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Beatrice Chang Ohta

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WHAT'S NEW IN TECHNICAL PROCESSING

SOME CATALOGING QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS

Beatrice Chang Ohta   Library of Congress

("The questions [below are] the ones asked by the participants during the last March CEAL annual meeting and were brought [to the Library of Congress] by Philip Melzer. ... [The questions and responses] were put together by the Descriptive Cataloging Division and the Shared Cataloging Division and, of course, were also approved by the LC's Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy." —From a letter by Ms. Ohta to Thomas H. Lee dated October 14, 1988.)

Question: On records for books in Korean published under the Japanese occupation, the place of publication appears sometimes as Keijō and sometimes as Kyŏngsŏng. Which is correct?

Answer: If the language of the title of the book is Korean, we would cite the place of publication as Kyŏngsŏng (in Korean pronunciation), following Library of Congress Rule Interpretation (LCRI) 1.4C1 (LC *Cataloging Service Bulletin* (*CSB*), No. 25 (Summer 1984) which states:

If the name of the place appears in more than one language or script, record the form in the language or script of the title proper.

Question: Responses from LC on clustering (cf. "Agenda for the Meeting of the RLG East Asian Cataloging Subcommittee," March 25, 1988) are not satisfactory for clustering of RLIN records. If copies of the same title have different *pan* (editions), will they cluster differently?

Answer: Yes, they will, but the cataloging rules and the policy for recording the edition statement should not be affected by factors like RLIN record clustering.

Question: A woman writer gives her name as Nieh Hua-ling on her Chinese-language works and Hualing Nieh Engle on her English-language works. What should the heading be: Should a parallel vernacular field be given for her name or not?

Answer: The author's works are predominantly in the Chinese language, therefore her name was established as: Nieh, Hua-ling, 1926-   according to AACR 2 rule 22.3B1. Since there is one-to-one correspondence between the official pronunciation and the established form, the parallel vernacular field should be added under her name for records in the CJK languages.

Question: Are there any double surnames for Japanese surnames? for Korean? Is Ssu-ma a double surname?

Answer: Yes, Ssu-ma is a Chinese double surname and is considered a multiple surname for MARC coding.

There are several "double surnames" in Korean—that is, surnames that consist of two characters; for example:

Sŏnu 鮮于

Namgung 南宮

However, according to the MARC code, when assigning indicators, names such as these are considered single surnames, not multiple surnames.

Question: This question concerns LC headings for the Korean occupation and interim governments. There were not two heads of state in north and south during the period 1946-1948; in each state there was one unitary government. How are they to be differentiated (the occupation and interim governments, that is)?

Answer: LC has reevaluated the headings for Korean government jurisdiction during this period and concluded that the following headings will be used for all the governments that have controlled the Korean Peninsula:

For Korea until September 1945, including the Japanese occupation (1910-1945), use:

Korea

For Nam Chosŏn Kwado Chŏngbu (South Korean Interim Government, 1947-1948), the American occupation government (1945-1948), and the Republic of Korea (1948-), use:

Korea (South)

For the Soviet occupation government (1945-1948) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1948-), use:

Korea (North)

Puk Chosŏn Imsi Inmin Wiwŏnhoe (North Korean Interim People's Committee, 1946-1947) and Puk Chosŏn Inmin Wiwŏnhoe (People's Committee, 1947-1948), which performed certain governmental functions in North Korea between 1946 and 1948, are established under their own names:

Puk Chosŏn Imsi Inmin Wiwŏnhoe

Puk Chosŏn Inmin Wiwŏnhoe

Question: There should be no euphonic change following a hyphen in the name of Korean jurisdictions. So 里 would always be ri (it can presently be ri, ni, or li), and so forth.

Answer: The Library of Congress applies the McCune-Reischauer romanization system, as does the Board of Geographic Names (as cited in the introduction to its gazetteer of South Korea, 1965).

When generic terms for jurisdictions follow hyphens, they are systematically romanized showing euphonic changes. For example,

Kangwŏn-do 江原道

Wando-gun 완도군

The only exception is the term *pukto*:

Ch`ungch`ŏng-pukto 忠清北道

Chŏlla-pukto 全羅北道

Question: Sometimes Chinese people have lots of names. Couldn't LC do research on these?

Answer: In general, LC does research on Chinese names unless there is no conflict or no question of the form of the name.

Question: Some LC authority records lack needed cross references. What should be done?

Answer: There is no evidence that LC does not provide necessary cross references. Please notify LC's Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy if there is a discrepancy from this statement.

Question: Isn't it confusing and inconsistent to record "Liu, E" in the 100 field but "Liu O" in 245 ‡c, or "Li, Po" in the 100 field with "Li Pai" in the 245‡c field? And should a parallel CJK 100 field be provided in such cases?

Answer: Both Li Po and Liu E were established under LCRI for AACR 2 rule 22.3C2, footnote 4. *Alternative Rule (cf. CSB*, No. 40 (Spring 1988). The character   has two readings: the first reading is *pai* and the second reading is *po*. In general, we choose the first reading unless an alternative reading is used in a given context. In the case of Liu E, E has been replaced by O which was announced in *CSB*, No. 118 (Summer 1976): p. 35. Yes, parallel CJK data should be provided for these names since there is one-to-one correspondence between the offical pronunciation and the established form.

Question: Should we aggregate *chi* 記 and *lu* 錄?

Answer: Please follow *RLG Chinese Aggregation Guidelines*, November 1987.

Question: What is the correct country of publication (CP) code for Taiwan, Korea, and Manchuria under Japanese occupation? What guidelines are to be followed?

Answer: The Library of Congress follows the guidelines in the *US MARC Code List for Countries*, published by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, and issued in 1988.

According to the list, codes are assigned according to present geographic boundaries. A place which has historically been located in more than one political jurisdiction is coded for the jurisdiction in which it is presently located.

Question: LC establishes some headings based on where someone lives and what language a book is written in. Chinese people writing in Japanese may be established under Chinese pronunciation. Guidelines are needed for such instances.

Answer: The case of a Chinese or Korean author writing only in Japanese can be divided into two categories: a) a person who gives the reading of his/her name in Chinese,

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Japanese, or Korean pronunciation or b) a person who does not give any reading at all. The Library of Congress establishes an author who gives a reading in Chinese or Korean pronunciation as either a Chinese or Korean author and therefore the name will be romanized according to the Wade-Giles romanization system or the McCune-Reischauer system. On the other hand, a person who gives a reading in Japanese pronunciation or gives no reading at all will be established as a Japanese author and will be romanized in the Hepburn system as employed at the Library of Congress.

If, after an author has been established, subsequently received works show a pronunciation other than that selected for the heading, the heading will be changed when eighty percent of the author's works give that pronunciation.

If, however, subsequently received works show evidence that the author writes in two or more languages, refer to AACR 2 rule 22.3B1 and its LCRI.

Question: Under the Japanese occupation, Koreans were forced to change their names and adopt Japanese names. Should they be established under the Japanese form even if you know their original Korean names?

Answer: The name will be established in the Japanese form if he/she is an author and the work on hand is written in Japanese and is the only book being considered. AACR 2 rule 22.1A instructs the cataloger to "choose, as the basis of the heading for a person, the name by which he or she is commonly known from *the chief sources of information* of works by that person issued in his or her language."

However, after an author has been established, if work received subsequently shows a form in another language not selected for the heading, the heading will be reconsidered.