

Q & A from NACO CJK Personal Names Reference webinar (November 17, 2011):

1. *Can you have 400 = 400?*

Yes. Two different names can share the same 400 field, e.g., same abbreviated form, same variant Romanization form. A 400 field can not be same another 400 field in the same record. See NACO normalization (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/naco/normrule-2.html--Rules>)

2. *What if author uses several different pen names for different types of works published?*

Create as many headings as names used in his/her publications. Two commonly occurred situations. If author writes under two names including at least one pseudonym, establish two NARs. If author writes more than two names, establish NARs for each name, choose a “basic” heading, provide 663 field for each NAR, use linking 5xx references coded \$w nnc. See **LCRI 22.2B**.

3. *Can we have two same 500 fields?*

Yes. This only occurs in the situation of joint pseudonyms where author writes under more than two names. Each of the NARs is connected with the same 500 field to the “basic” heading.

4. *What if we have 3 headings, earlier, later and latest, can they share the same 500 field, with only different subfield codes \$wa and \$wb?*

Three personal names heading situation is handled under **LCRI 22.2B**, explained in #2 above. Subfields \$wa and \$wb are used for corporate name headings.

5. *Why do you need to record the university/graduate date information?*

It is cataloger’s judgment to record what and how much information in the 670 subfield \$b. Sometimes it is helpful to record such information in order to differentiate the heading from another author with the same name or to help prevent future conflict. See **DCM Z1** on recording 670 field.

6. *In the 670 field, is it a common practice to record the number of different usages of different forms of the author’s name?*

Catalogers should check OCLC or other database of which they work with to cite the usages and headings appeared in the bibliographic records. The information on the number of usages is included when it is used to determine the heading form in the 100 field. It is not necessary to count the number of usages otherwise.

7. When transcribing the person's job title and affiliation, should we use English translation term or pinyin transliteration or either one?

Do not abbreviate or translate distinguishing terms (e.g., jin shi) which potentially can be used as part of the heading. Summarize or paraphrase other biographical data in English, e.g., job title, field of study, author's affiliation, etc. See **DCM Z1** on recording 670 field.

8. How to create a heading for married Chinese woman with her husband's surname and her surname before marriage? It seems that NAR (OCLC #94017) for 蒋宋美龄 did not follow the rule.

According to **AACR2 22.5C**, married women whose surname consists of surname before marriage and husband's surname, enter under the husband's surname.

About the specific NAR in question here for "Chiang, May-ling Soong," **LCRI 22.3C** on choice of name should be applied before considering **AACR2 22.5**. The heading was initially set up under the form (note the hyphen was omitted) appeared in Americana which is "Chiang, Mayling Soong." But since her name also appeared under "Soong Mei-Ling" in Encyclopedia Britannica, "Soong Mei-Ling" should be used in the 100 field heading form.

9. How to determine the name headings for Japanese Koreans who are born in Japan, and don't speak Korean, and publish only in Japanese? Background info. – Because Japan doesn't recognize "birthright citizenship" their citizenship is considered to be Korean. For example, their names appear in kanji on the t.p. of the books, but they are read in Korean way (which is not really Korean Hangul spelling), and they are transliterated in Korean in the 1XX of the bib record by Japanese cataloging agencies. And to make it more complicated, they have English forms if their works are translated into English. Do we establish the NACO records in Korean or kanji? What x-ref. should we add?

The form of name is determined based on the author's commonly known form from the chief sources of information of the works by that person issued in his or her language. So for an author who publishes in Japanese language, Japanese Romanized form should be used in the 100 field. Remember, It's the language of the author's publications dictates the choice of entry of a name, not author's citizenship. See **AACR2 1B & AACR2 3B**.

10. I have come across publications from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Southeast Asia, with parallel title and statement of responsibility, in Chinese and English. The author's names are often not in pinyin. I've not been successfully finding guidelines in NACO or LC CJK documentations on how to treat this kind of situation. If the name had not been established, should we use the Romanized name (it is not pinyin), or establish the name in Chinese character and use pinyin. If you see any documentation concerning this issue, please let me know.

Depending on the situation, different Romanized form may be chosen as the heading form. If the publication is in Chinese, and the author's name appears on the t.p. in both Chinese and romanized form (non-pinyin), the 1xx heading form should be in pinyin according to AACR2 22.1B "most commonly found on the chief source of information," and AACR2 22.3C2 "use systematically romanized form of name according to the Romanization table for the original language of author's works. However, if the publication is in English, then the Romanized form on the t.p. would be the 1xx heading based on the same instruction under AACR2 22.3C2.