Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
UCS

Source:	Committee for Unification of Computer Chinese Character Encoding, Government of Macao Special Administrative Region
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Meeting:	IRG#23 in Jeju Island, Republic of Korea
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Based on the TCA report (N1027) and the document of IRG N954AR, the following stroke count amendments are suggested:

Num.	Shape	S.C. in N954	S.C. in KangXi
1	乃	3	2
2	之	3	4
3	乏	4	5
28	瓦	4	5
31	礻	4	5
52	衤	5	6

In IRG N954AR, we observed that:

Num	Shape	1st Stroke	Stroke count	Variant Shapes
23	心	丶	4	心 小 忄 㣺 小
31	礻	丶	5	礻 礻 示
52	衤	丶	6	衤 衣

As a fact, when a radical is combined with other components to form a character, its stroke count would be varied, depending on how the actual form of this radical is presented. In KangXi dictionary, Chinese character is classified by means of radicals, and stroke count of character is only related to its components, but not to the whole characters. So, we suggest that total stroke count of character should be got according to **actual stroke count of the whole character**.　This is also the common practice of dictionaries from China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.　Following are some examples:

Radical	Stroke count	As component stroke count	Shape	Stroke count (total)
心	4	3	忙	6
		4	忘	7
手	4	3	抓	7
		4	拿	10
水	4	3	江	6
		4	汞	7
玉	5	4	珠	10
		5	瑩	15
示	5	4	神	9
		5	票	11
肉	6	4	肚	7
		6	㸓	25
衣	6	5	裙	12
		6	裳	14
食	9	8	飢	10
		9	餐	16

According to this counting way, and if later all members of IRG would accept it, we suspected that at least the 23rd, 31st, 52nd character of IRG N954AR should be revised, for example.

Hope all members to consider and your suggestion and comment is welcome.

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