What's New in Technical Processing

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WHAT'S NEW IN TECHNICAL PROCESSING

A Summary of Problem Areas in Descriptive Cataloging and Subject Analysis of East Asian Materials

At the meetings of ALA RTSD CCS Ad Hoc Subcommittees on Descriptive Cataloging and Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials held on June 17, 1977, in Detroit during the ALA Annual Summer Conference, CEAL representatives to these two Subcommittees, Effie Y. H. Chen of Princeton, Yung-hsiang Lai of Harvard, and Thomas H. Lee of Yale, presented interim reports on current problem areas with recommendations in the fields of East Asian cataloging, classification, and subject headings. These problems and recommendations, some based on suggestions by CEAL members and others on the representatives' personal observations, are summarized below for general comment and also for soliciting more input. Any one who cares to send comments or suggestions is requested to write to the CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing (c/o Thomas H. Lee, Chairperson, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin, 728 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706). The summary below is divided into three major parts: descriptive cataloging, classification, and subject headings.

Descriptive Cataloging

I. Authorship

(1) Personal Names

A. Choice of names and standard romanization vs. dialectal or special ways of romanization:

The cataloging rules for personal name entry have created some difficulty in cases where the choice depends on a hierarchy of names (e.g., latest pseudonym, most commonly used pseudonym, real name, etc.) that may or may not be known to the catalogers. In transliterated headings, the choice may be further complicated by the various ways of romanization. This is particularly true with the Chinese language, which involves many different dialects. With the exception of very well-known names, it is often hard for a cataloger to ascertain whether the name should be romanized according to the standard system or some other form. LC's marked increase in revising such name headings have made it difficult for catalogers to follow.

B. The lack of up-to-date biographical and bibliographical tools for contemporary Chinese authors tends to cause the following difficulties:

i. Different authors bearing the same name cannot be identified properly.

ii. When authors or titles are concealed or changed by reprint publishers, actual facts can hardly be revealed at the time of cataloging.

(2) Corporate Names

It is often difficult to determine whether a government agency should be
entered under its own name or treated as a subdivision of the government. The following are only some examples of LC entries:

Taiwan. Wen hsien wei yian hui.

but

Tai-wan sheng yen chiu kung mai chü.

China (People's Republic of China, 1949- ). Chung yang ch'i hsiang chü.

but

Chung-kuo min yung hang k'ung chü.

Specific guidelines on this topic would seem desirable.

II. Title

(1) Title as Main Entry for Certain Festschriften or Items as Described Below:

There are certain publications, such as festschriften and histories of political entities, which are characterized by having the name of the issuing body, formed by the title of the book, followed by a general term: "Editorial Committee" or "Publication Committee" (e.g., Tsuchiura-shi issued by the Tsuchiura Shishi Hensan Iinkai).

Since in such case the title is the important element while the issuing body is of little significance, the title should be given as the main entry without tracing the issuing body.

(2) Early Printed Books

A. Source for title proper:

For traditional Chinese stitched books, the caption title which appears at the beginning of each chapter (chüan) is generally preferable to the one given on the title page. AACR rules do not provide for such variations.

B. Ch'in ting ( 鉅定 ), ch'ung hsiu ( 重修 ), hsin k'an ( 新刊 ), etc., at head of caption title.

Sometimes such terms are included as a part of the title and sometimes given as an "at head of title" note. Consistency should perhaps be stressed.

(3) Mistreating of Subtitles

LC has frequently used as title what is clearly a combination of main title and subtitle. Such arbitrariness in determining the extent of a title could possibly lead to certain difficulties in filing, especially in the case of a simple and short main title, such as "Okinawa":

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III. Imprint and Other Problems Associated with Reprint Materials

(1) Imprint Date for Reprints

In AACR revised chapter 6, 139A, appears the following:

"The date may be followed by the date of a later impression qualified by the word 'printing', if there is a difference and if it is important to identify a later impression as such, e. g., because it contains textual variations.

1969, 1971 printing."

Should this rule not specify that this form may be used for a simple reprinting which does not differ bibliographically or textually from the first printing? This is the way which is now being used for contemporary materials. It is therefore suggested that the rule be revised to read as follows:

"The date may be followed by the date of a later impression qualified by the word 'printing' if there is no essential textual or bibliographical difference from the first printing of that edition."

(2) Place of Publication

LC's practice is inconsistent in giving place names in the order of "town" followed by "district" or vice versa:

永和 (台北縣) "town" followed by "district"
(LC card 76-838066)

(台北縣, 永和) "district" followed by "town"
(LC card 75-837620)

(3) Reprint Materials from Hong Kong or Taiwan

These publications often present the following problems:

A. Imprint information about "the reprint and/or the original work" concealed or incomplete.

B. Authorship concealed or changed; original title changed.

IV. Notes

(1) Importance of Vernacular Characters in Notes

It is essential, under certain circumstances, to include vernacular characters in the notes for ready identification of the title or name mentioned therein. Taking the phrase "shih ching" for instance, it could
mean in Chinese "詩經", "史鏡", "詩境", "石經", etc. And "shikei" could mean in Japanese "紙型", "祕刑", "死刑", etc. To ascertain the vernacular writings of personal or place names from romanization is even more difficult. Therefore, the general opinion of the East Asian catalogers is that the elimination of vernacular characters in notes could lead to imprecision, resulting in misunderstanding of the meaning of a note.

(2) Edition Notes of the Original of a Reprint

LC cards show a tendency to romanize the characters according to the national tongue of the reprint issuing agency. In our opinion, it would make more sense if the title, year and name of issuing body are given in the romanization or appropriate form of the language of the original rather than that of the reprint issuing locale.

Example:

Chu. Hao-ying.

(Chu Hsueh-hung p‘i Tu shih)

朱雪鴻批杜詩 / 朱鶴英編. 杜詩分類: 45卷
杜甫: 朝鮮鴻文院發行. 一 合訂本. 一 台北:
台灣大通書局. 民國63 (1974)
142, 386 p. : 22 cm. — 9. 7 x 11.33. 664¢

Reprinted from two works, the 1st one, from a hand copied ed., the 2d. from the movable typed ed. published in Chung-hung 3:1796 by Chao
hsien nien kun under title: Tu lu fen yin.

Continued on next card.

75-83476

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V. Source of Author, Title, and Imprint Information

The bibliographic information found in the colophons in East Asian books has traditionally been considered as important as, if not more important than, that on the title page. The new LC practice of bracketing all colophon information merely for the sake of making cataloging procedures of East Asian materials conform to those of Western concepts is indeed to deny the authority of that part of a book which frequently is the only source of certain bibliographic information. In fact, unnecessary bracketing only makes cataloging more cumbersome.
VI. Romanization, Capitalization, Word Division and Hyphenation

The romanization manuals for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean as adopted by LC/ALA are very inadequate. Given below are several problems that have been bothering East Asian catalogers in each of the three language categories:

(1) Chinese

A. Romanization

i. According to Rule 1A (3) of the Manual (Chinese), Kuo yǒ tz'u tien is to be followed in the reading of characters and in making necessary semantic distinctions between multiple readings of single characters. However, recent experience from the discussion of some problematic Chinese characters between the members of LC and that of STP/CEAL seems to suggest that some other supplemental tools may be needed.

ii. It was generally felt not only by the staff at LC but also by the members of STP/CEAL that the portion of Rule 1A (4) which states "'colloquial' readings are normally preferred to 'literary' ones..." should be reconsidered and modified. Since some "colloquial" readings are only used in the vulgar form of the Peking dialect while other "literary" ones are in the archaic form of the Chinese language, such choice should be made according to the usage of a character in a phrase.

iii. In order to standardize the romanization of problematic Chinese characters, continuous updating of the "List of Modifications" by LC (first issued in Cataloging Service Bulletin 62, Sept. 1963, and updated in Bulletin 114, Summer 1975) is deemed necessary. However, there arises the question as to how far we can go by doing such patching-up. Should we not attempt to form a task force to solve the basic problems by compiling a more comprehensive and up-to-date romanization guide?

iv. Wade-Giles vs. Pinyin system of romanization:
A long-range study of the possible conversion from Wade-Giles to Pinyin system should be undertaken by the cooperative effort of all the groups concerned. Perhaps LC, as a national library, should take the initiative.

B. Capitalization

There is some inconsistency in capitalizing the first word of a book title which is given only as a part of, and appears in the middle or at the end of, another book title.

Examples:

Ch'ü Yüan chi li (or Li) sao yen chiu.
Ta hsüeh chung (or Chung) yung chin shih.

C. Hyphenation

The proper hyphenation of geographical regions or proper nouns as shown in
the following examples has not been clearly defined in the Manual.

Geographical regions:

\[
\begin{align*}
Hua-chung & \quad \text{or} \quad Hua chung & \quad ? \quad (\text{華中}) \\
Chiang-pei & \quad \text{or} \quad Chiang pei & \quad (\text{江北})
\end{align*}
\]

Rivers (ho/chiang), Lakes (hu), Mountains (shan):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Huang-ho, Ch'ang-chiang, Hsi-hu, T'ai-shan} \\
\text{then, what about} \\
\text{Yung-ting ho, Hei-lung chiang, Tung-t'ing hu, Ch'ang-pai shan?}
\end{align*}
\]

Districts (Hsien):

\[
\begin{align*}
I-hsien, Pa-hsien \\
\text{then, what about} \\
I-hsing hsien, Pa-chung hsien?
\end{align*}
\]

"Tzu" (子):

i. Customary usage, when combined with a last name, implying a traditionally known figure---hyphen is used:

\[
\begin{align*}
K'ung-tzu & \quad \text{(Confucius)} \\
Meng-tzu & \quad \text{(Mencius)} \\
Mo-tzu & \quad \text{(Mo, Ti)}
\end{align*}
\]

ii. Customary usage, when combined with a last name, for any individual with such a last name---hyphen is not used:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Cheng tzu (in a similar sense as Cheng hsien sheng [\text{先生}] or Cheng kung [\text{公}])}
\end{align*}
\]

iii. When used as a part of a phrase name or combined with a pseudonym:

\[
\begin{align*}
Kuei-ku-tzu & \quad \text{or} \quad Kuei-ku tzu & \quad \text{or} \quad Kuei ku tzu \quad ? \\
Ho-kuan-tzu & \quad \text{Ho-kuan tzu} & \quad \text{Ho kuan tzu} \\
Wen-chung-tzu & \quad Wen-chung tzu & \quad Wen chung tzu
\end{align*}
\]

(2) Japanese

A. Word division

The Manual does not provide explicit rules and examples. A few examples of this sort are shown below:

\[
\begin{align*}
bunkashi & \quad \text{or} \quad bunka shi \quad ? \\
chihōshi & \quad \text{chihō shi} \\
gendaishi & \quad \text{gendai shi} \\
ronshū & \quad \text{ron shū}
\end{align*}
\]
B. Phrases with a syllabic stop (sokuon 調音)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bungakkai</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>bungakukai</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>bungaku kai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shigakkai</td>
<td></td>
<td>shigakukai</td>
<td></td>
<td>shigaku kai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hōgakkai</td>
<td></td>
<td>hōgakukai</td>
<td></td>
<td>hōgaku kai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanjissunen</td>
<td></td>
<td>sanjūshūnen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Syllabic "n"

The rule says to change n to m before b, m, or p. Some variations to this rule are seen in LC cards as follows:

- Chōsen-mai no kenkyu
- Nihonbun zasshi ronsetsu
- Kenkoku kinenbi
- Ajia Keizai Kenkyūjo shuppanbutsu
- Nihon Kyosan
- Chō Iinkai, Kyōiku Sendenbu

D. Foreign terms written in katakana representing sounds that are not in the Japanese language.

Sobieto or Sovieto
- Sōchiòngu or tichingu
- Baiorin or vaiorin

(3) Korean

A. Romanization

ψ is supposed to be romanized as "p," except between vowels and after m, n, ng, and l; it is romanized as "b" after n. However, LC cards often show discrepancy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rule</th>
<th>LC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pōpwôn</td>
<td>pōbwôn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hōnbôp</td>
<td>hōnpôp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Word division

Hanguksa or Hanguk sa
- Nonmunjip or Nonmun chip
- Tangjaengsa or Tangjaeng sa
- Yongu nongo or Yongu non ko

Classification

I. General

(1) Publication of the more complicated classification schemes:

It has been known that many parts of the LC classification schedules lack
adequately detailed instructions. The situation is particularly true with schedules for famous East Asian authors and classics. For instance, many East Asian authors call for unusually lengthy and detailed classification arrangements to contain the original texts (parts or whole), translations, criticisms, commentaries, biographical and auto-biographical works, etc. Complete schemes of such arrangements are very seldom published or explained by LC. A typical example is the Chinese philosopher Chuang-tzu, for whom LC has given ten different numbers to cover the various aspects of his work and life:

Chuang-tzu    BL
1900
C45, C48, C483, C484, C49, C5, C562, C57, C576, & C58

(Notice these are not book numbers or the last line numbers in the call number. They are author cutter numbers to cover special aspects of the author.) The complete scheme has never been announced and the catalogers outside the LC have been left in the dark as to how to make distinction among these numbers. Without knowing the overall plan and principle of distribution of the various numbers of a particular author or entity, the cataloger is running a great risk of being again and again contradicted by LC in assigning such numbers to his own materials in original cataloging. Full and timely disclosure by LC of the major and more complicated schedules for individual authors, works, or topics is thus urgently needed.

Recently it seems that LC has started to consider publishing such complicated individual schedules in the LC Classification: Additions and Changes. (One good example is the publication of the complete schedule for Sun Yat-sen in List 184, Oct.-Dec., 1976, p. 15.) This practice should be encouraged.

(2) Consistency in assigning classification numbers:

Sometimes the same type of materials have not been given the same classification. For example, Premier Chou En-lai's Cheng fu kung tso pao kao given in 1954, 1967, 1959, and 1975 are classed in different places although under the same subject heading: China-Politics and government-1949-

The three classification numbers used are DS777.55, J671.N342, and JQ1503 (Cf. LC card numbers: C 61-1616; C 60-3239; C 61-1615; and 76-838978). The English title of the book is: Report on the work of the government.

(3) New numbers for works related to Taiwan:

With the change of Formosa to Taiwan, many new numbers on various subjects are needed to match the new geographical status of Taiwan, while the old numbers designed for Formosa are getting out of date. LC should be urged to make an overall review of such a need and provide the numbers needed. (For example, we need a new number to replace

HD 2095.F6    (Agriculture - Economic aspects - Formosa)

when the geographical subdivision changed from Formosa to Taiwan, etc.)
(4) Prompt introduction of new devices in classification:

LC should quickly introduce or announce any new arrangement in classification in its Weekly list or regular LC Classification: Additions and Changes, so that when a new form of classification number appears on a card, catalogers outside LC will not be confused or alarmed. One example of this is the recent frequent use of Z cutter numbers in the Chinese individual author numbers, such as PL2844.Z8T3 for the play Ta chiang fei hung (大江飛蝗) under a corporate body: Chiang-su sheng hua ch‘ö t‘uan. Ta chiang fei hung ch‘uang tso tsu. (LC card 77-835618 Here the "Z8" is an unexplained new LC device.)

II. Specific Suggestions

(1) The index to BQ (Buddhism) should be expanded to include Chinese and Japanese references to names of Sanskrit sūtras, such as

Leng yen ching or (楞嚴經)
Ryōgongyō
see
Sūrangamasūtra

(2) BQ 940-999 Other individuals

Examples are needed to show how the third line cutter numbers are developed to cover original works, translations, commentaries, biographies and criticisms, etc. For example, how to slide the cutter numbers of the monk T'ài-hsū, 1889-1947 (BQ990.A38--) according to Table VIII to cover the various aspects. If concrete examples are given even for only one individual, catalogers will be able to figure out the general principle of application. LC cards now are full of contradictions in this area.

(3) Special number should be created for the subject heading Wen hua ta ko ming (see related suggestions under Subject headings) which happened in the 1960's on the Chinese mainland.

DS 777.552 , (perhaps)

(4) Special numbers should be created for subject headings in line with South-North Korean relations.

(5) A list of special topic numbers under B127 (special topics on Chinese philosophy) and Chinese literature Table IV Z9 (special topics) should be published and kept up to date as numbers for new topics are created at LC. (The same should be done for special topics provisions within the class of PL)

(6) The distinction between PL2448 and PL2456, both for collections of Chinese inscriptions, is not clear. Whether they refer to different periods or different forms of inscription or some other different factors is something LC should make clear. Again examples gathered from LC cards are not consistent.
Subject Headings

I. General Suggestions

(1) Vernacular vs. English terms as subject headings:

LC should be urged to use East Asian vernacular terms as subject headings for East Asian subjects or topics for which there are no truly appropriate English words or expressions.

In this connection, LC should also be urged to establish and announce a set of principles or criteria for when or under what circumstances vernacular terms should be used and when English terms should be used as subject headings.

(2) Vernacular headings of the country of origin, or their English equivalents, if available, should be preferred. LC has a tendency to favor the use of Japanese terms. The following are several examples with suggested substitutes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggested term</th>
<th>LC heading</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist invocation</td>
<td>Nembutsu</td>
<td>Devotional act common to Buddhist sects in many countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Nembutsu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Nien fo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Yōmbul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ien-t'ai Buddhism</td>
<td>Tendai (Sect)</td>
<td>The suggested term will cover this school of thought in all the East Asian Countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa Tendai (Sect)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ai-wan min chu kuo (1895)</td>
<td>Taiwan Minshukoku</td>
<td>The suggested term will cover the sect in China, Japan, Korea, and India more properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Taiwan Minshukoku</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinaya (Sect)</td>
<td>Ritsu (Sect)</td>
<td>The suggested term will cover the sect in China, Japan, Korea, and India more properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Lü tsung Ritsu (Sect)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avatamsaka (Sect)</td>
<td>Kegon (Sect)</td>
<td>This sect is based on Avatamsaka-sutra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Hua yen (Sect)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Hwaom (Sect)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Kegon (Sect)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moralism</td>
<td>Shingaku</td>
<td>For Japanese moralism, originated by Ishida Baigan (1685-1744), &quot;Sekimon shingaku&quot; is acceptable. For general usage, &quot;Moralism&quot; is preferred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Hsin hsüeh Shingaku</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sekimon shingaku</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(3) LC should make known the major and standard references it uses to decide on the forms of geographical names of China, Japan, and Korea, so that catalogers of other libraries can look up in the same sources for such geographical names in original cataloging and thus avoid later conflicts with LC.

(4) The LC use of additions to Chinese and Japanese geographical names such as Province and Prefecture, has not been consistent (see examples below). It would be helpful if LC could formulate and announce the guidelines governing when to add these terms or their equivalents and when not to add them.

- Kwangsi, China (Province) (LC card 74-8999397)
- Ch'ing-ydan, China (Hopei Province) (" CX 65-368)
- Ling-hsien, China (Hunan) (" 77-838045)
- Aichi, Japan (" 75-806467)
- Mikawa-machi, Japan (Ishikawa) (" 76-812155)
- Shimane, Japan (Prefecture) (" 76-806434)
- Wakayama, Japan (Wakayama Prefecture) (" 76-810817)

(5) The name of an old kingdom, city, or area which represents a distinct epoch but whose identity is not clearly represented by suitable headings of modern usage (such as Ju-chen (Tribe), Khitan Mongols, etc.) may be established as subject headings. Such as:

- Kaya (Kingdom) 伽倻
  - x Imna
  - Karak
  - Mimana
  - sa Korea - History - To 935

- Khotan 和闐 (于闐)
  - x Ho-t'ien, Sinkiang
  - x Yü-t'ien

- Lou-lan 樑麓

- Nan-chao (Kingdom) 南詔

- Paekche (Kingdom) 百済
  - x Kudara
  - sa Korea - History - To 935

- Silla (Kingdom) 新羅
  - x Shiragi
  - sa Korea - History - To 935

- Ta-li (Kingdom) 大理
There is a large number of publications on North-South Korean relations, and yet no subject headings or special classification numbers have been developed to meet the need of properly treating these materials. LC should be urged to pay attention to such a need.

II. Specific Headings Recommended:

1. Tui lien
   (The present heading "Couplets" does not convey the same meaning or concept of the Chinese tui lien.)

2. Ta ku shu

3. San t'ao (lyric suite)

4. Hsiao ling

5. Chih kuai
   (This term is getting wide use by scholars of Chinese literature.)

6. Tien hsüeh

7. Pien wen (Early vernacular texts)

8. Yu t'iao

9. K'un ch'ü

10. Pao chia system

11. Ching chü
   (It is hoped that LC will devise a comprehensive set of classification numbers to group together the collections, selections, and history and criticism on the subject.)

12. Chiu ling

13. Legalism (Chinese philosophy)

14. Confucianism and legalism

15. Anti-Confucianism

16. Tiao-yü-t'ai Islands

17. Kirishitan

18. Hakimono

19. Hatamoto
20. Chin shih  进士
21. Chu jen  舞人
22. Onnagata  女形
(The concept this term implies is not quite the same as that conveyed by the English expression: Impersonators, Female.)
23. Korean language - Idu.  이두
25. China. Lu chun. Lu ying (or simply Lu ying) 绿营
26. China. Lu chun. Pa ch'i (or simply Pa ch'i) 八旗
27. China. Lu ch'un. T'ing ch'un (or simply T'ing ch'un) 隆寜
28. China. Lu ch'un. Yü ch'un (or simply Yü ch'un) 豫军
29. Chinese characters - Automation
30. Chinese characters - Indexing
31. Chinese characters - radicals 部首
32. Chinese characters - Simplified form 简体字 简单字
33. Chinese classics - Stone inscriptions 石經
34. Chinese classics - Apocrypha 經傳
35. Japan - Emperors - Edicts 詔狀
   x Shōchoku
   xx Japan - Proclamations
36. Likin  萧全
   x Li chhin
   xx Taxation - China
   Internal revenue - China
37. Pai lien chiao Rebellion, 1796-1804, 白蓮教之亂
38. T'ien li chiao Rebellion, 1813 天理教之亂
39. Sian incident, 1936 西安事變
40. Wen hua ta ko ming 文化大革命
   (or maybe, Cultural Revolution, Chinese, 1966-1969)
41. China - History - Ch'un ch'iu period, 770-481 B.C. 春秋時代
42. China - History - Yunnan uprising, 1915
44. Yang-ming school (or Wan Shou-jen school) 陽明學
45. Four corner system 四角號碼
46. Pure land sutras 淨土經

for the school in China, Korea, etc.
for the school in Japan

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