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1.Potencial Users:

Our digital humanities repository targets diverse audiences that have varying needs related to Japanese and Chinese historical and cultural data. The potential users of our protocol include:

* Academic researchers: who need extensive historical data for in-depth studies and publications.
* University faculty: who seek reliable sources for course content and research guidance.
* Students: from undergraduate to graduate level who require historical data for their academic projects.
* Independent scholars: who might not have institutional support but are passionate about Japanese and Chinese studies.
* Cultural organization: such as museums and libraries, looking to enrich their displays and educational programs with authentic, well-documented historical data.

2.Existing Dataset:

For the purposes of this user case, we've chosen [the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records (JACAR)](https://www.jacar.go.jp/english/jacarbl-fsjwar-e/index.html), which is an invaluable resource for anyone studying Japanese actions and policies in the Asia-Pacific region. It contains primary source materials that are meticulously digitized and cataloged, offering insights not only into military and diplomatic actions but also into cultural and economic exchanges. This makes JACAR particularly valuable for interdisciplinary studies that require primary historical documents.

3.1 User Story Person A

As a faculty member specializing in Sino-Japanese war studies, I want to access an integrated dataset that includes a wide range of archival documents, military records, and scholarly articles from both Japanese and Chinese sources, so that I can perform a detailed comparative analysis of the strategies and impacts of various battles, thereby enriching my research and teaching materials with well-supported historical insights. This data repository should facilitate access to a comprehensive, annotated, and cross-referenced collection of digital humanities data from both Japanese and Chinese sources, ensuring that datasets are not only accessible but also usable in diverse academic environments. The system should support multilingual metadata and have robust linking capabilities to connect related data across cultural and linguistic boundaries.

3.2 User Story 1 Use Case:

User Group: Faculty Member Specializing in Sino-Japanese War Studies

Objective: To leverage a comprehensive digital humanities repository that integrates both Japanese and Chinese historical records for academic research and teaching.

Actions and Goals:

* Comparative Analysis: Utilize JACAR along with Chinese archival equivalents to compare military strategies, diplomatic communications, and cultural impacts of the Sino-Japanese wars.
* Research and Education: Integrate findings into academic papers, lectures, and course materials, providing students with nuanced insights into the complexities of these historical interactions.

3.3 User Story 1 Assessment:

JACAR provides a robust foundation with its detailed repository of Japanese governmental and military documents, which are essential for understanding Japan's strategies and roles during the Sino-Japanese wars. However, to achieve a balanced and comprehensive view, equivalent access to Chinese archival data is necessary, which must include similar depth in documentation—spanning military records, diplomatic communications, and cultural narratives. Both resources should be integrated into a unified platform that not only facilitates simple access but also supports complex queries across datasets. This integration should support multilingual metadata and provide translation capabilities to ensure usability across diverse academic environments. Despite JACAR's extensive offerings, there are gaps particularly in the form of analytical tools which could enhance the study of historical patterns, visualize data for better understanding, and offer timeline analyses for a chronological perspective. Such tools would significantly empower researchers to draw nuanced conclusions from a comparative analysis of the Sino-Japanese wars. Additionally, ensuring interoperability between Japanese and Chinese datasets poses a technical challenge but is crucial for enabling a comprehensive cross-cultural analysis that this specific academic niche requires.

4.1 User Story Person B

As an undergraduate student currently studying and exploring my interest in East Asian history, I have chosen to compare and contrast the historical significance of military art during wartime for purposes, such as tactics and propaganda, and after wartime for purposes, such as commemoration. I came across this database after my professor had showcased it in class and found the resource to be useful. In particular, I am interested in browsing and compiling specific data as well as citing them for my final project.

4.2 User Story 2 Use Case

User Group: Undergraduate student who is currently exploring their major and gravitating towards history. They speak limited Chinese and have limited reading skills.

Objective: Finding and compiling relevant paintings and illustrations for their final project in an East Asian History class.

Actions and Goals:

* Comparative Analysis: Utilize JACAR along with additional postwar military art to perform analysis on their commonalities and differences.
* Brainstorming: Browse JACAR webpage to brainstorm topics and events.

4.3 Assessment

While JACAR provides a comprehensive overview of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 alongside digitized resources from the British Library, it fails to fully utilize the rich metadata available within its datasets. Users are assumed to have existing domain knowledge and are expected to conduct their searches using keywords via an embedded search engine. In both the glossary and gallery sections, JACAR does not allow cross-reference searches, despite including metadata such as relevant categories and artist names. Given the user's objective and academic background, they could benefit from a dataset that prioritizes enhancing discoverability and accessibility.

Furthermore, JACAR's website presents an intriguing decision when it comes to its multilingual dataset. Since it was a collaborative project between the Japan Center of Asian Historical Records and the British Library, title-related metadata fields are presented in their original language, its romanization of either Japanese romaji or Chinese pinyin, and the English translation. However, metadata for Chinese-origin materials is also sometimes notated in Japanese, particularly in cases where the original publisher or artist is unknown or anonymous. While the decision is somewhat understandable considering the collaborative nature of this project, the representation of the origin language, translation and their associated metadata should be carefully evaluated by data curators in order to find a balance between accuracy and uniformity.