Cataloging in the National Diet Library: Centering on the outline from April 2002 and the relationship with the NII

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1. Introduction

The National Diet Library (NDL) will undergo a major reorganization in conjunction with the opening of the office in the Kansai-kan in April 2002. The sections concerned with cataloging will also change greatly. Here, first we would like to introduce the sections responsible for cataloging in our new organization and the new system for bibliographic record production and provision, and describe the relationship with the NII and the prospects of the use and provision of authority records.

2. Reorganization in April 2002

[Figure 1] shows the organization chart of our library from April 2002. After that, in the Tokyo Main Library, most of the cataloging, except that of some specific material groups, will be done in the Bibliography Department.

In the Bibliography Department, the Bibliographic Control Division, which will be entirely devoted to bibliographic control, will be newly established. The other three Divisions will be responsible for the cataloging of each material group. The Domestic Monographs Cataloging Division will handle books published in Japan. The Foreign Monographs and Non-book Materials Cataloging Division will deal with books published in foreign countries and non-book materials, such as electronic resources or audiovisual materials. The Serials Cataloging Division will be in charge of Japanese and western serials and production of the periodicals index.

In the Kansai-kan, the Asian Resources Division of the Collections Department will catalog library materials in Asian languages.
3. Production and provision of bibliographic records after the reorganization

3.1. Production of data using the Electronic Library Infrastructure System or the Multilingual system
We have been operating several bibliographic record producing systems for each material group, but it was decided that they will be integrated from FY2002, centering on the Integrated Bibliographic Database which is now under development. (The new system is already operating for Japanese and western serials and doctoral dissertations.) (For most material groups, such as Japanese and western books, the new system will be operated after December 2002.)

After being extracted from the Integrated Bibliographic Database, bibliographic records will be passed to and provided for use by sub-systems, such as the Japanese National Bibliography Sub-System, JAPAN/MARC Sub-System, OPAC Sub-System, etc. Those systems as a whole are called the National Diet Library Electronic Library Infrastructure System (ELIS).

On the other hand, because of issues concerning character code, bibliographic records of Chinese and Korean materials will be produced and provided by the Multilingual System which is now under development for materials in Asian languages.

That is, bibliographic records of documents in Japanese and western languages will be input, accumulated and provided by the ELIS; while those in Chinese and Korean languages will be input, accumulated and provided by the different Multilingual System. The two systems have no link between them, nor is there any relation between individual bibliographic records.

3.2. Cataloging rules and standards
As [Table 1] shows, our library applies different cataloging rules, classification and subject headings according to the nature of material groups. In addition, there are differences in control over headings and the status of the development of authority files.

Most material groups have their set of rules to be applied and standards for their assignment, but there are some, such as audiovisual materials, for which we are preparing operational regulations when we produce new data.

3.3. Number of produced records
As [Table 2] shows, over 100 thousand bibliographic records of Japanese books are produced annually. Among the listed major material groups, input of periodicals index data is entrusted to a private company, but our staff produce other data. For some material groups, we refer to the data created outside the library to produce ours.

3.4. Provision of data
We have been providing our bibliographic records via the Japanese National Bibliography Weekly List in book form, JAPAN/MARC, and so on. From April 2002, we start to provide the Japanese National Bibliography online on our Web site. We will also provide bibliographic records of maps, audiovisual materials, etc. from 2003.

We plan to provide the bibliographic records accumulated in the Integrated Bibliographic Database via a new OPAC on the Internet from October 2002, concurrently with the opening of the Kansai-kan. In addition to Japanese books (approx. 2.1 million titles processed in and
after 1948) and Western books (processed in and after 1986), our bibliographic records including all Japanese books after 1868 (after the Meiji era approx. 2.5 million titles), Japanese and western serials, Japanese old books, doctoral theses, science and technology materials and Japanese periodicals index (approx. 5 million records) will be available on the new OPAC one after another.

Bibliographic records of Chinese and Korean materials will be available on a different OPAC using the Multilingual System.

4. Association with the NII (see Figure 2)

4.1 The ELIS
Among the material groups of which bibliographic records will be created and provided by the ELIS, those of Japanese language materials (and western language materials published in Japan) have already been distributed in the forms of JAPAN/MARC(M) or JAPAN/MARC(S), and the NII has been using them.

Authority records have also been distributed as JAPAN/MARC(A), but not provided to the NII.

4.2 Multilingual System
Bibliographic records of Chinese and Korean language materials will be produced by inputting data directly to the NII’s Union Catalog Database using a NACSIS-CAT compatible system and downloading them from NACSIS-CAT to the Multilingual System. If we do not find a record of a title to be cataloged in the Union Catalog Database, we will create a new record in the Database, and if a record already exists in the Database, we will add extra data, if necessary, to the existing record and then download it. If we want to put records of titles already cataloged but not input into the database in a block, we will first produce records in the Multilingual System and then upload them to the Union Catalog Database.

Local authority files which will be maintained and controlled in the Multilingual Database should be constructed by downloading and accumulating authority records from the Union Catalog Database. However, if an authority record in the Union Catalog Database is not accorded with the standard of the NDL, we will create our own record referring to the record in the Union Catalog Database. We will not upload this record to the Union Catalog Database.

As examples of records that are not in accord with the standard of the NDL, there are cases of Chinese corporate names whose subordinate organizations are treated differently in the Union Catalog Database and also cases of Korean headings not written in Hangul. In such cases where NDL’s authority records do not meet the NII standards, we will correct headings after downloading data from the NII Database.

5. Future possibilities for the use and provision of authority records

5.1 Authority data which can be provided by the NDL
Authority data of the Multilingual System have been created as described in 4.2. In addition to the difference of standards between the NII and the NDL, there is no system to provide those data to external institutions so far.
On the other hand, authority data created with the ELIS can be available in the form of JAPAN/MARC(A), although they may be limited to Japanese personal and corporate names.

### 5.2 Authority data which the NDL wants to use

It would be ideal if we could refer to the authority data of Chinese and Korean authors accumulated in the Union Catalog Database and use them to produce our own records.

On the contrary, for other data such as Japanese authors, it is difficult for us to even consult the Union Catalog Database, because the ELIS is not designed to work with NACSIS-CAT.

### 5.3 Future possibilities

At this moment, it is quite difficult for the NDL to share its master authority files with an external institution.

However, we believe it is very important for us, while setting our ultimate goal on joint maintenance of the master authority files, to build cooperative relations for more feasible matters. Besides, it would be meaningful for our routine work if the NDL could offer its authority data to other institutions and refer to the data made by others.

Therefore, we would like to list here several possibilities concerning the exchange of authority data between these five institutions from three countries, China, Korea, and Japan. Please note that financial issues are passed over here.

1) The NDL may offer its authority data of Japanese names and others to the NII in the form of JAPAN/MARC(A).
2) For the provision of our authority data to China and Korea, we will consider a method to provide them, for example, directly by JAPAN/MARC(A), or, through the NII.
3) Authority data created by Chinese and Korean institutions may be offered to the NII, and the NDL can use them on the Multilingual System.
4) We may discuss possible methods of data exchange between China and Korea.
5) We may decide on the UNIMARC format to be the data exchange format between us.

We hope to work closely with you to explore these possibilities.
Figure 1: Excerpt from Organization Chart of the National Diet Library (from April 2002)

National Diet Library

(Tokyo Main Library)

Administrative Department

Research and Legislative Reference Bureau

Acquisitions Department

Bibliography Department

Bibliographic Control Division

Domestic Monographs Cataloging Division

Foreign Monographs and Non-book Materials Cataloging Division

Serials Cataloging Division

Public Services Department

Reference and Special Collections Department

Detached Library in the Diet

Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library

Collections Department

Asian Resources Division

Projects Department

International Library of Children’s Literature, Branch of the National Diet Library

TOYO (Oriental) Library, Branch of the National Diet Library

Branch Libraries Placed in the Executive Agencies of the Government and in the Judicial Agency
**Table 1: Cataloging rules, classifications and subject headings applied to major material groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material groups</th>
<th>Cataloging rules</th>
<th>Classification (NDLC)</th>
<th>Classification (NDC)</th>
<th>Subject headings (NDLSH)</th>
<th>Control of headings</th>
<th>Development of authority files</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western-language books</td>
<td>AACR</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985–</td>
<td>AACR2</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986–</td>
<td>National Diet Library Cataloging Rules for Serials</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese periodicals index</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCR: Nippon Cataloging Rules  
AACR: Anglo–American Cataloging Rules  
NDLC: National Diet Library Classification  
NDC: Nippon Decimal Classification  
NDLSH: National Diet Library Subject Headings

*1 The periods of material groups correspond to those for application of cataloging rules and do not completely coincide with the years of classification.  
*2 Assignment of the NDC numbers to non–book materials is limited to Japanese electronic materials.  
*3 Among non–book materials, control of headings and development of authority files of Japanese electronic materials and maps are done under the same system as Japanese–language books.  
*4 When applying cataloging rules to Asian–language materials, we use original regulations for headings.  
*5 The authority files of Asian–language materials are developed for Chinese and Korean personal and corporate names.
Table 2: Number of produced records of each major material group (in the past 5 years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japanese-language books</td>
<td>73,972</td>
<td>105,999</td>
<td>129,279</td>
<td>94,923</td>
<td>2,566,990</td>
<td>100,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western-language books</td>
<td>15,624</td>
<td>16,968</td>
<td>15,599</td>
<td>11,604</td>
<td>562,544</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese-language serials</td>
<td>2,287</td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td>2,674</td>
<td>2,955</td>
<td>21,126</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western-language serials</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td>21,566</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-book materials</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>51,030</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian-language materials</td>
<td>5,916</td>
<td>2,723</td>
<td>4,485</td>
<td>74,490</td>
<td>109,503</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>japanese periodicals index</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td>2,186</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>51,030</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New records</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>4,936,305</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated records</td>
<td>257,872</td>
<td>272,450</td>
<td>329,849</td>
<td>397,184</td>
<td>3,709</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 1997 to 2000, the table shows figures for each fiscal year which covers from April of that year to March next year. Only in 2001, the numbers from January to December are shown (some records have not been counted yet).

1997 to 2000, the table shows figures for each fiscal year which covers from April of that year to March next year. Only in 2001, the numbers from January to December are shown (some records have not been counted yet).
Figure 2: Relationship with NACSIS-CAT from the NDL’s point of view