件。

问: 当时是不是 CEAL 比较保守, CALA 更加积极一点?

答: 其实 CALA 这个组织,如果你参加的话就会知道,参与讨论的人不多。并不像我们,我们每个人都有切身的利益,都在做这个事。CALA 的成员具体做的五花八门,做编目的人并不见得很多。正好因为温时幸他在做编目,他又是 CALA 里的活跃分子,所以以他为首发表了很多意见。

问: 您多次提到很温时幸老师,他后来离开了东亚这个圈子,离开了 CEAL,是不是因为当时产生很多争论他就离开了?

答:他不但离开了 CEAL,后来他还离开了 CALA。他现在是专职摄影,摄影非常好,他是我的好朋友。他后来就说做的不愉快,不做了就,跟我一起翻译书。我编的那个亲历中国丛书,他翻了两本。他是杭州大学英语系毕业的,所以他的英文中文都不错。后来他做 CALA 主席的时候和里面的几位领导又打得一塌糊涂。我们几个人还合作编过一本书,这又是一个 long story。后来有一个叫口口口,一个口口口,我们不是有一个和中国合作的培训项目嘛,做了好几年,当时他也是一个积极分子。后来这几个人又打的一塌糊涂,后来他彻底离开了 CALA。他个性会有点不一样,不熟悉的人会不喜欢他,说话冲头冲脑的,杭州人讲杭铁头还是什么,他就是这样,人很好,很有才。后来他也不译了,去摄影了,不断地获奖。

问: 当时有这么浓烈的一个争论的氛围,他肯定是有一个很清晰的立场,那他的主要观点是什么?

答:我要去查我的邮件。我觉得这个好像不用细说,这个很影响情绪,特别不能再说我们大陆、他们台湾香港什么的,这个政治不正确,但是无形中是有一点的。我们成立学会(Society of Chinese Studies Librarians)的时候,一个港澳台同行说我们不带她玩儿。其实我们哪里不带她玩儿。Amy Tsiang 和 Karen Wei 不都是台湾的?我们不是一样的,第一批都参加的嘛!还有就是一位大(东亚)馆馆长,他就根本不主张我们成立这个组织。一个是两岸三地的隔阂,一个是代差。跟我们这一代人比,他觉得他老一辈,看不起我们这些年轻的也是很自然的,没有什么特别

的问题,因为我们不受他管,随便他怎么样我们不受他管。直到他退休,他也没有对我们大陆的 人有什么特别的好感。当然个别的他是很宠爱的,我们中小馆的人根本不在他的眼里。

问: 当时人们主要交流的方式就是 Email,或者开会吗?

答: 当时主要的东西还真的只是 Email,没有其他的。因为电话也不能讨论这些东西,然后我们 CEAL 的年会一年也只有一次,所以主要是 Email 讨论。当然个别的比如说我和周幼兰合作写一部分 report,我们当然会有电话,而且都是业余的,也没有钱让我们出差或开会什么的。现在不单单有 Zoom,现在可以用来交流的工具太多了,苹果,Skype,Microsoft,现在联络太方便了。

问:您觉得当时在拼音转换项目中,大家的参与度和热情和我们现在 CEAL 和 SCSL 大家的参与讨论的热情有什么不一样的吗?

答: 我觉得就 CEAL 来说,那时候氛围比现在热闹,CEAL 现在是越来越不景气。以前 CEAL 的 listserv 邮件列表现在还有,但是没有什么讨论,那个时候非常热闹。我们这个学会当然现在一直是热闹的,和他们不一样,我们比较 focused。他们那个到底还是有中日韩,这个不一样,所以说从它的前后来说,CEAL 后来是越来越不行。

问:那您觉得这个跟咱们讨论的这个拼音转换项目有关系吗?因为这个东西它是涉及到每一个馆,每一个人,所以大家都比较积极地参与,而现在,像您所说的 CEAL 本来就不是很 focused,也没有类似拼音转换 project 来引起兴趣。

答:唉,有一个共同的话题,比较重要的话题,现在好像没有什么特别能把这个组织里面凝固起来的什么 topic、什么事件。好像是这个样子。

问:这个拼音转换项目是不是有一个格外的意义在?

答:这倒没有。当然那个时候,那是唯一的渠道,就是这批人沟通,对不对。对那个来说是一个有利的因素。现在沟通的渠道太多了,恐怕 listserv 上就没有什么特别的交流了。

问:我在整理其他采访信息的时候发现大家对一些决定,比如分词的这样重大的决定,上层是怎么做出的都不是很清楚。

答:我想 LC 恐怕也是组织了一个 task force 讨论那份文件,起草那份文件。他们里面的人也 多,他们也可以请到专家,所以我想这个最好是能找到国会图书馆的人,Philip,我想这个可以问他,他是会知道的。

问:拼音转换的数据回来以后,正式到你们本地的系统开始使用之后,你们如何把这样的信息传递给老师学生用户群?

答: 当时 online catalog 已经有了,虽然没有现在这么发达,这么漂亮的 website,但是这个上边可以发信息的。

问: 那用户怎么知道像我们今天就开始使用拼音了这样的信息的呢?

答:我们开始的时候有通知,在网上挂上通知。而且我跟你说它是有过渡的,有一段时间是两种拼法都在。

问:您中文专业毕业后来转行进入图书馆领域,是否感觉拼音转换是个很有意义的项目,您对这个项目有什么特别的感情吗?您刚才提到这个项目把大家都凝聚起来。那么您觉得下一个能把大家凝聚起来的大项目是什么?

答:第一个问题是,确实我们觉得这是一件很有意义的事情,这么多的条目一下子全部都转换成汉语拼音,当时是想着简直是一件不可能的事,最后是做成了。在我们这一代人里面做成了。所以,对用户来说,越来越多的用户肯定是只知道汉语拼音,不会知道那个韦氏拼音。老一代的学者去世以后也没有必要再保留那个东西。不然的话,你想想现在遗留下来的问题,像那个把蒋介石(Chiang Kai-shek)翻成"常凯生"的那个情况,这种情况一不留心就有很多,这就是因为拼音系统的不同造成的问题,再说"常凯生"根本也不是韦氏拼音。所以这件事有意义,还做成了,我还有幸参与,当然很高兴。

你要说下一个问题,可能就是东亚图书馆还要不要存在,这是这个 group 以后会要讨论的问题。 因为这个趋势是现在越来越明显了,比如说 Karen Wei,蒋树勇那个地方原来是亚洲图书馆,现 在没有了,匹兹堡还有个东亚图书馆,但是人也越来越少,看样子也要消亡了,原来有那个郭先 生跟他们打的不亦乐乎,他还写过一本回忆录,叫《学府鏖战录》¹,真的是鏖战,为了要保留这个东亚图书馆。现在,越来越多的东亚图书馆在名义上已经取消掉了,所以说下一个大议题,可能是在这样的形势下东亚图书馆是不是还要作为一个单独的单位存在,这恐怕是下一个在 CEAL 引起轰动的大事件。 现在已经有端倪了,我们已经有好几次在争论关于排架的问题——东亚的书是不是要单独的排架。这是这些年曾经讨论过的,这个是跟东亚图书馆是不是单独存在相关的一个事情。在讲排架的时候也会引起大家很多的意见,所以我觉得这会是下一个热点。从取消单独排架开始,是不是要取消单独的东亚图书馆。我个人觉得以后除了几个大的东亚图书馆以外,我们恐怕都要消亡了。

-

¹ 郭成棠. 1998. 學府鏖戰錄: 回憶在美國求學,工作,創業和退休的經歷. 九龍: 超泰出版社,現代教育研究社有限公司.

Philip Melzer

采访时间: 2021年12月7日

采访人: 李想

受访人: Philip Melzer

受访人参与项目时的工作单位和职务: Team Leader of the Korean/Chinese Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, Library of Congress

受访人接受采访时候的工作单位和职务: Retired from Chief of the Asian and Middle Eastern Division, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate, Library of Congress

Q: Can you briefly describe your professional experience, especially during the years when you were involved in the pinyin conversion project?

A: I have a master's in library science and a master's in East Asian Languages and Literature from the University of Wisconsin. I was a cataloger for many years, mostly Korean materials, some Chinese. I was, at that time, the head of the Korean Chinese Cataloging Team at the Library of Congress (LC), starting in 1996, around the time the pinyin conversion project started. Earlier I served as the president of the professional union for a couple of years, and as their chief negotiator.

Q: Before the Pinyin conversion project, were you in the East Asian studies field?

A: Yes, I was a cataloger beginning in 1977. I was active in CEAL. I was very involved with Korean Romanization. I was part of the group that formalized the first guideline and then updated it. I led a small group that updated the guidelines in the late 80s and early 90s. I was certainly very familiar with Romanization.

Q: When LC announced its intention to proceed with the project, there were really heated discussions between LC and other institutions on whether to go with the pinyin conversion before 1997. Do you remember that discussion?

A: These are my views only, nothing official from the Library of Congress, and please keep that in mind. I was at a meeting in 1979, or 1980, where LC appealed to CEAL to approve converting to pinyin. And, as you know, the people present voted it down. Other than that, I don't know. I was not one of the people who was involved in discussions with other institutions or organizations. And I do know that shortly after the 1980 meeting, LC was appealed to by organizations and individuals to convert, that there was a general recognition that the world had moved toward using pinyin. In 1984, the United States government adopted pinyin as its official method of Romanizing Chinese. But I think, because of the way their earlier request was turned down, there may not have been a lot of interest in revisiting the matter, because of the way things fell out as a result of the decision by CEAL not to approve.

Q: So there was a lot of pushback before the meeting in the 80s. Do you recall any arguments on why CEAL turned it down?

A: I don't recall. I was at the meeting with a colleague from LC. I remember my colleague and I were very upset by the tone of the discussion. In my view, it wasn't professional, but political. I do know that LC administrators were attacked for not being patriotic at that time, for proposing to adopt a Romanization method that was initiated by the People's Republic of China. But after a certain point, LC did investigate, would it be possible to do this. There was a committee of three people from different departments, in about the year 1990, they came back and said they didn't think we could do it safely, thoroughly, accurately, at that time. And so, time passed and I'm sure you're all aware, the more time passed, the further out of touch libraries became as far as Romanization of Chinese went.

Q: For you and your colleagues at LC, what was the biggest argument for going with pinyin?

A: First, because the rest of the world was doing it. Second, because the government mandated it, and after 1984 we were out of step with the rest of the government, something of course the people at LC didn't want to be. But also we recognized advantages to pinyin over Wade-Giles. Filing and retrieval would be more convenient and accurate. And just removing diacritical marks, as we discovered when evaluating the results of the conversion and what needed cleanup — a lot of what needed cleanup involve typographical errors involving diacritical marks. But making more distinctions, using all the letters of the alphabet, was very

wise. We thought we could provide better service to Congress and library users via pinyin. In my understanding these were the major reasons for LC to go with pinyin.

Q: You mentioned, over the years, people's opinions changed. Were there any efforts that LC made to gain support and buy-ins?

A: No, because, as I said, there was a very detailed investigation into whether LC could convert thoroughly safely. At that time the answer was no, we can't think of a way, so it was just put aside. That's my impression from where I was seeing things.

Q: My understanding is within LC, there were no arguments about implementing pinyin, this is a consensus, right? People want to convert to pinyin, right?

A: That was my understanding. I never talked to anyone who advocated for sticking with Wade-Giles. It's really interesting to hear within LC, there's no controversy about the political stance, but from the CEAL perspective. I was not aware of any political controversy at LC. There may have been, but I was not aware of it.

Q: Our next question is about the LC organization guideline. Do you remember the discussion on that, how did it come into the current form? Were there discussions and debates on how to change?

A: Oh yes, as you might have imagined. There was a group that worked on the guidelines and there was agreement from the beginning. We couldn't include tones. That was unrealistic and it was something very few library users would probably make use of. At the time, as I recall, guidelines for recognizing place names were kind of goofy. You Romanized Chicago, chi-ca-go, and we couldn't do something like that. The big debate was over whether to aggregate or to separate syllables. We asked the library community for input. As with almost everything else involving Romanization, there was disagreement. We ended up having a big meeting involving people from different parts of the library, who were stakeholders. The discussion went around and around the room. Finally, my boss, John Byrum, who was in charge of the meeting, said, "Wait, let's be clear on what we're doing here — what's the point of Romanization?" The discussion turned to the purpose and use of Romanization. It describes a language. It isn't the language itself. It isn't meant to be read. It's a tool for describing the written form or sound language or in many cases,

both, a combination of the two. It's used in libraries to facilitate filing and retrieval. Then the discussion turned to how we might build on the National Library of Australia's success converting via a computer program. How could we make use of existing Wade-Giles Romanization to do this. The idea of moving from separated syllables, except for proper names which were hyphenated at that time, to joined syllables was basically a nonstarter. We reflected on the fact at LC, and in some other libraries, there was an enormous range of Chinese material in their catalogs. Things going all the way back, as well as material with technical terminology, and the technical terminology was changing frequently. The idea of putting together data dictionaries to represent from existing Romanization what should be joined and what should be separated was simply unrealistic. Going from single syllables to single syllables was doable. Now, there were exceptions that we had to deal with – we knew that there would still be complications, but that was the thrust of the discussion. At the end, people around the room were nodding their heads, agreeing that that was what we were going to have to do.

I would like you to know, at either maybe 1998, or maybe early 1999, I had occasion to meet with a representative from the National Library of China. I thought it would be a good opportunity to discuss Romanization. The lady was very gracious and agreed to talk. I said we were moving toward converting to pinyin, and we thought we could only do so by basically separating syllables except for certain proper names. I asked about the National Library of China's practice. She said yes, we use Romanization in our records. We separate all the syllables, all of them. I asked, "why do you do that?", and she said that the Romanization was just a tool for filing and retrieval. I thought that their conclusion was much like ours. There were going to be exceptions, of course, but they had the same understanding of what Romanization was to be used for in a library setting.

Q: Why didn't LC separate all the syllables, like what the National Library of China is doing? As public service librarians, we teach users how to search, but now there are some syllables connected and some separated. It's hard in our teaching. I'm curious how did LC came up with this decision?

A: I and some of my colleagues at LC would have preferred to see more syllables separated. With personal names, it was straightforward, where there was a hyphen, we joined the syllables. That was seen as acceptable by just about everybody. But with place names, we were obliged as a federal agency to follow the guidelines put forth by the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN). The Board on Geographic Names determines how place names will be used by the government. It tries to follow the practice in the country of origin of a language. At that time, China joined syllables for place names in a certain way. The LC representative to BGN who was on the conversion committee said, "I'm sorry, but we have no choice, we will have to make BGN practice part of the conversion specifications." We also had no choice when it came

to place names in Taiwan, where Wade-Giles was still being used. That became a real complication for conversion. We would have to find a way to block the conversion of headings for Taiwan place names, while at the same time converting them in Romanized text. At that time, Bill McCloy from the University of Washington was the CEAL President. We discussed the situation, and he pointed out the difficulty: what user is going to use Wade-Giles Romanization to identify the name of a place in Taiwan. I said that we were told we had no choice in the matter. Bill wrote a letter to our director Beacher Wiggins, and described the reasons why this approach would be an obstacle for users. Beacher wrote back and said, "I'm sorry but we have no choice in the matter." Bill then wrote a letter to BGN, again saying that he represented librarians, and describing the negative effect of using Wade-Giles Romanization for just Taiwan place names. He never heard back. One of the biggest challenges in the conversion was blocking the conversion of headings for Taiwan.

Our first draft of the list of syllables describing before and after conversion included a couple of syllables involving the umlaut that varied from the Chinese standard. People at a CEAL meeting, held immediately after the conversion, called for the guidelines to match those from the People's Republic of China. LC then made the change to conform with the Chinese standard at that time and corrected a handful of records to conform.

Q: What is your own opinion on the current Romanization guideline? What do you think is the biggest advantage of this scheme, or are there any remaining problems? If you were the one to make the guideline, is there anything you want to change?

A: Pinyin is very straightforward, compared with a lot of the other Romanization guidelines. I also work with Japanese, Korean and Manchu material. In the past couple of years I have learned to work with Manchu material. I created bibliographic records for the library's Manchu collection, over 400 records. Romanizing Manchu was quite straightforward. The pronunciation is represented by the written script. What you see is pretty much what you Romanized. Japanese Romanization too is straightforward, with a few word division complications. Pinyin is also very straightforward. The only issue is when a character has more than one pronunciation, one has to know which one to use. In those cases, Romanization represents both the written form and pronunciation.

With Korean there are many complications and controversies. People get very exercised because American libraries still use McCune-Reischauer, which represents the pronunciation. The sound doesn't always match the script. The South Korean Government has its own system, one that it's been promoting very vigorously. In the North, there is different pronunciation and a different Romanization system. There are a few

difficulties with Romanization, but many problems with word division in Korean because it's a very flexible language. Defining suffixes and prefixes is difficult. Should they be connected or separated? That was a constant problem for decades.

We revised the guidelines in the late 1980s, in close cooperation with the CEAL Committee on Korean Material. It took three years. At the meeting of the CEAL committee in Chicago, the finalized guidelines were presented, incorporating most of the changes called for by the CEAL committee. I then asked how attendees would prefer to Romanize Korean, if they had their choice. Five or six different options were put forward. The Korean guidelines were updated again in the early 2000s. The process took five years. These new guidelines are a great improvement. For one thing, they provide an exhaustive list of prefixes. ALA-LC guidelines for pinyin avoid many of these difficulties.

Q: It sounds like it didn't take long for LC to finalize the pinyin guideline. Do you remember how long it took?

A: Actually for pinyin the process didn't take very much time. There was general agreement on how to proceed.

Q: It's really interesting to hear you talking about the arguments between Korean Librarians about different rules. While you were working on the pinyin conversion project, did you recall any different interpretations or different practices among Chinese librarians for Romanization?

A: No.

Q: Your observation of doing Korean normalization, compared to your experience of trying to do Chinese Romanization, is very interesting. You were involved in both, planning for Romanization processes in the Library of Congress. Do you have any related observations about your own experience of going through both of these processes at LC?

A: We worked on Korean when I began cataloging in the late 1970s. We were working from a draft guideline that was worked out by a committee made up of librarians and university professors, led by a professor from Harvard. The group produced a draft. In 1980 we at LC were given a very, very short deadline for formalizing the guidelines, and we were ordered to make as few changes as possible. We

immediately got in touch with the CEAL Committee on Korean Material and requested their input. Communications took place via US mail. We sent our draft and asked for a response in two months. The CEAL folks were angry, as you might imagine, because of the short deadline. We worked with CEAL for most of the next three decades on Romanization practices and guidelines — how to rewrite the text so that it makes sense to people, how to eliminate jargon that nobody understands, how to come up with good examples of everything we're asking people to do. We went back and forth for years.

I can give you what I think is an interesting anecdote. As I recall, we wrote to Joy Kim in Los Angeles as we were drafting an update. She said that she was assembling a group of Korean librarians in the Los Angeles area, from USC and LA public and UCLA, and they would work with us as a group. I sent 10 or 12 problematic pieces of text and asked them to discuss them and recommend how to divide syllables. After a bit Joy responded and said that the 8 or 10 people in her meeting took the examples and wrote down how they would aggregate or separate syllables. I think there was agreement on one or two of the examples, and on the others there were differing results. She said it was very telling about the process of Romanizing Korean. We were striving for intelligibility and thoroughness in the guidelines to promote consistent practice.

At LC, we worked on RLIN for monographs and OCLC for serials. That helped us identify inconsistent practices and gave us examples to discuss internally at LC and with CEAL members.

Updating the guidelines in the mid-2000s took five years to accomplish. The original draft that we started working from I think was 80 pages long. We had to shorten the text to make it practical for library users. Even now, if you look at the ALA-LC Romanization guidelines for Korean, they're still very long and very detailed. There's no standard Korean dictionary. Dictionaries in the North are organized differently than those in the South. They represent words in Hangul differently than in the South. Pronunciation not only varies from South to North, but there are distinctive dialects in the South alone. Still, the new guidelines are a great improvement, and I think have led to increasing consistency of practice. Again, with pinyin, you avoid many of these problems.

Q: LC did a lot of work to plan and implement the project after deciding to undertake the project in 1997. Are there any events, anecdotes, and challenges or difficulties that particularly stand out for you?

A: I communicated with the woman at the National Library of Australia who led their conversion effort. She was very helpful. I asked at one point what was the hardest part of the whole project, and she said, getting people together in the room for the first meeting and then deciding that we're going to do this. That

probably was a big hurdle at LC too. I described what I had been told about the machine conversion at the National Library of Australia and how they went about it, and what their results were, and what the cleanup looked like. My colleagues at LC decided that we should try to accomplish a machine conversion also.

The next significant meetings were with representatives from RLG and then a little later OCLC. We said we wished to convert to pinyin, but can only do so if we work with you. We thought it would be complicated and disruptive for everybody, but they agreed to work with us, and with each other. We were very thankful that OCLC offered to convert authority records.

Then there was the meeting at LC that was arranged by Jeffrey Horrell and Dale Flecker of Harvard University. They reasoned that the only way to really move the project forward was to get representatives of the major university library collections and the two utilities together to agree upon the basic outline of the project. LC staff met with them and representatives of six university libraries, along with OCLC and RLG. We came up with agreement on a rather short timeline – a matter of months and not years. Also, dates were targeted for "Day 1" for authority records, "Day 1" for bibliographic records, and division of responsibilities – who would do what, and how it was all going to fit together. It was wonderful because everybody worked together — people who were not necessarily used to working together, everyone cooperated with each other and listened to each other carefully, and moved forward as a group.

I attended meetings at ALA and at CEAL for several years to announce progress of the project, plans for the future, and to talk with people and gather feedback. A website was established at LC for the conversion process. Beacher Wiggins, John Byrum, and I at LC had a conference call with Glenn Patton and others at OCLC, Karen Smith-Yoshimura and others at RLG once a month, and sometimes more frequently than that. We kept in touch with each other and made adjustments to timelines. And again, these were two organizations that were rivals of a sort that found ways to cooperate with each other at the same time.

Challenges and difficulties. Test file. One of the reasons the conversion was successful was due to our coming up with two really good test files, one for authorities and one for bibliographic records. Those files really tested and strengthened the conversion programs. The RLG system and the OCLC system were completely different, organized completely differently, so that they had to have two completely different approaches to how they were going to write and test their programs. We at LC had to coordinate the writing and adjustment of the specifications, providing the utilities with the same specifications to follow, so that they came up with the same results. We worked with OCLC programmers to figure out a way to recognize Wade-Giles Romanization in the authority file. Authority records are not identified by language, like bibliographic records are. Bib records coded in Chinese were converted. But in the name and subject authority files, identifying Romanized Chinese was akin to finding a needle in a haystack. OCLC put together test files, I think we had nine of them. Beatrice Ohta and I then reviewed about 20,000 authority

records in different batches, identifying Wade-Giles text. Then, once we identified Wade-Giles, the challenge was how to identify the headings for people that should not be converted – those that were based on transcription and not Romanization. We looked at thousands of 670 fields in authority records and evaluated how headings were chosen. Our work produced what we called the exclusion list – something in the neighborhood of 100 headings which were not to be converted. The first step in all of the conversion process of headings employed the exclusion list to block conversion of those headings. The exclusion list proved to be successful, with only a couple of headings that were incorrectly converted.

Markers. There was agreement that markers were necessary in authority and bib records, so that one could tell that a record had been converted, and to prevent its being converted more than once. The markers also indicated text that was not converted, and why it was not converted. This made it possible to organize cleanup by manually converting unconverted headings, and then other access points, with less significant areas like notes left to the end. MARBI (Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee) decided which fields should be used for the marker.

Something we debated at LC about was how to identify and not convert text that involved Wade-Giles syllables and non-Wade-Giles syllables, which we referred to as mixed text. We compiled a chart of syllables that were Wade-Giles and corresponding pinyin, and then identified how each was to convert. Strings of text were divided by the conversion program by punctuation marks. If a string of text could convert cleanly, the program converted it. If a string included Wade-Giles and non-Wade-Giles syllables, it was not converted, and notation made in the marker.

We tried to accomplish some things that needed to be done with it we couldn't get at in any other way at any other time. The name of the authority file had more than 100 of what were called conventional Chinese place names. They predated Wade-Giles Romanization. Almost all the provinces, and many of the major cities were represented by these old and disused headings, such as Canton and Kweichow Province. The authority records were converted ahead of the machine conversion. Then, all of the headings were included in a data dictionary in the conversion program, so that headings for these names would be correctly converted during the machine conversion itself.

We also took the opportunity to make major changes for the classification of Chinese place names. A new class DS797 was established for places smaller than provinces. That portion of the schedule was then subdivided by province. The intention was to spread things out both in the catalog and on the shelves. After the conversion, catalogers were instructed to Cutter place names as they appeared. This led to unavoidable discrepancies on the shelf. There was also a decision that, beginning with the conversion, at least three numbers would be employed for Cutters to help alleviate crowding on the shelves and in the catalog.

Finally, following the conversion, we tried to identify and then correct various cataloging inconsistencies that had taken root over the years. For example, with terms of address and titles attached to personal names, and confusion between jurisdictions and populated places. We also described how to adjust headings for jurisdictions and populated places in response to widespread changes taking place in China at that time. We drafted documents describing how to correct these inconsistencies, with helpful input from several CEAL members.

Q: Do you remember how many people were involved in this project at LC?

A: The basic committee at LC included about a dozen people from several different offices, including, at one time or another, catalogers, policy specialists, automation experts, reference librarians, and representatives from the Geography and Map Division and the Law Library, with others rotating through as necessary.

After the conversion all catalogers of Chinese material participated in the cleanup for several months in early 2001. Authority records were cleaned up first. There were few errors, including a couple of funny mistakes, for example, I think that Pittsburgh, Pa. converted to Pittsburgh Ba.

Q: Were there new hires specifically for the pinyin conversion?

A: I worked on the project as a special assignment for about a year, with a colleague filling in for me as supervisor. Then I went back to being a supervisor, and working on the cleanup at the same time. Lily Kecskes and I did most of the cleanup, except for the authority records and headings for undifferentiated personal names, which was done as a separate project.

Most of the cleanup of marked bib records was done by regular staff members. The number amounted to about 12% of the total number of records converted, which was consistent with the numbers at other libraries. A considerable number of the unconverted records had typographical errors that were flagged and not converted by the mixed text portion of the conversion specifications.

Q: Was there any additional budget allocated to this project?

A: Not to my knowledge. People simply absorbed the conversion and cleanup as part of their regular work. For several months during the conversion there was a freeze on work on Chinese records, so, of course, incoming material accumulated, and it took some time to reduce the backlog that had formed. I believe that happened in most, if not all Chinese collections.

Q: How long did it take for LC to finish the data cleanup for this project?

A: All cleanup was performed manually. Cleanup activities were carried out by Chinese language catalogers for several months after the conversion. After that, only Lily Kecskes and I performed cleanup, on and off, for three or four years.

Q: How do you evaluate the project twenty years after the conversion project?

A: I think it went very well, considering that the conversion affected everybody. I think we accomplished what we intended to accomplish. The cooperation between institutions, and between people, was remarkable. People really worked together. In that regard, it was, for me, a great experience. I had the opportunity to work with a lot of great people. I had support from my boss, and from my boss's boss, to employ necessary resources and meet deadlines.

Conversion of authority records went very quickly, as did the loading of the converted authority records. Conversion of bib records took several months, both at RLG and OCLC, because of their complexity. Loading the converted records into the LC database, more than 150,000 authority records and more than 150,000 bib records, was in itself a major project that involved repeated testing of files before loading and review of files after loading.

Q: What do you think is the significance of the pinyin conversion project?

A: I think it was really unfortunate that the library community did not step forward in 1980 and support conversion. That was the logical time to make the change, just as LC and other libraries were moving to online cataloging. There would have been obstacles, but nothing like what we encountered later on. I think we did what we had to do in bringing libraries into conformance with government guidelines and with the rest of the world. In that regard, everyone involved in the conversion performed a great service to our users.

The project showed that libraries and utilities and professional organizations and individual librarians can work cooperatively together, even on a big, complicated project, to accomplish something important. That's my bottom-line takeaway.

Q: In your writing, you said, one cataloger found all those things need to be converted, then the cataloging policy office, they made the final decision. Could you give us one example, how the decision was made, what got converted into pinyin and one stays as Wade-Giles?

A: I worked with Tom Yee in the Policy Office. We tried to find subject headings that included Wade-Giles Romanization. There were only a few of them — Tai chi, Taoism... The Cataloging Policy Office decided which of the few subject headings that included Wade-Giles Romanization were to be converted. As I recall, those subject headings were converted by Policy Office staff.

Q: You stepped into the role as the leader for the CJK cataloging team of LC in 1996 and actually LC decided to pursue the pinyin conversion project in November 1997. It seems to be a very short time interval. When you stepped into the role as a leader of the CJK cataloging team, did you know that the project would be there waiting for you to handle?

A: I was the head of the Korean-Chinese Cataloging Team. There was also a Chinese Cataloging Team, headed by Beatrice Ohta. Both teams included about 10 people at that time. There were also two Japanese teams.

Q: How did this project come to your knowledge and how did you come to take it up?

A: I was contacted by Barbara Tillett, head of the Cataloging Policy Office. She said that she had heard that the National Library of Australia was going to convert to pinyin. She asked me to get in touch with them and find out what they're doing, and then inform us. I did so. The people at the National Library of Australia were very helpful. They shared their plans and test results. After their conversion they sent us batches of their records to look at. Their cleanup effort was much more intensive than ours. I reported back to my colleagues at LC that the folks in Australia did a very accurate and thorough machine conversion of their Chinese bib records. We began to discuss the possibility of us doing something similar. We thought there would be widespread support for such an effort because it really needed to be done.

Q: The National library of Australia conversion utilized a program by Karl Lo. I wonder if LC used that program. Also Karl Lo went to work in the Asian division, right? Did you interact with him in this pinyin conversion project?

A: I think Karl's conversion program appeared later, after the general pinyin conversion. I don't think we had an occasion to use it. Conversion cleanup was all done manually, one record, at a time.

The head of the Asian division retired and Karl came for six months. I served as his assistant, and then stayed on until Hwawei Lee was installed as chief. It was really interesting to work with Karl. Let me tell you an anecdote that I'm sure he would forgive me for sharing. He was so much further ahead with regard to automation than LC was at the time, whereas any technological change at LC took lots of time and was a major undertaking. Soon after arriving, Karl wanted to install a computer with features that were more advanced than those at LC, to demonstrate what was possible and try to initiate change. I helped him get in touch with all the people whose cooperation and approval he would need to do something as radical as setting up a new computer. I think it took until just before he left to get the new computer installed. He was very frustrated by all of the delays. He would ask, how does anything get accomplished here? And yet, LC was able to convert to pinyin in a remarkably short period of time.

周幼蘭(Yu-Lan Chou)

採訪時間: 2021年12月9日

採訪人: 王成志、甘露

受訪人: 周幼蘭 (Yu-Lan Chou)

受訪人參與項目時的工作單位和職務: Head, Technical Services, East Asian Library, University of California, Berkeley

受訪人接受採訪時的工作單位和職位: Program Coordinator/Technical Services, Santa Clara City Library; Chair, Library and Education Advisory Commission, City of Milpitas; Co-Chair, ALA Public Library Technical Services Interest Group

問: 您是從哪個國家/地區赴美的? 來美前是否學過或使用過漢語拼音?

答:我在台灣新竹清華大學完成大學課程後,短暫參加了《國文天地》漢語研究雜誌和在中央研究院歷史語言研究所的二十五史全文資料庫的工作。我在大學的語言學課程已經使用不同的羅馬拼音,例如國際音標、漢語拼音、韋氏拼音、耶魯拼音等標記歷史語言或方言。我於 1989 年赴美在美國匹兹堡大学就讀圖管碩士,1991 年開始工作。

問: 1990 年美國國會圖書館再次探討將韋氏音標轉換成漢語拼音的可能性。當時,所有政府機構及大多數學術界都已廣泛使用漢語拼音作為中文羅馬字母拼寫法。圖書館卻還在使用韋氏音標。 工作中是否有不方便之處? 您怎麼協助用戶用羅馬字檢索?

答: 韋氏音標為美國學界使用多年,在大學圖書館裏不是問題。學界裏用哪一種羅馬拼音都是可行。只要熟悉任何一種羅馬拼音,參照對照表之後很快就可以上手。圖書館使用羅馬拼音是因爲要排序,在當時還沒有統一碼(Unicode, Non-Roman)字符,尤其是在中日韓文中共同使用的參與排序有一定困難。但是漢語拼音作爲國際標準,聯合國和其他機構已經行之有年。繼續韋氏拼音系統在當時圖書館造成一名多表,有參見(see)、互見(see also)不一致的情況。對於以漢語為母語的圖書館使用者,尤爲不便。因爲韋氏音標不是主流,大部分的人連聽都沒聽過。有些人說在台灣使用韋氏音標,也是誤傳。那時雖然申請護照時要提供羅馬拼音,但也只是形似而不是

全面運用。例如,韋氏音標有送氣和不送氣之分,護照上的人名卻從來沒有人標明。一般人申請護照時經常是被代辦的旅行社給取名了,錯誤是很常見的。后来知道马英九执政时期,台湾人的护照名采取汉语拼音。另外,在中國普遍使用的漢語拼音也有很多不同的使用方法。有的在母音上加上調號,有的以詞爲單位,有的以字爲單位。不一而足。這些不方便,對於受過學術訓練的人是很容易解決的,東亞系的教授和學生們可以輕易在不同的羅馬拼音系統之間互換。就像繁體字和簡體字並不是問題一樣,搞懂漢字簡化方案就能駕馭。但是,漢語母語使用者反而因爲日常生活不需要用到任何一種羅馬拼音,而覺得困難重重。

問: 1979 年美國國會圖書館首次討論用漢語拼音取代韋氏音標。當時也與北美東亞圖書館協會 (CEAL)進行了協商。為什麼當時 CEAL 沒有支持轉換? 您是否了解這一歷史?

答: 我對 1979 年的討論不瞭解,但是一直到 1997 年美國國會圖書館正式發佈新聞稿要改用漢語拼音時,美國東亞圖書館界面臨的挑戰是一樣的。那就是舊資料的轉換。舉例來說,1979 年的時候書目資料沒有上綫,可能每本書平均要有五張卡片排序——題名(Title)、作者(Author)、2 到 3 張主題標目(Subject Heading),還有可能有叢書項(Series)。也就是說如果要從韋氏拼音改成漢語拼音,每一本書可能要重做 Title,Author,Series 重新排序。工作量太大了,費用也是問題。

問: 1996 年澳大利亞國家圖書館開始利用計算機將韋氏音轉換為漢語拼音。當時 CEAL 有何討論?

答: 1996 年澳大利亞國家圖書館的拼音轉換計劃,使用了 Karl Lo (盧國邦) 館長用 C 程式語言所創建的轉換方法,約五十萬筆書目資料從韋氏拼音轉成漢語拼音。盧館長當時在加州大學聖地亞哥分校 (UC San Diego) 任職,後爲美國國會圖書館亞洲部負責人。有關該計劃的內容,可見https://journals.ala.org/index.php/lrts/article/view/5597/6906。盧先生是 CEAL 的先驅,他從 1970 年代東亞圖書館界普遍討論自動化的時候就在研究這個問題了。RLIN 的 CJK 系統是 1983 年上綫的,OCLC CJK 是 1991 年。澳洲在 1995–1996 要將 CJK 資料上綫,使用了自動化手段爲主,手動清錯為輔的辦法,完成漢語拼音轉換。這個計劃給了北美東亞圖書館很多啓發,證諸可行性。

問: 您怎麼看待 1997 年美國國會圖書館公佈的《漢字羅馬化指導方案》和時間表?

答:我當時負責加州大學伯克利分校(UC Berkeley)的東亞圖書館技術部門。漢字羅馬化對編目和期刊的工作流程影響甚鉅。採購倒是沒影響,因爲和書商聯絡,通常不使用任何羅馬拼音。國

會圖書館在 1979-1980 年 RLIN CJK 還沒出來的時候就已經認識到漢語拼音將漸會是主流(參见 http://www.white-clouds.com/iclc/cliej/cl1phil.htm),所以轉換只是技術層面和時間問題。對於指導方案,字詞區隔比較有爭議。因爲字詞區隔會影響到系統排序和檢索。RLIN CJK 系統原來就以詞爲本,而不是以字爲本。好處是使用這套系統從羅馬拼音多半就可以理解書目題名短句。壞處是漢語字詞分界不明,斷詞處不一,會影響到排序。指導方案最終決定的是人名和地名採用以詞爲本,其他以字爲本。

問: 1998 年 CEAL 成立了拼音聯絡組。作為小組成員,請談一下小組的工作。

答: CEAL 在 1998 成立拼音聯絡組,東亞圖書館的兩大編目平臺 RLIN 和 OCLC CJK 也積極參與其中,在國會圖書館的漢語拼音轉換計劃的大框架之下,徵詢各館意見,制定轉換的規則。我當時負責加州大學伯克利分校的東亞圖書館技術部門,是 CEAL 拼音聯絡小組的成員之一。那時沒有視訊會議,小組之間的聯絡主要靠電郵。兹事體大,各東亞圖書館都傾力協助。1997 之後一直到轉換開始,工作小組的主要工作是調研和與國會圖書館討論轉換規則。這中間包含向澳洲取經。我和當時在澳洲圖書館的同道們也是用電郵聯絡。除了澳洲圖書館,香港的學術圖書館例如香港科技大學,從 1990 年底開始使用 Innovative Interfaces 的 Innopac 也早有內建的字符對普通話拼音的機器自動轉換,以解決編目館員日常使用粵語發音的問題。這些機器轉換而不是人工處理,確認了計劃的可行性。國會圖書館主導這個計劃,確定轉換規則。2000 年 10 月 1 日起,國會圖書館正式開始使用漢語拼音編目中文書籍。一個新的時代就此開始。我在 2001 年 7 月從東亞圖書館離開,OCLC CJK 資料庫轉換那時剛完成,數據清理和人工清錯都還沒有開始。未能躬逢其盛,應該算是遺憾了。

問:當時 CEAL 开展哪些相關培训?

答:從國會圖書館決定轉換開始,年會固定邀請國會圖書館,RLIN 和 OCLC 的計劃主要成員,還有拼音轉換小組,提出進度報告和討論總結。因爲是機器轉換,對於既有資料,就是用批次覆蓋(batch load overlay)。新進館藏的編目工作,就是依據國會圖書館的漢語拼音規則。之前有提到,只要嫺熟任何一種羅馬拼音,掌握好對照表,從韋氏拼音改變成漢語拼音非常容易駕馭。剛開始的時候,同仁們遇到最多的問題就是字詞分隔,需要查找國會圖書館的規則,如果不清楚,就寫電郵詢問。

問: CEAL 圖書館的轉化完成情況如何?各個東亞圖書館是如何準備轉化的?有何困難和遺憾?

答:很多文章介紹了 CEAL 圖書館轉換的情況(如:http://www2.hawaii.edu/~dni/CTP/Projects/pinyin.htm)。各館的轉換也許有時間差,不過手續是一樣的。最遲在 2001 年開始改用漢語拼音編目,既有資料則是看書目來源 RLIN 或 OCLC 何時把資料庫完全轉換完成,決定批次覆蓋的時間。對於該計劃在伯克利的執行全貌,建議咨詢周欣平館長歷經拼音轉換工作組,聯絡組,和在館執行,應有比較全面的評論。我離開伯克利的時候 OCLC 資料庫的轉換還沒有完成清錯,所以批次覆蓋還沒做。

問:當時,LC、CEAL、OCLC 和 RLG 如何進行分工和合作?這是否你您第一次和 LC、OCLC、RLG 之類的組織進行合作?

答:有文章介紹了當時的分工情況(https://www.loc.gov/catdir/pinyin/pinyin.html)。我在1991-1996年於俄亥俄州立大學(Ohio State University)任職時,參與了 OCLC CJK Plus pilot project,作爲beta tester 得以測試各項功能和提出建議,那時還有 local retrospective conversion 和 OhioLink 的上綫計劃。推行小組建制了數百萬書目資料轉換的條件。在伯克利時,推動東亞館加入 NACO和 SACO。當時我也是 OCLC CJK Users Group 的成員。

問: 这期间 CEAL 的年会有些什么有關漢語拼音轉換的討論?

答: CEAL 的年會章程應該有正式紀錄。但是無論有沒有正式節目,漢語拼音轉換每年都是討論的。

問: LC 漢字羅馬化和學術寫作中的漢字羅馬化不一樣? 怎麼處理這種不同? 如何幫助學生?

答:這也是目前還存在的最大挑戰。LC 的非羅馬拼音語言的羅馬化,有些採行的不是母語使用者熟悉的系統,這不是只有中文的問題(阿拉伯語的羅馬化規則,韓文用 McCune-Reischauer 等。雖然採用的系統有學理支持,在高等教育機構圖書館不是問題,但是要廣大的母語使用者了解這些規則,有一定困難。我目前在公共圖書館服務,社區群衆很難明白像"匪我思存"這種作家,人家 Wiki 都是分開寫了,爲什麼圖書館要把作家的筆名連在一起,大小寫的規範也不一樣。中學和社區學院的漢語課程讀本,也和圖書館使用的字詞分類規則不同。令人無所適從。所幸的是,這些漢語拼音的困難處,多在字詞分類。如果需要,在附加款目(added entry)加注就可以,雖然有點畫蛇添足就是。

問: 你覺得拼音转换项目的意义何在?

答:漢語拼音作爲國際標準,爲了處理一名多表的亂象,拼音轉換實屬必要。不知道近年研究著作的參考列目,是否因爲這樣的改變有所因應?很好奇,例如 1985 年出版的 Popular Culture in Late Imperial China, 2022 即將有新版問世。Reference citation 有改嗎?至於圖書館從業人員,個人以爲影響不是很大。受過訓練的那一種拼音都可以用。沒有訓練的,例如圖書館志願工,雖然是母語使用者,但是因爲不熟悉美國國會圖書館的漢語拼音規則,錯誤就很多。

問: 您對目前的漢字羅馬化文件有什麼意見和建議?

答:幾十年前爲了排序,羅馬化很重要。但是現在任何元數據都可以解決字符的問題。圖書館也可以直接用 Unicode 字符來做檢索。繼續用人工在編目時手動輸入漢語拼音的平行項完全沒有必要,不僅如此,還常常看見各式各樣的錯誤,影響到檢索的正確性。建議把編輯中文資料書目漢字羅馬化的工作由機器自動產生。如果可能,也不用儲存在書目裏。On the fly 即可。谷歌翻譯(Google Translate)已經實現這些很多年了。

問:拼音轉換項目 20 年後,您現在如何評價當時的工作?如果可以穿梭回過去,是否會有不同的做法?

答: Linda Groom, National Library of Australia 在她 1997 的文章就提到: "For some library users, especially users in public libraries and undergraduate learning Chinese, Wade-Giles Romanization is almost incomprehensible."如果我們做的轉換是要給普羅大衆方便,那麼漢語拼音轉換計劃并沒有完全達到這個目的。大部分的漢語使用者,在公共圖書館用他們以爲熟悉的漢語拼音還是找不到書名和作者。國會圖書館的字詞分類的規則有學理依據,但是不是母語使用者的常規漢語拼音。如果穿梭回去,我想應該更多的以機器程序語言為設想,以數據轉換對接為基礎。從數據處理的角度來說,太多的例外會造成更多的錯誤。不如捨棄所有的字詞規則,以字為基礎容易多了。

蔣吳慶芬(Amy Tsiang)

採訪時間: 2021年12月9日

採訪人: 王成志

受訪人: 蔣吳慶芬 (Amy Tsiang)

受訪人參與項目時的工作單位和職務: Head of Technical Services then Head of Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library, UCLA

受訪人接受採訪時的工作單位和職位: Retired from Head of Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library, UCLA

問:請介紹一下您赴美上學及工作經歷。來美前是否學過或使用過漢語拼音?

答:我的家鄉其實是廣東潮州,但我在台灣長大。我在台灣讀的是外文系,那時沒有學過漢語拼音,也沒有學韋氏拼音。我是 1967 年 1 月從台灣來到美國密蘇里大學哥倫比亞校區讀圖書館學專業。1968 年畢業後到聖路易斯公共圖書館做編目員。只做了一年,就到洛杉磯加州大學東亞圖書館,一做就做了 40 年,直到退休。開始的時候做中文編目和參考諮詢館員。因為做編目,就接觸到韋氏拼音。

問: 1990 年,美國國會圖書館再次探討將韋氏音標轉換成漢語拼音的可能性。當時,很多政府機構及大多數學術界都使用漢語拼音作為中文羅馬字母拼寫法。圖書館卻還在使用韋氏音標。您怎麼看?當時您服務老師和學生有什麼看法?

答:當時是反對轉換的,沒有得到支持。主要是因為大館圖書多,那時还沒有 online,都是手工操作,需要轉換的工作量太大。那時老師和學生到圖書館都需要用韋氏音標的卡片目錄查找圖書資料。韋氏拼音比較難懂,比如把 D 音當 T 音,高撇號、元音變音等,搞得他們糊里糊塗,他們常常需要我們館員幫助才能找到資料。很多時候他們乾脆直接到書架上瀏覽,因為那時藏書不是特別多。

問: 1979 年美國國會圖書館開始討論用漢語拼音取代韋氏音標。當時也與 CEAL 進行了溝通, 但當時 CEAL 沒有支持轉換。您怎麼看待這段歷史?

答: 1979 年時,我做中文編目,也參加 CEAL 會議,但不是每次都參加,幾年去一次。我對當時情況不大了解,只從旁知道一些。那時一些大館很反對,小館倒無所謂。很可能因為那時還沒有自動化,全靠手工來做,感到太花人力、太花錢,所以那時完全沒有得到支持。這是我了解的的情況,但我了解的可能不全面。

問: 1996 年澳大利亞國家圖書館開始利用計算機將韋氏轉換為漢語拼音。當時北美東亞圖書館協會 內部有何討論? 1997 年, CEAL 成立了拼音轉換工作組,您是小組成員。請介紹下當時有關的拼音轉換討論和準備工作。

答:我相信澳大利亞的轉換有意義,因為他們一下子就轉換了 50 萬個記錄,引起國會圖書館和東亞圖書館界的特別重視。也因為澳洲的轉換,影響到國會圖書館的拼音轉換決定,國會圖書館就發布了很重要的拼音分字的建議。那時我是 CEAL 技術處理委員會(Committee on Technical Processing)成員,委員會主席要我協調並起草委員會對轉換的重要部分,即拼音分字建議的意見。我於 1997 年 1 月給 CEAL 成員郵寄出 80 份調查問卷,2 月 20 號收回 67 份,其中 65 份是書面回答,2 份是電子郵件回答。回复的問卷,甚至包含一些教授的回复。問卷郵寄到圖書館,有的轉到教授,由教授來回复。一些教授的意見與圖書館員一致,有些不太一致。我統計了問卷結果,以分析 CEAL 成員的看法。1997 年 3 月 CEAL 年會上,我做了一個報告 Summary of the Survey on Pinyin Romanization,6 月又在 JEAL 第 112 號上發表了這個報告。報告含有原始問卷的總結和統計結果,可以看出贊成、反對、擔心及其原因等,比較具體。問卷調查和正式報告把 CEAL 成員的想法和擔心等比較系統地公佈出來,也影響了國會圖書館的一些決定。

1997年5月,CEAL 任命了一個拼音轉換工作組,有八位成員。主要是要研究國會圖書館的轉換決定對東亞館的影響,並提出代表東亞館立場的觀點和利益,我代表技術處理委員會成為八人小組的一員。我向其他成員提供關於羅馬化拼音的一些材料以及技術處理委員會的影響陳述報告(Impact Statement)。工作組主要是調查北美圖書館系統到底能不能做到把拼音作為漢字羅馬化的標準。工作組于 1997年8月為 CEAL 執委會(Executive Committee)準備和提交了執行摘要(Executive Summary),在 1998年3月年會上做了正式報告。我和大家一起做了這些工作。JEAL 發表了這些報告,還發表我們的 Summary Report of the CEAL Task Force to Review A Possible Change from the Wade-Giles to the Pinyin Romanization System,具體請看 JEAL 第 113 和 115號。在 CEAL 年會期間,1998年3月25日工作組還和國會圖書館、OCLC 以及 RLG 開了聯合會

議,這個會我作為工作組成員自然參加了,會議的內容發表在 JEAL 第 116 號。但 6 月 27 日在 ALA 年會期間在華盛頓召開的拼音轉換會議我沒有參加。那個會議有來自清華大學、台灣政治大學、柏克萊加州大學、俄亥俄大學、國會圖書館和北京的國家圖書館等機構的代表參加。因為台灣和大陸也用拼音,北美同行需要與他們交流。JEAL 第 116 號也發表了詳細報告。

問:您做的是很重要的事情。1997年美國國會圖書館公佈了《漢字羅馬化指導方案》和時間表。 您怎麼看這個指導方案和時間表?

答: 1997 年發布的應該是對拼音分字的建議,時間表應該是後來的。應該先明確決定轉換後,然 後才有時間表。

問: 1998 年 CEAL 成立了拼音聯絡組。作為小組成員,請介紹一下當時的工作。

答: 我是聯絡組的六位成員之一,聯絡組代表 CEAL 與國會圖書館、OCLC 以及 RLG 聯絡和討論有關拼音轉換的事宜。1999 年 1 月,我代表拼音聯絡組就 CEAL 如何應對國會圖書館 2000 年進行拼音轉換的決定,如何應對、計劃以及關心的問題做了另一項問卷調查。這次在 Eastlib 上發布問卷內容,到 1999 年 3 月 5 日收到 48 份回复,20 份代表 CEAL 成員館,27 份代表個人意見,1 份不明確。我在 1999 年 3 月的 CEAL 技術處理委員會年度會議上報告了調查結果。這次問卷調查的總結 Summary of the Survey on Pinyin Conversion 發表於 1999 年 6 月 JEAL 第 118 號。這些是我對 CEAL 拼音轉換工作積極參與,也算是做了一點的事情吧。

問:您提到 CEAL 和國會圖書館、OCLC 及 RLG 的合作。能否多談談這幾方怎麼合作? CEAL 當時是否有組織相關培訓?

答:這幾方可以說是合作無間。CEAL 成員館是由這幾個機構幫忙協助。因為 1990 年代的後期已有 online。RLG 最先轉換其數據庫裡的一些編目記錄;然後 OCLC 晚幾個月開始轉換。所以 CEAL 和這幾個機構一起開過數次會議和論壇,並確定轉換時間表。確定 Day 1 是 2000 年 10 月 1 日,Day 1 之後原始編目必須用漢語拼音;Day 2 是 2001 年 4 月 1 日,自此之後套錄編目必須使用漢語拼音。有很多細節,各方一起討論和確定。

至於培訓,主要還是國會圖書館領頭。那時還沒有 Zoom conference,我們工作聯繫主要是打電話、發電子郵件、郵寄來郵寄去,趁 ALA 年會、ALA Midwinter、CEAL 年會的機會見面來開會、交

流。主要是國會圖書館為主,當然我們是 RLG 或 OCLC 成員,實際做轉換時,他們與成員館有聯繫和培訓。就我所知,CEAL 沒有舉行綜合性的集中培訓。

問: 各個東亞圖書館是如何準備轉化的? 比如 UCLA 總館是如何支持東亞館的? 是否新招工作人員?

答:我們沒有新招工作人員。我知道有的大館,比如哈佛燕京,又僱館員又僱助理去做轉換,他們經費充裕。我們有幾年緊縮預算,不大可能增加人員,最多是多僱幾個學生工幫忙做一點可做的事情。主要是我們自己把這個事情做了。當然,總館在技術上給予支持。因為共用 OPAC,轉換必須在技術層次上由總館同意、合作和支持。由於我們是獨立的東亞館,我們自己做自己的事情,我們請求總館技術上幫忙。有些小一些的東亞館,沒有與總館分開,本身就是總館編目和技術服務的一部分,他們必須由總館協調來做。各大小館情況不同。

問: 2001 年根據時間表各個圖書館進行漢語拼音的轉換。貴館和其他館是否按時間表完成轉換?

答:我相信 2000 年的 Day 1,大家都是如期開始用拼音做原始編目的,2001 年 4 月 Day 2 如期用拼音做套錄編目。但清理工作各館不一樣,那要看各館的人力等因素。以我們館為例,我們於 2002 年轉換了 101,462 個我們自己的圖書目錄記錄,包括中文和有中文字的記錄。然後就開始拼音轉換的清理工作,到 2003 年的 6 月份才完成,大概清理了 45,000 個記錄,我們手工一個個完成。我們沒有增加人員,工作量不小。那時我已不負責編目,我從 1998 年 5 月開始做代理館長,後來做館長。蔡素娥(Sarah Elman)負責編目,很辛苦。她工作出色,帶領編目同事、學生工完成了這項工作。

問:這項工作很了不起,工作過程中肯定有不少困難。請談談您作為館長如何帶領大家克服困難? 是否有一些趣事、憾事?

答:我不覺得有什麼遺憾。反正我們中國人韌性很大,該做什麼就去做唄。有什麼問題,就想方設法解決唄。大家努力克服困難。有時可能會感到有些受挫,比如清理工作,你改正之後因上線和機器或別的原因,感到又有不妥之處,等等,又得再做,很花時間。大家一起努力做,該做的就做了。

問: 隨後 CEAL 的年會是否繼續討論拼音轉換相關的事情?

答:不是每年都討論,倒是經常討論。事實上 2002 年,CEAL 的技術處理委員會年會確實討論了拼音轉換後的清理的相關事宜。JEAL 上陸續發表幾篇文章,大家分享心得,交流經驗。比如,2002 年 127 號多倫多大學分享他們的經驗。等清理工作完成之後,討論就不多了。之前討論當然是轉換、分字、時間表等,2001 以後關注自然是清理工作的問題。2003 年 JEAL 上還有楊百翰大學 Emily Chao 的文章,談的是拼音羅馬化之後圖書館讀者需要知道什麼。2005 年 JEAL 第 136號上還有文章,講正式地名拼音羅馬化之間的分合問題。我相信漢語拼音各方面都好,但諸如地名是分開還是連在一起,確實是個大問題。其他的都沒有什麼,師生都比較習慣了。只是在查找圖書資料時,地名是分開還是要合起來查,是個問題。後來討論的基本上關於這方面的問題以及使用時的困難。

問:學術寫作中漢字羅馬化的分合與圖書館的拼音的分合不一樣?您怎麼處理這種不同,如何幫助師生?

答:各個圖書館都有書目指導和讀者教育的課程或講座,指導教授和學生如何查找圖書館資料以及哪些方面需要注意。另外,如果有需要,圖書館員會到教授的課堂去就專題給學生講解。除了圖書館固定的讀者教育講座外,我們也根據教授的具體需求和課程需要來提供幫助。

問:請您談談拼音轉換項目對北美東亞研究、對師生教學科研、甚至對東亞圖書館的業界的的影響和意義?

答: 我覺得拼音轉換總體上來說是好的。以前韋氏拼音不知為何被北美東亞圖書館都採用,但事實上是比較難的,因為有高撇號、元音變音、該 d 和該 t 以及該 b 和該 p 難定,等。其實改了以後,對教授和學生會比較方便。即使對羅馬化什麼都不懂,僅從字母就能猜出大概。至於是分是合的词,那畢竟是少數。所以我覺得決定拼音轉換是很好的。尤其是 1983 年有 RLG CJK,1986 年有 OCLC CJK,這兩大系統幫助很大。如果由圖書館本身來轉換幾十萬幾百萬編目記錄,怎麼改得過來?還有主題標目、質量控制等,也都能夠有保障。早期,1979 年,轉換受到反對,不能通過,那一點不遺憾,因為那時各方面都沒有準備好。1990 年代,RLG 和 OCLC 兩大系統上軌道,所有的圖書館都有線上系統、東亞圖書館文獻資料也進入總館的數據庫,所以時機是對的。我覺得時機正好,轉換本身非常好。對圖書館工作人員沒有額外的影響,只是清理工作繁雜有時讓人有挫折感。但清理工作完結後,也就順暢了。目標很好,大家奔向這個目標。

問: 現在回頭看,您對漢字羅馬化有不同什麼意見和建議?

答:沒有。當初也是經過長時間討論。而且各方面都想到了如何轉換最好;並不是說國會圖書館一旦決定要轉換就馬上轉換。這是為何要有工作小組、聯絡小組、又有 RLG 和 OCLC 的溝通和協助,等等。這是長久仔細討論後做的決定。我覺得即使今天來做,也不會有太大的區別。我個人覺得沒有什麼不同的意見。

問:您對拼音轉換的總體評價很正面,這一項目是否是東亞圖書館發展史上的大事件?它是不是歷史的趨勢和技術發展以及專業館員努力的自然結果?您怎麼看有人悲觀地預測東亞圖書館關門是下一個重大事件?

答:拼音轉換是發展的自然的結果。剛到 UCLA 工作時,我做編目記錄卡片,要用打字機打印卡片,先打英文,然後中文的要用手寫。時代不同,你們後來的可能都不知道。先打字機打英文、手寫填漢字,這樣完成一個主卡片,然後去複制。拿回來後,打上主題標目,再打上附加款目。還要保證手寫得工整清楚,得小心小卡片上的空間位置要恰當。做每一個卡片,步驟都很複雜。當然,那時每個圖書館每年進的書不多;如果現在那樣做,來處理這麼多書,根本不可能。所以時空背景不同,情況會不同。那時,1983 年有 RLG CJK 系統是大事。東亞館有自己的卡片目錄。總館早就上線,東亞館資料很晚才上線,而且是沒有漢字的羅馬化先上線。先期是用期刊的羅馬化開始自動化上線,後來1983 有 RLG 和1986 有 OCLC 兩大系統就讓更多的書目上線。那時我負責編目,思想很先進,UCLA 是 OCLC 測試站的圖書館之一,積極參與實驗。拼音轉換之後不僅資料與總館整合一起,而且東亞館的人員和服務也從以前的分離和獨立到與總館密切聯繫和融合一起。

我同意拼音轉換是東亞圖書館發展史上大事件。那個時候我很開心,其中幾個重要的事情,比如 之前的問卷調查、工作組和聯絡組等,我都有幸參與。雖然當時工作比較辛苦,有時為分析問卷 結果和完成報告不得不熬夜,但我很高興我對這個事情的發展做了貢獻。

我堅決不同意東亞圖書館會關門。我個人對中日韓等圖書混合上架有保留看法,但流通部門和技術部門與總館整合一起是趨勢,而且或許有好處。可是,中日韓等東亞圖書館的館藏有其特殊性,館員的參考諮詢工作和作用誰也代替不了。所以我相信目前的東亞圖書館永遠不會關門,你不用擔心。

蔡素娥(Sarah Elman)

采访时间: 2021年12月16日

采访人: 李想

受访人: 蔡素娥 (Sarah Elman)

受访人参与项目时的工作单位和职务: Head of Cataloging/Public Services Divisions, UCLA East Asian Library

受访人接受采访时候的工作单位和职务: Retired from Head of Technical Services, Columbia University East Asian Library

问:请简单介绍一下您的职业经历,特别是您进入东亚图书馆领域及参加拼音转换项目的经历。

答: 我是 1985 年从台湾到美国来的,在那之前我在台湾的出版社工作过,也在中央研究院近代史研究所做过研究助理。那个时候我的工作就是经常在图书馆里面查资料,所以那个时候就体会到图书馆的管理和服务对研究人员非常重要。1986 年,我在美国洛杉磯定居下来后想继续读书。正好加州大学洛杉矶分校(UCLA)有一个图书馆学院,所以我就跟那里的 advisor 谈了一下,他们觉得我的经历蛮合适的,我就申请了,1987 年秋天我就进了 Graduate School of Library and Information Science。那个图书馆学院现在已经跟教育学院合并了,独立的图书馆学院已经不存在了,不过图书馆学专业还在。读了几个月以后,UCLA 东亚图书馆有一个兼职图书馆助理的工作出来,我就去申请,开始做抄录编目,做了一阵子以后又改做采购助理。所以那时候中文的编目和采购我都做过。但那时候是半工半读,因此用了三年的时间才拿到学位。

1990年毕业后,因为我先生拿到了 Fulbright scholarship,要去亚洲一年半,我就把工作辞了。离开了 UCLA 之后我在台湾的三个图书馆做过兼职——工业技术研究院材料研究所图书馆,中央图书馆(后改名为国家图书馆),中央研究院近代史研究所图书馆。那个时候台湾的图书馆界正在准备做图书馆自动化 ,这正是我读书时的主攻方向。我在工研院的工作与使用美国数据库相关。当时,中研院近史所正在准备将图书馆目录自动化,我帮忙做书目资料的准备工作。在中央图书馆(National Central Library)做英文编目的总校,即最后的校对工作。因为他们大部分英文书的抄录编目都是从 OCLC 转录的,需要有人最后看一下,我就做这样的工作。1992年初我们回到美

国,正好 UCLA 有一些项目要做,我于是又回到了 UCLA 的东亚图书馆,先做临时编目员,负责编一些老书,包括善本书。后来又做了其它一些项目,还做了东亚馆的第一个网站。1994 年 7 月,我做了特殊项目处负责人(Head of Special Project Division)。主要任务除了编一些特藏品以外,还负责培训国内来的访问馆员。那个时候我们和国内几个图书馆有合作计划,他们每年派馆员到 UCLA 来学习美国这边的工作情况,我负责培训他们编目方面的工作。此外,也做一些用户服务,包括参考咨询服务和教学这样的工作。我在 2000 年 6 月改任编目/公共服务部门负责人(Head of Cataloging/Public Services Divisions)。2002 年 8 月,我和先生搬到东岸。同年 12 月开始在耶鲁大学东亚图书馆工作。刚开始是做编目协调人(Cataloging Coordinator),后来耶鲁的中文馆员(Chinese Curator)退休了,我开始帮忙做了一阵子馆藏建设及参考咨询服务。2004 年 7 月转任助理馆员(Assistant Curator),主要负责中文的馆藏建设、编目及读者服务。2008 年 9 月我又转到哥伦比亚大学做技术服务部主管(Head of Technical Services),一直到 2019 年 6 月底退休。

我的工作经历就是这样子,所有图书馆的工作我几乎都做过,馆藏建设、用户服务、编目、还有管理。主要是采购和编目,当然编目这一方面的经验是最多的。

拼音转换刚开始讨论的时候,我还是 UCLA 的一个助理馆员,后来才逐渐直接参与这个项目的工作。拼音转换进行的时候,我在 UCLA。到耶鲁时,拼音转换已经完成了,但还有很多后续的数据清理工作,所以我也花了很多时间。甚至到了哥伦比亚大学,还有一些小问题需要处理。所以我在三个图书馆都接触处理过相关事情。程度上不同,在 UCLA 的时候接触的更多些。

问: 您最早接触拼音是什么时候?

答:台湾本地人用的是 5 夕 口 C 那种注音符号。罗马拼音在台湾一直没有官方统一的方案,2009年起政府才开始使用汉语拼音。我最早接触拼音是我刚开始在北美图书馆工作的时候,差不多也是在那个时候开始讲拼音转化。那时候接触到一些国内来的学生学者,他们到图书馆有时候会提到说不知道怎么检索。那时候很多书目资料主要还是在卡片上的,他们用汉语拼音,我们用韦氏拼音,导致很难找资料。我最早接触韦氏拼音也是在 1987年开始工作的时候。之前知道有韦氏拼音这么一个汉字罗马化系统,但实际上每天使用韦氏拼音还是在我到图书馆工作之后。

问: 国会图书馆在 1979 年曾提议用汉语拼音取代韦氏音标,但直到 90 年代末才最终决定采用汉语拼音,这期间有过不少争论。在您的记忆里,当时反对采用汉语拼音的原因是什么?

答:很大一个因素是技术问题,如果你要是说从明天开始用拼音编目,比较容易,你学一学就可以开始做。但是考虑到有这么多旧的韦氏拼音的记录在那里,那时候技术上还不成熟吧,要用电

脑直接转换的话,可能很多人还是觉得没有什么信心。如果没有办法把旧的记录也改成拼音的话, 那将来就会变成两个系统,对读者和工作人员都会是很大的问题。那时候大部分的人可能还是觉 得时机还没有成熟。

问:国会图书馆当时提出要进行汉语拼音转换,他们的理由是什么?

答:如果我记得清楚的话,他们的理由主要就是除了图书馆之外,学术界、政府、出版品,及学校教中文的课程大都用拼音。那时候汉语拼音恐怕已经是国际标准了,图书馆好像没有跟上时代,不能再等太久了。我不知道国会有没有给图书馆压力,因为国会图书馆是为国会服务的,如果其它政府单位都在用拼音,只有国会图书馆在用韦氏拼音的话,也会有很多问题。这是我个人的猜想,没有问过他们这些事情。

问: 1996 年澳大利亚国家图书馆成功的进行了从韦氏拼音到汉语拼音的转换。您还记得当时 CEAL 对这个有什么讨论吗?

答:那个时候在 CEAL Eastlib 里有提到这件事。在开始准备转换的时候,我参加了 OCLC CJK Users' Group Pinyin Conversion Task Force。我们那个 Task Force 准备了一篇报告,主要是我起草的,就是介绍澳大利亚拼音转换的流程及相关问题,然后也给东亚图书馆提供了一些建议,让他们提前做准备。CEAL 也成立了一个 Task Force on Pinyin Conversion,成员来自 Chicago,Harvard,Hawaii,Pittsburg,UPenn,Princeton,UCLA,还有 UC San Diego 八个大学,都是比较大的东亚馆藏,由 Karl Lo(盧國邦)主持。澳大利亚国立大学曾经请 Karl 担任他们拼音转换的顾问,所以 Karl 也把澳大利亚那边的做法及一些问题都跟 CEAL 这边分享了。我觉得澳大利亚的拼音转换大致来讲应该是成功的,虽然也有些问题需要解决。这个结果对国会图书馆来说是一个很大的鼓励,促成他们决定要赶快去做。

问: 您刚提到的 CEAL 成立的这个工作组,它主要工作内容是什么?

答:我想这个工作组的工作主要是协调、帮助各东亚馆去做些研究,然后协调拼音转换的过程,需要做些什么,需要注意些什么事情。那个时候我的同事 Amy Tsiang 是这个工作组的成员,我没有实际参与。我是在 OCLC 这边的工作组,这是两个不同的工作组。OCLC 的工作组主要在实际的工作上面,CEAL 的工作组主要在做比较理论及政策上面的事情。有时候我和 Amy 会讨论,但实际上他们内部是怎么运作的我倒并不是那么清楚。

问: 1997 年国会图书馆宣布要进行拼音转换,他们开始起草《汉字罗马化指导方案》,您那时候在哪工作?

答: 我当时是 UCLA 东亚馆的特殊项目处的负责人。那时的主要工作就是编目,尤其是善本还有特藏,然后还培训来自中国和日本的馆员,还教一些图书馆使用课程。工作内容蛮杂的,编目是其中的一项。

问:据我所知这个《汉字罗马化指导方案》主要是国会图书馆在做,但其实这个指导方案和中国 1958 年的那版拼音指导方案并不完全一样的,有很多改动,比如说分词(word division)等。您 记得当时国会图书馆在做这个方案的时候有没有和 CEAL community 进行讨论,征求意见?

答:我不太清楚他们在定案之前有没有讨论了。但是记得公布以后是有一些讨论的,比方说分词的问题。我记得很清楚他们有一个比较大的考量。首先,中国国内分词规则也不是大家都接受的,也是有不同的看法。然后,那时候所有的韦氏拼音记录都没有分词,除非是地名跟人名。如果用机器去转换的话,在技术上是会有很大问题——怎么让电脑程式去正确判断哪些字要连在一起?尤其我在编善本书的时候就有这样一个很大的疑问。用电脑处理的可能还是要白话文,甚至现在你若上网去做一些自动翻译的工作,电脑对古文(文言文)的辨识还是有问题的。

原来的韦氏音标就是一个字一个字的分开,除了人名和某些地名(地名那时候还比较少合在一起的,现在才比较多)。电脑程式大概不可能完全判断正确。如果弄错的话,必须一个记录一个记录去校对。我觉得,没有办法自动做分词,这是一个很大的因素。因为原来韦氏音标的记录就是这样。当然那时候 RLIN 是有用编辑器(aggregator),把一个词的两个字之间用一个菱形符号连接。也就是说,RLIN 系统里可以把两个字变成一个词。可是 OCLC 的记录里没有这样的设置。不过我听在 RLIN 系统工作的编目人员也讲过,有时候编辑器放的也不是很统一,因为编目人员的理解不一样。所以,我觉得旧的记录怎么去处理分词是一个很大的障碍。那个时候他们也是考虑很久,才觉得最好的方式就是用现在的分词方式。

在国会图书馆的方案发表之前,我不太有接触,所以没办法知道他们是否吸收了 CEAL 东亚馆员的意见。但我知道国会图书馆有很多华人馆员,他们应该有参与讨论。他们也应该会去咨询一些 CEAL 的资深馆员。

问:这个指导方案对大家公布以后,东亚图书馆的从业人员群里有什么反应反响吗?

答:我个人比较大的反应是针对专有名词法人团体(corporate body)名称大写小写的问题。因为按照 AACR2 的编目规则,专有名词或者法人团体的名称每个字首要大写,可是在拼音规则里面就只有第一个字的字首大写。比如"人民出版社"就只有人的 R 字大写,其它字都小写,这个不符合英文的写作习惯,也不符合编目规则。我也曾经提出这个问题,可是当事者考虑到机器无法准确地判断法人团体的全名,只知道从哪个字开始(因为它的首字大写),可是到什么地方结束就可能没办法判断,恐怕无法转换为正确的结果。我当时觉得,我们可以从现在开始专有名词就每个字首都大写,旧的如果没办法改就暂时不管,因为不影响到检索。长远来看将来的记录会比以往的多,碰到旧记录的时候要改再改。或者可以写一些程式把那些常用的专有名词、法人团体找出来,半自动地改掉。虽然有些人有同感,可是这个想法并没有被采纳。他们可能觉得还是不要弄得太复杂吧。

还有另外一个是撇号(apostrophe)的使用,比如说"西安"跟"县",在拼音里,西安(Xi'an)就有一个撇号,县(xian)就没有。国会的拼音规则是说,有歧义的时候才加撇号,没有的时候就不用加。这跟中国国内的拼音规则是不一样的。国内拼音的规则是第二个字如果以元音开始就要放撇号,国会的这个规则是要看情况。所以,编目人员需要花时间去判断哪里要放,哪里不要放。但是,有些人认为应该采用国内的拼音规则,所有情况都要放。所以就造成了到后来做法有些不统一,影响书目记录的排序和检索。

还有地名的问题,行政区的名称有的是和前面的地名连在一起,有的是分开的。这个也是有点容易造成混乱。我做读者服务时,常常会有读者问我为什么,我跟他们解释编目规则,可是我自己也觉得没什么说服力。

大家对这个指导方案对,虽有不同意见,可是大致上都还可以接受,因为他们也都花了很多时间在做这个项目。

问: 当时各个图书馆是怎么完成拼音转换? UCLA 是如何具体操作的?

答: UCLA 我们用的是 OCLC 的系统,OCLC 系统里每部出版品有一个主记录(master record),各个图书馆可以按照那个主记录去做一些改动。有的图书馆就决定只为他们自己的图书馆做改动,就是主记录留在那边不动,只把本地记录改一改然后上传到他们自己的系统中。UCLA 的做法是,如果我们碰到什么错误的地方就会去改它,或者比较简单的记录我们会把它变成比较完整的记录。所以,就会出现有本地系统里的记录和主记录不完全一样。UCLA 也有这样的情况。我们那时候讨论的结果就是把 UCLA 本地系统里面的记录抓出来,送去 OCLC 让他们帮我们转,转换之后再送回来。那个时候我们发现这些记录中有一些问题,所以我们尽量就把一些已经知道的问题在送到 OCLC 之前就先改过来,这样将来就不需要花那么多时间去清理。详细的多少记录我现在已

经不记得了。反正就是和系统部门的人合作,把记录抓出来,原来的记录也做了一个备份,然后送去 OCLC。我们图书馆也算转换进行的比较早的。UC San Diego 和我们一起做的。OCLC 把转换好的记录送回来后,我们系统部门的同事再上传到本地系统,取代旧的记录。

问: 当时在您的馆里, 大概有多少人如何参与转换项目? 有针对工作人员的培训吗?

答:除了我之外,我们还有访问馆员,他们也在学编目,好像也参与了一点工作。然后还有图书馆助理(library assistants)。那时专门做中文编目的专业馆员只有我。我们还有一些学生帮忙做一些比较简单的事情。有一些可以做批量处理的,比方说我会把一些共通的东西找出来,跟我们系统部门的人讨论是否可写程式来做改动。那时候我们学校有一个规范控制小组(authority control team),我们也请他们帮忙做一些事情。能够做批量处理的就尽量把它找出来。比如,有一个很大的改变,"的"这个字,韦氏拼音都用 ti(di)这个发音。其实这个字发 di 的时候比较少,例如"目的"、"标的"等,其他时候都发 de。这个我们就花了很多时间去改。因为条目实在是太多了,最后决定把有中文"的"字的记录全抓出来,进行批量处理之后,再把"目的"、"标的"等改为"di"。诸如此类的数据清理就跟总馆的人配合。其它他们没办法帮忙的就手工做。

我们内部有对我们自己的工作人员的培训,通常是我在做。所谓的培训就是发学习材料,因为要学拼音并不是你在上边讲讲他就会记得。你要给他一些资料,他自己去读。然后有什么问题随时回答他们。内部人员有时候也是一对一的。有些人是习惯一对一的,你坐下来跟他讲会比较好。我还记得很清楚有一堂课是给我们整个学校图书馆的工作人员。因为他们虽然不需要去做这个,但他们也需要知道这个重要的改变,所以我有一个讲座是给我们图书馆的人员做的。

问:对读者有培训吗?

答:读者呢,就是用图书馆课程这种方式,然后在网站上也提供这些资讯。提供转换表,帮助他们。我们内部都是做这些事情。CEAL 里,我不记得有做正式的特别就拼音转换培训。但一般的信息都有,在 Eastlib 上发表。还有 CEAL 每年的年会都会有一段时间在讨论这个事情。说真的,学习罗马拼音这个是需要每个人自己花时间去学习的,不是人家给你上一堂课你就完全记住了。我不记得当时会有像现在这样编目学习班。

问: 当时总馆对这个项目是支持的吗?

答:总馆对这个项目有财政上的支持,因为 OCLC 转换是要付钱的,多少钱我现在忘了,不算很贵。因为这是全国性的一个重要项目,而且能改善图书馆的服务,所以学校都还蛮支持的。我那个时候跟我们 systems office 还有我们学校的总馆和其他分馆的编目负责人关系不错。我们有一个编目负责人小组,在组会上我会和他们讨论一些事情,他们都很支持。而且,他们那几个图书馆,比方说法律图书馆、医学图书馆、科技图书馆他们也都有中文的书,他们也很高兴我们帮他们解决了这件事情。因为他们自己没办法处理。虽然无法提供实际上的工作支持,至少有精神上的支持。

问:这个项目在进行中有没有遇上什么困难和挑战?

答:当时的困难可能就是人手比较少,主要还是在记录的清理上面。就是数据清理上面花了很多时间。因为人少,所以可能也会影响到其他的工作。可是那个时候这个算是个优先级较高的项目,我们花了比较多的时间在上面。因为我 2002 年的秋天就离开了,所以我现在回头去想,可能也有一些事情我也没有做完。我不知道是不是留下了什么东西给别人去处理。这是一个比较遗憾的事情。后来我就去了耶鲁以后就专注耶鲁数据清理工作。

问:您谈到在耶鲁做数据清理的工作,您还记得在耶鲁或哥伦比亚您做过什么其他和拼音转换有关的工作吗?

答:转换项目结束以后就有一些断断续续的数据清理工作,后来国会图书馆在《汉字罗马化指导方案》上陆续做了一些改变,尤其在法人团体和地名方面,要做一些更新。我们就要跟 systems office 的人配合去做,有些就是在规范记录(authority record)上直接改,但有些就需要人力去做。就是偶尔还是会碰到需要清理数据的情况。还有一个比较大的问题,跟拼音转换有点关系,就是特藏部门旧档案的查找工具(finding aid)里的罗马拼音都是用韦氏音标。在耶鲁、哥大及许多学校都有这样的情况。那些要是改了,我也不知道是好还是不好。那些档案查找工具在那个时候已经做好了,韦氏拼音就是他们的标准的规范的罗马拼写方法。而且早期很多人,像民国时期的很多人的名字都是韦氏拼音或者其他不是很规范的罗马拼音拼法,如果现在去硬把它改成汉语拼音,说不定又会找不到这些人和记录,这个可能在将来要做一个交叉参照(cross reference)或者什么来处理这个问题。在我退休的时候,哥大的档案查找工具还都用的是韦氏拼音。成志(哥大的中国研究馆员)做了一些工作,提供拼音的辅助,可是你如果去档案馆看资料的话,档案查找工具上面还是韦氏拼音,所以这是拼音转换留的一个尾巴在那里,需要去处理。很多大学校都有档案或者特藏,都还是面临这个问题。只是可能因为管特藏的大都不是懂中文的人,所以对他们来说这可能不是一个问题。像在哥大的话,成志就经常帮助国内来的读者去使用这些档案。管理这个

档案的人可能没有意识到,或者不觉得那么严重。但是长远来说,对读者可能还是不那么方便。 这是一个将来需要考虑的事情。

问:拼音转换项目 20 年后,您现在怎么评价当时的工作?如果可以穿梭回过去,您觉得会有不同的做法吗?

答:现在科技这么发达,有很多事情都可以比较容易做,可是你要是回到二十年前的话,选择可能就不一样。但是我觉得参与计划的这些前辈都尽了最大的努力去计划、安排这些事情。他们那时候也是征求很多人的意见想法。所以我觉得在他们那个时候那个情况下做成这样已经是很不错。我们用现在的科技去评判那个时候的一些事情可能不太合适。如果是回到二十年前,我觉得他们做的挺好的。而且很多事情后来也都在慢慢的在改善。总的说来可以这么讲,问题也是有的,可是慢慢的都得到了解决。如果愿意花时间的话,什么事情都可以解决。

问: 您觉得拼音转换项目的意义是什么?

答:我觉得这个项目的意义在于它让图书馆界和外面的世界接轨了。对读者学者来讲,他们也不需要再去学两种或更多种拼音的方式,在这个电脑的时代,他们也比较容易比较快地就找到他们所要的东西。其实说真的,我觉得现在科技这么发达,如果是以现在的科技的话,转换不转换可能也不是那么重要。因为实际上电脑可以在幕后做很多事情,你即使打汉语拼音进去也好,打韦氏拼音进去也好,它只要有一个转换表(mapping table)就可以。比方说多音字、简体字、繁体字可以换来换去。像 OCLC,你打简体字繁体字都可以找出资源。就是说电脑可以在背后做很多事情。只要有人去设计这个程式是可以解决很多事情的。这个转换只是一个 presentation 在那里,以现在的情况来讲,你可以选择是用汉语拼音还是用韦氏音标去展示,然后用科技解决问题。但在当时没有这样的技术。所以说他们不简单,这是一个非常大的决定。

黄熹珠(Hsi-Chu Bolick)

採訪時間: 2022年4月29日

採訪人: 陳垚

受訪人: 黄熹珠 (Hsi-Chu Bolick)

受訪人參與項目時的工作單位和職務: Acting East Asian Bibliographer and East Asian Cataloger (1998-2002); Head of the East Asian Collections/Librarian for East Asian Studies (since 2002), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

受訪人接受採訪時的工作單位和職位: Head of the East Asian Collections/Librarian for East Asian Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

問:請簡單介紹一下您赴美的學習和工作經歷。

答: 1984 年我從台灣來美上研究所。畢業後我先後在 Wabash College 和 Indiana University 從事編目工作。2002 年我來到 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) 北卡羅萊納大學(教堂山),先是從事東亞資源編目工作,之後擔任東亞研究館主任直到退休。參與拼音轉換相關項目時,我是 UNC 的東亞資源編目館員。

問: 1979 年美國國會圖書館首次討論用漢語拼音取代韋氏音標,你是否了解這一歷史? 1990 年國會圖書館再次探討轉換漢語拼音的可能性。當時,所有政府及學術界都已廣泛使用漢語拼音,但圖書館卻還在使用韋氏音標。您在工作中有何不便?

答:我不知道 1979 年這個歷史。和美國其他有東亞研究的學術機構相較,北卡的中文研究和教學開始較晚。一般來說,美國南部地區的中文研究和教學都開始較晚。北卡在 1960 年以後才開始開設與中国有關的教學課程。當時,圖書館資源收集還是以英文爲主。在 1972 年之前,圖書館沒有系統式地收集中文資源。80 前,使用圖書館中文資源的主要是幾位有關教授和研究人員。他們那批學者大都是學韋氏羅馬拼音的,對漢語拼音反而不熟。

90 後,教學上才開始使用拼音。由於北卡的中文課程只開給本科生,幾乎全部學生都是第一次學中文。學生需要的主要是老師選用的課堂教材,圖書館的研究資料對這些學生日常課業所需,不

是很大。還有,北卡圖書館的選書政策是不包括教科書。所以,當時本科生日常學習所需和圖書館的館藏收集關聯不大。這個情形到了 2000 中後期,北卡本科生入學人數倍增,和從中國來的訪問學者人數年年增長后,開始有變化。由於校內漢語拼音的使用開始普遍化。因應本科生所需的館藏資源開始增加,另外以漢語拼音搜索的中文數據庫的數量也不斷增長。

問: 1996 年澳大利亞國家圖書館開始利用計算機將韋氏音標轉換為漢語拼音。當時 CEAL 有何討論? 您對這些討論怎麼看?

答: CEAL 當時有分享澳洲圖書館的相關訊息,但沒有太多討論。我想主要是這個主題技術性太強,沒有很多同仁有具體相關的專業知識能充分瞭解這個項目更別說做討論。再說那時 CEAL 圖書館員,尤其是老一輩的領導對 automation(自動化)完全不瞭解。意識上縂是,等等吧,等到絕對必要時再說。

當時,我算是新進,又是做編目的,在技術處理上較有瞭解,心態上也比較積極。不過,以當時圖書館界的情形來說,圖書館自動化還處於初期,CEAL 同仁整體上對圖書資訊處理不是很瞭解,大家談自動化是邊做邊學,沒人是專家。即使到 90 中期,圖書館整體也只是對西文処理剛稍有理解,對非西文資源的處理非常陌生。對這個主題有較多探討和瞭解的是學計算機的東方學者或專業人員。圖書館館員大半是被動地跟進。拼音這個項目,要不是美國國會圖書館帶頭,只靠CEAL 或各大學的東亞舘是做不到的。國會圖書館把拼音轉換做成了全國政策性的項目,這才使得圖書館界的決策高層主管不得不跟進。

問: 您提到了圖書館自動化。您怎麼看待韋氏拼音和自動化之間的關係?

答:我開始到東亞圖書館時,OCLC 的編目已開始在圖書館使用,是以韋氏音標爲主。韋氏音標有幾個漢語音是使用相同字母但以 diacritics 來區分不同音,如 ch'iang (強) vs. chiang (將)。因此,電腦系統無法有效地處理這個羅馬音系統。Diacritics 在電腦處理上基本上是沒有 "value"的。對它來說,Ch'iang 和 Chiang 是 non-distinguishable,是同一個字。用羅馬拼音來處理中文字,即使是漢語拼音系統,還是不理想。

問: 您如何看待 1997 年美國國會圖書館公佈的《漢字羅馬化指導方案》和時間表?

答: 我當時參與了兩項全國性的工作。在 CEAL 我參加了 Pinyin Conversion Task Force, 我在 OCLC CJK Users Group Executive Board 擔任 Chinese Resource Officer 及 Pinyin Task Force Chair。

國會圖書館的《漢字羅馬化指導方案》是有爭議性的。對我來說,最主要的難處是如何處理專有名詞、人名、地名、機構名稱等的拼音改換和字段分割。按國會圖書館的方案,這些名稱在圖書館系統上的拼音顯示既不是中國的拼音也不是韋氏音標。如,中華民國文藝編纂委員會的 LC 權威檔是 Zhonghua Minguo wen yi shi bian zuan wei yuan hui。編目員無法和參考館員(reference librarian)解釋字段分割的規則。再如,Xinjiang Weiwu'er Zizhiqu(新疆维吾尔自治区)的 LC 權威檔是 Xinjiang Uygur Zizhiqu(China)。LC 堅持這些數據一定得按國會既定的名稱名詞權威檔的字段做拼音改換。

我在 OCLC CJK Users Group, CEAL 大會上,還有私底下和 LC 的負責人熱烈商討過這些問題。只是,國會圖書館有國會圖書館的政策,他們不能不依。在 CEAL 和 CJK User Group 會議上,他們告訴我如果圖書館界不能接受他們的這個方案,圖書館可以自行決定要不要采用。圖書館也可自定館內的拼音斷字規則。不過,OCLC 和國會權威檔的製作和處理會絕對以國會圖書館的決策進行。

問: 請介紹一下 OCLC CJK Users Group, 这个组织和 OCLC 和 CEAL 有什麼關係? 您在 1998-2001 年任 OCLC CJK Users Group Executive Board Chinese Resource Officer, 這個職位的主要职责是什麼?

答:這個組織和 CEAL 沒有直接關係。只是所有圖書館編目是使用 OCLC 的系統,OCLC 的各種活動、政策和系統資訊與 CEAL 會員的工作及圖書館服務息息相關。另外,OCLC 的服務網羅全球圖書館,是圖書館做館際服務交流的主要動脈。CEAL 的業務、專業會談,幾乎沒有一個項目不是和 OCLC 挂鈎的。OCLC CJK Users Group Executive Board Chinese Officer 主要是負責提倡北美圖書館和 OCLC 在工作上合作,交流意見,並提倡 OCLC 對圖書館對中文資源處理、服務的權益。

問: 您在 1999-2002 年任 OCLC CJK User Group Task Force on the Pinyin Conversion Project Chair。 請介紹一下該小組的工作。這個小組與 1998 年 CEAL 成立的拼音聯絡組(Pinyin Liaison Group) 有何交集?

答: OCLC CJK User Group Task Force on the Pinyin Conversion 小組由三個成員組成,包括我, Sarah Elman,和 UC Riverside 的一位館員。小組有三項主要工作:第一,調研 CEAL 成員館拼音轉換項目的現狀;第二,學習澳大利亚國家圖書館利用计算机将韋氏音轉換為漢語拼音的案例;第三,做 OCLC CJK User Group 大會報告。

這個小組是個很有效率的小組。幾個月內,我們陸續完成設定的目標,並以電郵的方式分享成果。學習澳大利亚國家圖書館如何利用计算机将韋氏音轉換為漢語拼音的先例是我很引以爲傲的項目。這個項目的研究報告讓 OCLC CJK Users Group 和 CEAL 同仁首次學習到,計算机将韋氏音转换为漢語拼音的具體作業程序,以及館員對數據轉換相關應具備哪些必要的知識。除了對我們自己,這個項目也給 OCLC 在製作韋氏音转换为漢語拼音的程式上有很大的啓發。OCLC 的負責人告訴我,他們采用了很多 CJK Users Group 在用戶年會上的報告和討論來提升製作拼音轉換程式的準確率。他們如此做,可以確保客戶的美國圖書館中文數據轉換的成功率,從而避免由據轉換錯誤而造成館內數據遺失。

在那個大家對數據轉換瞭解和把握不定的日子裏,近兩年的時間吧,同舟共濟是我們的座右銘。 我們當時利用 Eastlib 或圖書館個人的電子郵件做交流,大家互相討論自己圖書館內數據上的問題,和如何準備和自己圖書館的系統部門(systems office)進行溝通,例如,如何對我們的美國同仁解釋什麼是拼音轉換(What is Pinyin Conversion?),溝通自我馆內數據轉換的基本過程,包挂如何避免數據轉換錯誤和遺失等。那時,整個 CEAL 群集體期望 OCLC 能製作出有效率的轉換程序,並祈求上帝保佑讓實際的轉換工作順利,沒有數據遺失或漫游在圖書館系統中數據的寰宇裏(直到有朝我們在不意中相逢)。這大概是當時大家的心境,戰戰兢兢地.....

問: 2000-2001 年, 您參與了 Library of Congress Pinyin Conversion Project for Non-unique Names in LCNF。請介紹一下這項工作。

答:這項工作是參與國會專有名稱權威檔的製作。國會派人到指定的圖書館做專訓。在正式開始製作國會人名權威檔數據前,參與的圖書館員要和指定參與培訓的特定圖書館(NACO 圖書館)的專業人員做數個月的數據製作考核。通過這些訓練和考核後,我才開始在 LCNF 製作中文權威檔。國會的這個項目希望藉由學術圖書館專業人員的參與,來提升國會中文權威檔的製作量和素質,並降低國會數據和圖書處理貨源的積壓。

問: 各個東亞圖書館是如何準備拼音轉換項目的? 過程中有何困難?

答:各舘有各自的做法和政策。在北卡,我們使用 OCLC 的拼音轉化服務。我們把圖書館數據整個都交給 OCLC 做轉化。我不記得用了多少時間,大概幾個月吧。總體來說,轉換結果算順利,我們沒發現有大問題。如果有發現問題,我們館內技術人員會做逐條修正。發掘拼音問題數據的工作從 2000 年后更容易。北卡圖書館系統開始采用 Unicode 系統及 Innovative 公司的 RDA,可用開始中文搜索和編輯中文資源。這是各舘自己實行的。按他們開始采用支持 Unicode 系統的時

間,圖書館開始使用 Unicode 系統後,非西文的數據,如中日韓文就可用原文字搜索。查詢中文資源可有多元的方式,不用單靠拼音。中文好的用戶,一般都改用直接以中文搜索館內資源。

問: 您如何看待漢語拼音轉換項目的意義?

答:轉換後,課堂教學、專業、商業在羅馬拼音這方面的溝通較爲一致。對數據處理、對學拼音的圖書館用戶使用館藏較容易。不用拼音的中國學者則需要適應,並重新學習拼音。

我來自台灣,之前並沒有學過漢語拼音,所以需要重新學習。我們發現,即使是大陸來的館員也要適應國會拼音方案裏專有詞字段的分段規則。如上所說,到了圖書館轉換成 Unicode 系統,中文母語的終端用戶很少人用拼音進行檢索,都用中文搜索館藏。

問: 能否談談學習和使用漢語拼音的體驗?

答:學漢語拼音和學習任何新語言一樣,要常練習。因工作需要,天天練習,速度就快多了。音標對照表是我們工作需要文件之一。每個人都有一份放在桌上。需要時就查照。學韋氏音標的人,當然覺得學拼音不習慣。我是有工作需要,沒有選擇。我們教授、研究員,一般是沒有動力學拼音,因為后來可以用中文進行搜索。

問: 您對目前漢字羅馬化文件有什麼意見和建議?

答:沒有太多意見。在圖書館自動化的初期,漢字羅馬化是個工具,便於電腦操作中文資源。不過自從有 Unicode 系統后,圖書館系統可以處理漢字。在圖書館服務上,數據有無羅馬化影響較少。不過,我想在美國(和西方的)圖書館,有羅馬化的中文數據還是很必要的。因爲,圖書館決策的管理層人員一般不懂中文,正確的館藏數據和館內系統更新息息相關,沒有羅馬化的中文資源很容易被擱置在決策的考慮之外。

問:拼音轉換項目 20 年後,您如何評價當時的工作?如果時光可以倒流,您是否會有不同的做法?

答:對當時工作的評價,請參見我對前面一些問題的回復。回顧以往,我不覺得我會採用不同的轉換法。也許在國會拼音方案裏的專有名詞、地名、專業/公共機構名稱的形式上,我會繼續建議使用一般民衆瞭解的斷字法,不硬性執意依國會的名稱權威檔做拼音。

曹淑文(Shuwen Cao)

采访时间: 2022年6月15日

采访人: 李想、甘露、王成志

受访人:曹淑文

受访人参与项目时的工作单位和职务: Chinese/Japanese Cataloger, Princeton University Library 受访人接受采访时候的工作单位和职务: Chinese/Japanese Cataloger, Princeton University Library

问:请简单的介绍一下您的职业经历,特别是您进入东亚图书馆领域这一段的经历。

答:我到美国来已经有三十几年了。1989年4月,我参加RLG的 Chinese Rare Book Project,来到美国。那是最早的中美合作的项目,要把中文善本书编目做成机读的格式。我来了美国以后,先是做 RLG 的这个项目,然后到了1993年,普林斯顿东亚图书馆有了一个中日文编目的位置,我申请了这个职位,然后就一直干到了现在。所以我其实人没动地儿,但是上级主管从 RLG 转到了普林斯顿。RLG 就是 Research Library Group 这个组织,普林斯顿和善本项目编目记录的拼音转换是在 RLG 的 RLIN 编目系统做的。

问:您能详细讲一讲 RLG 的这个古籍编目项目吗?比如它的目标,规模等等?

答:我们当时来的时候,这个项目在美国这边有普林斯顿和哥伦比亚两个学校,中国那边是科学院和北大,这几个学校一起合作,但是中心办公地点是在普林斯顿。所以我们刚来的时候,遇到的第一个问题就是拼音的问题。因为我们只会拼音,可是当时这边编目都用韦氏拼音。我记得很清楚的是,来了以后,以平(金以平,Iping King Wei,普林斯顿大学东亚馆编目部主任)就给我们一个韦氏拼音和汉语拼音的对照表,那等于是来了就得学嘛。那个时候,好像 RLG 算是最早的吧,它发明了 CJK 的键盘。那时 Karen Smith-Yoshimura,还有 John Haeger,反正 RLG 做 CJK 算做得早的。以前都没有 CJK 键盘,所以他们这部分做的不错吧。我们来了以后,就一边学拼音的对照,一边学在电脑里边输入数据。但是来美国之前,我们都没用过电脑。我们原来编目都是写卡片。我来之前,是在北大做古籍编目的。那时候我们还是打卡片,有人帮我们打卡片或者我们自己手写。所以到了这边是先学电脑输入,然后学拼音和韦氏拼音转换。这个项目最开

始是普林斯顿和哥伦比亚的实验性项目,后来才有十几个参加馆。我 93 年转到普林斯顿以后,张海惠就接着我,他们一直继续做这个项目,做了一共二十几年吧,大概最后一共是有两万多个编目记录。美国这儿最开始主要是 RLG 的成员,所以像哈佛他们是 OCLC 的成员,就不在这个项目里面。参加的馆还有加拿大的 Alberta 和 UBC,它們都是参加了的。

中国大陆当然是科学院图书馆,湖北、北大、人大、辽宁等一些馆参加,现在说起来的话也应该是很好的一个国际合作项目。而且最开始的时候,在我们来之前,是有最项级的几个专家一块儿交流的,那时候是北大馆长庄守经,科图阎立中,还有周一良,顾廷龙,台湾的昌彼得,都是最项尖的人物帮助联系、参与的。

问: 您刚才说的 CJK 键盘,它和现在的键盘有什么不同?是直接输入汉字吗?

答:好像也是打拼音吧,但是也是有一个转换,你看我现在都忘了。

问: 那个键盘是不是和台湾的注音字母有关系?

答:好像键盘上面不光是字母和数字,好像上边还有东西来的。我现在真记不清了,我不知道图书馆还有没有留着最早的那个键盘或什么的。那时候的键盘是什么样子的,这个我觉得也很关键,对后面的发展还是有一定先导作用的。

或者也可能可以查 RLG 的记录,RLG 自己肯定有他们的记录讲这个 CJK 的事儿。如果要说 RLG 的这个 CJK 编目的话,那 Karen Smith-Yoshimura 应该知道得最多了。她自己有一个叫 RLG Focus 的杂志,我好像最近还查过,到这上边儿去查,也许可以发现一些线索。

问: 这个 CJK 键盘输出的是中文吗? 应该不是拼音,或者也不是韦氏拼音,对吧?

答:我们打记录的时候还是打汉字和韦氏拼音,也是对照的。就是编目的结果好像也是对照的。 我应该能找到那个时候的我们最早的编目记录的例子,就是用那样的电脑打出来的,那和现在比较看,应该结果是差不了多少,就是打出来的编目结果应该跟现在换键盘以后的结果差不多。也 许我可以问问我那些老同事,当时那个键盘他们还有没有印象。不过我估计也够呛了,我要都记 不住的话,他们可能也记不住了。 问:可能这些善本书后来的记录在我们这个 OCLC 系统里面,不排除在不同时候有所更新,可是最早的记录,跟那个台湾、中国大陆的机构共享,特别是台湾的善本书古籍联合目录,是不是他们可能仍然保存着早期的那个目录?

答:没有。这个项目的记录只在 RLIN 系统里了,好像别的图书馆都没有保存。他们把所有资料都放到这个项目里了,所以编目的记录都在 RLIN,然后就都转到了 OCLC,所以这个项目的所有编目记录应该都在 OCLC 里。

问:关于这个古籍编目项目,当时是不是因为想要把中文古籍编目电子化才开展的这个项目?

答:这个我倒是有一些资料,就是现在的编目规则里边那个序言,就是在 RLG 我们后来编了一个 Rare Book Cataloging Guideline,现在也还用的。那里面的序言就说了一下这个项目的前因后果。采访结束以后,我就把它发过去给你们。

问:那个善本书编目计划是不是有第一期,第二期的说法?

答:对,那个就应该更详细了。我前些天还找到了 1993 年关于这个项目的资料。那时候,这个项目在普林斯顿开了第二次顾问委员会,我还有当时的照片。

问: 当时这个 project 开始的时候,您在北大图书馆做编目,您那时的职业生涯是在什么状态?您的经验和经历是什么样子的?

答:我是北大 77 级图书馆系的,本科毕业以后我就考了图书馆系的研究生,所以是 78 年 2 月入学上本科,82 年 2 月大学毕业,然后就开始上研究生,上了两年半研究生,84 年 9 月研究生毕业。研究生毕业后,84 年 9 月就在北大图书馆做古籍。那时候北大真的很好,我编目部的头儿和馆长都挺支持的。所以在北大,就和 RLG 也有关系了。我一直就是做古籍编目的,研究生的时候,我也是学的目录学,古籍和书史,所以工作就是很对口了。我来北大以后,那时候正好赶上ISBD(国际书目著录标准,International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions)中国做编目的标准化,那时候中国的图书馆界已经和国际标准化委员会挂上钩了,已经把 ISBD 的一些东西进行了翻译,管这件事的就是科学院图书馆的阎立中。我们当时的编目主任成素梅那时也参加了这些标准化工作。我来以后,就把这个 ISBD-A,A 就是 antiquarian,就是古书,我就把 ISBD 的古书编目规则的英文翻译成中文了。翻译完以后,我就想,我们干嘛不现在就开始把古籍的编目规则就往国际标准这边靠啊。那时候,阎立中开了好几次会。那时好像在丹麦哥本哈根刚开完了

IFLA,所以就跟国际标准化委员会合作非常紧密。然后我们就开始起草。我现在回想,我那时也真是不知天高地厚,刚来图书馆呢,然后就开始做。那时候也特别使劲,后来北大还让我脱产,不用干其他活,专门干这件事儿,那我就更使劲弄吧,因为挺不容易的呢,整个儿都根本不知道是什么呢。我起草了这个东西以后,我自己就病了,就真的把我给累病了。真的是劳累过度。

但是弄完了以后呢,阎立中也挺支持的。那时候我和沈乃文——沈乃文也是北大古籍组的,我们俩一块儿做完,那时候也挺认真的,还专门找北大中文系的朱德熙老师,他是专门搞语言研究的,还上他们家去问里边的措辞什么的,那都是没做过的事,对吧。所以现在一想的话,还真接触了好多人。那时候我们还老去找阎立中,还到他家去,也从他那儿听到了一些美国的情况。所以现在想起来还是挺幸运了,像我们上阎立中家聊天的时候,他家好像有亲戚在纽泽西,我们见过他几次,他那时候就跟我们讲美国的图书馆是怎么回事儿。原来阎立中还在图书馆系教我们,教西文编目,所以给我们上过课。北大当时和美国燕京基金会有买西文书的项目,北大那时庄守经也是很开放,我去的时候图书馆可能已经有好几个人都出来过了。对,我84年9月到北大图书馆嘛,那时还算挺早的了吧。

所以后来老庄和阎立中,然后跟这边儿 RLG,John Haeger,还有我们一个叫蒋彦振的人吧,他和台湾教育部有一个叫蒋彦士的是兄弟俩,所以那时跟台湾也就联系得挺多,算是和外面接触得比较多的吧。然后阎立中、庄守经、顾先生和周一良他们就先到美国来了,他们过来以后就给我们联系,那也不容易了。那时普林斯顿也不错,普林斯顿有一个叫 Diane Perushek,现在我们回过头来看图书馆都干了什么——她真的给图书馆干了好多事,现在看的话好多项目都是她找来的钱。这个项目等于也是她找来的钱,是她同意把这个项目落在普林斯顿的,因为他们也得找一个host 呀,那时候普林斯顿是有书,但是没有人。哥伦比亚也挺好的,那时候哥伦比亚是 Charles Wu,和他们的馆长叫魏玛莎(Marsha Wagner),还有 Amy Heinrich,反正那几个人也是挺开通的,还挺友好的。其实我们刚来的时候什么都不会,也特傻,反正有好多挺傻的事儿的。我现在老跟他们说,我们来的时候去买鸡肉,底下不是有个盘子托一层纸嘛,我们那时候一直以为那是黄油,以为能吃呢,反正就类似的好多笑话。但是那些人对我们真的很好。

做这个项目那也挺不容易的了,因为所有的东西都得有一个磨合。我当时出来还算好,因为我上了研究生,我那时候是北大第一个正儿八经上完研究生在图书馆工作的。所以图书馆确实对我真的很好。我出来之前已经考了北大的出国英语培训班,是北美这边的老师在那边教,所以培训了大概半年还是 3 个月,我已经忘了,所以我还能稍微交流,但是我们另外几个同事有好大的语言和交流障碍。

但是到了这边,这些图书馆的人不会善本编目,然后当时还得有 RLG,又得有普林斯顿和哥伦比亚,又得有我们,然后到底怎么做这个,老得磨合,老得交流。RLG 真的做了好多事,就是 Karen 和 John Haeger。 我觉得 Karen 逻辑特别清楚,她其实不懂具体的编目,也不懂规则,但是她有本事把你们的事特别快给提拉出来,理出一条线来。

问: 那您当时在北大做古文编目标准化的时候有罗马化吗, 还是只是用汉字?

答:没有,只用汉字。对,我也是最近这几天在整理这个东西,正好我手头也有点资料。阎立中不是鼓励我们起草古籍编目规则嘛,我们后来起草,北图也在起草。北图起草的人正好是我同班同学鲍国强,和另外一个薛英先生。所以等于是我们四个人一起起草,起草完以后,那时候一看,动作真快啊,85年4月起草完以后就有一个建议草案,然后到85年8月就开始在四川新都开了一个讨论会,已经就把全国古籍编目的人都召集到了一块儿一起做审查。最后到86年7月在沈阳开会的时候,就已经是报批稿了。所以这三个版本,我正好在孔夫子旧书网就都买着了,然后就能帮我理理思路。所以的话,你想在当时,中国搞标准化的速度真的好快,到87年的时候就已经成为正式的国家标准了。正式国家标准出来了,对于我们在北美这边做古籍编目那真是很有用啊。别的我不会,古籍编目虽然我从84年到北大才做了了五年,但是我觉得我在编目标准这一部分,直到今天我也觉得这是我一直没放,一直在做的事儿。所以现在的这个现行版——在 LC desktop 那个2018版也是后来是我和 Sarah 两个人最后修订的。现在海清又组织我们几个人在做新的修订。所以我这30年做古籍编目的标准就没断。

那个时候,在中国做古籍编目只是汉字。但是到了这边,以平帮了我们很多,我们就是用AACR2 的规则和中国的国家标准——在这两个里面揉合。那时候还到 LC 去开会,也找了美国最好的专家了。有一个叫司徒的教授,那时还有马泰来也参加了,然后还有 LC 的叫 Ben Tucker吧,他是搞西文善本的专家,所以我们找了很多专家来一起做。后来 RLG 在 2000 年的时候出了正式的编目规则。我说的就是那个里面 Karen 写的序言,里面就应该有这个项目和规则的信息。

问:那您到美国参加这个项目,马上就要有罗马化加进去,是不是?

答:对,来了以后,上来就得学。我记得那时目录柜子那儿,他们给读者贴的都是韦氏拼音的表。我们自己就得在那儿抄,每天都得在那儿对照,还适应了一阵子。我们那时只会汉语拼音,所以到这儿以后,不是不能用汉语拼音,只能用韦氏拼音了嘛。我们完全凭那个对照表。所以你就看得有什么东西要学嘛。

问: 当时和您一起参加那个 RLG 这个项目有多少人?

答:我们当时一共有五个人。北大有四个人,科学院一个人。科学院是崔建英老师,我们北大,古籍组就除了两个年龄大的同事没来,其他四个人都来了——有我、沈乃文、于义芳、艾俊川。所以那时老庄真的很鼓励。而且因为我们来的人,钱都是哈佛燕京最开始拿的钱,哈佛燕京基本

上就给北大出。科学院的崔先生当然比我们更有经验,也编得很好。那时候,科学院阎立中和老庄老张罗这件事儿,所以科学院也能有人跟我们一块儿来了,就算一块儿合作的项目。

问:那当时一共五个成员,在编制上就直接到美国的普林斯顿图书馆来了?

答:算访问学者。我们在这儿都是算临时的访问学者嘛。我后来没有回去是因为我先生,我先生就直接到这边来读博士后,所以时间就连上了,我就没回去。我们应该就是 89 年 4 月份来的,那他们其他人是 89 年 9 月、还是 10 月走的。我就没走,是因为我先生已经在这儿申请好了做博士后,他在一个公司做博士后,那时候也已经可以让我小孩,反正就是家庭也能在这儿了,然后就没回去。然后他就申请了一个叫杰出人材的绿卡吧,反正就比较快就办下来了。所以我也就没动了,这就 30 多年就没动。

问:那当时那些成员里没有港台方面的人,是这样吗?

答:没有,当时的 pilot project 的基金就是燕京基金给的。燕京基金就是对口与老燕大有关的北大图书馆专门支持的。后来这个基金用完了以后,那是 3 年以后了,就是我正式到了普林斯顿这边编目以后,RLG 又申请过。台湾蒋经国基金会也出过钱。然后再到后边,Soren Edgren(艾思仁)他们可能又和 NEH(National Endowment for the Humanities)要了钱。

问: 您刚到美国这边来的时候, 您对这边东亚图书馆本地的编目和做法有什么观察吗?

答:当时来的时候,觉得要学的东西太多了。我们会编善本,但是就是电脑啊、规则啊都不了解,因为我们从来不知道机器编目或 MARC 格式是怎么回事,什么都不知道,然后就包括这个韦氏拼音也不会。那个时候,图书馆的人对我们真的是很好,尤其以平,到现在我也老念叨以平的好处。所以这么多年,以平到她退休都是我的老板。她专业好,脾气也好,就你多么不会、多么差,她都认真地教,那是太难得了。图书馆的人对我们也很好。

我们那时来了以后,开始也确实有好多具体的困难。其实燕京学社给我们钱不少了,在 89 年的时候给我们 750 美元,在访问学者里头算多的。但是那时也是因为大家谁都不了解什么情况,怎么回事儿,所以普林斯顿可能也是好意吧,东亚馆馆长 Diane 他们跟学校就说必须得保证我们生活得好,得保证我们的保险好,因为在这之前有一个人没交保险,但是吃毒蘑菇中毒了,反正有点什么事儿,结果呢他们就把这个 750 块钱给我们安排了。他们给我们安排了 300 块钱的房钱,150 的保险,然后到我们手上大概每月还剩 150 块钱了,这就是我们所有的了,那就变成我们挺困难

的了。其实这 750 块钱要我们自己安排的话,应该能挺好的。我们刚来的时候,那个房子对我们来说太豪华了,一人一个房间,两层楼,然后后边还是条小河。反正来的时候就觉得安排太好了。

但是我们在具体生活中有好多问题。所以图书馆的人每个礼拜都请我们去吃饭,带我们买东西,然后带我们出去玩什么的,这些人都挺好的,也没有什么大陆啊、台湾啊什么的区别,那时候也没有觉得那么政治,或者谁怎么着就会红眼似的。也可能是因为像以平她们可能是从新加坡过来的吧,她们原本在大陆,后来去了台湾,然后又去新加坡,可能就是各个地方都呆过,反正就没感觉地域的问题。就像昌先生也是,昌先生从台湾中央图书馆过来以后对大陆人可好了,因为他也可能原来也是从大陆过去的,不像后来有的人就特别划线,划得那么严了似的。

问: 那这个 RLG 的项目是 89 年 4 月开始的,那是在六四之前。您那时有没有感觉受到任何政治方面的影响?

答:我们来了以后,别人就给了我们一个破电视,那破电视你得先开半个小时才能看见那影儿(笑),然后我们一到家就先把电视开开,所以我们来了以后就都是那个游行了。我们也没去参加这边的游行和抗议什么的。那是后来了,后来六四完了以后,不是普林斯顿 host 那些民运的人都来这儿了嘛,就是觉得普林斯顿的人都比较政治了嘛。但是我们在的时候,即使发生了六四,好像也没觉得怎么着,我们反正该干什么还干什么。就是对工作上没有什么太大的影响。没感觉什么。

问: 在美国,编目卡片是什么时候完全变成电脑化的?是 80 年代末吧?

答:我们来的时候已经就都是往电脑里面打了,但是好像还做卡片,还排卡片,卡片目录一直有。

问: 当时您刚到美国来的时候,做中文编目的人员大概是什么情况?有多少人?

答:他们这边图书馆应该有二十几个人——二十四、五个吧。那时候我感觉中国人挺强的了,感觉得有十六、七个都是中国人,然后大概有三四个日本人,有一个韩国人。在我们来的时候,普林斯顿的东亚图书馆应该在整个图书馆界都是很强的呢。现在感觉不如原来了。现在普林斯顿东亚馆的人数大概也还差不多,但是中文我觉得比原来人少了好多了。

问: 1979 年美国国会图书馆首次讨论用汉语拼音取代韦氏音标,当时 CEAL 就有很多讨论,延续了很长时间,我们在以往的访谈里面就听到有很多人其实都是反对拼音转换的。您还记得当时您有没有接触到这些这方面的讨论或争论呢?大家的观点都是什么样子的呢?

答:79年那时我还没来呢,太早。我是89年来的,然后90年3月底还是4月初,我就去芝加哥参加CEAL去了,正好是90年,那时候我谁都不认识,两眼一抹黑。那时参加CEAL还一个大陆人都没有,只有我一个吧,后来沈志佳,还有邱葵,Peter Zhou(周欣平)就来了,到现在就基本上都是大陆来的了。那时候我去了,记得反正也是两眼一抹黑,就知道让我开会去了,我都不知道什么叫CEAL,或者CEAL干嘛的。正好我有一个同学在芝加哥,基本上跟我同学在一块儿。然后正好那年就讨论拼音了。我那时不知道,但后来知道了还有CTP,CCM什么的。我也记不清哪个会上就讨论拼音的事儿。我当时觉得,那拼音那不就当然的了,我就觉得奇怪了嘛。要我来说的话,那肯定就得用汉语拼音。但是我当时的感觉是,好像没一个人同意似的,我不知道是怎么回事儿,就像根本就没人同意。而且我好像还感觉,不同意的那个理由就是因为政治原因,就是因为拼音的产生地。我忘了,反正我在哪儿听见一耳朵,就是怎么能用共产党拼音呢,反正就是那之类的话。

问:我们其实在以往的访谈里听到大部分人都是这样回忆的,就是当时确实是这样。

答: 所以可见也不是我一个人这样觉得。因为他们当时大概的直觉就是怎么能用共产党的拼音呢。对,你刚才问到那时候图书馆对我们怎么样,那当然从个人关系来说是没事儿啊,但是平常也经常开玩笑啊,"诶,你们都是共匪",那我们就说"你们都是蒋匪",老说了! 就是习惯性的用语呗,所以可能说拼音转换的时候也是,对吧。

问:那当时,您直觉就觉得就是应该用拼音,是不是?

答:对,那当然了。因为韦氏拼音已经没什么人用了。那时候除了美国,好像别人都用汉语拼音了吧。美国用韦氏拼音,反正给我那个感觉就是只有美国现在还用磅,华氏度什么的。我到现在都闹不清有多高,空气多冷,温度是多少。这就不方便了。其实联合国的标准早就是汉语拼音了吧。反正别的地方早就用汉语拼音了吧。我那时觉得他们还用韦氏拼音是肯定错了,我自己觉得这都不在讨论范围内。我没觉得"哦,应该用韦氏",我没有。我觉得就是不对的,不改是不对的。要是我选的话,那当然用拼音了,就还有什么可讨论的呀。这跟政治、跟它产生的地域没关系啊,就是一个文字、拼音本身的事儿啊。如果好多东西都是用政治来弄的话,最后肯定坏事。

问:除了政治的因素之外,CEAL 开会的时候大家在会议上举出来的理由是什么?就是说如果不使用拼音理由是什么,或者还有什么其它的解决方法吗?

答: 我觉得至少好像九零年的时候都没有人在质疑。当时的情况,好像就我一个人刚从大陆来的,才来 CEAL 开会。那人家都用多少年了,全是韦氏拼音。感觉就像是没有必要讨论似的。凭什么让我们用一个共产党的拼音来了,对吧? 反正我当时的感觉就是挺奇怪的,诶呦,这还是个问题呐。而且所有人都那么觉得吧。

问:那您当时在做编目的时候,用的都是 Wade-Giles,是吧?

答:对。所以我说我们来了以后,我得拿着那个汉语拼音往 Wade-Giles 转。我不是得学嘛,因为我不会呀。

问: 那您在参加 CEAL 会议,接触到这些讨论之前,您有没有感觉到或观察到工作中有什么不方便的? 因为他们使用的是 Wade-Giles,而您更熟悉的是拼音?

答:没有。因为当时也不知道嘛。那时候根本也不会有人跟我们讨论,说已经有该不该用拼音的争论了,没有涉及到这个事。我是真的到了芝加哥开 CEAL 之后才知道有这回事。

问:那就是说当时的图书馆或者图书馆的用户他们并没有去 complain 这个事情?

答:对,他不会 complain。因为他用的熟悉嘛。你要没人理他的话,他每天都用这都是用得好好的。他也不管,反正他也熟悉这个了。是吧,也是一个惰性吧。这可能也是为什么后来那么多年就不动。其实也是图书馆自己本身的惰性。

问: 1996 年澳大利亚国家图书馆开始从韦氏转换到拼音而且成功了。您记得当时 CEAL 就这个有什么讨论吗?

答:可能。你要这么说好像是不是九六年,在亚特兰大开的 CEAL 吧。反正我觉得好像是念叨过这么一回,那也没再细致的去想去。反正知道有人用了。我脑子里一直觉得这肯定得用啊。所以有人用也不觉得新鲜,然后这边的话不用我也管不了,我也知道他们不愿意用。

问: 那 97 年的时候,可能也是因为澳大利亚国家图书馆转换成功了,北美就将这个话题又拿出来讨论, CEAL 成立了一个拼音转换工作组,您参加了那个工作组了吗?

答:没有。我自己查了一下我那些文件和 Email 什么的。我现在能查到的就是我 2000 年,CEAL 已经开始进行转换,然后普林斯顿是参加了这个测试。我是普林斯顿里边去参加这个测试的,大概做了两百个记录吧,testing record。那个测试我参加了。因为我现在看我的 2000 年的年度总结报告里写的说我干那个事来着。

问: 您能具体说说 2000 年的测试是怎么做的吗?

再具体的我可能还得再去查去。现在能看见的就是 CEAL 网页上写的当时的测试参加的学校都有谁。里面有普林斯顿。然后我自己的每年小结的时候说我参加了 RLG 拼音转换的这个测试。做了两百个,其中还发现了 LC 没列出来的什么什么事啊,拼音转换当中遇到什么问题等等。当时我们普林斯顿在做这件事情的时候是很认真的,这个拼音转换的具体的事情是交给我来做的。我们反正参加 RLG 的活动,参加 CEAL 的活动,跟编目有关的都特别认真。有问题的时候都肯定好好去找答案。

问:您提到的这个测试是针对 RLG 和 OCLC 所做的回溯转换,机器转换这部分吗?

答:我记不太清了。我觉得可能不是机器转换。机器转换可能跟我们没关。他们怎么做就去做了,我们的测试也许是他们做完了以后,我们再在里边看有什么问题,或者也许我们在 cleanup 的时候发现有什么问题再去告诉他们,然后机器可以再统一去 clean up。

问:我们在以往的访谈中得知,LC 和 RLG、OCLC 合作进行机转的 programming,我想是找几个馆来测试看那个结果是怎么样的,然后再去修改 programming?

答:我想是这样的。因为我的年度小结里还写着在那 200 个目录里发现一些 LC 那里没有列出的问题。我感觉更像,他们还没有大批转的时候,让我们看一下这里边可能有哪些问题。具体的怎么回事可能还是要查查过去的记录。但是我就记得当时是做这个事情来着。

问:我们先前采访的邓石老师也提到他们馆在转换的时候做的这个测试。测试好像就是在正式的大批量转换之前,他们就会把一些他们认为可能有问题的一些东西,他们找一些例子出来。他们有一个编目组,他们就专门准备这一批东西。他们是 OCLC 帮他们做测试。她说的测试就是这个意义上的,发现问题,看能不能通过。

答: 嗯,也许是这样。我知道我们图书馆是给了200个编目记录。

问:我想我们刚才讨论的这个是对的。因为从逻辑上讲测试是帮助他们机转 programming 的设计。希望他们的准确率可以达到更高。可能用了几个大馆的目录,您记得当时测试有哪些馆参加吗?

答:对,我有那张从 CEAL 网站截下来的有哪些图书馆参加了的截屏。我可以把那个给你。

问: 您记得当时这个测试的时候, 您馆里就您一个人参加还是已经调动所有编目人员在进行?

答:可能不会调动所有人。我觉得可能是以平把这个事交给了我或者我和以平一起做的。因为那个你再让 staff 做也没有什么意义吧,他有时候也不太熟悉,不知道是怎么回事,大概就是编目员做,编目员里熟悉拼音的就算我最熟悉了吧。所以我觉得这可能是为什么当时让我参加拼音测试去了。我们还有一个编目员是台湾来的。她大概对拼音本来也没那么熟悉。

问: 1997 年国会图书馆公布了《汉字罗马化指导方案》还有时间表。您还记得当时您是怎么看待这个指导方案和时间表的吗? 您的自己的想法是怎样的? 觉得它有什么好的地方不好的地方?

答:那我都没有什么太大的印象了,大概就跟着走了,就是随大流走了吧。反正需要做的时候我们就做,但是我印象比较深的就是这个拼音转换完了以后,cleanup 一直就没有停,就直到现在疫情当中我们仍然在做。仍然能发现。就是说它大批的都转完了以后,经常有那个撇啊,点啊的问题,比如 u-ü 之分。这些都转完了以后,又有日文和韩文的。因为最开始只做了 language code 是 CHI 的,其实日文和韩文里边也有,西文里头也有。就等于开始把那些都落了嘛。所以又从 language code 是那三种的里边再给叫过来,有关的再改。然后那时候改,还没有改 subject 里的。所以最近疫情当中他们又看见了好多英文资料的 subject,或者涉及人名的,或者什么的吧还是 Wade-Giles 的。这个 cleanup 平时是随看随做,看到了就改。象在疫情当中,我们的 quality control group 还做了一些。他们也不是老做,有时候可能一想有哪些 field 可能有什么问题,他们 clean 别的东西的时候发现还有拼音转换剩下的遗留问题呢。

问: 您馆里开始使用拼音编目以后,有没有对已有编目人员进行培训,或者招收新的人员?

答:没再招人,肯定培训嘛,但是培训也就是拿个表,象我们原来拿拼音对 Wade-Giles,他们现在回来拿 Wade-Giles 对拼音嘛。每个人就拿个表对就是了,慢慢熟练也就是了,可能也没有专门再花多少时间去培训什么啦。反正你就平常打,有一些是一样的,主要是把什么 t 呀,d 呀,q 呀,ch 呀什么的,对一下就行。

问: 在拼音转换项目中您感觉到 CEAL 和 LC 这两个主要组织对您本馆或您自己的工作有什么影响吗?

答:我觉得自从决定了转以后,至少 CEAL 这边我感觉挺积极的。就是在决定了要做以后,CEAL 又做了不少事呢。我记得我有一位大学同学孙泽华,在香港科技大学图书馆做中文编目,他在拼音转换中很活跃,专门对 LC、CEAL 拼音方案中 lue 的问题引经据典,他的意见被采纳。孙泽华已退休,我也没和他联系了。再具体的我也不知道,我们也就是跟着他们那个去参加测试的么,那就是肯定是 CEAL 组织了我们才有可能参加嘛。我印象中他们后来还有关于拼音中地名啊什么的讨论。做了不少事。再后来我就感觉可能就是大陆来的人越来越多了,大陆来的人越来越多,对拼音的事熟悉的人也就多了吧。后来就是什么拼音地名啊,反正好多事都是 CEAL 做的。后来我就觉得明显的后来的 CEAL,至少在拼音这方面,和好久以前的 CEAL 就不一样了。

问:您还记得当时您跟其他同事或者其他学校的同行的交流主要是什么方式,对您的工作有没有什么影响?

答:我想主要是 Email,我现在能查的也就是 Email。很少打电话。没怎么打电话,主要是 Email。

问:具体的事情就全都用 Email 交流吗?因为我觉得好像一谈论到编目就很多细节,现在让我想象用 Email来交流实际上是很困难的。您觉得当时是没有什么太大影响,是么?

答:拼音这个好像没觉得。拼音可能也没什么太复杂的,就去具体操作去吧。自己去清自己馆的东西去了。因为它不像那个平常编目。要是平常编目里有问题,我倒是知道我们跟 LC 那个 Ms. Ota 打电话,然后像我有时候也会和邓石啊,Sarah 啊,曹林再霞啊或者跟我们总馆打电话,现在有时候也是,比如说跟哈佛啊,或者哥伦比亚啊,最后说不清的时候还是得电话。

问:您觉得这个拼音转换项目的意义在什么地方?对我们图书馆这个行业,对我们这些从业的人员,还有对我们的用户,哪个方面您想谈都可以。

答:我想那就是你这个图书馆里不管怎么着,你最后都得是跟着读者的需要走吧。这个拼音转换就是明显的是读者的需要来推动图书馆了。因为那个时候如果那个不是读者需要那么强的话,声音那么强的话,图书馆自己本身肯定不愿意动,对吧?就反正就这么干下去了。我记得好像那个时候说图书馆再不变,那国会图书馆不是都是那些国会议员在用吗,他们找不着邓小平了。纽约时报和国会图书馆写的邓小平不一样。Deng,他们怎么是 T 啊? Xiao 怎么 Hs 啊?对吧!就说读者找不着嘛。我想就是等你图书馆太脱离现实了,脱离这个使用现实和那个读者的需要达到一定程度,你不改也得改了。这其实我觉得是一个教训。就是这是图书馆做得不好的一个地方。如果图书馆 10 年以前或者更早一点的就用汉语拼音的话,可能会省好多的人力物力,给图书馆给读者带来更多的方便。我觉得这是图书馆自己给自己造成的很大的问题。

还有一个,现在我仍然觉得有一件事是个问题。好像是 2013 年吧,CEAL 在讨论 CJK 的 NACO 的事的时候,那也是和拼音有关的。CJK 做这个 NACO,100 号都得用拼音嘛。就是虽然书上是中文,我现在必须在 100 号写它的拼音,可是其实我要用汉语拼音写,这个人就 code 到别人那里了。我觉得这是现在图书馆还有的一个现实,跟当时拼音转换意思是一样的,但是也是老推不动。现实也动不了,直到不定什么时候,我们被甩了以后不能不走了。

你看我能查出来的这个 Email 记录是 2013 年,现在都快 2023 年了,十年以前吧。我一直觉得我们这个 LC 的 authority 有问题。它那个本身设立的时候没有问题,跟 Wade-Giles 似的,它那个时候只有这个,当然没有问题。但是随着这个事情的发展的话,它就成了问题了。就是那个时候你的读者对象只是英美读者,没有问题,你把中文都变成汉语拼音,它就好找,尽管其实它的原文是另外一个东西。还有带来的好处是,它这都是英语,所以所有人都可以查或者键盘本身都不能打中文,那是没有问题。但是到了 2013 年的时候已经有这个问题了,就是 authority 你给这个来源的时候,比如某某写了一本书了,然后封面页写的某某的名字,他是哪个学校毕业的,他现在在哪个学校,明明都是中文,我就一定都得写成拼音去,等我写完拼音,尤其是古籍的东西,我自己再看的时候我都不知道我写的是什么。就是连我自己都不知道的时候,将来下一个人再找怎么能知道呢,对吧。而且,他在 400 号的时候还不给,还不像那个记录还是 parallel 的是吧,authority 连那个 400 有的时候都没有,到现在他们在建地名的时候还不给中文。没有 original script。

这个其实是图书馆最基本的原则,书是什么你就应该照录,照样描述,它应该 over 所有的东西,对吧?你这个最基本的照录嘛。所以其实它 authority 本身就是有问题啦。现在其实人家已经解决了,那你看 Wikidata,Wikidata 本身所有的语言它是并列的,它没有哪个语言优先。它没有说拼

音要比我这个汉字的名称优先,对吧。那个机器就能自动翻译自动转换啦。那我们现在图书馆员自己还在这纠结应该怎么组词,是不是都要大写才说它是人的姓氏,这个张三是个图书馆员,那个张三是个医生或者音乐家什么的。我觉得这一套完全就是图书馆自己给自己设立规则,而脱离了一个使用的现实了。所以我觉得早早晚晚这个事得做,不如我们早做早动手。

事实上也是,你就到这个 Amazon 你到 Google 去查,谁管你是不是汉语拼音一定在前呢。我有时候经常想,我觉得这件事跟拼音转换有点类似。就是不到一定程度的时候,老有各种各样的理由不能推动,不能变。到最后我们自己被别人抛弃。现在其实已经没有多少人查我们的东西了,对吧。我们自己还特别 enjoy,每天在那抠饬那些规则,怎么怎么弄。不是现在也还在弄那个规则么。当然规则是有它有用的一方面。但是更重要的一方面,虽然我们也老讲什么 linked data 呀,这个什么整个大数据呀,其实大数据已经在那了。那些方法已经在那了,就我们不动弹。

你看 Wikidata,是不是! 斯坦福是不是早就用 Wikidata 在做 authority 了?就算我们不说 authority 这件事,就任何一个条目,你现在去查 Wiki 的时候,它的 language 自动就都在那了,对吧。你想查阿拉伯语,一点,你想查那个西班牙语,查中文,你一点就完了。但是我们自己的编目数据现在不是还在那死死的中文和 Romanization 拼音对照,然后 authority 建的时候,必须是 Romanization 在 100,原文是什么还不知道往哪写,该写不该写,怎么写,写到什么程度,还讨论这些呢。这件事我一直逮着人就说,都快成祥林嫂了,也不解决问题。

问:我也听到很多同行说到类似的问题,就说其实象在中国他们完全就用汉字也没有什么问题啊。其实 Romanization 它只是一个过渡的工具。

答:对,你不懂中文,你不会汉字,那你会看中文书吗?你都不会吧。对吧,你要是想看中文书的人,你必须得打汉字啊。现在若说一定我给他提供 Romanization 有多重要,那就确实是以英语为中心的那个想法。所有的语言都要转换成一个罗马化的形式,才是我的 cataloging agency 的语言。就是因为我们的 cataloging agency 的语言是这个,所以你就忽视了书本身的语言。现在想起来是不是本末倒置?

问: 您是怎么看待 word division, 就是分词的问题的? 您在当时的编目的操作中有什么样的观察呢,可以跟我们分享一下吗?

答:对,这个你一说又得招出我一大堆的话来。就是我刚才说的那个意思,就是这个本身就是我们自己给自己找事呢。当然因为我们必须做 Romanization,我们必须得遵守一定的规则,是吧。但是这个规则本身就把我们自己编目员和图书馆的人都已经整晕了,读者怎么可能知道你编目员

怎么组词去了。而且现实当中,我也是最近才发现,你说我们弄了半天这个 Romanization, 其实你发现真的中文文章里, 书里, 其它出版物里边, 它有时候是搁在一起的, 就不光是人名搁在一起, 就"大学"也搁到一起, 它是俩字俩字搁一块的, 对吧。

所以的话,其实他们真写拼音的时候,没什么固定的规则。你看啊,就是北京市委,这个北京市的市要不要大写,是北京市一起还是市委一起?就是好多这样的。长城饭店,黄山市,这样的例子特别多。你要是直接用汉字就没有这个问题了。这都是因为要以 cataloging agency 的语言为主才惹出来的问题。当然我们那个规则越细越好了。作为编目员,我都习惯了,老得查规则老得记着哪个是什么。但是就是你再怎么弄,你其实很多情况也不知道该怎样,比如丝绸之路,东北。就是这个东西你现在有时候想起来的话,直接用汉字嘛,不就这么简单的问题嘛。我们花多少时间了!你想我们自己在那儿想应该怎么组词,查的人你再怎么想,你查的时候也都对不准,因为我自己都不知道应该前后是什么。

可是你看现在,如果我在 Amazon 查,我在 Google 查,我拼错了它也出来。不用我们图书馆每天都在那把一个汉字给转成了拼音以后,然后告诉别人,谁来上我这命中我这个已经写的这个拼音。是不是想起来挺荒谬的?这就是为什么没多少人真的查我们的东西。我觉得现实当中可能是这样,只是我们自己还挺 enjoy 的。我自己也都是,我就是上 Amazon。我觉得人家弄的那个整个分类,怎么归类啊,哪个走到哪一步,比图书馆的那个东西清楚多了。图书馆的这个系统也不行,我使用 Amazon 的时候,我就想我们图书馆从来没有这么方便过。你想弄什么就有什么,你怎么测试它都出来,你想怎么再去 narrow down 都可以,你想要就要,想存就存。那你想删就删,想看这些搜索历史也都在那儿了,是吧?他们大概可能是花了好多的钱请了人老在那儿不断的更新它那些 program。

那如果这么说的话,我们图书馆本来应该是比他们强多了,对吧? 我们就干这个的嘛,你干不过人家呀,对吧?还不光是干不过 Amazon,我现在好多图书馆这些编目的什么东西的话,我都是直接先上 Google 查去了。我们自己哪个存哪儿,在什么地方,哪个文件夹,我不知道。但是你Google 的话,总能找出结果来。你输错了它也出来,是吧?它都知道你要查什么。反正就像这种组词的事,我觉得我们图书馆可以考虑这些问题,但是就别花那么多精力了,老纠缠那个组词,拼音什么的。外边世界都变了,我已经跟不上了,但是我仍然觉得图书馆还应该更不保守一点。

问: 我觉得可能是这个科技发展太快了, 然后图书馆又没有这方面的资金去跟上。

答:可能。对,可能。

问: 您觉得要变的话, 要怎么样子, 要一些什么东西才能够刺激这个 system 开始转变呢?

答:我也不太知道。这就跟当时那拼音怎么变的?这我也不知道。到时候逼的他不行了,走不下去了,对吧。图书馆没人用了,你再写你的拼音,你爱写不写,你爱怎么组词不组词去了,你的100 你就爱怎么写就写,我就使汉字查了,对吧。汉字一打哪都出来,对吧。就反正就说,肯定到时候就有了自己的途径,就解决这个问题了。你要是说专让图书馆自己动的话,没有外力的推动,大概确实做不了什么。但是我能看出来,这个事本身不应该这么走。

问:您刚才提到的好多例子让我想起,莫言到我们学校来过。莫言应该按照编目的规则编,有时没有严格的执行规则,就什么形式都有啦。包括有一天我记得有一个很熟悉的人叫他莫先生,可他根本不姓莫嘛。还有个典型的例子,我记得黄兴的女婿,薛君度先生有一次由我们的馆长带到我的办公室,他说我这里有将近 20 本书,怎么现在图书馆一本都没有?现在可能跟拼音转换开始执行的时候有所区别,但是当时就是因为进行拼音转换嘛,一下子把名字全都转成拼音了,他按照以前他常用的名字也就找不着了。你提到的这个规则的问题,确实因为我们图书馆员好像长时间都重规则,讲究规则。但有时候确实是没有跟上形势啊,没有灵魂啊等等,造成了很多问题。

答:而且你这个大前提如果都不对的时候,你就去修修补补你就去修去吧。你比如说这个authority record,大前提就不对,就违反了图书馆自己的规则,你图书馆规则不就是按书照录吗,你不按书照录,你非得给它一个转换成的 Romanization 的形式。然后再有好多的 undifferentiated 的东西,然后再去怎么去区别去,不是自己找事吗?但就这么一件事,可能且得改不了呢。因为时间太长了,那个 authority 已经在那儿,LC 那个 authority 已经都做了那么长时间在那搁着了。

问: Authority file 的规矩特别厉害,对不对? 我看经常你们当中特别是我们的 Moto san (Hideyuki Morimoto) 要有 committee,要有 approve 等等是不是?

答:对,好多东西就是,这个事你干了多少年下来以后的话,你让它改也改不了。Paul Frank 他好像也说应该就跟这个 Wikidata 靠一下,就是说他可能也还有这个想法吧。

问: 另外一个考虑可能是就怕规则如果一动,又会牵扯好多混乱。

答:对,就跟那个拼音似的嘛。拼音也是就等着,Wade-Giles 用了这么多年,一直就用着。

史海韻(Karen Smith-Yoshimura)

采访时间: 2023年4月23日

采访人: 李想、陈垚、王成志、甘露

受访人: 史海韻 (Karen Smith-Yoshimura)

受访人参与项目时的工作单位和职务: Director, Librarian and Bibliographic Services, RLG

受访人接受采访时候的工作单位和职务: Retired from Director, Library Bibliographic Services, OCLC

Q: Can you briefly describe your professional experience, especially during the years when you were involved in the Pinyin Conversion project?

A: I was hired as a CJK Documentation writer for the implementation of CJK scripts in RLIN. It was midway between the implementations. The project started in 1981 with a lot of funding. I came in 1982 because of all the applicants, I was the only one who could read and write Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Then I became an East Asian specialist, CJK specialist. Then, by the time of the pinyin project, I was the director of Librarian and Bibliographic Services at RLG.

My background was that I learned most of my Chinese actually in Taiwan, and I learned the Bopomofo system for pronunciation. So, when I came back to Yale to finish my education in Chinese studies, all the tests would say, recognize these Chinese characters and give the pronunciation. So, I would use the Bopomofo. The first test, my professor said, no, no, no, you can't use Bopomofo. You have to use a Romanization system. They didn't care which one at the time. But I found Romanization much harder than Bopomofo. I thought Bopomofo was great, so at the time that came around I was always ambivalent.

I didn't really care for any Romanization. The Yale system to me was closest to Bopomofo, but nobody used Yale, so I had to learn Wade-Giles, I had to learn Pinyin. The other thing is, RLG always worked very closely with our members and with the East Asian studies librarians on all kinds of issues that they might have, and of course the Romanization change was a very big issue. It was very intense, two years or so, for the implementation of the switch from Wade-Giles to Pinyin. The other thing to remember is, we were the

first ones to implement CJK scripts in RLIN. September 12, 1983, that's one date I remember. The Library of Congress was the first one to enter a CJK script record in the system. LC always used RLIN for their CJK scripts as well as for Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, and Yiddish. In fact, librarians at Princeton, Yale, Toronto, Columbia, they all were ready to also enter on the first day CJK scripts, but we asked them to hold off so the Library of Congress could enter the very first record. So, by the time Pinyin came around we had far more Chinese language records, including those with CJK scripts and those that were Romanized only, than OCLC. We had over 2.5 million records that had to be converted. So, of course, it was really important to make sure that each institution's records, when they saw what their records would look like once the switch was done, that they also contributed to the specifications of how to convert all the Wade-Giles strings to Pinyin.

Q: Is your academic background primarily in Chinese studies?

A: Yeah, I got my degree in Chinese studies. Then I lived in Japan, and I learned Japanese, and while I was in Japan, I learned Korean, and then I went to Korea, so basically CJK. I was familiar with the overlaps. This is going on to characters rather than Romanizations, but I was very familiar with the overlaps of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, Hanzi or Kanji, or Hanjia.

Q: What were the relationships between RLG, the Library of Congress, and OCLC during the Pinyin Conversion project? How did these organizations work together at that time? We are especially interested in RLG's role in the decision-making process of converting to Pinyin.

A: We did not make the decision. The Library of Congress made the decision. Of course, it was a belated decision. They were under pressure for a long time to move to Pinyin. Don't forget the PRC had established Pinyin as its national standard back in 1958. Some of the US newspapers also switched to Pinyin, maybe in the 70s. I think the LA Times was the first one, in 1979.

The International Standards Organization (ISO) made Pinyin the international standard for the Romanization of Chinese back in 1982, and United Nations adopted it in 1986. By the 80s almost all US and Canadian newspapers, big papers everywhere actually, English language papers used Pinyin for Romanization of Chinese. So, when people looked at the newspapers and so forth, and saw Chinese names, they saw them written in Pinyin, and then, if they went to the library to learn more about this person, they wouldn't find them, would they? Because they were in Wade-Giles.

Q: What could have been the reasons for libraries to be so behind the rest of the world?

A: There's no proof of this, but I suspect that Librarians' relationships with Taiwan. It was sort of like, if you were in Taiwan, you use Wade-Giles, and if you were in PRC, you use Pinyin. Don't forget that it was also the time when China replaced Taiwan in the United Nations and the United States adopted a one-China policy. But most of the Chinese living in the United States, I should say, in North America, were not from mainland China. There was very little immigration from PRC at the time. Most of the Chinese here were from Taiwan or from earlier generations, pre-communist immigrations into North America, nineteenth and early twentieth century. If they had any Romanization, they use Wade-Giles. Most of Chinese language Librarians at the time were from Taiwan, so it was sort of like a political thing. You use Pinyin, you are sort of maybe just undercutting your Taiwanese connections, your connections to Taiwan. I think the reasons were both emotional and political in nature.

Q: Do you recall any discussions happened that time between the Library of Congress and the community for East Asian libraries?

A: I think the Library Congress was willing to move to Pinyin much earlier, but I think they had to wait until there was really severe pressure, I mean, I think Congress itself. Don't forget the Library of Congress is the library of Congress. Even Congress was using Pinyin for their papers and things. So, I think the Library of Congress had to change, how to make the decision to Pinyin, if nothing else, because they are the Library of the Congress of the United States.

All of us in the library field looked to the Library of Congress for standards. I mean, it's the Library of Congress name authority files, the Library of Congress subject headings, almost any of the decisions. I mean the Library of Congress does consultations, and so forth, of their own.

Once the Library of Congress decided that it was time to move to Pinyin, both OCLC and RLG worked together with LC to implement it. We depended on the Library of Congress for loading authority records. We were mirror sites of the authority files. The master copy has always been done at the Library of Congress. So, whatever they decide, whether it's a Romanization change or any of the languages to ALC-LC Romanization tables, any of the cataloging practices, rules, and so forth. Everybody looks to the Library of Congress.

Q: How did RLG work with LC, OCLC, and CEAL when implementing the Pinyin Conversion project?

A: First, remember that there's it's sort of like a Venn diagram. There's a lot of overlap. Maybe 100 different institutions at the time were RLG members. But a large proportion of those members were also OCLC members. For the ones who were East Asian librarians, whether they were RLG member and/or an OCLC member, either one or both, they were also likely to be CEAL members. So, the same person you could say, that person was from an RLG institution, but they're also from an OCLC institution, that individual is also a CEAL member. So, it's not like these were three separate groups, but overlapping groups. As I said in RLG we always collaborated very closely with our members, and when I was in East Asian studies, very specifically with the East Asian librarians in RLG member institutions, large majority of which were also CEAL members.

When it said we're gonna do Pinyin, go move to Pinyin and convert all the Romanized Chinese, Wade-Gile strings to Pinyin, the first thing we did was create a Pinyin Working group of eight institutions. I remember Toronto was a member of that, Columbia, Princeton, University of Washington Law Library, Yale, of course always Yale, Princeton. But also, ones like the Chicago Arts Library, Cleveland Museum of Art, even though it's an art library, they had a lot of Chinese materials, and of course they were also Romanized in Wade-Giles, so they were the ones who also looked at different proposals about how to convert a Wade-Giles string to Pinyin. We had that going. The Library of Congress, of course, was also always a participant in that. I can't remember the exact timeframe, originally it was just the RLG members that I worked with the Library of Congress, and then, of course, OCLC also had to convert its records. They had their own group. But then Glenn Patten was the one from OCLC, who joined our discussions to make sure that we were all in sync and making the same decisions. The Library of Congress took the responsibility of maintaining the specifications as we refined them. Philip Melzer, I don't know whether he told you, but he actually spent two weeks at RLG at the time, because I was working very closely with the programmers, who did not know Chinese at all. To them, it was just strings of text, so he had to explain, yes, this rule works for this, but you have to make an exception if this case is here. He was invaluable in refining and improving the specifications.

Q: What were the major works that RLG had undertaken? What were the significant contributions that RLG made to the conversion project?

A: We contributed a lot to the specifications of identifying Wade-Giles strings to convert in which fields and the exceptions. It was a collaborative effort, but we spent a lot of time on specifications, testing, revising the specifications, and testing again. We converted over 2.5 million Chinese bibliographic records in the

RLG union catalog. Each library could then request a snapshot of their own converted records to load into its own local systems.

Meanwhile OCLC worked with the Library of Congress on converting Wade-Giles headings in the LC Name Authority File, which we then loaded.

Q: Did RLG hire people or get extra budget for the Pinyin conversion project?

A: No, we didn't hire any extra staff. We did receive funding from the Henry Luce Foundation to offset our costs, but we did the project with our existing programming staff.

Q: Are there any memorable events or challenges from this conversion project that you would like to share with us?

A: I think the biggest challenge was realizing that it's very hard to make a rule that was 100% correct for all circumstances. We had to figure out when to apply a rule in which circumstances and when not to. For example, "Peking" is neither Wade-Giles nor Pinyin Romanization; It originated as a French Romanization of Beijing. So if we ran across "Peking" we don't touch it as it must have been transcribed that way, not transliterated.

Many exceptions arose from typos. Catalogers are great, but they are also human and can make typos. if you type "cho" instead of "chu", it's a completely a different word! In Wade-Giles Romanization, an apostrophe was used to indicate aspiration. But if you leave it out, "chu" would get converted differently from "ch'u". Sometimes we found a Wade-Giles string with a "j", but there's no "j" in Wade-Giles. In such situations we couldn't know what the string should have been, and thus indicated "this record needs a review." We inserted a local RLIN field, 987, in every converted record to indicate its status. Everybody could see this local field, not just the library that created the record. If the converted record needed a manual review, the field had a "R" and listed the fields to review. Then catalogers who came across such a record held by their library could make the needed corrections.

Q: During our past interviews, our colleagues mentioned your instrumental work in the Pinyin Conversion Project so many times. For example, Martin said "Karen was the right and perfect person between scholars and technical staff." Also "Karen is the one who has this magical way of putting every piece together." So

I'm wondering if you can tell us a bit more about how you did that? What were the scholars' and technical staffs' point of view? And how did you put them together?

A: I was interested that CEAL, the Council on East Asian Libraries, always met in conjunction with the Association of Asian studies (AAS). The meetings were in the same week, in the same hotels. Yet at least during the years that I attended CEAL meetings, there was little interconnection between the two. That struck me as strange, as an outsider, as I wasn't working inside an East Asian Library. The scholars were publishing papers using Pinyin Romanization while the librarians were still creating bibliographic records using Wade-Giles. Public services and reference librarians deal with both students and faculty and academic libraries support both scholarships and the researchers themselves. To me, librarians were in the front lines of communicating between the technical staff's and scholars' viewpoints.

Q: At that time, what were the major communication ways or channels that you can use?

A: Well, I relied on the librarians because the librarians were the ones who actually had direct contact with researchers.

Q: Do you have any comments on the current LC Romanization schemes?

A: I prefer seeing the scripts. I find Romanization too ambiguous most of the time, even for the relatively limited vocabulary of a book title. My only comment is we focus on the Mandarin pronunciation of Chinese characters. There are many other Chinese languages. I live in San Francisco where traditionally Cantonese speakers predominate. If you go to San Francisco's Chinatown and look at the street signs written in Chinese characters, you might say they don't sound anything like the English names. That's because the signs are based on the Cantonese pronunciation of the Chinese characters, not Mandarin.

Here's an anecdote. One of my colleagues in the Unicode Consortium was fluent in Cantonese and married a native Cantonese speaker. They loved Cantonese singers and songs and as he was a Stanford alumnus, he had library privileges to the Stanford East Asian Library. This was in the 1980s, and even though CJK Scripts had been available on RLIN for several years, most of the CJK scripts cataloging was done in the books format. As a result, there were few if any CJK script bibliographic records in the recordings format. They were all in Romanization only. And my colleague was very frustrated. He searched for both his favorite Cantonese albums and singers—all very famous—and he couldn't find a single one. He was sure Stanford must have them. He knew the Chinese characters for both the album titles and the singers' names,

but he didn't speak Mandarin. He tried searching using Romanization for Cantonese, but even though there were indeed records for what he was looking for, he couldn't retrieve them because they contained only the Mandarin pronunciation.

The issue may become moot as more and more bibliographic records in all formats for Chinese materials include Chinese characters. But I think the community needs to consider the need for a Romanization table for Cantonese, given the number of Cantonese speakers who don't speak Mandarin in North America.

Q: Twenty years after the pinyin conversion project, how do you evaluate the work and the process, the results now? If you do it again, would you do it differently?

A: I think it was an amazing amount of work and an exemplar of collaboration. The collaboration wasn't just LC, RLG, OCLC, but also with and among dozens of East Asian librarians who served on various working groups, participated in conference calls, and did the important work on analyzing the specifications and test results according to their own bibliographic records. And we completed the project within two years! I think that's pretty amazing as the technology then was certainly more antiquated than it is today. So, I think both the process and the results were great and I would not have done anything differently.

Q: What do you think is the significance or the meaning of the pinyin conversion project?

A: I think the biggest significance of the project was that we were finally conforming to the same Romanization scheme as international standards, governmental agencies, and academia were using. European libraries adopted Pinyin years before we did. As many publications related to Chinese studies had already moved to Pinyin, it was crucial that the metadata in our catalogs also included Pinyin so people could find what they were looking for. Our common mission is to help support researchers get the resources that they need in order to do their research. So, I just think that its significance is that it conforms completely to the overall mission of all librarians.

Q: What is the meaning of Romanization itself? In 1983 library systems start to support non-Latin script, for instance, you mentioned the CJK enhancement in your article, and then, later, the Unicode. So how does this development of technology that supports non-Latin script impact Romanization? After all, what's the meaning or significance of Romanization itself?

A: I think it's important to remember that the primary audience for Romanization are non-native speakers—anyone cannot read the non-Latin scripts. Romanization is meant to help people approximate the pronunciation of words written in scripts they cannot read. I don't need Romanization for Chinese characters, but I do need Romanization for scripts I cannot read such as Arabic, Cyrillic, Hebrew, and Thai. I can then use the Romanized forms of authors' names written in those scripts to search for translations.

Within libraries, you have staff who can read CJK or other scripts, but I doubt anyone can read **all** non-Latin scripts. Few people can read more than one or two scripts. ILL librarians processing requests for materials written in non-Latin scripts need to be able to find the resources requested, even if they can't read the characters on the cover. Romanization enables staff who can't read the scripts on the resources requested by people who can.

Q: So in that sense, do you think Romanization will need to exist forever? Even when the technology advanced to certain degree that the characters are being supported in different systems, we still need Romanization?

A: I agree that technology has advanced so that in some cases we don't need Romanization. For example, I can copy/paste a non-Latin script string into Google translate, and although it will offer a Romanization of the string, I prefer listening to a recording of how it's pronounced by a native speaker.

People who speak Chinese won't need Romanization, regardless of which Chinese language they speak. That's the wonderful advantage of written Chinese, the ability to communicate through a common writing system across many different Chinese languages.

But I think that especially for libraries who serve communities who read non-Latin scripts, the need for Romanizations for those scripts will continue—not by the communities but by the librarians who serve them.

附录 1: 词汇表

English	中文(简体)		
American Library Association (ALA)	美国图书馆协会		
Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR)	英美编目条例(英美编目规则)		
area studies (regional studies)	区域研究		
Association for Asian Studies (AAS)	亚洲研究协会		
authority record	规范记录		
Bibliographic Framework Initiative (Bibframe)	书目框架		
bibliographic record	书目记录		
Cataloging Guidelines for Creating Chinese Rare Book Records (in Machine-Readable Form)	中文善本书机读目录编目规则		
Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation (CCKF)	蒋经国基金会		
Chinese Rare Book Project	中文善本书编目项目		
Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK)	中、日和韩文		
Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL)	北美东亚图书馆协会		
- CEAL Pinyin Liaison Group	北美东亚图书馆协会拼音工作联络组		
- CEAL Pinyin Task Force	北美东亚图书馆协会拼音工作组		
cross mapping	关联数据		
cross reference	交叉参照		
descriptive cataloging	描述性编目		
finding aid	查找工具(查找指南)		
interlibrary loan (ILL)	馆际互借		
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)	国际图书馆协会和机构联合会 (国际图联)		
International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	国际标准化组织		
International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD)	国际标准书目著录		
Journal of East Asian Libraries (JEAL)	《东亚图书馆期刊》		
Library of Congress (LC)	美国国会图书馆		
Library of Congress Name Authority File (LCNAF)	美国国会图书馆中文权威档		

English 中文(简体)

Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) 国际图书馆公共检索中心

Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) 联机公共检索目录;图书馆联机目录

original cataloging 原始编目

Pinyin Conversion 拼音转换

pinyin marker 拼音标识

Pinyin 汉语拼音

Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) (美国)合作编目计划

- Name Authority Cooperative Program of PCC (NACO) 著者名称规范合作计划

- Subject Authority Cooperative Program of PCC 主题名称规范合作计划

(SACO)

Research Libraries Group (RLG) 研究图书馆组织

Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) 研究图书馆资讯网

Resource Description and Access (RDA) 资源描述与检索

subject librarian 学科馆员

U.S. Board of Geographic Names (BGN) 美国地名委员会

undifferentiated / non-unique authority records 无区分个人名称的规范记录

Unicode, Non-Roman 统一码(万国码)

Wade-Giles Romanization 韦氏拼音(韦氏音标;威妥玛氏音标)

Wikidata 维基数据

word division 分词

Yenching Institute Fund 燕京学社基金会

附录 2: 延伸阅读

Table of Contents:

Reports, Updates & Announcements

- <u>Library of Congress (LC)</u>
- Research Libraries Group (RLG)
- Online Computer Library Center (OCLC)
- Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL)
- Other

Research and Discussions

- Journal of East Asian Libraries
- Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal
- Other Selected Publications

Relevant Publications

- RLG focus
- Journal of East Asian Libraries

Reports, Updates & Announcements

Library of Congress (LC)

- 1. Pinyin Conversion Project (original source https://www.loc.gov/catdir/pinyin/)
- 2. LC. 2003. "LC Pinyin Conversion Report 2003 June." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 16 (December).
- 3. LC. 2002. "Instructions for Romanizing Chinese." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 13 (June).
- 4. LC. 2001. "New Information on the LC Pinyin Homepage." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 12 (December).

- 5. LC. 2001. "New Information on LC Pinyin Homepage." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 11 (June).
- 6. LC. 2001. "Proposed Changes in Chinese Romanization Guidelines." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 11 (June).
- 7. LC. 2000. "Authority Record Conversion & Pinyin Day One." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 10 (December).
- 8. LC. 2000. "Library of Congress: Pinyin 'Day One' for Subject Headings." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 10 (December).
- 9. Melzer, Philip. 1999. "New Chinese Romanization Guidelines." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 7 (June).
- 10. Melzer, Phil. 1999. "LC Planning Session on Pinyin Conversion." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 119.
- 11. LC. 1999. "LC Pinyin Conversion Update." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 7 (June).
- 12. LC. 1999. "LC Pinyin Home Page." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 7 (June).
- 13. LC. 1999. "Pinyin Conversion Planning Meeting." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 8 (December).
- 14. LC. 1999. "Pinyin Conversion Update." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 8 (December).
- 15. Hiatt, Robert, and Philip Melzer. 1998. "Pinyin Conversion Reports." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 116.
- 16. Library of Congress. 1997. "Library of Congress Will Convert to Pinyin for Romanization of Chinese." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 113.
- 17. Melzer, Philip. 1997. "Joint Statement on Pinyin Conversion by LC, OCLC, RLG, and CEAL." *Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal* 4 (December).
- 18. Melzer, Philip. 1997. "<u>Library of Congress Converting to Pinyin for Chinese Romanization</u>." *Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal* 4 (December).
- 19. Melzer, Philip. 1996. "Pinyin Romanization: New Developments and Possibilities." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 1.
- 20. Melzer, Philip. 1996. "Pinyin Romanization: Word Division Recommendation." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 2.

Research Libraries Group (RLG)

- 1. RLG. 2001. "Status Update on RLG Pinyin Conversion." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 11 (June).
- 2. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 2001. "RLG Services: 2001 in Review." RLG Focus 53 (December).
- 3. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 2001. "Mission Accomplished: RLG Union Catalog Converted from Wade-Giles to Pinyin." *RLG Focus* 53 (October).

- 4. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 2001. "RLG Forum: Issues in Pinyin Transition." *RLG Focus* 49 (April).
- 5. RLG. 2000. "RLG Forum 1999: Wade-Giles/pinyin Conversion Planning."
- 6. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 2000. "RLG Services Welcome the New Century." *RLG Focus* 47 (December).
- 7. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 2000. "Pinyin Conversion of RLG Union Catalog Underway." *RLG Focus* 46 (October).
- 8. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 2000. "New in the RLG Union Catalog: First Bibliotheque Municipale DeLyon Chinese-Script Records." *RLG Focus* 45 (August).
- 9. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 2000. "Update: Two Projects Underway to Support RLG Area Studies." *RLG Focus* 44 (June).
- 10. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 2000. "RLG Forum: More Wade-Giles/Pinyin Conversion Planning." *RLG Focus* 43 (April).
- 11. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 1999. "RLG Forum on Wade-Giles/Pinyin Conversion Identifies Key Issues." *RLG Focus* 40 (October).
- 12. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 1998. "Wade-Giles to Pinyin Conversion Will Affect Everyone!" *RLG Focus* 35 (December).

Online Computer Library Center (OCLC)

- 1. OCLC. 2004. "OCLC No Longer Offers Pinyin Conversion Services." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 17 (June).
- 2. OCLC Pinyin Conversion Task Force. 2002. "OCLC Pinyin Conversion Project: April 2002 Update." *Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal* 13 (June).
- 3. OCLC. 2001. "OCLC Pinyin Conversion Progress July Report." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 12 (December).
- 4. OCLC. 2001. "OCLC Pinyin Conversion Progress October Report." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 12 (December).
- 5. OCLC. 2001. "OCLC Pinyin Conversion Progress." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 11 (June).
- 6. OCLC. 2000. "Technical Bulletin 2000 August."
- 7. OCLC CJK Users Group Pinyin Conversion Task Force: 1999 May. "OCLC CJK Users Group Pinyin Conversion Task Force: First Report."
- 8. OCLC CJK Users Group Pinyin Conversion Task Force: 1999 June. "OCLC CJK Users Group Pinyin Conversion Task Force: Second Report."
- 9. OCLC Pinyin Conversion task force. 1999. "Wade-Giles to Pinyin Conversion: Australian Experience and Local Issues." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 8 (December).
- 10. OCLC Pinyin Conversion task force. 1999. "Status Report on the Pinyin Conversion Project as of May 1999." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 7 (June).

Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL)

- 1. CEAL. 2001. "<u>CEAL Response to LC Proposed Changes in New Chinese Romanization Guidelines.</u>" *Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal* 11 (June).
- 2. CEAL Liaison Group. 2000. "Final Report on Pinyin Conversion by the CEAL Pinyin Liaison Group." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 121.
- 3. Zhou, Peter. 2000. "Summary Report on Pinyin Conversion Planning Meeting in Washington D.C." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 120.
- 4. CEAL Liaison Group. 1999. "Summary Report on Pinyin Conversion." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 119.
- 5. Zhou, Peter. 1999. "Summary of the Survey on Pinyin Conversion." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 118.
- 6. CEAL Pinyin Liaison Group. 1999. "Summary Report on Pinyin Conversion."
- 7. CEAL Task Force on Pinyin Conversion. 1998. "Summary Report of the CEAL Task Force to Review a Possible Change from the Wade-Giles to the Pinyin Romanization System."
- 8. CEAL Committee on Chinese Materials. 1998. "Comments on the LC's Proposal of Changing Forms of Heading for Chinese Place Names." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 5 (June).
- 9. CEAL Pinyin Conversion Liaison Group. 1998. "Summary Report of the CEAL Task Force to Review a Possible Change from the Wade-Giles to the Pinyin Romanization System." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 115.
- 10. CEAL Task Force on Pinyin Conversion. 1997. "CEAL Task Force on Pinyin Conversion: Executive Summary." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 113.
- 11. Tsiang, Amy. 1997. "Summary of the Survey on Pinyin Romanization." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 112.

Other

- 1. HKUST. 2000. "HKUST Library Pinyin Conversion Project." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 10 (December).
- 2. "張富美盼中校推廣「自然拼音」" 2000. Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 10 (December).
- 3. NLA. 2000. "NLA Wade-Giles to Pinyin Conversion Program." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 9 (June).
- 4. "<u>Taiwan Adopts Pinyin</u>." 1999. *Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal* 8 (December).

Research and Discussions

Journal of East Asian Libraries

- 1. Melzer, Philip. "The Pinyin Conversion Project and the Challenge of Cleaning Up Afterward." *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, no. 175 (2022): 85-104.
- 2. Grayson, James Huntley (2006) "The New Government Romanisation System: Why Was It Necessary?" *Journal of East Asian Libraries*: Vol. 2006: No. 140.
- 3. Yu, Yuezu (Edwin) (2005) "Join or Separate? "Unofficial" Place Names in Pinyin Ronamization," *Journal of East Asian Libraries*: Vol. 2005: No. 136.
- 4. Chao, Erminia. 2003. "The Switch to Pinyin Romanization: What Library Users Need to Know." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 129.
- 5. Lin, Mei-ying, and Fang-hwa Chen. 2002. "The Pinyin Conversion Project of the University of Michigan Asia Library." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 128.
- 6. Leung, Rosina. 2002. "The Aftermath of the Chinese Pinyin Conversion Project." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 127.
- 7. Wang, Daphne, and Xiaotong Wang. 2000. "Thoughts on Pinyin Conversion of Non-Chinese Language Records." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 122.
- 8. Teng, Ju-yen. 2000. "In Need of a Total Plan: From Wade-Giles to Pinyin." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 121.
- 9. Kaneko, Hideo. 1993. "RLIN CJK: A Historical Perspective." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 101.
- 10. Smith-Yoshimura, Karen. 1993. "A Decade of RLIN CJK." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 101.
- 11. Ohta, Beatrice. And Ben Tucker. 1980. "Pinyin vs. Wade-Giles for Library Purposes." *Journal of East Asian Libraries* 61.

Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal

- 1. Mair, Victor H. 2000. "Pinyin Orthographical Rules for Libraries." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 10 (December).
- 2. Chang, Min-min. 1998. "HKUST's Decision." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 6 (December).
- 3. Hiatt, Robert Miller. 1998. "Chinese Place Names." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 5 (June).
- 4. Teng, Ju-yen. 1998. "A Few Thoughts on Hiatt's 3 Principles on Chinese Place Names." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 5 (June).
- 5. Wen, Shixing. 1997. "Chinese Romanization Systems vs. Chinese Materials Users." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 4 (December).
- 6. Lin, James K. 1997. "On Pinyin Conversion." Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal 4 (December).
- 7. Ao, Benjamin. 1997. "<u>History and Prospect of Chinese Romanization</u>." *Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal* 4 (December).

8. Lo, Karl. 1996. "A <u>Comment on the Use of Hyphens to Aggregate Pinyin Syllables</u>." *Chinese Librarianship: An International Electronic Journal* 2 (December).

Other Selected Publications

- 1. Chen, Yao, Lucy Gan, Xiang Li, Chengzhi Wang. "从韦氏拼音到汉语拼音: 北美图书馆拼音转换项目的回顾与思考" *Tian Lu Lun Cong: Journal of Society for Chinese Studies Librarians* 13 (forthcoming).
- 2. 钟雨柔. "可视语音:汉字革命与字母普遍主义在中国."*清华大学学报(哲学社会科学版)* 36 (04) (2021): 190-203.
- 3. Zhong, Yurou. *Chinese Grammatology: Script Revolution and Literary Modernity, 1916–1958.* Columbia University Press, 2019.
- 4. Mair, Victor H. "Zhou Youguang 周有光: (January 13, 1906--January 14, 2017)." *Journal of Chinese Linguistics* 45, no. 2 (2017): 500-50.
- 5. Xing, Huang, and Xu Feng. "The Romanization of Chinese Language." *Review of Asian and Pacific Studies*, No. 41 (2016): 99-111.
- 6. Hu, Qianli. "On Chinese romanization and syllable aggregation." *Cataloging & classification quarterly* 40, no. 2 (2005): 19-32.
- 7. 朱玲, and 王瑞. 2001. "汉语拼音图书编目在北美的艰苦历程." 图书馆杂志 9.
- 8. 梅祖麟, 王士元, 丁邦新, and 郑锦全. 2001. "我们对中文音译的看法——请以汉语拼音为中文音译的唯一标准." *Journal of Chinese Linguistics* 29 (1).
- 9. 周欣平. 2001. "汉语拼音在北美地区的推行——记北美图书馆由韦氏音标向汉语拼音的转换." 中国语文 1.
- 10. Lu, Suping. 1996. "A Study on the Chinese Romanization Standard in Libraries." *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 21 (1).
- 11. Studwell, William E., Rui Wang, and Hong Wu. "A tale of two decades: the controversy over the choice of a Chinese language romanization system in American cataloging practice." *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 18, no. 1 (1994): 117-124.
- 12. Lo, Karl K. and Bruce R Miller. 1991. "Computers and Romanization of Chinese Bibliographic Records." *Information Technology and Libraries* 10 (3).
- 13. Russell G. Fischer. 1984. "The CJK Terminal: RLG and Transtech's Achievement." *Library Hi Tech*, January.
- 14. Ohta, Beatrice. 1980. "The Library of Congress and Chinese Romanization." 圖書館學與資 訊科學 6 (2).
- 15. Randall, Richard. "Activities of the United States of America in Geographical Names since the Seventh Session of the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names." Working Paper No. 28, New York, 1979.

Relevant Publications

- 1. RLG focus
- 2. Journal of East Asian Libraries

Corrigenda to **符以**载道:北美图书馆拼音转换廿周年口述访谈及文献资料汇辑 / Celebrating 20th Anniversary of the Pinyin Conversion Project in North American Libraries: A Collection of Interviews, Documents, and Publications, 2023

Page	Section	Text/Image	Details of Corrigendum	Monograph first posted online	Correction made on
16	邓石(Shi Deng)	Text	The following text was corrected as follows: 所幸现在的技术比过去进步多了,尤其关联数据(linked data crosss mapping)开始发展起来。	December 4, 2023	April 8, 2024
17	邓石 (Shi Deng)	Text	The following text was corrected as follows: 现在,关联数据 (crosss mapping) 已经发展起来。	December 4, 2023	April 8, 2024
128	附录 1: 词汇表	Text	The entry "cross mapping 关联数据" was deleted: Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) 北美东亚图书馆协会 - CEAL Pinyin Liaison Group 北美东亚图书馆协会拼音工作联络组 - CEAL Pinyin Task Force 北美东亚图书馆协会拼音工作组 cross mapping 关联数据 cross reference 交叉参照	December 4, 2023	April 8, 2024
128	附录 1: 词汇表	Text	A entry "linked data 关联数据" was added: Library of Congress (LC) 美国国会图书馆 Library of Congress Name Authority File (LCNAF) 美国国会图书馆中文权威档 linked data 关联数据	December 4, 2023	April 8, 2024

符以载道

北美图书馆拼音转换廿周年 口述访谈及文献资料汇辑

编委: 陈垚、甘露、李想、王成志

封面题词: 李国庆 封面设计: 甘 露 日期: 2023年12月

https://doi.org/10.6082/uchicago.10054

© 2023 Chen, Gan, Li, and Wang

CC BY-NC-ND