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What's New in Technical Processing

Beatrice Chang Ohta

Ayako Hayashi

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I. LC drops its plan to adopt pinyin in 1981.

The Library of Congress has decided to stay with the Wade-Giles system for romanizing Chinese in its bibliographic records and will not adopt pinyin (the Chinese phonetic alphabet created by the People's Republic of China) in 1981 as originally proposed. LC's decision, which was announced in the LC Information Bulletin (May 2, 1980, p. 149), is based on the result of its most recent survey on the matter among the nation's research libraries and library associations, which reflects a majority opinion in favor of retaining the present system of Wade-Giles.

At a meeting held in the Wilson Room at LC on March 21, 1980, and sponsored by the Library for a group of Asian librarians who had come to Washington, D.C. for the Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, Joseph Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, made the first disclosure of LC's new position on the issue of pinyin. He reported that the responses LC had received from the survey up to that day totaled 23 for Wade-Giles and 12 for pinyin; and that, since most of the nation's large Chinese collections had opted for Wade-Giles, it was "unlikely" that LC would make the change. His report drew a round of applause from the East Asian librarians in the audience, because it attested to LC's sincerity and willingness to cooperate with the East Asian libraries and also the prudence and care with which LC had handled the pinyin question.

II. The impact of AACR 2 on East Asian name headings

As a first step toward studying seriously the impact of AACR 2 on East Asian cataloging, the CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing (CEAL/STP) invited three cataloging specialists from the Library of Congress to its meeting held on March 21, 1980, in Washington, D.C., during the 1980 AAS Annual Meeting (for more information about the CEAL/STP meeting, please see the report under "Meetings and Conferences" in this issue of the CEAL Bulletin) to share with the CEAL/STP members and other East Asian catalogers attending the meeting their experience with the new code. The three invited guests were: Mrs. Beatrice Chang Ohta, Head of the Chinese and Korean Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division; Mrs. Ayako Hayashi, Head of the Japanese Language Section, Shared Cataloging Division; and Mr. Choo-un Chang, Head of the Asian Materials Section, Subject Cataloging Division. Mrs. Ohta and Mrs. Hayashi spoke directly on the subject of AACR 2, Mrs. Ohta on its impact on Chinese and Korean name headings, and Mrs. Hayashi on its effect on Japanese name headings. The highlights of their talks are given below. Chang reported on recent developments in LC classification and subject headings for East Asian materials; a summary of his presentation will be given further down below as Item C.

The talks are published here in much the same forms in which their drafts
were received. CEAL/STP did not attempt to make major editorial changes or to check their contents. It is our hope that readers will read them carefully and feel free to raise questions or to make comments. Questions or comments can be sent to CEAL/STP Chairperson Thomas H. Lee, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. 53706. We welcome such input, because it will help us plan our future studies of AACR 2.

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A. The impact of AACR 2 on Chinese and Korean headings

Beatrice Chang Ohta

(The information and sometimes the exact text are taken from the "Rule Interpretations" issued for internal use by the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress, or from AACR 2)

My assignment is to speak to the Subcommittee on Technical Processing on the impact of the implementation of AACR 2 on the forms of Chinese and Korean headings. Specifically, I shall focus on the extent to which Chinese and Korean name headings (i.e., personal, geographic, and corporate) will have to change from the established forms to new forms required by AACR 2 as stipulated in chapters 22, 23, and 24. Two qualifications should be stated before further discussion of this topic: First, because the Library of Congress policy on Chinese romanization after 1980 has not been determined until very recently, we have not yet started to assign AACR 2 forms to any Chinese personal, geographic, or corporate headings. Thus, the AACR 2 forms for Chinese names shown in my examples are hypothetical rather than official forms. Secondly, some of the established headings are not completely in accordance with AACR 2, but are compatible, and will continue to be used by LC after adoption of AACR 2. For this reason, the headings to be used after December 31, 1980, in the Library's Chinese and Korean bibliographic records are not going to be all pure AACR 2 headings.

Headings for Persons:

Most of the Chinese and Korean headings for personal names will not change under the provisions of the new code, AACR 2, except in the following three cases:

(1) For persons whose names are written in a nonroman script and are entered under surname, AACR 2 provides for systematic romanization in all cases. An alternative rule allows the use of a well-established English form instead. LC will follow this alternative rule.
Established heading
(Heading already established or to be established before Jan. 2, 1981)

Lee, Hahn-Been, 1921-
Lee, Jeoung-Keun
Zong, In-sŏb, 1905-

Compatible heading
(Heading will continue to be used after adoption of AACR 2)

Lee, Hahn-Been, 1921-
Lee, Jeoung-Keun
Zong, In-sŏb, 1905-

Pure AACR 2 heading
(Heading, if established after Dec. 31, 1980)

Yi, Han-bin, 1921-
Yi, Ch'ŏng-g'an
Ch'ong, In-sŏp, 1905-

Current heading

Ch'oe, Chin-wŏn, fl. 1973-
Li, Ch'un, fl. 1979-
Yang, Wei, fl. 1975-

But

Post-1980 heading

Ch'oe, Chin-wŏn, fl. 1973-
Li, Ch'un, fl. 1979-
Yang, Wei, fl. 1975-

(2) Dates in the form "fl. [date]" will not be used for 20th century authors. This means that such dates will not be available to solve conflicts. Thus, even if the author has more than one record under his or her name, he or she may be left undifferentiated from other authors of the same name. (This will also apply to names that are identical in their romanized forms even though their written forms in the vernacular may be different.)

Established heading
(Heading already established or to be established before Jan. 2, 1981)

Ch'oe, Chin-wŏn, fl. 1973-
Li, Ch'un, fl. 1979-
Yang, Wei, fl. 1975-

Compatible heading
(Heading will continue to be used after Dec. 31, 1980. However, if the birth date becomes available, revise the heading to substitute this for the "fl.") date.)

Ch'oe, Chin-wŏn, fl. 1973-
Li, Ch'un, fl. 1979-
Yang, Wei, fl. 1975-

Pure AACR 2 heading
(Heading, if established after Dec. 31, 1980)

Ch'oe, Chin-wŏn
Li, Ch'un
Yang, Wei

(3) If all the works by a person appear under one pseudonym or if the person is predominantly identified in reference sources by one pseudonym, choose the pseudonym.

Established heading

Chou, Shu-jen, 1881-1936
Li, Fei-kan, 1905-
Shen, Yen-ping, 1896-
Shu, Ch'ing-ch'un, 1898-1966

AACR 2 heading

Lu, Hsun, 1881-1936
Pa, Chin, 1905-
Mao, Tun, 1896-
Lao, She, 1898-1966

The last note for personal names concerns the rule for royal personal name headings. Both AACR 1 and AACR 2 prescribe that the dynastic name cannot
be the first element of the entry, unless the name is identified as such in reference sources or in the chief source of information in the item. Unfortunately, most Korean rulers were established under the ALA rule which required entering the name of the dynasty as the first element. The following headings are examples of this result:

**Established heading**
Koguryo Kwanggaet'o Wang, King of Korea, 375-413
Koryo T'aejo, King of Korea, 877-943
Yi Kojong, Emperor of Korea, 1852-1919
Yi Sejong, King of Korea, 1397-1450

**AACR 2 heading**
Kwanggaet'o, King of Korea, 375-413
T'aejo, King of Korea, 877-943
Kojong, Emperor of Korea, 1852-1919
Sejong, King of Korea, 1397-1450

**Geographic Headings:**

Chinese and Korean geographic headings will undergo the greatest change under the new rule. The Library of Congress has decided that the headings for the two Chinas, Taiwan, and the two Koreas shall be as follows:

(1) China. [Use this heading for all governments in all periods that have controlled the mainland.]

China (Republic: 1949- ) [Use this heading for the Nationalist government on Taiwan since 1949.]

Taiwan. [According to rule 23.4B and the second option, which LC will follow, an island is used as a heading in the same way as a sovereign nation. Therefore, use this heading for the province of Taiwan that is a part of the Republic of China; use it also in all subject heading work that relates to the island.]

(2) Korea (North) [Use this heading for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.]

Korea (South) [Use this heading for the Republic of Korea.]

Consider the above forms purely AACR 2.

There will be a problem in assigning AACR 2 forms for geographic names of the People's Republic of China, since LC has decided to continue to use Wade-Giles romanization in its Chinese cataloging, even though the U.S. Board on Geographic Names has approved pinyin romanization for place names. I would rather not list Chinese geographic names at this time. The following
The list shows the significant format change of AACR 2 headings for Korean geographic names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current heading</th>
<th>Post-1980 heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anju-gun, Korea</td>
<td>Anju-gun (Korea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chŏlla-namdo, Korea</td>
<td>Chŏlla-namdo (Korea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosŏng-gun, Korea (Kyŏngsang-namdo)</td>
<td>Kosŏng-gun (Kyŏngsang-namdo, Korea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyŏnggi, Korea</td>
<td>Kyŏnggi-do (Korea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoul, Korea</td>
<td>Seoul (Korea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waegwan-ŭp, Korea</td>
<td>Waegwan-ŭp (Korea)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There will be no "compatible headings" for geographic names after December 31, 1980.

**Headings for Corporate Bodies:**

The three provisions in chapter 24 which will have a direct impact on Chinese and Korean corporate headings are the following:

1. **Additions of Qualifiers:** Qualifiers added to a name by the cataloger in formulating any corporate heading are placed within a single set of parentheses, multiple qualifiers within the one set of parentheses being separated by a space-colon-space. Headings for meetings are qualified by the addition of number (if any), date, and place, in that order.

2. **Government Bodies:** LC's decisions on headings for the multiple Chinas, Taiwan, and multiple Koreas, and the addition of qualifications required by AACR 2, have created a new form of heading for all government bodies under their respective jurisdictions.

3. **Subordinate and Related Bodies:** A name that includes the entire name of the higher or related body will be entered as a subheading under the body to which it is subordinate or related (e.g., AACR 1: Kuo li T'ai-wan ta hsüeh she hui hsüeh hui; AACR 2: Kuo li T'ai-wan ta hsüeh. She hui hsüeh hui.)

The following headings are examples of the above three points:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Established heading</th>
<th>AACR 2 heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chia hsū chi sheng ch'ung ping chiang yen t'ao lun hui, T'aiwan ta hsüeh, 1957</td>
<td>Chia hsū chi sheng ch'ung ping chiang yen t'ao lun hui (1957: T'aiwan ta hsüeh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamkang American Studies Conference, T'ai-pei, 1972</td>
<td>Tamkang American Studies Conference (1972: Taipei, Taiwan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Korea (Democratic People's Republic). Munmul Pojon Chidoguk
Korea (Republic). Naemubu. Ch'ian'guk
Ch'olla-pukto, Korea. Munhwajaekwa
Koryo Taehakkyo, Seoul, Korea
Koryo Taehakkyo, Seoul, Korea. Nongkwa Taehak
T'ai-wan ta hsueh, T'ai-pe
T'ai-wan ta hsueh, T'ai-pe. Kung hsueh yuan. Tu mu kung ch'eng hsueh yen chiu so
T'ai-wan ta hsueh, T'ai-pe. Li hsueh yuan. Chih wu hsueh hsi
Kuo li T'ai-wan ta hsueh chih wu ping ch'ung hai hsueh hui

Conclusion:
A random sampling of 100 Korean entries indicated the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal headings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same as AACR 2 heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compatible with AACR 2 heading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Same as AACR 2 heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs to be changed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 125

Of the 100 random entries, 125 Korean headings were involved. As indicated by the above chart, only 16 headings (or 13%) will require change as a result of the implementation of AACR 2.
B. The impact of AACR 2 on Japanese headings: The change from AACR 1 and ALA superimposed headings.

Ayako Hayashi

Chapter 22: Personal names

22.1 states "Choose the name by which he or she is commonly known." Since we have been establishing personal names by the same principle in AACR 1 (40), there will be no change in most Japanese personal name headings.

The headings that will change from AACR 1 and ALA superimposed headings are:

(1) From the less known to the better known name (22.2A):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALA</th>
<th>AACR 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ekaku, 1686-1769. 智顕</td>
<td>Hakuin, 1686-1769. 白隠</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cf. LC cards (all: Hakuin); Kōjien, 1976 (Hakuin); Nihon kokugo daijiten (Hakuin); Jimbō, N. Zenshū jiten (Hakuin); Yamada, K. Zenshū jiten (Hakuin); Dai jimmei jiten (Hakuin Ekaku); Dai Nihon jimmei jisho (Hakuin Ekaku); Nihon rekishi daijiten, 1973 (Ekaku); Nihon bukke jimmеi jishо (Ekaku)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALA</th>
<th>AACR 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koga, Hidemasa, 1908- 高甲英正</td>
<td>Nanjō, Norio, 1908- 南條範夫</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cf. LC cards (57: Nanjō Norio; 2: Koga Hidemasa); Chosakukken daichō, 1974 (Nanjō Norio); Jinji kōshinrōku, 1979 (Nanjō Norio); Nihon shinshi hroniku, 1978 (Nanjō Norio); Daigaku kenkyūsha kenkyū daimoku soran, 1971 (Koga Hidemasa)

(2) No predominant name (22.2C3):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR 1</th>
<th>AACR 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Maki, Itsuma, 1900-1935. 牧逸馬 | Hayashi, Fubō, 1900-1935
Maki, Itsuma, 1900-1935. 拓実
Maki, Jōji, 1900-1935.
Tani, Jōji, 1900-1935.
谷謙次 |

Kaitaro Hasegawa (real name) wrote mysteries under the name of Fubō Hayashi, historical novels under the name of Itsuma Maki, and stories based on his life in the United States under the name of Jōji Tani. Under AACR 2, all these headings will be established, and references will be made from his real name and from each of his pseudonyms as shown below (26.2D):
Hasegawa, Kaitarō.
For works of this author written under pseudonyms, see
Hayashi, Fubō, 1900-1935.
Maki, Itsuma, 1900-1935.
Tani, Jōji, 1900-1935.

Hayashi, Fubō.
For works written under his other pseudonyms, see
Maki, Itsuma, 1900-1935.
Tani, Jōji, 1900-1935.

etc.

(3) Titles of nobility (22.12A) and royalty (22.17A5):

22.12A states "Add to the name of a nobleman or noblewoman ... the
title of nobility in the vernacular if the title ... commonly appears
with the name in works by the person or in reference sources."

AACR 1

Asahiko, Prince of Japan, 1824-1891.

AACR 2

Asahiko, Shinnō, 1824-1891.

The example of "Asahiko, Prince of Japan" given under 22.17A5 is a
mistake, since Asahiko Shinnō is a prince, 17 times removed from
Emperor Sutoku. 22.17A5 is applied to the children and grandchildren
of an emperor as shown below:

AACR 1

Koretaka, Prince of Japan, 844-ca. 897.

AACR 2

Koretaka, Prince, son of Montoku, Emperor of Japan, 844-ca. 897.

(4) Dates for persons with the same name and year of birth (22.18):

AACR 1

Suzuki, Kazuo, 1921 (Feb. 2)-

AACR 2

Suzuki, Kazuo, 1921 Feb. 2-

(5) Persons with the same name without dates or distinguishing terms (22.20):

Flourishing dates for 20th century authors (AACR 1, 53B) will
no longer be used. Instead, the same heading will be used for all
persons with the same name if neither dates nor distinguishing terms
have been found.

AACR 1

Katō, Masao, fl. 1950-
AACR 2

Katō, Masao.

[Author of Kikai kōsaku hō enshū]
His Kikai kōsaku hō enshū, 1950: t.p. (Katō Masao)

[Author of Kikai kōsaku hō nyūmon]
His Kikai kōsaku hō nyūmon, 1951: t.p. (Katō Masao)

[Author of Kokuki no ABC yori sōjūhō made]
His Kokuki no ABC yori sōjūhō made, 1934: t.p. (Katō Masao)

The headings for 20th century authors established with "fl." dates under AACR 1 will not be revised unless the date of birth has been found.

(6) Romanization (22.3C):

a) The author's preference or the systematic romanization?

Under AACR 2, the systematic romanization takes precedence over the form of the author's preference. If the author's name appears both in characters and romanized form in his or her work and the romanized form is other than the systematic form, the systematic romanized form of the characters is used.

AACR 1
Saheki, Uzo, 1898-1928.

AACR 2
Saheki, Yūzō, 1898-1928.

Headings established under AACR 1 will not be revised.

b) The form in English publications or the systematic romanization?

If the author writes in both English and Japanese, rule 22.3B1 states "choose the form corresponding to the language of most or his works." If the works in Japanese predominate, we shall use the systematic romanized form of the characters in the heading. If the works in English predominate, we shall use the English form of name in the heading. If we have received only one of the author's works and that work is in English, we shall use this English form in the heading.

(7) Spirit (21.26 and 22.14):

For a spirit communication, the main entry will be under the spirit, and the heading will be established for the spirit without dates but with the qualifier (Spirit): e.g. Natsume, Sōseki (Spirit)
Chapter 23: Geographic names

We shall add "Japan" to all the Japanese place names (23.4) as we have been doing, but instead of dividing the place name and "Japan" by a comma, we will enclose it by parentheses (25.4A). Therefore every single geographic name established before 1981 is non-AACR 2 form except "Japan".

(1) English form (23.2A):

The English form will be used for the following names without to or shi or fu and without long marks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALA or AACR 1</th>
<th>AACR 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Tokyo (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo (Fu)</td>
<td>Tokyo (Japan : Fu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyoto</td>
<td>Kyoto (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyoto (Prefecture)</td>
<td>Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td>Osaka (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka (Prefecture)</td>
<td>Osaka (Japan : Prefecture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hokkaido</td>
<td>Hokkaido (Japan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Vernacular form (23.2B):

For all geographic names other than the above, the vernacular form will be used as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALA or AACR 1</th>
<th>AACR 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiroshima</td>
<td>Hiroshima-shi (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiroshima (Prefecture)</td>
<td>Hiroshima-ken (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiroshima-han, Japan</td>
<td>Hiroshima-han (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yatsushiro-chō, Japan</td>
<td>Yatsushiro-chō (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yatsushiro-gun, Japan</td>
<td>Yatsushiro-gun (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamato-machi, Japan (Fukuoka)</td>
<td>Yamato-machi (Fukuoka-ken, Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamato-machi, Japan (Saitama)</td>
<td>Yamato-machi (Saitama-ken, Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiramine, Japan</td>
<td>Shiramine-mura (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minato-ku, Tokyo</td>
<td>Minato-ku (Tokyo, Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edo-fu, Japan</td>
<td>Edo-fu (Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abashiri-shichō, Japan</td>
<td>Abashiri-shichō (Japan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 24: Corporate bodies

(1) Government bodies: Local government:

The headings for all the local government bodies entered under a geographic name before 1981 are non-AACR 2 forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALA or AACR 1</th>
<th>AACR 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
(2) Government bodies: Independent or subordinate? (24.17 and 24.18)

24.17 states "Enter ... under its own name unless it belongs to one or more of the types listed in 24.18."

**AACR 1**
Japan. Kōgyō Gijutsuin.

**AACR 2**
Kōgyō Gijutsuin (Japan)

About the qualifier (Japan), see (7) below.

24.18, Type 2 is for the name containing such a word as committee, commission, board, office, etc., to be entered subordinately "providing the name of the government is required for the identification of the agency." Therefore if the name already contains the name of a government, it is established under its own name:

**ALA or AACR 1**
Tokyo. Kyōiku Iinkai.
Nara, Japan (Prefecture).
    Bunkazai Hozon Jimusho.

**AACR 2**
Tōkyō-to Kyōiku Iinkai.
Nara-ken Bunkazai Hozon Jimusho.

(3) Government bodies: Direct or indirect subheading? (24.19)

If an agency has been entered subordinately and there is a hierarchy, the intermediate heading is omitted "unless the name of the agency has been, or is likely to be used by another agency under the same government," e.g., Chosaka, Kikakuka, Tōkeika, etc.

**AACR 1**

**AACR 2**
Japan. Gakkō Kyōikukyoku.

The headings established under AACR 1 will not be revised. In the case of the headings for local governments which will be revised under AACR 2, however, the intermediate heading will also be omitted as below:

**AACR 1**

**AACR 2**
Tokyo (Japan). Shakai Kyōikukyoku.

(4) Armed forces (24.18, Type 7 and 24.24A):

**AACR 1**

**AACR 2**


Type 5 in 24.13 is for "A name that includes the entire name of the
higher or related body." Under AACR 1, the related body is established independently by rule 71 that states "Enter ... as a subheading under the heading for the body to which it is related if its name 1) contains the entire name of the body to which it is related, either internally or at the end ..." Since AACR 2 uses no such words as "internally or at the end," the related body is established subordinately.

AACR 1

Nihon Daigaku Geijutsu Gakkai.
Hōsei Daigaku Shinrigaku Kenkyūkai.
Tōkai Daigaku Ishigamidai Iseki Hakkutsu Chōsadan.

AACR 2

Nihon Daigaku. Geijutsu Gakkai.
Hōsei Daigaku. Shinrigaku Kenkyūkai.
Tōkai Daigaku. Ishigamidai Iseki Hakkutsu Chōsadan.

(6) Temples and shrines (24.10B):

ALA or AACR 1

Osaka. Shitennoji.
Gokurakuji, Kamakura, Japan.

AACR 2

Shitennoji (Osaka, Japan)
Gokurakuji (Kamakura-shi, Japan)

(7) Qualifier for non-conflict names (24.4C1, Optional rule):

If the name of a corporate body established independently is not specific enough, e.g., does not include a geographic name or proper name, etc., a qualifier is added even though there is no conflict with another body with the same name.

ALA or AACR 1

Japan. Kōgyō Gijutsuin.
Japan. Shakai Hoshō Seido Shingikai.
Kokusai Bunka Kaikan, Tōkyō

AACR 2

Kōgyō Gijutsuin (Japan)
Shakai Hoshō Seido Shingikai (Japan)
Kokusai Bunka Kaikan (Tokyo, Japan)

(8) Conference names (24.7):

AACR 1

Hataraku Fujin to Hoiku ni kansuru Shimpojūmu, Tokyo, 1975.

AACR 2

Nikkagiren Sūgaku Keikaku Shimpojūmu (13th : 1968 : Hakone-machi, Japan)
Hataraku Fujin to Hoiku ni kansuru Shimpojūmu (1975 : Tokyo, Japan)

(9) Romanization (24.1A):

The systematic romanized form is used in all cases.
A problem: Nihon or Nippon?

When the name of a corporate body containing the word 日 本 appears both in characters and English (or romanized form) in a publication, and "Nippon" is used in the English or romanized form:

(a) Would you like to read it always "Nihon" and make references from other forms?

(b) Would you like to read it "Nippon" and make references from other forms? This is what we have been doing.

Exceptions:

(a) When no Japanese name is available.

(b) When the name contains words with the specific reading Nippon" e.g. Dai Nippon Teikoku, Nippon'ichi, etc.

Please let me hear from you about your preference. Write to:

Ayako Hayashi
Japanese Language Section
Shared Cataloging Section
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C. 20540

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C. Changes in LC subject headings and classification for East Asia.

The following information concerning recent changes in the subject headings and classification schedules related to East Asia is given by Mr. Choo-un Chang, Head of Asian Materials Section, Subject Cataloging Division, LC, as part of his presentation to the CEAL/STP special meeting held on March 21, 1980 (cf. Item 2 above):

1. New period subdivisions established under the history of China:

   China--History--To 221 B.C.
   --221 B.C. -960 A.D.
   --220-589
   --960-1644
   --1912-1928
—1928-1937
—Liao dynasty, 947-1125
—Hsi Hsia dynasty, 1038-1227
—Chin dynasty, 1115-1234
—Boxer Rebellion, 1899-1901

2. Cancellation of Chinese history subject headings and period subdivisions:

   China--History--To 1766 B.C.
   --To 1643
   --1766 B.C.--220 A.D.
   --220-618
   --1862-1899
   --1900
   --1912-1937
   --1945-

   Boxers

3. Changes made in subject subdivisions and classification numbers concerning Japanese grammar:

   a. Grammar of the Japanese language in a specific period is to be classed with the period.
      e.g., Japanese language--Heian period, 794-1185--
      Grammar (PL525.3)

   Note: Periodization in the Japanese language:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Nos.</th>
<th>Period subdivisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PL525.2</td>
<td>To 794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.3</td>
<td>Heian period, 794-1185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.4</td>
<td>Middle Japanese, 1185-1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.5</td>
<td>Edo period, 1600-1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.6</td>
<td>1868-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. For the grammar of classical Japanese for which no specific period is applicable, a subdivision specific to Japanese, '—Grammar, Classical' has been set up.

   c. 'Japanese language--Grammar--1870--' is cancelled and replaced by 'Japanese language--Grammar--1870-1949' and 'Japanese language--Grammar--1950--'. Those dates after the topical subdivision, '—Grammar' indicate imprint dates, not to be confused with language period subdivisions. They are used for both treatises and text books. Cutter numbers corresponding to those imprinting dates are as follows.
Language Table III, PB-PH and PJ-PM

Treatises
To 1800*  32.5
Later  33

Text-books
History and criticism  35.A2
Early to 1870 .A3-2
Later, 1870-1949 .3
1950-  .4

*Caption should be changed to 1870.

4. Recent changes in the Chinese and Japanese literature schedules:

a. Collections of translations from one foreign language into Chinese and Japanese are now classed in the literature schedule of the original language.

b. Collections of translations from several foreign languages: class in PN.

c. Accordingly, LC class numbers PL778-780 and PL2655-2657 have been deleted.

5. Revised DS schedules for Chinese history by period:

A complete revision with considerable expansion of the DS classification schedules for China's dynastic and modern history has been done recently and will be published in LC Classification, Additions and Changes, List 197 (January-March 1980). This extensive revision covers DS classification numbers from 741 (the period of Early to 221 B.C.) down to 779 (the period of the People's Republic of China, 1976- i.e., after the death of Mao, Tse-tung), and ends with the number 779.29.H8 for the individual biography of Hua, Kuo-feng. This revision totals about 13 pages, compared to the original four pages. List 197 will be out and reach the hands of the subscribers by the end of May 1980. (Those libraries not subscribing the LC Classification-Additions and Changes but wishing to have a copy of the List may write to CEAL/STP and we shall try to make a copy for you.)