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Journal of Professional and Cultural Exploration in China

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Chinese Digital Librarianship – International Digital Libraries Perspectives
ILS 599-S70 Special Topics: Study Abroad in China
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Department of Information and Library Science Southern Connecticut State University, USA

Supported by Beijing Institute of Science and Technology University, China,

Travel arranged by Moving Mandarin, Inc.

Itinerary June 11 - 24, 2011

As outlined in the course syllabus, this summer course provided students with an opportunity to travel to China to study the practice of digital libraries and services as well as current information technologies provided in China. In addition, the visits to nine UNESCO World Heritage Sites offered a preliminary understanding of the Chinese culture that will serve the participants well as they progress in their library careers. Overall, the visits were beneficial as the five Science Southern Connecticut State University (SCSU) Information Library Science (ILS) graduate students were SCSU's first envoys to these universities and began relationships through library visits and social and cultural events that will benefit SCSU and the Information and Library Science Department.

The students met library and information professionals, visited five libraries, two information and library science schools, and one digital library provider. The purpose of the visits was to learn the development and construction of digital libraries; develop professional competences; observe digitization activities on rare books, archives and/or special collections, and acquire hands-on knowledge of the technical aspects of database construction.

Unfortunately, the last points were not met.

The following daily journal contains author's notes and personal observations of both the professional and cultural visits. Also, there are cultural observations and areas for improvement with the goal to enhance the learning experience for the next study abroad trip to China.

I am grateful for the opportunity to have visited this culturally rich country. The trip helped me begin to understand how China's collective history and political system influences every aspect of life. I appreciated my fellow students who made the trip enjoyable and with whom I shared many laughs. I feel that I made friends that will last a lifetime here in US as well as in China.

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June, 11 Saturday	8:00 a.m.	SCSU to JFK. 2:25 p.m. departure to Moscow. Three-hour layover for connecting flight to Beijing.
June 12, Sunday	10:10 p.m.	Arrival in Beijing
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>SCSU's SPAR Office presented ISIC cards and laminated emergency contact cards for the SPAR office, the US consulate in Beijing, and other important services to students. Total travel time to Beijing was 30 hours. Beijing International Airport's Terminal E was built for the 2008 Olympic Games and carries the Olympic Bird's Nest theme throughout, very modern. Moving Mandarin Co., Ltd.'s Bilingual/Interpreter Support, Mia Pan, greeted the group at the airport and took us to the hotel.</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>The driver, who owned his own van, was excellent. The van was the perfect size for Beijing traffic and to accommodate five students and a professor. On an intercultural note, petrol prices are very high. While waiting for tour groups to return from sightseeing, tour buses do not keep their engines running to run the air conditioning system as they do in US. So buses and vans do not necessarily cool down to American standards. During our trip, Beijing reached 95 °F nine of the 11 days in country.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 12, Sunday continued		<p>The hired van was a circa 1990s Toyota / Nissan van in which the air conditioning vents were only in the front of the vehicle and no additional vents throughout the van therefore the windows had to be opened. With the heat, the humidity, and the pollution, the ride could pose a problem for students with breathing difficulties.</p> <p>Although attempts were made to change the van, the arrangements remained as contracted for the two weeks. Perhaps culturally to change the contract would have caused the driver and or Moving Mandarin to 'lose face', in Chinese tiu lien, be humiliated or lose one's reputation.</p> <p>For future trips, I would suggest Study Abroad, SPAR, and SCSU professors confirm transportation arrangements in detail prior to departure to appropriately set students' expectations. If the next study abroad group to Beijing is small, I would suggest SPAR consider requiring the hire of a Toyota Coaster, a later model van witnessed on Beijing streets, or a similar model that holds approximately 12 to 14 people and appears to have more up-to-date cooling and heating systems.</p> <p>The tour guide/interpreter, Mia, was perfect for such a small group. Mia's flexibility and easy-going style reflected that of her group. She was always aware and concerned for our safety and happiness and tried to mix culture with fun.</p>
June 13, Monday		
	1:00 a.m.	Arrival in hotel, B&B Inn (Aoyuncun or Olympic Village)
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>The hotel is a two-star hotel, clean, neat, with hot shower and western bathroom. My room was on the 7th floor with air conditioning and a view of the Olympic Bird's Nest It cost about 43 USD per night, including breakfast.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 13, Monday continued		<p>The rooms did not have an iron and to have clothes pressed was a nominal fee by American standards. However the laundry service did not provide a washing instructions or ironing instructions bag so I elected to have wrinkled clothes and washed my clothes in the sink or the shower. The shower did have a laundry line for drying and clothes dried in one day. The rooms had free internet access and there was a stand-up business center in the lobby providing guests access to the internet, a copier, and a printer.</p> <p>Breakfast was more like brunch. The western portion included toast, fruit in season, hot soy milk, coffee, dumplings, fried eggs, and grease sticks (like fried dough) in addition to the Chinese breakfast specialties such as egg fried rice, hard boiled eggs, Chinese soups (egg drop, rice, and bean), tomatoes, cucumbers, bologna or sausages, and some vegetables like mini bok choys. On Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, the Western portion of the breakfast buffet is not put out until 8:00 a.m. so that may affect future tours' plans. The Asian breakfast is only available at this time, which means no coffee.</p>
	10:30 - 11:30 a.m.	<p>Orientation at the hotel by Moving Mandarin.</p> <p>Rachel Han, U.S. Schools Program Manager, Lily Han, and Mia Pan</p> <p>After introductions and welcome, Rachel Han reviewed Moving Mandarin's packet of information handed out at beginning of session to include securing passports, water quality restrictions, how to verify it's a pearl, how to negotiate, etc. Also, Moving Mandarin required the students to travel in pairs and to keep Dr. Liu or Mia aware of plans outside of tour.</p> <p>Emergency contact cards and local pay-as-you go mobile phones were handed out for a 300 RMB (USD 50) rental fee. Previously, Moving Mandarin was able to pre-purchase SIM cards and cell</p>

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June 13, Monday continued		<p>phone minutes on the behalf of their clients.</p> <p>As of our visit, Chinese government regulations changed and individuals must present identification (passport) to purchase a SIM card. A trip to the nearest mobile service provider was added to the afternoon itinerary.</p> <p>Moving Mandarin asked students if wanted to purchase or see certain things. Later in the week, I surveyed the group to confirm their wishes and presented the list to Mia and Rachel. I believe most of the wishes were met by the itinerary.</p> <p>Moving Mandarin asked if there are any dietary restrictions and was unaware of specific dietary needs within the group.</p>
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>As part of the orientation / consultation, Study Abroad and SPAR could consider conducting a complete needs assessment to include dietary restrictions and communicate those needs to the professors, tour guide, and hosts.</p> <p>At least two weeks prior to departure, SCSU professors and tour guides could consider asking students if they have any special interests outside of the itinerary to determine if the requests can be accommodated and at what additional cost.</p>
	12:00 – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>Unless otherwise noted, lunches and dinners occurred in the hotel's neighborhood at Noodle King or the restaurant next to it. Chinese dishes in China are very different from Chinese dishes experienced in America. Beijingers enjoy very hot and oily dishes. After dietary restrictions and taste preferences were determined with the tour guide, the tour guide had fun pre-selecting different dishes from different provinces at every meal.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 13, Monday continued		<p>Sometimes the choices didn't work out well and by the end of the trip we were comfortable in our relationship to indicate things we liked or didn't like. Students became more comfortable using chopsticks and the Chinese way of eating. All dishes are placed in the middle of the table and individuals select what they would like to eat from the dish with their own chopsticks and remove it to their dish to eat. Rice is served last so be sure to ask for it to be served at the same time as main dishes.</p> <p>Going forward, this is a critical lesson to learn during tours, the driver and tour guide are there to make the trip pleasant and it is the responsibility of the individual and the group to indicate positive and negative experiences. In most cases, if approached professionally and diplomatically, tour guides and drivers will do their best to accommodate their tour members.</p>
	1:00 – 3:00 p.m.	<p>Mobile phone sign-up at China Mobile per Moving Mandarin's contract. Only three cell phones were successfully registered so the tour guide had to secure remaining two on her own identification card the following day. Students refunded Dr. Liu and Mia for the rental and pre-purchased minutes, respectively.</p>
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>In this case, the ISIC card and the telephone rental and minute purchase may have been a duplication of costs. In the future, the ISIC card offers student many benefits including international calling services so SPAR and SCSU professors could determine where there is duplication and reduce costs. As the ISIC card is required by SPAR, SPAR could consider issuing the ISIC cards to students one month prior to departure so students can either benefit from its international calling option or work with their mobile carrier about adding international coverage.</p>

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June 13, Monday continued	3:00 – 4:00 p.m.	<p>With this advance preparation, students could provide their telephone number to SPAR, professors / chaperons, fellow students, and tour guides prior to departure. The unplanned trip to the mobile store and unnecessary cost would be avoided, especially due to the fact the group was never fully trained on the pay-as-you-go phones.</p> <p>Bank for changing traveler's checks</p>
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>In China, not all financial institutions are aware of, or know how to, cash travelers checks. With the addition of a needs assessment and a thorough, individual consultation by SPAR, unseasoned travelers will be more aware of in country expectations and the time spent to exchange travelers checks wouldn't have had to happen.</p>
	4:30 p.m.	<p>Beijing National Park closed at 5:00 p.m. so went to the Beijing Dong Wu Silk Museum next to the park and only a block from the hotel.</p>
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>The Silk Museum's tour guide explained how silk products are made from the worm in the mulberry tree, to spinning the threads, and then weaving the material. The emperor's symbol is the dragon and the empress' symbol is the phoenix; the phoenix always appears lower than the dragon when they are represented together. The dragon and phoenix are represented everywhere in Beijing so it was beneficial to understand this point prior to visiting the cultural sites.</p>
	5:30 – 6:30 p.m.	<p>Dr. Liu left the tour while students traveled to Olympic Forest Park for a walk before dinner.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 13, Monday continued		<p>Notes:</p> <p>This walk was nice to get travel kinks out of our systems. But students were tired and would have benefited from retiring early to get ready for the week of visits.</p> <p>Suggest SPAR consider establishing professors' / chaperones' responsibilities to the group and expected performance in country and communicating this to students prior to departure. As a professor may become ill and or want to attend personal or professional matters, suggest two SCSU professors be considered a requirement on Study Abroad programs.</p> <p>Ultimately, the group did not visit Beijing National Park during the trip.</p>
	7:00 p.m.	Dinner at new restaurant.
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>During dinner, a student had an adverse reaction to the hot peppers in the food. It was a very busy restaurant. Because the tour guide is contractually not able to dine with tour members, the students did not have a Mandarin speaking person at the table to secure help. Fortunately, the reaction was not severe.</p>
	8:30 p.m.	Back to hotel
June 14, Tuesday		
	9:30 am	Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications (BUPT) Library
		<p>Hosts:</p> <p>Mrs. Xu, Wu, Deputy Director of Schools and Libraries</p> <p>Mrs. Li, Quexin, Personnel Office</p> <p>Mrs. Yanhua, An, Director, International Office</p> <p>Judy, Library employee, graduate student</p>

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June 14, Tuesday continued		<p>Notes:</p> <p>Dr. Xu spoke in Mandarin while Judy translated. The school was established in 1955. There are 20,000 students enrolled: undergraduates, graduate, and PhD candidates. Slightly more than 2,000 are e-learners in the fields of engineering, computers, research & development, applied management, and scientific English. The library has 33,924 square feet. The collection has 1.58 million paperbacks, 4.38 million e-resources, 3,000 periodicals and serials, and over 80,000 acquired papers. Post and telecommunications is the focus of the collection. The library has 58 employees in seven departments such as reference, technical services, circulation, reading rooms, and collection development. The library subscribes to 42 e-databases of which five highlight their collections. These include Chinese Academia, Telecom, document database, Memory or the history of BUPT, Posts Documents, and higher education resources. They are able to share their databases with 70 libraries in China and the National Library through one interface or search engine developed by BUPT, however they are not accessible internationally.</p> <p>BUPT developed an automated system used between, and adopted by, many libraries in China for a) acquisitions as it provides clean data records, but it is not part of OCLC, b) Cataloging, c) library relocation or China's National Classification system. There are 22 categories in China's National Classification System using an alpha-numeric combination, and d) circulation to assist in keeping track of statistics and service issues from students.</p> <p>BUPT independently developed Modern Electronic Library Information Night Work Systems (MELINES) a unified search engine recognized by experts as the leading system domestically and internationally. The e-learners use its resources and mobile</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 14, Tuesday continued		<p>learning devices on campus or online by accessing with a student id and password.</p> <p>CERNET – China Education and Research Network – BUPT is responsible for managing the Northeast section of China.</p> <p>VOD – video on demand is in development for teachers to use in the classroom and streaming service. It will also include music and other media.</p> <p>ILL - the Chinese government pays for physical or electronic ILL services through the China Academic Library System (CALIS).</p> <p>BUPT offers prizes to students, such as backpacks, to encourage students to use library services. BUPT is the central office, responsible for ILL between 70 academic libraries.</p> <p>Subject specialist reference librarians are responsible for the same duties at BUPT’s library as in many United States academic libraries.</p>
	10:30 – 11:45 a.m.	<p>Tour of library - conducted by Dr. Xu and Judy. One interesting security system BUPT is testing is a material tracking system within the library so librarians can locate missing materials within the building. SCSU students were not able to see BUPT’s digital library or digitization process.</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>Baby, a Beijing Institute of Science and Technology University (BISTU) Information Science graduate student traveled with group and attended the meeting as host volunteer/translator.</p> <p>BUPT is a mixture of old and new buildings with newly renovated areas such as the reading room. BUPT gave a good overview of the university and its library. Although Dr. Wu and Judy were gracious tour guides and proudly showed us their library, it appeared that looking at their catalog, their digitization process or MELINES was not planned for or not conveyed as part of the day’s agenda,</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 14, Tuesday continued		<p>therefore not allowed.</p> <p>When SCSU students requested to see these items, we were told the door to the department was locked and the person in charge was at lunch.</p> <p>We received lovely pens as gifts.</p> <p>Suggestion for the next trip:</p> <p><u>Coursework preparation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel in the fall to avoid Beijing's summer heat. • Travel one month after the course begins so students are better prepared for the library visits. Prepare the agenda and goals for the trip and each library visit at beginning of course. Knowledge of which universities to be visited combined with having the trip later in the course would have allowed for investigation of the hosts' websites. This could have compensated for the language barrier, as often times communication of ideas, questions and answers was not always easy, even with interpreters. • Require students to prepare two or three questions for each school and then class could share them prior to departure to avoid repetition, to obtain answers to syllabus questions, prepare for research papers, and to keep the flow of communication going. <p><u>Intercultural training:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calling card or business card - many students received business cards in the American fashion, which could be construed as rude by our Chinese hosts. Consider providing training on how to present and receive cards. • SCSU and Department of Information and Library Science information packets – Additionally, SCSU could consider preparing folders or packets containing SCSU's and LIS Department's statistics as hosts proudly shared their institutions'

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June 14, Tuesday continued		history and statistics. The packets could include short bios of each attending student and professor. The packets would be an added bonus in the creation of SCSU's brand recognition and presence as many of the universities visited currently partner with Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, etc. Perhaps the packet could be given ahead of time so hosts understand the agenda and who will be attending.
	12:00 – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch Freshened up at hotel before next visit.
	2:00 p.m.	Beijing Institute of Science and Technology University (BISTU) Information School Seminar
		<p>Hosts:</p> <p>Dr. Li, Chen, Dean of School of Information Management</p> <p>Dr. Wei, Cui, Professor</p> <p>Justin, Professor, Advisor</p> <p>Quan, (Megan), Professor</p> <p>Kahn, (Jack), Computers</p> <p>Ms. Zheng, Ximing, (Anna), Instructor, Student Affairs and Study Abroad program</p> <p>Baby, Information Science graduate student</p> <p>Vincent – Auditing</p> <p>Soon Ven – Auditing</p> <p>Ho Re Hao - IT</p>
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>Justin spoke on the behalf of BISTU. The School of Information Management has five majors, 640 students, and 60 faculty members of which approximately half have PhDs and most have their Masters. The faculty's average age is 45 years old. The five majors are: Information Management System, E-Business or E-Commerce, IT (Computers/Auditing), Information Security, and Management Science.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 14, Tuesday continued	3:00 p.m.	<p>Students in the undergraduate program become well versed in computer languages, information management, and electronic design so that by the end of the program they prepared to be systems analysts for mid-sized companies.</p> <p>The graduate program offers Management Science and Engineering. There are 10 professors qualified to teach and advise.</p> <p>SCSU students did not see BISTU's digital catalog, their library or their digitization process.</p> <p>The meeting ended with a visit to IBM China Company Limited on the 25th Floor of the Pangu Plaza (IBM China Web site, Worldwide Directory) building for an aerial view of the Olympic Park. Pangu Plaza's buildings are shaped like a dragon and cover seven football fields (Barboza, 2008). We were fortunate to visit as a guest of a BISTU alumnus working for IBM.</p> <p>We received a lovely pen and key chain set as gifts. Anna designed the key chain.</p>
	4:00 p.m.	BISTU and SCSU walked the Olympic Park past the Bird's Nest and Water Cube.
	5:00 – 5:30 p.m.	Left for Banquet dinner in honor of SCSU students hosted by BISTU.
	6:00 p.m.	<p>Banquet Dinner at ORIGUS Pizza Restaurant</p> <p>Not really a pizza restaurant, more of a buffet of Chinese and Chinese interpreted Western foods like pizza. The banquet built rapport between the two universities and forged friendships and relationships for the rest of the trip and for SCSU's future Study Abroad programs to Beijing.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 14, Tuesday continued		<p>Observation:</p> <p>BISTU organized the meeting in a large conference room with BISTU on one side and SCSU on the other of a long table with fresh flowers down the middle.</p> <p>Each attendee had a collection of fresh fruit and water at their place. Discussions centered mostly on BUPT's curriculum.</p> <p>The undergraduate students were studying IT, accounting, and information security. They had questions about studying in the United States, where to study in a large city or a small city, and what to expect, etc.</p> <p>Although we were with the School of Information Management, it is not clear during this visit how the visit to IBM fits into International Digital Libraries. When asked if the IT students build websites for libraries or businesses as part of the curriculum, the question was either not worded clearly or not understood as the answer was not clear.</p>
	7:30 p.m.	Back to hotel
June 15, Wednesday		
	10:00 a.m.	Peking University Library (PKL)
		<p>Hosts:</p> <p>Zhu, Qiang, PhD., Professor of Librarianship, Director, Peking University Library</p> <p>Nie, Hua, PhD., Deputy Library Director at Peking University Library</p>
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>Dr. Zhu is currently serving his second term as a Governing Board member of International Federation of Library Association (IFLA). He is also on the Asia Digital Library Alliance and is Vice President of the Library Society of China, similar to Vice President of ALA.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 15, Wednesday continued		<p>Dr. Nie's PowerPoint presentation covered PKL's history. Founded in 1902, the library moved to this campus in 1911. The library moved from various locations on campus to the current building, known as the New Building, in 1998. The Old Building has been under renovation since 2005. A separate building to house the Ancient Materials Library is in the planning stage.</p> <p>The library has 167,323 square feet and 40,000 seats for reading. Its capacity is 6.5 million copies, more than only paper. It owns 11,547 titles published before 1949 and 27,650 newspaper copies. Its Rare Book division has 1.5 million ancient copies. E-resources contain 486 databases with 52,268 e-journals and 1.6 million e-book titles, mostly in Chinese. In the past six years, the e-resources budget increased 100%. Per PKL's 2010 annual report, the number of searches increased 34%, full text searches increased 45%, and multimedia searches increased 37%.</p> <p>PKL offers the following services: circulation, ILL, online courses, multimedia, Rare books, and Special publications from Peking University (PKU) alumni. PKL's departments are the Library Office, Collection Development (a recent merger of Acquisitions and Cataloging), Circulation, Reference, Systems, Rare Books, Multimedia, and branch libraries needs. PKL staff is comprised of 180 full time employees, 150 are professional librarians and 50 are part-time contracted staff. PKL Human Resources is required to only recruit Graduate Students and vocational certificate librarians are eligible for entry-level positions. China's professional librarian positions require an Associates, Masters or PhD. The levels are as follows starting from entry level: Associate Librarian, Librarian, Associate Research Librarian equal to Associate Professor, and Research Librarian.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 15, Wednesday continued	11:00 a.m.	<p>PKL is China Academic Library System's (CALIS) Administration Center. Taking from OCLC, PKL and other universities worked together on a nationwide academic library consortium, funded primarily by Chinese government, under the leadership of Ministry of Education. The mission of CALIS is to promote, maintain and improve library resource sharing among Chinese universities, between academic libraries and other libraries and information institutions. (Yale University, 2011).</p> <p>Tour of Library with Pei Wei Wei, Deputy Head, Library Director Office. The newly renovated library is in the Old Library Building. The servers are located on the 6th floor.</p> <p>Du Xiao Feng, Deputy Head, Systems Department gave a tour of the 349 square foot area that houses 60 servers using MIS and SirsiDynix with 110 terabytes storage and 80 terabyte backup. In 2003, PKL collaborated with Sun Systems to upgrade their servers to 8 CPUs and 4 cores. Unix Solaris is the network OS.</p>
	11:30 a.m.	<p>Dr. Nei continued the PowerPoint presentation. PKL does not have a special system or digitization protocol. Special collections and the large Ancient Materials Collection are stored at PKL. PKL's Secret Treasure Books is an integrated catalog with full text search of one of the oldest databases created of rubbings, old maps, and ancient books. Metadata for maps follows Dublin Core, as it has the best possible process and procedures and labeling standards. The National Library provides Digital Library standards such as 600 dpi for images. The public can visit the library website, but will only retrieve the metadata, not the actual image. The image can only be viewed from on campus computers. The digitization center is hosted in PKL and available to other schools at a discounted price.</p> <p>GIS – graphic information systems created 11 maps that can be searched by materials, province, and year.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 15, Wednesday continued		<p>Beijing Historical Geographic Databases is a subject-oriented database containing texts, images, audio-visual, and internet resources that offer a more sophisticated keyword search by synonym or relationship search. PKL and Hong Kong University Libraries jointly constructed the database so only the two campuses have access.</p> <p>PKU Scholars is a database containing digitization of alumni theses is the first stage of PKU's Institutional Repository in CALIS as of June 29, 2011. PKU has 235 famous professors and when they pass away, family members donate their letters to PKU. After the Library Archives department digitizes the material, they give a copy to the family. Certain scholars have physical specific collections. Dr. Nei showed the webpage and the number below the scholar's photograph indicates the number of searches for the individual per month.</p> <p>PKL video online – Over 4,000 PKU lectures are online and available to students with id and password as well as coordinating with Blackboard online courses.</p> <p>Record Archives – the Network Center archives and tracks tenure emails.</p> <p>PKL looking to use The Summon Service to replace their current federated search engines.</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>Baby, BISTU Information Science graduate student, traveled with group and attended meeting and banquet as host volunteer / translator.</p> <p>After renovation, the Old Library looks like a new library with large spaces, natural light, and many up-to-date technologies for educational and entertainment purposes. The visit was during final exams so there were students throughout the library.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 15, Wednesday continued		<p>During Dr. Nei's presentation, she went live to the internet to demonstrate PKL's catalog, digitized images, and metadata, although the metadata was in Chinese. It was fascinating to view their collection at that depth, as it would not have been possible from US.</p> <p>HR and student issues are the same at PKL as in the US and the SCSU students and Dr. Nie agreed that they were not taught these things in library school. Although PKL doesn't have processes or procedures to archive donations, they are working towards it.</p> <p>One of the most interesting tidbits learned was that Mao Zedong worked as a Reference librarian and was an assistant librarian at PKL.</p> <p>Also, Dr. Liu shared from his student years how there was a statue of Mao right in front of the main entrance to the library, which isn't there anymore.</p> <p>The students agreed that this meeting was one in which we fully understood the course's goals and purpose and one of the most rewarding and informative visits we had.</p>
	12:00 – 1:00 p.m.	<p>Lunch</p> <p>PKL hosted a gracious banquet at one of the campus dining rooms.</p>
		Peking University, Department of Information Management
	1:30 – 2:30 p.m.	Campus Tour with Graduate students and PhD candidates: Rachel, Sara, Lilly, and Rita.
	2:30 – 4:00 p.m.	<p>Hosts: (Peking University, Department of Information Management Web site)</p> <p>Ziheng, Liu, Professor, Doctor tutor, Department of Information Management,</p> <p>Shenglong, Han (Sam), PhD., Associate Professor, Information System Analysis & Design</p> <p>Xiaoguan, Gu – not able to confirm on Web site</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 15, Wednesday continued		Zhaong, Jiuzhen, PhD., Associate Professor, Networked Reference Service, Vice Secretary of the Party Committee Graduate students and PhD candidates: Rachel, Sara, Lilly, and Rita.
		Notes: Dr. Zhaong led the PowerPoint presentation of the history of the department and employees makeup. The information presented can be found Peking University's Department of Information Management's website. Discussion pursued similar lines of conversation as experienced during the visit to BISTU.
		Observation: It was lovely to spend time with the students and tour the campus. The tour with the students was necessary as PKU professors had a large staff meeting. We toured the Sackler Archaeology and Art Museum located in the Whooping Crane Garden on the West Campus. We saw prehistoric mammal bones, vessels, cloisonné artifacts, and a special exhibit of the lithographer of Dante's <i>Inferno</i> . However, our hosts may have been uncomfortable to have the tour guide and a student from BISTU with us during meals. Perhaps PKU thought they were hosting SCSU and may have been unaware of the additional members of our company. So SCSU could consider alerting the host if there are additional members of the party prior to the day of arrival or the time of dinner.
	6:00 p.m.	Dinner at a new restaurant.
		Notes: Culture shock affected the group this evening. It would help the next group if SCSU, SPAR, or the accompanying professors explain this phenomenon in more detail than providing a link on the Study Abroad website. SCSU students elected Noodle King as favorite restaurant.
	7:30 p.m.	Back to hotel

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 16, Thursday		
	10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Temple of Heaven
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>Sara, Peking University graduate student, traveled with group as host volunteer/translator.</p> <p>Due to threat of rain, the group switched to go here instead of the Great Wall. This UNESCO World Heritage site was pleasurable and easy to walk on an overcast day.</p> <p>If this tour were on a hotter day, it would have been very uncomfortable as there are no trees or shade until the end.</p> <p>Suggest SCSU professors and tour guides check the location's information about the estimated time to complete the visit and add half an hour for photos, etc., so as to leave earlier in the morning to avoid the heat.</p>
	12:00 – 1:00 p.m.	<p>Lunch</p> <p>Picnic in the park surrounding Temple of Heaven was a great idea. Suggest professors advise tour guides that Americans do like mayonnaise, however not in Beijing heat without ice or a cold pack. The sandwiches were on white bread. There was a salad for special dietary needs, however the students did not finish their sandwiches nor did students advise the professor to tell the tour of their dissatisfaction.</p> <p>Although the tour guide may have been apprehensive about suggesting a new restaurant after previous evening's meal, it may have been more appetizing to have sandwiches on ice or to locate a restaurant close by to have lunch.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 16, Thursday continued	1:45 – 2:45 p.m.	<p>Hong Qiao Shichang – Pearl Market</p> <p>This was an unplanned stop on the way back from Temple of Heaven. The one hour spent shopping was adequate to experiment negotiating as recommended in the travel guides. I was fortunate to have Sara accompany me on this stop to help me negotiate for pearls. It is overwhelming the amount of pearl stalls in the building, but shop wisely, have fun, and don't worry if you didn't get the best price.</p> <p>SCSU students really enjoyed having the Chinese students accompany us to cultural events. The students wanted to practice their English speaking skills, which were very good. They also shared their love and knowledge of China through family stories, fables, or history throughout the visits.</p>
	3:00 – 5:00 p.m.	798 Art District
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>World War II munitions factory turned into an artist colony.</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>Very interesting as students visited different studios or went to eat.</p>
	6:00 p.m.	Dinner
	7:30 - 9:00 p.m.	<p>Dr. Li, Dean, BISTU, invited the group to his house for coffee and a glimpse into how Beijingers live at home. It was a very pleasant evening speaking with Dr. Li's son and his son's friend about Beijing, our travels, and USA.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 17, Friday		
	9:30 – 11:30 a.m.	Beijing Normal University (BNU)
		<p>Hosts:</p> <p>Dr. Geng, Qian, Associate Dean of the School of Management</p> <p>Dr. Xiao, Ming, Head of the Department of Information and Library Science</p> <p>Dr. Xiao, Mie, Dean</p> <p>Professor Zhao,</p> <p>Professor Zhou,</p> <p>Professor Qiao, Cataloging</p> <p>Mr. Liu, Lecturer</p> <p>26 students</p>
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>Premier Wen Jiabao attended the commencement ceremony for first tuition-free graduates in Beijing Normal University so security was very tight.</p> <p>Dr. Xiao presented. BNU's Information Management school was established in 1980 and became the College of Information Science and Technology in 2004. BNU offers undergraduate, graduate and PhD studies in information science. Three professors, three associate professors, eight full time lecturers, and two part time professors deliver six fields of study for the Masters program: Communication and Information Systems, Signal and Information Processing, Computer Software and Theory, Computer Applied Technology, Computer Architecture, Pattern Recognition and Intelligent System (Beijing Normal University Web site). The floor was opened up to BNU and SCSU students for a question and answer period. Questions included databases versus Google versus</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 17, Friday continued		<p>social networks as sources of information. Leslie, BNU Graduate student focusing in Customer Service, shared that Chinese can “climb the wall” to access certain sites. Discussions about the difference between Master of LIS in US and China. For instance, Chinese students study reference and, upon graduation, that is solely what they will do once hired. Unlike in USA where studies are focused on public libraries or academic libraries and professional librarians are asked to work at Circulation, Reference, ILL, etc. in the library.</p> <p>BNU Professors and SCSU students discussed the availability of employment and the conversation came to the conclusion, like USA, Director positions in Chinese libraries are typically male dominated in a female dominated profession.</p> <p>Discussions about e-books and how it may be easier to read or access books on a mobile, but one Chinese student indicated he still likes real books.</p>
	11:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	<p>Tour of library</p> <p>Leslie was translator. The library is newly renovated and will switch over to radio-frequency identification (RFID) technology by the end of summer as users can locate documents more conveniently and swiftly. In lending services, users also enjoy greater facility through the online request and renewal system, as well as self-service book lending and return. In fact, BNU had a large machine, which was inside due to the Premier’s visit, which works like a book vending machine based on authorized library cardholders.</p> <p>BNU will also install an automatic re-shelving machine once the library opens. SCSU students did not see their digitization process.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 17, Friday continued		<p>Observation:</p> <p>There was much security on campus due to the Premier's visit. The Dean and students were prepared for our visit, as were the 26 students in the room. We had a two-hour question and answer session resulting in a very comfortable meeting. We received a lovely desk pen and pencil holder.</p>
	12:00 – 1:00 p.m.	Banquet at campus dining hall. SCSU students agreed that this was the best meal we had all trip.
	2:00 – 5:00 p.m.	Beihai Park, Houhai, Shichahai
		Notes: These three lakes makeup this funky enclave of western bars, artist studios, and shops.
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>Rachel and Lily, Peking University students, traveled with group as host volunteers / translators.</p> <p>SCSU students separated and explored on their own. The Drum Tower, a UNESCO World Heritage site, should be on the next tour with its magnificent drum presentation.</p>
	5:30 p.m.	<p>Dinner.</p> <p>The students were full from the luncheon banquet so we retired to the hotel. The students did travel to the RTMart, similar to a large Target, across the boulevard from the hotel to purchase some souvenirs, parasols, etc. Although it was a Friday night and many families were in the store doing their shopping, I did not feel claustrophobic as I thought I would because of Beijing's large population. I never felt the mass of people; perhaps it was because we were isolated in the van, in our group with English-speaking hosts or because we didn't take public transportation.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 18, Saturday		
	9:00 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.	The Great Wall at Badaling
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>As with any tourist sight, Saturday is the busiest day and tourist traffic was re-directed so we were delayed at arriving at The Wall. Badaling is medium difficulty and the most well preserved section of the three closest sections to Beijing.</p> <p>This is not walking on a dike or level ground as photographs may lead one to believe; this is climbing. The Wall sits on the ridge of the mountains so the grade is steep, uneven with well-worn stones, and very exposed to the weather. The eighth tower is at 888.8 meters altitude (2,916 feet).</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>Leslie, BNU student, traveled with group as host volunteer / translator. I was unable to climb to the top of the eighth tower. I stopped at the gondola station so that means the next time I can take the gondola up and then complete the climb!</p> <p>It takes approximately two hours to travel from hotel, to park, to get the tickets, etc. before stepping on The Wall. The group was on The Wall at 11:00 a.m., peak sun exposure and heat.</p> <p>If the next program is in the summer, suggest the bus leave earlier from the hotel to avoid the heat and that each student carry at least four to six bottles of water. Also, suggest not wearing a hat in the summer as a hat holds in heat; suggest women carry a parasol like the Chinese women do because the parasol protects from the sun while allowing air to circulate over the head to cool.</p> <p>The gondola ride down the mountain was well worth the trip, especially when we were stopped in the middle of the line!</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 18, Saturday	Lunch	The sandwiches were on white bread and there was a salad for the special diet. The students carried their lunches themselves on The Wall. Students did not finish their meals and asked professor to advise tour for a change of meal program for the next event and the next tour.
	3:30 – 4:30 p.m.	Ming Tombs
		Notes: UNESCO World Heritage Site and the largest underground tombs in China, a welcome relief from The Wall's heat.
		Observation: Although typically grouped with the trip to The Wall, the park was not very busy, perhaps due to the time of day, and it did not appear as well cared for as other sites. Because we were entering tombs, Mia explained that the Chinese believe that you enter death. Upon exiting, the Chinese believe you can come back to life by walking through this particular arch and yell, "I'm back!" Women lead with their right leg, men with their left; Mia took a photograph of the group passing through the arch.
	5:30 p.m.	Dinner The students and guide began a very positive routine for the rest of the trip. Upon returning to the hotel, we retired to our rooms for 15 minutes to one hour to freshen up, and then we went to dinner.
June 19, Sunday		
	9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Summer Palace
		Notes: It was an overcast day for a Sunday at the park. There were many families and other tour groups. The Covered Archway was lovely with frescos of the four seasons in each of its gazebos. There are

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 19, Sunday continued		<p>dragon boat tours of the lake, small boats for hire; a nice relaxing place from the city.</p> <p>Observation:</p> <p>Rachel Han accompanied group for Dr. Liu.</p> <p>The day began with not being able to see the Pan Gu Building, the Bird's Nest or the Olympic Tower from my hotel room window. I enjoyed the history Mia shared about the Dowager Empress Cixi and how she took power from her nephew, locked him up for supporting reformers, etc.</p> <p>Lunch was nuts, fruit and bread.</p> <p>As the tour books indicate, I found myself photographed surreptitiously by a Chinese woman. It is important not to get alarmed or annoyed as they find Westerners most intriguing, an oddity.</p>
	1:30 – 3:30 p.m.	The Old Summer Palace
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>It was razed and plundered by the British and the French during the Second Opium War in 1860. There is a beautiful mixture of Asian and Western early 1800s architecture in ruins that reminded me very much of Pompeii, more than Herculaneum.</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>This is an easy walk and a lovely way to spend an afternoon. The park is very large so the group covered about half. Half the group had the most fun solving the engraved concrete wall maze, known as Huanghuazhen (Yellow Flower) that ends in a European-style pavilion. The maze was recently restored. Because of the height of the maze's walls, you could only see some people's upper torsos, others just their heads. So it was charming to see the different style and colors of parasols float through the maze as women walked it.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
	6:00 p.m.	Dinner
June 20, Monday		
	9:00 a.m. -	Tian'anmen Square
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>Left the hotel at 9:00 am. Mao's Tomb is closed on Mondays and requires a passport to enter. Tiananmen is the Gate into the Forbidden City and the square is in front of it. The square can hold 1,000,000 people.</p>
	10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Forbidden City
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>The Forbidden City complex is for the royal family and their entourage consisting of 999.5 rooms. It would take 27 years to visit each room. Mia explained why there aren't any trees: 1) because the emperor wanted to see his enemies approaching, 2) the Chinese character for bad luck is a tree drawn in an square and so having trees in the fortified square of the Forbidden City would be bad luck, and 3) the emperor did not want anything to be above him when he was on his throne.</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>This UNESCO World Heritage Site has no shade. It is very long walk and so professors and tour guides may want to plan accordingly if the next visit is in the summer. Without a detailed history or background for each temple, the complex appears to be temple after temple and it can become tiring like a European tour can become tiring when one sees cathedral after cathedral; one begins to look like another.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 20, Monday continued	2:00 p.m.	Lunch Wangfujing, Snack Street
		Observation: I ate a scorpion on a stick!! So did the two male students! There is a video and many photographs to prove it. I had read about this street in the tour books and was very happy to be a “true tourist”. Caution: the scorpions are alive before they are fried and salted. They taste like potato sticks, crunchy! Also, the vendors in this alley are very aggressive; beware.
	6:00 p.m.	Dinner
June 21, Tuesday		
	10:00 – 11:30 a.m.	Chaoxing Library
		Hosts: Kelly Lawrence, Assistant Chairman Arthur, Production Manager
		Notes: Kelly began the presentation with an overview of the company and its products. The company was established in 1993 and went live on the Internet in 2000. Chaoxing Library is also known as Superstar Digital Group. Chaoxing and China Network Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) are the top, two companies in China providing digital databases to libraries. In 2006, Chaoxing launched its largest and main product for academic and public libraries, Duxiu Academic. Duxiu is the largest digital library of Chinese books, periodicals, and dissertations. The book search function searches in Chinese and is a full text send and delivery system.

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 21, Tuesday continued		<p>Through subscription, academic users input their user name and password to borrow and link, similar to Amazon.com. Chaoxing has 900,000,00 books (in China means pages) full text material and 240,000 kinds of books. Three times per year, Chaoxing uploads 30,000 pages.</p> <p>Document delivery – ILL within their library. Books or pages from material requested are emailed to user as a PDF and sometimes the user can save to their system depending on the subscription package. Links expire in 30 days.</p> <p>Copyright options with authors – In China, the author owns the intellectual property rights of their work, not the publisher. In 2001, Chaoxing began contracting with authors. Each author receives face-to-face visits and contract negotiations. The contract terms are: a) 10 years readers contract is the most popular because it pays the author for rights once, b) company pays for rights from the author and pays author based on the number of downloads per yearly subscription with library, and c) each use or pay-per-view of document. Once contracted, the author has full use of the site.</p> <p>Chaoxing has exclusive rights to the e-book. Chaoxing owns the rights to 98% of all books in China, especially those published after 1949. Their database has 35,000 authors and 3000.000 publishers.</p> <p>Chaoxing faces the issue that the demand for digital books is on the rise, however the process to obtain copyrights is slow.</p> <p>Chaoxing digitizes material in-house at 13 factories and has 700 employees dedicated to video production and streaming services.</p> <p>Chaoxing offers full-text online reading. When scanning, Chaoxing adds a table of contents for every book and copies text from OCR, Optical Character Recognition.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 21, Tuesday continued		<p>Arthur presented a review of specific products and services.</p> <p>Chaoxing entered the CD market in 1997. From there, the company branched into selling their collection of E-books totaling 700 megabytes to public and academic libraries. Chaoxing's production team also handles e-books and video products.</p> <p>Their first product for libraries was MetaLink consisting of a bot that conducts a federated search of databases on the Internet to create a cross-indexed new database. Libraries subscribe on a yearly basis at different levels.</p> <p>Video – In 2006, Chaoxing entered the market. It has 50,000 clips at 30 minutes per clip. The company's mission is to share knowledge around the world and it was realized that knowledge is in the professor's mind. For a fee, Chaoxing will contract directly with professors to videotape their lecture and upload it for streaming services. So, by videotaping the lecture, the video is linked to real data in the server and can tie into Chaoxing's databases based on IP address, user name and password.</p> <p>Study Center – all of Chaoxing's resources are available to the user through one portal including books, reviews, documents, videos, and related examinations. Chaoxing's main market is libraries at present but hopes to expand to personal users as they develop Web 2.0 capabilities.</p> <p>Duxiu's product name in the United States is ChinaMaxx.</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>Rachel Han, Moving Mandarin, arranged this visit. Kelly is one of her Mandarin language students and a friend. This was another well worth visit. Although we didn't see Chaoxing's digitization process, Arthur went live onto their website to show the students their catalog, services, products, and maneuverability which is something that could not be done from USA without user id and password.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 21, Tuesday continued		As various libraries mentioned China Network Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) as their digital database supplier, an overview of Chaoxing's competitor is warranted. As described on the CNKI website, it is the largest digital library in China and a key national project of China. Its purpose is knowledge sharing throughout China and the world. It began June 1996 and its full-text database service can be found in over four hundred universities, public libraries, research institutions, enterprises, and hospitals in more than twenty countries (CNKI Web site, About CNKI, 2006). On November 23, 2007, CNKI was awarded the National Cultural Exports Key Enterprise of 2007-2008 together by Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Culture, the State Administration of Radio Film and Television, and the General Administration of Press and Publication of the P.R. China; also their <i>China Academic Journal Online Publication Integrated Database</i> has been evaluated as the National Cultural Exports Key Project of 2007-2008. CNKI is the only company in the industry to win the above awards (CNKI, Awards).
	12:00 – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch
	2:00 – 3:30 p.m.	National Science Digital Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences (NSLC)
		<p>Hosts:</p> <p>Chu, Jingli, Phd., Director, Editing and Publication Center, Editor-in-chief, Library and Information Service (semi-monthly). Standing Committee Member, Library Theory and Research Section, IFLA, 2005-2009, 2009-2013.</p> <p>Liu, Hong, Foreign Affairs Office, including staff visits abroad, any visits to NSLC, and photographer.</p> <p>Zeng, Yan, Associate Professor, Deputy Head, Operational Office and previously Collections and Chinese Science Index and Database</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 21, Tuesday continued		<p>Yang, 2nd year PhD candidate majoring in e-books and e-reading</p> <p>Liu Lee – 1st year PhD candidate majoring in Library Information Service and works in college library</p> <p>Chui Yang – 1st year PhD candidate majoring in Customer Service and worked in Beijing Tsinghua University</p>
		<p>Notes:</p> <p>Dr. Zeng led a PowerPoint presentation of the history and curriculum of NSLC. NSLC is a national research organization and partners with other research organizations in China. NSLC is a graduate studies university, not a school. They support 45,000 researchers and 50,000 graduate students with ubiquitous access to the network and computer in 30 cities. Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) merged with the National Science Libraries to create one central library with 300 employees and three branch libraries with 500 employees, each with their own budget.</p> <p>2001 - 2005 initiatives - the Chinese Science Digital Library (CSDL) Project resulted in the Digital Library Initiative. The first stage included construction of a new library building as well as the convergence of resources and service systems such as: e-journals, a union catalog system, a meta search engine, document delivery system, and reference desk services. Also, they created the Academy Authentication system, subject information portal, and the Chinese Science Citation Database.</p> <p>The latter was published online in 2003. The databases can be accessed from anywhere for key articles, journals, books, and documents, consisting of approximately 27,000,000 pages per year. They serve over 500 libraries and offer Ask a Librarian and Real Time Digital Reference services 9 to 9, seven days a week.</p> <p>Stage II of CSDL – Digital Library Development. The mission is to be a service oriented library.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 21, Tuesday continued		<p>NSLC recognized the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish service with subject librarians in teams • Redefine the library's collection • Create a long-term presentation of digital science literature • Create user based digital service system – desktop retrieval, cross-domain search systems, and institute a knowledge assets management system of 150,000+items. <p>Stage III – from Digital Library to Knowledge Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedded knowledge services • Subject Knowledge Environment (SKE) • ilibrary – mash up toolkit • Subject Portal Toolkit <p>Some analytical systems NSLC developed; some were outsourced or partnered with Oracle for instance.</p> <p>NSLC serves researchers and partners as much as possible through desktop applications as it is more cost effective.</p> <p>NSCL is modeled after the Soviet Union research institutions from the 1950s and the Max Planck Institute in Germany. The Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1948 as an independent, non-profit research organization. Its primary goal is to promote research at its own institutes. It is not a government institution although it is funded to a large extent by the federal and state governments. Instead, it is a registered association and has its registered seat in Berlin. The Administrative Headquarters and office of the President are located in Munich (Max Planck Web site, Organisation).</p> <p>As the only institution of its kind in the country, NSLC is accredited to grant doctor and master degrees in library science and information science, with a yearly enrollment of approximately 50 students.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 21, Tuesday continued		<p>The library also hosts senior visiting scholars and organizes vocational training and continuing education programs.</p> <p>Dr. Chu led a presentation of the Publications of the National Science Library of Chinese Academy of Sciences.</p> <p>NLSC publishes 17 journals.</p> <p>Beijing HQ – publishes 10 journals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library and Information Service - Core journal of library and information science, ranked 2nd in China; the first half of the journal is dedicated to library and second half is dedicated to science. The first issue was published in 1956. It is an authoritative academic journal, publishing articles on cutting edge research and practice. It has been is a semi-monthly journal since 2009. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dr. Chu shared Volume 55 August 2011 because Dr. Liu was published in this issue. • New Technology of Library and Information Service – this journal was handed out to students, as it is the only English language journal and the only technical publication on LIS in China. It is a professional journal on IT's application in LIS and related fields. • Chinese Journal of Library & Information Science • Progress in Chemistry • China Biotechnology • Science Focus – NSCL is cooperating with Thomson Reuters to launch the Chinese version of Science Watch • High-Technology & Industrialization • E-Government • Chinese Mathematical Abstracts • Chinese Journal of Scientific and Technical Periodicals

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 21, Tuesday continued		<p>Lanzhou Branch Library publishes four journals on Earth science and resources and environmental science: Advance in Earth Science, Remote Sensing Technology and Application, Natural Gas Geoscience, and Gold Science and Technology.</p> <p>Chengdu Branch Library publishes two journals: Natural Product Research & Development, World Sci-Tech R & D</p> <p>Wuhan Branch Library publishes one journal focused on Resources & Environment in the Yangtze Basin.</p> <p>Toured library. It has large areas for study and collaboration and meeting rooms. However we did not see their digital library or their digitization process.</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>The discussion centered on the history of the library, the institution and the curriculum without actually getting more details about their digitization process. The tour of the library was short to see their commons, reading areas, etc.</p> <p>During the visits I felt that there was much duplication between libraries on databases, systems, collections, services and I couldn't understand how that is possible. Upon returning to the US, I had a better understanding of the transformation of China's libraries and the country's Digital Library initiatives. The three new libraries we saw, PKL, BNU, NSLC, were all a result of these initiatives.</p> <p>Likewise, I understand why it was important for NSLC and the National Library to discuss their future plans and how they are transforming again to serve their users better in new electronic environments.</p> <p>Students received a lovely tie with the university's logo on it.</p>
	6:00 p.m.	Dinner

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 22, Wednesday		
	10:00 – 11:30 a.m.	National Library of China (NLC) National Digital Library of China (NDLC)
		Hosts: Zhang, Wei, Program Officer, International Cooperation Division Meng, Qinghai, IT Department Daying, Zhao, Asian Books Library
		Notes: Introduction of National Digital Library – Mr. Meng Mr. Meng led a PowerPoint presentation of an Introduction of the National Digital Library. The 2005 budget was 490M RMB, approximately 81M USD. The library is at the end of its 5-year construction project. The library has 400 employees with 58 devoted to the sub-project team. The project includes developing the following: a tech support platform, research infrastructures, service system infrastructures, and standards development. Design ideas: Service – like the Library of Congress, NLC serves the government’s legislative body and key state libraries. Their goal is to have access for all users. Resources – create repository clusters for sharing to avoid redundancy and to increase preservation activities. Standards – processing documents, organization, service interoperability, and create policy and procedures. Technology – create high bandwidth, cross searching capabilities and openness with other digital libraries and institutions in China and worldwide.

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 22, Wednesday continued		<p>National Digital Library System - portal provides a one-stop service for information retrieval, information services, and public delivery. The NLC provides non-copyrighted digital resources for users, purchasing and launching 10,000 e-book titles on the Internet for users for free.</p> <p>Dataflow charts - the presentation had detailed flow charts of how NDLC's digital collection is processed and produced.</p> <p>Digital New Media – mobiles, text renewal resource, WAP Website, Mobile DL for news briefing like an RSS or newsletter feed, and strolling NLC.</p> <p>Digital TV – NLC hopes to broadcast to the entire population the catalog, events, news, etc. because not everyone has a mobile device, but everyone in China has access to a television. It could include the Weijin Lecture series, recommended books, classics, children's reading materials, etc.</p> <p>Intelligent services – RFID</p> <p>International Collaboration –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overseas Rare & Ancient Books Return – in cooperation with Harvard-Yenching Library, the 6-year project documented approximately 4,210 titles, 51,889 volumes. NLC also partners with Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia (Japan). • International Bunhuang Project – since 2001, 274,073 images have been loaded online. NDLC sends small JPEGs to each library in the consortium so that library can load the images faster onto their website. • World Digital Library – UNESCO project <p>Future Plans – one network to virtually connect grass roots services from state to government and available to all libraries across China, three platforms (Chinese culture, Lifelong learning, and intercultural</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 22, Wednesday continued		<p>exchange), and one type of library. Also, create a Virtual Family Digital Library to combine with the Digital TV initiative, and lastly institute Information Barrier Free – access for the blind.</p> <p>Next Five Years - Increase resources to 10,00 terabytes, increase services range (mobile services to 740,000,000 people, digital TV to 65,000,000 people, and Internet to 420,000,000 people).</p> <p>Long-term plan next 20 - 50 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategic Repository with Chinese documents totaling 16,800,000 consisting of approximately 140,000 books and 14,000,000 journals digitized per year. <p>Basic function – Long term preservation program and remote disaster recovery plan.</p> <p>Introduction of Ancient Books Library – Ms. Zhao led this presentation.</p> <p>The department has 129 employees.</p> <p>Rare Books Section includes Chinese and foreign language materials before 1949. The presentation reviewed the collections as outlined on NLC's website, Ancient Books. When asked how long does it takes NLC to digitize a book or 100 pages, Ms. Zhao said if there are 50 leaves in a book, it will take 700 shots, in about five hours. Scanning is slower to process digitization. NLC restores first before scanning or photographing.</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>Ms. Zhao said that she would need more notice than Monday to obtain management approval to actually see the digitization process, so we were unable to see the department at work.</p> <p>Ms. Zhao shared with some students that she is in awe each day every time she holds the ancient manuscripts and can't believe she is fortunate to be working in such an environment.</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 22, Wednesday continued	12:00 – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch at a cafeteria on the NLC campus.
	1:00 – 1:30 p.m.	<p>Mrs. Fu Ping, former Director of Digital Library Division, currently consultant to NLC. This was an unplanned meeting on the agenda. NLC was originally located in Bei Hai and moved to this building in the 1980s. It has 82,020 square feet with approximately 15,000 visitors per day at the three locations. The acquisition budget was 100M RMB (1.6M USD). Digitizers are not librarians, but outsourced to a company with their own people and equipment. NLC has 10 branches in the provinces. All digitized objects standards are here generated from NLC as guidelines for metadata parameters. Actual standards are in development.</p> <p>The Digital Library Building resembles a book and was completed in 2008. Phase II's budget was 1.2M RMB of which 40% went to the digital library system; NLC is still spending it down. There are 3,000 seats open to the public every day, Wi-Fi throughout, and 300 hardwired computer stations as some databases, such as Chaoxing, are only accessible through landlines.</p>
	1:30 – 3:30 p.m.	<p>Library Tour</p> <p>Ms. Wei, International Cooperation Division</p> <p>The building has three floors below and nine above grade. This new building is for reading, circulation, and to serve the central and provincial governments. It is the biggest public library in China.</p> <p>Chinese Medical Books and Artifacts Exhibition</p> <p>Viewed oracles bones, ancient herbalist and herbal texts, and a life-size model of a human with the acupuncture holes in it. Ms. Wei said that the acupuncture teacher would place wax over the statue to hide the holes. The student would be tested on their knowledge of</p>

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 22, Wednesday continued		<p>where to place the needles and if the needles passed easily through the wax into the holes, the student passed. Also, the students learned that there was no surgery in China even though Chinese medicine studies have detailed descriptions of the body's functions.</p> <p>Toured the reading areas and viewed the large walkup newspaper and book reading machines in Periodicals, Main Lobby, and Children's Room, respectively.</p> <p>Computer Server Center Tour with Mr. Meng, IT Department NLC's servers are in the basement under tight security and there are three large rooms, warehouse sized, that will enable NLC to realize their 5 and 20 year plans. There is a conference room with televisions on the walls that monitor all systems and the in the library. The digital bank can give the operator status of every device in the library. The wiring for the servers is through conduits underneath the floors. 150 terabytes in each server and back up tape has 800 gigabytes. There are 250 servers in operation from high to low ranges.</p>
		<p>Observation:</p> <p>The library is beautifully re-done with a large open area in the center and very quiet. Like any public library there was a waiting line to use the computers. Uniquely Chinese, there was a Chinese Army person patrolling the public computer access room. Every area was large, open, and airy with plenty of natural light.</p> <p>As there PowerPoint presentation covered many details about NLC, the nuances of NLC's progress were clarified with research on their website. I understood that NLC went through two phases of construction. In the NLC Phase II construction and renovation of the library, Wi-Fi covers the entire library for users to conveniently view digital resources by using modern technologies,</p>

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June 22, Wednesday continued		such as portable mobile electronic readers. In addition, online information services, online reading, as well as online exhibitions and seminars provide even more channels for users to acquire knowledge (NLC Web site, Comprehensive services).
		Dinner
June 23, Thursday		
	10:00 – 11:00 a.m.	Orientation and packing Dr. Liu led a de-briefing of the trip and our course work requirements upon our return. Rachel Han, Moving Mandarin, returned mobile phone deposits.
	12:00 p.m.	Checked out of hotel room
	12:00 – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch
	2:00 p.m.	Shopping at the Silk Market Students were able to purchase last minute gifts and souvenirs.
	5:00 p.m.	Dinner: Golden Jaguar Banquet facility. Although a Peking Duck Banquet was on the itinerary, this was a good suggestion from Rachel Han as everyone was able to select from every cuisine in the world. Perhaps this restaurant reflects the new China; one who wants to be modern, western, and away from some of its traditional ways.
	9:00 p.m.	Airport drop-off
June 24, Friday	00:40 a.m.	UN8888 Departure
	5:00 p.m.	Arrive at SCSU campus
		Notes: Including being up from 9:00 a.m. Thursday morning, Beijing time, to arriving at SCSU at 5:00 p.m. EST, the total awake time

Date	Time	Destination, Notes, and Observations
June 24, Friday continued		<p>was 45 hours and total travel time 32 hours.</p> <p>Observation:</p> <p>Although we were advised the return trip would be difficult, I didn't fully comprehend how hard the travel and time change would affect me.</p> <p>This trip was a great experience. I was able to see behind the scenes of libraries that even the Chinese public doesn't get to see as in the case of NLC. Although China is still working on many issues such as duplication of services, open collaboration, etc., the amazing progress the library system has made with government support, philosophically and financially, shows what wonderful services libraries could provide to their patrons. I</p>

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