

Author Name Authority Control in KORMARC

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1. KORMARC Format for Authority data
2. Authority Control System in KOLIS
3. Authority Control in the KOLIS-NET
4. Future Development

The function of Retrieval is the most important in the purpose of cataloging. Cataloging consists of Call number which locates a material, Description part which notifies the content and format of a material, and Heading part which makes it easy to retrieve a material. It will be complicated that a catalog can play its role of retrieval if there is an authorized form for headings. Authority records in MARC increase the efficiency of retrieval. It is very significant that catalogers from China, Japan, and Korea have a meeting to discuss about their own Authority Control System.

We would like to explain about KORMARC for Authority Data and the authority control system in KOLIS (Korean Library Information System) which is an integrated information system.

1. KORMARC Format for Authority Data

KORMARC Format for Authority Data is designed to describe information regarding the authorized forms of names and subjects to be used as access points in KORMARC bibliographic records, the forms of these names, subjects and subdivisions to be used as references to the authorized forms, and the interrelationships among these forms. A name may be used as a main, added, subject added, or series added access entry. KORMARC Authority format is based on "USMARC Format for Authority Data Including Guidelines for Content Designation" and is considered to have a compatibility with a pre-developed KORMARC format for Monographs (KS X 6006-2).

1.1 Kinds of Authority Records

KORMARC authority records are distinguished from all other types of KORMARC records by code z (Authority data) in Leader/06(Type of record). The KORMARC Format for Authority Data further identifies seven kinds of authority records in 008/09, Kind of record:

1) Established heading record

A record in which the 1xx fields contain an established name or subject heading that is authorized for use as the lead element in constructing certain access points of a bibliographic record. This record may include some tags like See From Tracing, See

Also From Tracing, and Note-General Information as below:

- 0xx Control fields, classification numbers, etc.
- 1xx Established heading
- 4xx See from tracing
- 5xx See also from tracing
- 6xx Note-General information

2) Reference record (Untraced reference)

A record in which Heading (1xx) fields contain an unestablished heading that is not authorized for use as the element in an access point in a bibliographic record. The heading is not traced as a 4xx See From Tracing field in any other authority record. This record can have Complex See Reference – subject field(260) or General Explanatory Reference-name field(666) to guide to an established heading.

3) Reference Record (Traced reference)

A record in which Heading (1xx) fields contain an unestablished heading that is not authorized for use as the lead element in an access point in a bibliographic record. The heading is traced as a See From Tracing (4xx) field in one or more other authority records.

4) Subdivision Record

A record in which Subdivisions (18x) field contains an unestablished partial heading that is meant to be used as a subject subdivision part of an established heading.

5) Node label Record

A record in which Heading-Topical Term (150) field contains a term that is meant to be used in the systematic section of a thesaurus to indicate the logical basis on which a category has been divided. The term is not an established heading and is not assigned to documents as an indexing term.

6) Established heading and subdivision

A record in which the 15X field contains an established heading that may also be used as a subject subdivision with another established heading. An organization may choose to create instead separate established heading and subdivision records.

7) Reference and subdivision Record

A record in which Heading-Topical Term(150) or Geographic Name(151) field contains an unestablished heading that may be used as a reference term and as a subject subdivision with an established heading. (An organization may choose to create instead separate reference and subdivision records.)

1.2 Types of Headings

In a KORMARC authority record, a heading is the content of a 1XX, 4XX, or 5XX field that documents the form of heading used for indexing and retrieval or organizational purposes in a file. Two types of headings are defined in the authorities format:

- 1) Established heading - A heading that is authorized for use as a main entry (1XX), subject added entry (600-651), added entry (700-730), or series added entry (440 or 800-830) field in the bibliographic record. In authority records, established headings are used in fields 1XX and 5XX.
- 2) Unestablished heading - A heading that is authorized for use as a reference in the authority file. Unestablished headings are used in the 1xx(heading) and 4xx(tracing) fields of reference, subdivision, reference and subdivision, and node label records. An unestablished heading may also be used in the 4XX fields of established heading records.

Only the established heading (1xx fields of established heading record) can be used as

an access point of the bibliographic record. Names, name/title combinations or uniform titles of heading may be used as a main entry or Added Entries (008/14-a). Subject headings may be used as subject added entries (008/16-a). However, subject headings are used only as subject added entries.

1.3 Components of a KORMARC Authority Record

An authority record consists of the Leader, the Directory, and the Variable Fields. Components except the Leader ends with a field terminator. The last data field ends with a field terminator and a record terminator. The structure of a KORMARC authority record is as follows:

Leader

Data elements that provide information for the processing of the authority record. The Leader is the first field of a KORMARC record and is fixed in length at 24 character positions (00-23). These characters define numbers or coded values for the processing of the record.

Directory

a series of entries that contain the location of variable control fields and variable data fields within a record. The Directory follows the Leader, and is 12 character positions in length which consists of 3 parts: the tag, length, and starting location of each variable field.

tag 00-02	length 03-06	starting location 07-11	...	field terminator FT
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Variable Fields

There are two types of variable fields: variable control fields and variable data fields. Variable control fields are the 00X fields identified by a field tag in the Directory. But they contain neither indicator positions nor subfield codes. The variable control fields are structurally different from the variable data fields. They may contain either a single data element or a series of fixed-length data elements identified by relative character position. Variable data fields are the 010 - 999 tags. Variable data fields contain two indicator positions stored at the beginning of each field and a two-character subfield code preceding each data element within the field. All data fields are as follows:

Indicators		Subfield Code 1		data ...	Subfield Code n		Data n	Field terminator
1 st indicator	2 nd indicator	Delimiter	Data element identifier		Delimiter	Data element identifier		

1.4 Configuration

KORMARC Format for Authority Data is designed to describe information regarding the authorized forms of names and subjects to be used as access points in KORMARC bibliographic records, the forms of these names, subjects and subdivisions to be used as references to the authorized forms, and the interrelationships among these

forms. The structure of Authority Records obeys ANSI Z39.2.

Variable Fields & Tags

The variable fields are grouped into blocks according to the first character of the tag, which identifies the function of the data within the record. The type of information in the field is identified by the remainder of the tag.

0XX	Standard numbers, classification numbers, codes
1XX	Headings (established and unestablished)
2XX	Complex sees references
3XX	Complex sees also references
4XX	See from tracings
5XX	See also from tracings
6XX	Treatment decisions, notes

1XX, 4XX, 5XX tags have the following mnemonic characteristics:

X00	Personal names
X10	Corporate names
X11	Meeting names
X30	Uniform titles
X50	Topical terms
X51	Geographic names
X80	General subdivisions
X81	Geographic subdivisions
X82	Chronological subdivisions

Within variable data fields, two kinds of content designation are used.

(1) Indicator positions

The first two character positions in the variable data fields that contain values that interpret or supplement the data found in the field. Indicator values are interpreted independently, that is, meaning is not ascribed to the two indicators taken together. Indicator values may be a lowercase alphabetic or numeric character or a blank (ASCII SPACE). A blank, represented in this document as a "b (blank)" is used in an undefined indicator position. In a defined indicator position, a blank may be assigned a meaning, or may mean no information provided.

(2) Subfield codes

Two characters that distinguish the data elements within a field which require separate manipulation. A subfield code consists of a delimiter(ASCII 1F(16) = ▼) followed by a data element identifier. Data element identifiers may be any ASCII lowercase alphabetic or numeric character. Subfield codes are defined independently for each field; however, parallel meanings are preserved whenever possible (e.g., in personal name fields 100, 400, and 500). Subfield codes are defined for purposes of identification, not arrangement. The order of subfields is generally specified by standards for the data content, such as the cataloging conventions.

Local tags

Some of the tags are reserved for a local use. The tag including a character "9" is

assigned for describing information used by local institutions. The institutions giving records should present documentation and input configurations for the tag structure to partner institutions when they exchange local information.

Display Constants

A display constant is a term, phrase, or spacing or punctuation convention that may be system generated under prescribed circumstances in order to make a visual presentation of data in a record more meaningful to a user. In the authority format certain field tags (e.g., the 4XX and 5XX tracing fields), subfield codes (e.g., the subject subdivision subfields ▼x, ▼y, and ▼z in an extended subject heading), and coded values (e.g., tracings control subfield ▼w/0, special relationship) may be used to generate specific display constants. The use of display constants is determined by the Authority format.

1.5 Authority Record Format

An authority record in KORMARC format is as follows:

Leader

Position	Length	Data Element
00 - 04	5	Logical record length
05	1	Record Status n New c Corrected or revised a Increase in encoding level d Deleted(other) s Deleted; heading split into tow or more headings x Deleted; heading replaced by another heading
06	1	Type of record z Authority data
07 - 09	3	Undefined character positions
10	1	Indicator count
11	1	Subfield code count
12 - 16	5	Base address of data
17	1	Encoding level n Complete authority record o Incomplete authority record
18 - 19	2	Undefined character positions
20 - 23	4	Entry map 20 Length of the length-of-field portion 21 Length of the starting-character-position portion 22 Length of the implementation-defined portion 23 Undefined Entry map character position

Directory

Variable Control Fields

- 001 Control number
- 005 Date and time of latest transaction
- 008 Fixed-Length Data Elements

Position	Length	Data element	Position	Length	Data element
00-05	6	Date entered on file	16	1	Heading use--series added entry
06	1	Direct or indirect geographic subdivision	17	1	Type of subject subdivision
07	1	Romanization scheme	18-27	10	Undefined character positions
08	1	Undefined Character Position	28	1	Modified Record
09	1	Kind of record	29	1	Reference evaluation
10	1	Descriptive cataloging rules	30	1	Undefined character positions
11	1	Subject heading system/thesaurus	31	1	Record update in process
12	1	Type of series	32	1	Cataloging source
13	1	Numbered or unnumbered series	33	1	Level of establishment
14	1	Heading use--main or added entry	34-38	5	Undefined character positions
15	1	Heading use--subject added entry	39	1	Undifferentiated personal name

※Different aspects of Fixed-Length Data Elements tag (008) between in KORMARC format and in USMARC

008/10(Descriptive cataloging rules)

- code k added as KCR (Korean Cataloging Rules) 2nd edition
- code a deleted

008/11(Subject heading system/thesaurus) - code k added as NLK subject heading

008/28(Type of government agency)

- replaced by 'modified record'
- code x - uninputable character

008/38(Modified record) - Undefined character positions

008/39(Cataloging source) - Undifferentiated personal name

Variable Data Fields

- 010 Library of Congress Control Number
- 012 National Library of Korea Control Number
- 014 Link to Bibliographic Record for Serial or Multipart Item
- 020 International Standard Book Number
- 022 International Standard Serial Number
- 035 System Control Number
- 040 Cataloging Source
- 042 Authentication Code
- 043 Geographic Area Code
- 045 Time Period of Heading
- 052 National Library of Korea Call Number
- 090 Local Call Numbers

Headings

	Established heading	“See” from tracing	“See Also”from tracing
Personal Names	100	400	500
Corporate Names	110	410	510
Meeting Names	111	411	511
Uniform Titles	130	430	530
Topical Terms	150	450	550
Geographic Names	151	451	551
General Subdivisions	180	480	580
Geographic Subdivision	181	481	581
Chronological Subdivision	182	482	582

Tracings and References

260	Complex See Reference-Subject
360	Complex See Also Reference-Subject
663	Complex See Also Reference - Name
664	Complex See Reference - Name
665	History Reference
666	General Explanatory Reference - Name

Series Treatment

640	Series Dates of Publication and/or Volume Designation
641	Series Numbering Peculiarities
642	Series Numbering Example
646	Series Classification Practice

Notes

667	Nonpublic General Note
670	Source Data Found
675	Source Data Not Found
678	Epitome
680	Public General Note
681	Subject Example Tracing Note
682	Deleted Heading Information
688	Application History Note

1.6 Example of the name authority record

<See>

001KAC200100020
 00520010102161634
 008010102 n acnnnaaaa a a a n
 1001 ▼a이광수=▼h李光洙,\$d1892-1950
 4000 ▼a춘원=▼h春園,\$d1892-1950
 4000 ▼a장백산인=\$h長白山人,\$d1892-1950
 4001 ▼a향산광랑=▼h香山光郎,\$d1892-1950
 4001 ▼a가야마 미쓰로, ▼d1892-1950
 4001 ▼aKayama, Mitsuro, ▼d1892-1950
 670 ▼a세계인명대사전(고려출판사, 1999)
 678 ▼a소설가, 6.25때 남북

<See Also >

001KAC200100007_
 00520010103101221_
 008010102 n acnnnaaaa a a a n
 110 ▼a혜화전문학교_
 510 ▼a동국대학교_
 678 ▼a1946.9.20 동국대학으로 개칭. 1953.2.6. 동국대학교 대학원 신설

001KAC200100015_
 00520010102150034_
 008010102 n acnnnaaaa a a a n
 110 ▼a동국대학교
 510 ▼a혜화전문학교_
 678 ▼a1906.5.8 명진학교 설립허가. 1940.6.19 혜화전문학교로 개칭.
 1950.9.20 동국대학으로 승격. 1953.2.6. 동국대학교 대학원 신설

<Input Correction Sheet>

출 5쪽 전체 페이지 처음 이전 다음 끝 검색 인쇄 닫기

입력 교정서

구분 : 과목명 변경세어번호명 : - 출력일자 : 2008/01/05

001KAC190801250	00519990901150216	a b c	na
008010102 n acnnnaaaa			
1001 이광수-가가			
4001 Lee Kwang-su			
4001 Lee Kwang-su			
001KAC190801252	00519990901150247	a b c	na
008010102 n acnnnaaaa			
1001 이광수-경원 양학산			
4001 Lee Kwang-su, Yangwon University			
4001 이광수경원			
001KAC190801254	00519990901171805	a b c	na
008010102 n acnnnaaaa			
1001 이광수-이광수			
4001 Lee Kwang-su			
4001 Lee Kwang-su			
4001 Lee Kwang-su			
870 Lee Kwang-su			
001KAC190801256	00519990901155012	a b c	na
008010102 n acnnnaaaa			
1001 이광수-이광수			
4001 Lee Kwang-su			

1.7 Data Elements of the tag 100 in Authority Record

Indicator	First	0 Forename 1 Surname 3 Family name 4 Titles (廟號, 諡號, 封號, 追號)	100 0 ▼a법정=▼h法頂, ▼d1903-1934 100 1 ▼a김정식, ▼d1903-1934 100 3 ▼a비둘기가족 100 4 ▼a세조, ▼f조선, ▼g7대왕, ▼d1417-1468
	Second	# Undefined	
Sub-field codes	(subfield codes related with personal name) ▼a Personal name(NR) ▼q Fuller form of name(NR) ▼b Numeration(NR) ▼c Titles and other words associated with a name(R) ▼d Dates associated with a name(NR) ▼f Successive dynasties(歷朝)(NR) ▼g Genealogy(世系)(NR) ▼h Personal name in Chinese(NR)		100 1 ▼a박영효 100 1 ▼aLewis, C. S. ▼q(Clive Staples) 1000 ▼a나폴레옹 ▼bIII, ▼c프랑스왕, ▼d1808-1873 1001 ▼a서재필, ▼c박사, ▼d1866-1951 1001 ▼a이중섭, ▼d1916-1956 1004 ▼a세종, ▼f조선, ▼g4대왕, ▼d1397-1450 1004 ▼a진흥왕, ▼f신라, ▼g제24대왕, ▼d534-576 100 1 ▼a가와바타 야스나리=▼h川端康成,
	(subfield codes related with title) ▼t Title of a work(NR) ▼l Language of a work(NR) ▼n Number of part/section of a work(R) ▼p Name of part/section of a work(R)		1001 ▼aIhara, Saikaku, ▼d1642-1693. ▼tSelections 1001 ▼a가와바타 야스나리=▼h川端康成, ▼d1889-1972 ▼l일본어 [Japanese] 100 1 ▼a박경리. ▼t토지. ▼n제1권 1001 ▼a박경리. ▼t토지. ▼n제1권. ▼p흔들리는 바람
	(subfield codes related with subject subdivision) ▼x General subdivision(R) ▼y Chronological subdivision(R) ▼z Geographic subdivision(R)		040 1000 ▼a나폴레옹 ▼bI, ▼c프랑스 황제, ▼d1769-1821 ▼x암살기도, 1800 (12월 24일) 100 1 ▼a세익스피어, 윌리엄, ▼d1564-1616 ▼x희극 ▼x역사 ▼y18세기 1001 ▼aFord, Gerald R., ▼d1913- ▼xMuseums, relics, etc. ▼zMichigan
	(subfield codes related with tracing) ▼i Reference indicator phrase (400/500)(NR) ▼w Control subfield (400/500)(NR) ▼5 Institution to which field applies(400/500)(R)		040 ▼a011001 ▼c011001 100 1 ▼aBrown, George Douglas, ▼d1869-1902 400 1 ▼aKing, Kennedy ▼5211032 [211032 is Seoul National University Library code]

※ Notes

Indicators X00 - code 4 added: titles (廟號, 諡號, 封號, 追號, 宮號, 法名, 法諱)

X10, X11 - corporate names or meeting names with personal or geographic names treated as one heading

Subfield codes X00 - ▼f Successive dynasties(歷朝) changed from ▼f Date of a work in USMARC, ▼g Genealogy(世系) changed from ▼g miscellaneous information in USMARC

2. Authority Control System in KOLIS

As information environment is moving from Dos to Windows system, Library Automation System in NLK had been redeveloped to KOLIS (Korean Library Information System) under Windows since 1997 and was completed in October 1998. At that time, the authority control system was also developed as one subset of KOLIS. Therefore handwritten card-type authority catalogs were directly inputted into KOLIS. On the one hand, KOLIS compiles back-up data from the established card-type authority catalog. On the other hand, KOLIS creates authority data just on the time of processing materials from 2000. In the authority system, there are 48,000 name authority records including personal and corporate names in NLK catalogs. Data formats follows KORMARC format for Authority Data. Authority Database helps catalogers to identify the established heading for an author, and library users to find materials quick and effectively which they need.

NLK keeps the heading of eastern books in Hangul(Korean Language) under control. Foreign name headings are written in Hangul by Korean pronunciation under "Foreign Language Inscription Rule." English-language materials are chosen by their headings indicated in AACR2 and inputted in reference to name authority files of LC.

Authority Control system in KOLIS contains Reference system, Retrieval system, and Authority management system. Reference system controls heading authority in KORMARC format. When retrieving materials, Retrieval system executes authority control in the retrieved fields and gives the results back to the retrieval process. Authority management system controls created and modified authority MRAC in the Reference system, modification, deletion, output of authority indexes, and input & output process of MARC from other institutions.

2.1 Reference System

Reference system performs authority control in the established KORMARC bibliographic data at the time of processing materials. In authority control for bibliographic data, catalogers can go through the authority process when choosing the main entry. KORMARC bibliographic data are created in Deposit Division when registering a material as an accession record.

The following example is the first screen that catalogers can see at their own terminal when searching or creating an authority record. If a cataloger clicks one among the "Author" column and enter the key "MARC Record," KORMARC bibliographic record of the chosen material will be displayed.

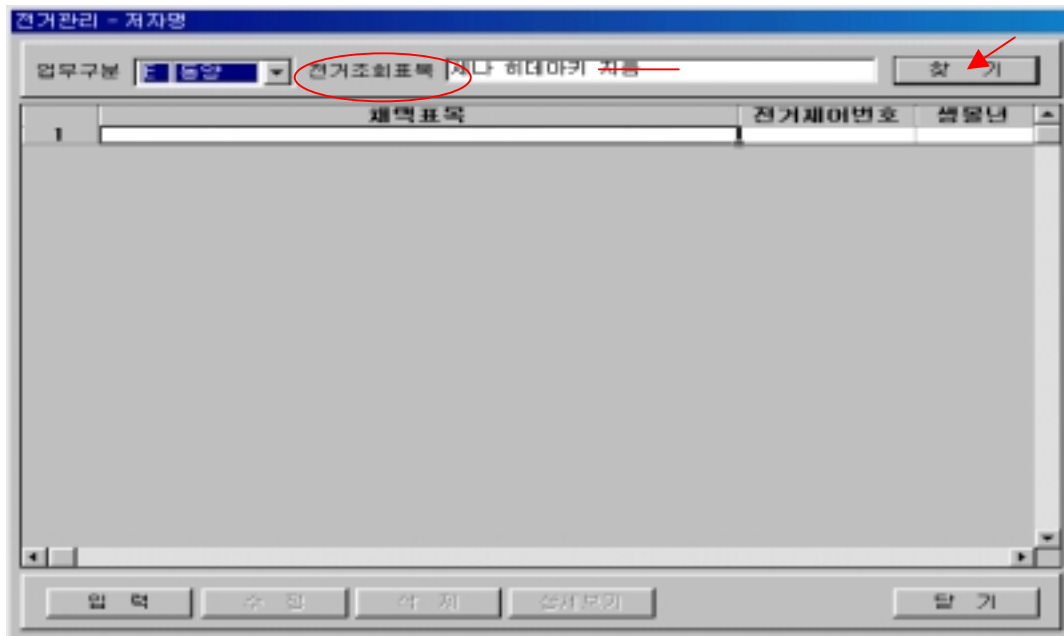
<The First Screen>

<KORMARC bibliographic record>

By putting the cursor on the subfields '▼d' & '▼e' of the tag 245 and clicking the function key F9, a cataloger can enter into Authority Management System.

2.2 Authority Management System

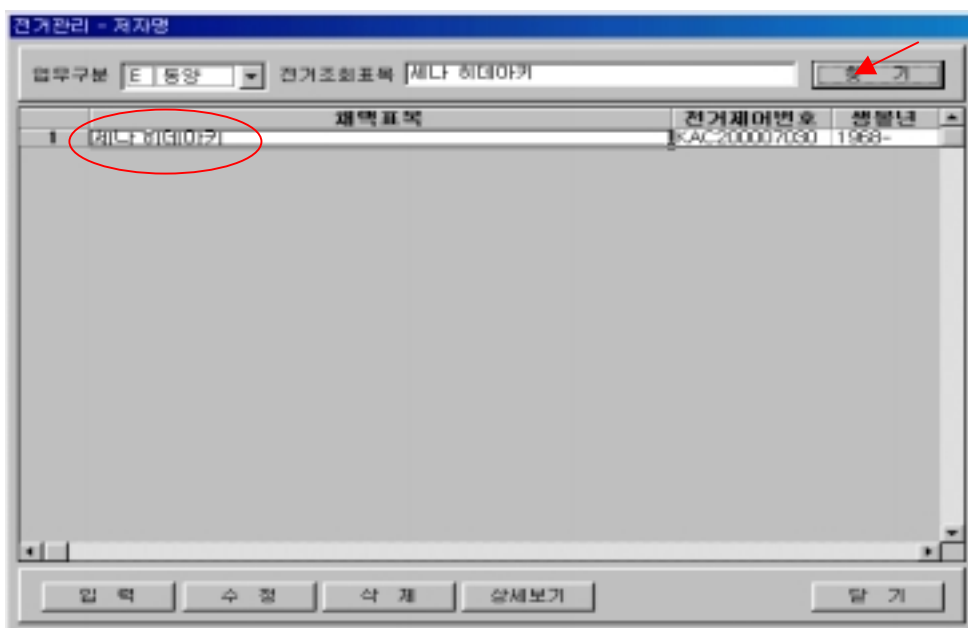
The values of '▼d' & '▼e' in the tag 245 are automatically moved into 'authority heading' of the System below. Catalogers click the "Search" button after deleting relator terms (e.g translator, interviewer, etc.). And catalogers can make sure whether an authority heading to be searched exists in Authority Database.



<Case 1 : the authority record already exists>

<Brief Data Screen>

Catalogers can get results by just inputting some of a full name. At this time, catalogers do not have to find its KORMARC bibliographic record. The result is as below and can see the full screen by double-clicking the name.



This screen displays the detailed of the established authority record



[Example] For the authority control for 'Sena Hideyaki' as an author, it will be automatically inserted into the tag 100 of its bibliographic record. Therefore the tag 100 was automatically created from its authority record.



KORMARC관리 - 수정

형태구분 [TX] 자료상태 [입본] 시작등록번호 [E00002212853] 끝등록번호 [E00002212856]

00797nan 2200285 k 4500

005200@1228103841▲
 00000122851999 ulk 000 fkor ▲
 0201 \$a8995068302[세트]▲
 020 \$a8995068310\$g03830▲
 020 \$a8995068320\$g03830▲
 1001 \$a세나 히데아키,\$d1968-▲
 24510\$a브레인벌리,\$n1-2,\$d세나 히데아키 지음,\$e이선희 옮김▲
 260 \$a서울:\$b프리온,\$c1999▲
 300 \$a2책:\$c23cm▲
 7001 \$a이선희▲
 9500 \$bW16000A
 0490 \$1EM2212853\$V1
 \$1EM2212854\$V1\$C2
 \$1EM2212855\$V2
 \$1EM2212856\$V2\$C2A\$*

컨텐츠정보, 저자기호조회, 수입승변호관리, 분류지침시스템, 청구기호분류, 재 장, 대 권, 해 소, 부록정보, 주제어함조, 청구기호조사, 분류기호함조, 청구기호분류, 재 장, 다 롬, 달 기

<Case 3 : Creating a new authority record>

This screen displays to create a new authority record.

- establishing heading : inputting the established heading as a searchable field in a bibliographic record.
- summary note : if there is a note in an authority record, input the contents of a note in the field of 'summary note' and choose its tag in the drop-down menu of 'Bibliographic tags'
- Date of birth & death : The date will be entered in the case of 'Author Name Authority.'
- Bibliographic Tags : choose the tag so that an established heading can be automatically inserte as one among the Tags 100, 700, 110, or 710 of bibliographic records. In Name Authority, catalogers can choose one of personal names(100, 700), corporate names(110, 710), meeting names(111, 711).

인력

제책표목 [] 기온전거조회

상조표목 []

See or See Also tracing heading

합조표목 [] 추 가

요약주제 []

생물년 []

서지표목번호 [100] 100 700 110 710

MARC 편집, 화면지우기, 재 장, 달 기

establishing heading

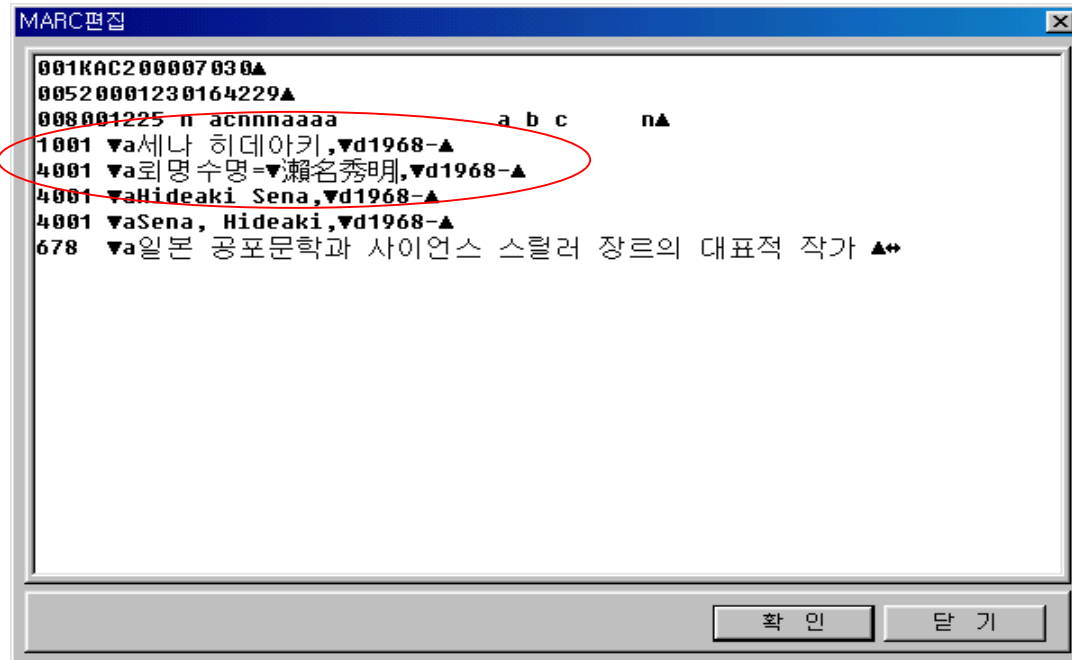
summary note, Date of birth & death

Bibliographic Tags

<See & See Also from Tracings>

1) See from Tracings

If there is a name to be searched in addition to the established heading, the tag 400 will be created by inputting the name of author in the field of 'Reference Heading' and clicking "Add Key."

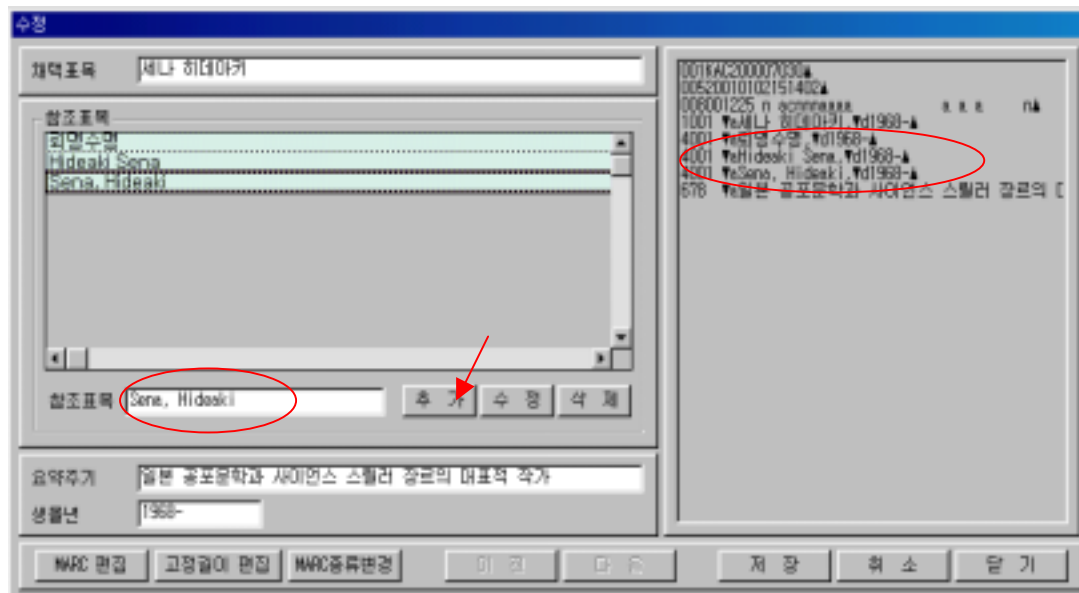


MARC 편집

```

001KAC200007030▲
00520001230164229▲
008001225 n acnnnaaaa a b c n▲
1001 ▼a세나 히데아키,▼d1968-▲
4001 ▼a로명수명=▼,賴名秀明,▼d1968-▲
4001 ▼aHideaki Sena,▼d1968-▲
4001 ▼aSena, Hideaki,▼d1968-▲
678 ▼a일본 공포문학과 사이언스 스릴러 장르의 대표적 작가 ▲↔
  
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확인 닫기



수정

참조표목: 세나 히데아키

참조표목: 세나 히데아키, Hideaki Sena, Sena, Hideaki

참조표목: (Sena, Hideaki)

추가 수정 삭제

요약주제: 일본 공포문학과 사이언스 스릴러 장르의 대표적 작가

생년: 1968-

MARC 편집 고정값에 편집 MARC종류변경 이전 다음 저장 취소 닫기

2) See Also from Tracings

The screenshot shows a library catalog window titled '도보라 검색' (Dobora Search). It contains a table with columns: '선택' (Select), '재액표목' (Accession Number), '선거제어번호' (Control Number), and '생년월' (Year of Birth). The table has two rows: Row 1 with '1' in the '선택' column and '중국대학교' in the '재액표목' column; Row 2 with '2' in the '선택' column and '세화전문학교' in the '재액표목' column. Below the table is a large text area containing the following text: '001KAC200100015▲', '00520010102150034▲', '000010102 n aaaaaaa', '1001 ▼a중국대학교▲', '5001 ▼a세화전문학교▲', '678 ▼a1906.5.0 명진학교 설립허가. 1940.6.19 세화전문학교로 개칭. 1950.9.20 중국대학으로 승격. 1953.2.6. 중국대학교 대학원 신설▲'. The text '세화전문학교' is circled in red. At the bottom of the window are two buttons: '확인' (Confirm) and '닫기' (Close).

'See Also from Tracings' is a heading created for connecting related records when the name of an institution or the title of a serial is changed.

The screenshot shows a library catalog window titled '도보라 검색' (Dobora Search). It contains a table with columns: '선택' (Select), '재액표목' (Accession Number), '선거제어번호' (Control Number), and '생년월' (Year of Birth). The table has two rows: Row 1 with '1' in the '선택' column and '세화전문학교' in the '재액표목' column; Row 2 with '2' in the '선택' column and '중국대학교' in the '재액표목' column. Below the table is a large text area containing the following text: '001KAC200100007▲', '00520010102142102▲', '000010102 n aaaaaaa', '1001 ▼a세화전문학교▲', '5001 ▼a중국대학교▼', '678 ▼a1946.5.20 중국대학으로 개칭. 1953.2.6. 중국대학교 대학원 신설▲'. The text '세화전문학교' is circled in red. At the bottom of the window are two buttons: '확인' (Confirm) and '닫기' (Close).

<MARC Editing – See also>

MARC 편집

001 KAC200100015#
005 20010222141404#
008 010102 n acnnnaaaa a a a n#
110 #a 동국대학교#
510 #a 해화전문학교#
678 #a 1905.5.8 명진학교 설립허가. 1940.6.19 해화전문학교로 재칭. 1950.9.20 동국대학으로 승격. 1953.2.6. 동국대학교 대학원 신설#

확인 닫기

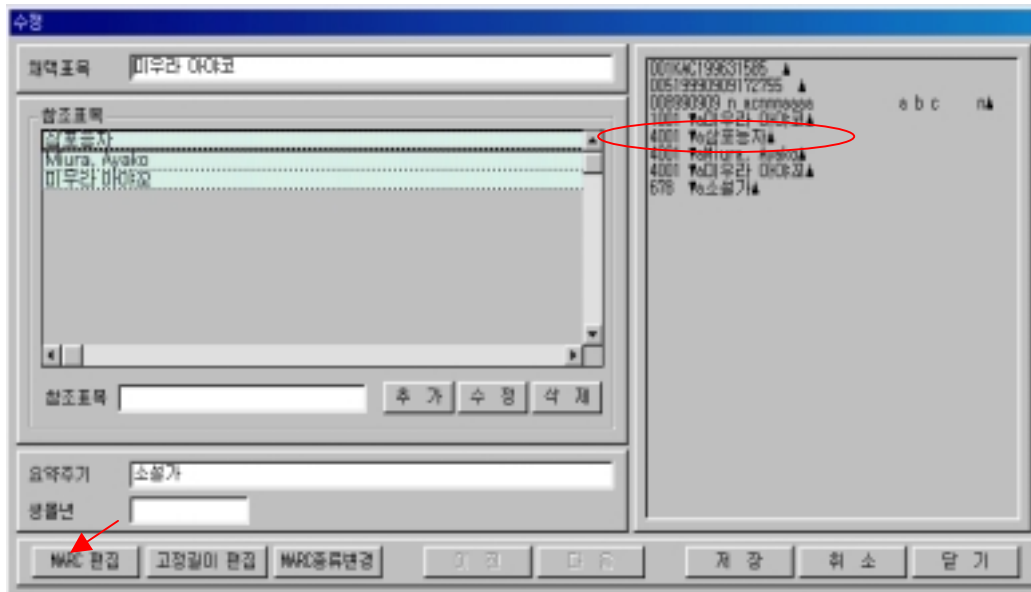
MARC 편집

001 KAC200100007#
005 20010222141322#
008 010102 n acnnnaaaa a a a n#
110 #a 해화전문학교#
510 #a 동국대학교#
678 #a 1945.9.20 동국대학으로 재칭. 1953.2.6. 동국대학교 대학원 신설#

확인 닫기

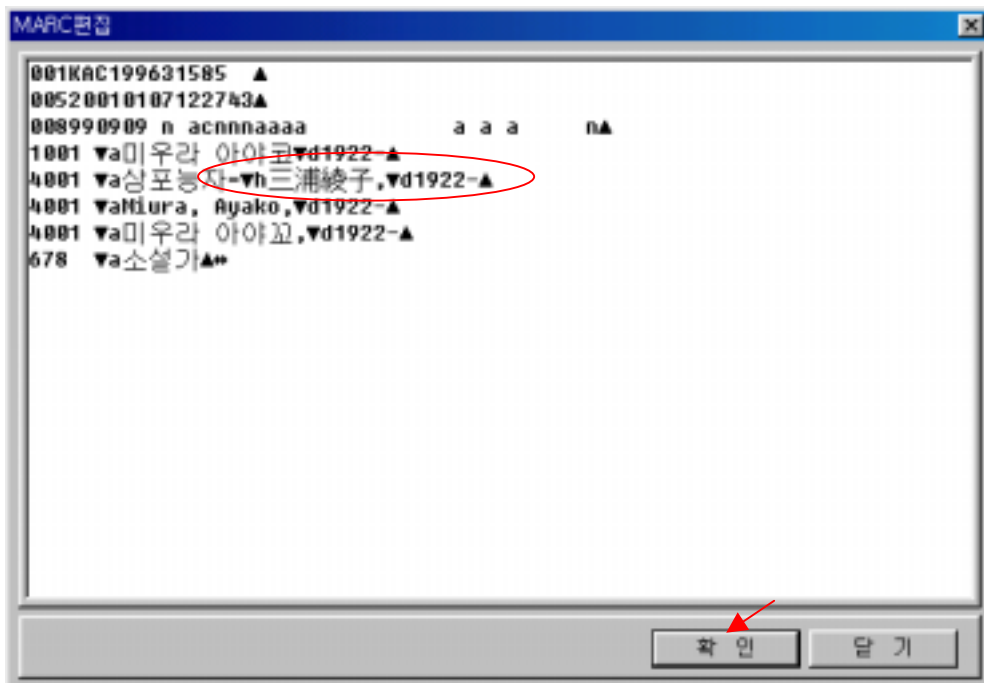
<Modifying an authority record>

This screen shows the modification of the established authority MARC. Established headings, reference, note, and date have to be modified on the Modification screen.



[Example] modifying an author name into Chinese letters

If the name of an author needs to be modified into Chinese letters, click "MARC Editing" key and the screen below will be displayed. On this screen, an Authority MARC record can be modified. By clicking the function key "Chinese" and "Enter Key", the modification will be completed.



<Editing Fixed-length Data>

This screen shows the modification of the Leader or Control Field(008). Catalogers can enter the value of data elements of 008 tag. If the cataloger does not know the value of a data element, he/she can choose the value from the 'code search mode' by hitting the F1 key. By choosing the key, the mode below will be displayed.

<code search mode>

The '고정길이편집' (Fixed-length Data Editing) window displays the '부호화 정보필드(008)' (Encoded Field 008) section. A red arrow points to the '입력수준' (Input Level) field. The '찾아보기' (Find) window shows a list of codes with 'n' and 'c' selected.

부호	설명
n	신규
c	수정
a	입력수준틀림
d	삭제(기타)
s	삭제(2개 이상의 필드로...)
x	삭제(다른 필드로 대체...)

<Authority Control Full Screen>

On this screen, Authority MARC records are displayed in detail and catalogers execute the authority control on the headings.

The '수정' (Edit) window displays the '참조표록' (Reference Record) section. A red circle highlights the '참조표록' section. The '참조표록' section shows a list of records with 'Murakami Haruki' highlighted. The '참조표록' section also shows a list of records with 'Murakami Haruki' highlighted.

참조표록
Murakami Haruki
Murakami Haruki
Murakami Haruki
Murakami Haruki

- Chinese Name

MARC 편집

```

001KAC199631721 ▲
00520010314114408▲
008990517 n acnnnaaaa a b c a▲
1001 ▼a수문=▼b孫文, ▼d1866-1925▲
4000 ▼a중산=▼b中山, ▼d1866-1925▲
4000 ▼a중산=▼b趙仙, ▼d1866-1925▲
4001 ▼aSun, Yat-sen, ▼d1866-1925▲
4001 ▼a수문, ▼d1866-1925▲
4001 ▼a중산, ▼d1866-1925▲

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확인 닫기

- Korean Name

[illegible]

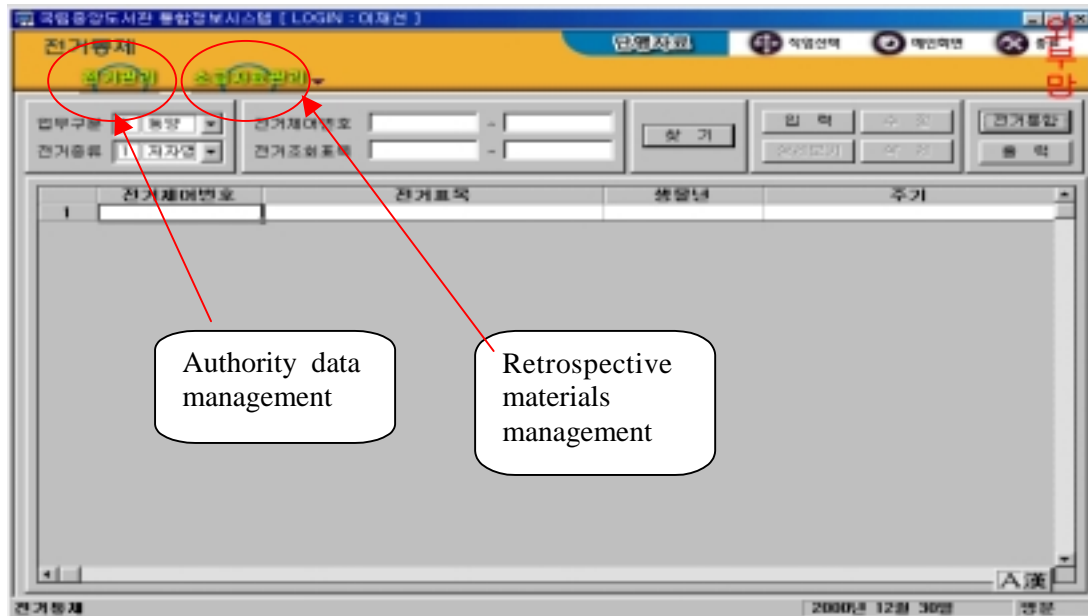
MARC 편집

001KAC200102189
00520010416165711
008010416 n acnnnaaaa a a a n
1001 ♯a이광수=李光洙, ♯d1892-1950
4000 ♯a존존=孫尊圖, ♯d1892-1950
4000 ♯a광복산인=孫白山人, ♯d1892-1950
4001 ♯a광산광학=孫山光學, ♯d1892-1950
4001 ♯a가야마 미쓰로, ♯d1892-1950
4001 ♯aKawama, Mitsuro, ♯d1892-1950
670 ♯a세계인명대사전(고려출판사, 1999)
678 ♯a소설가, 6.25때 남북

확인 닫기

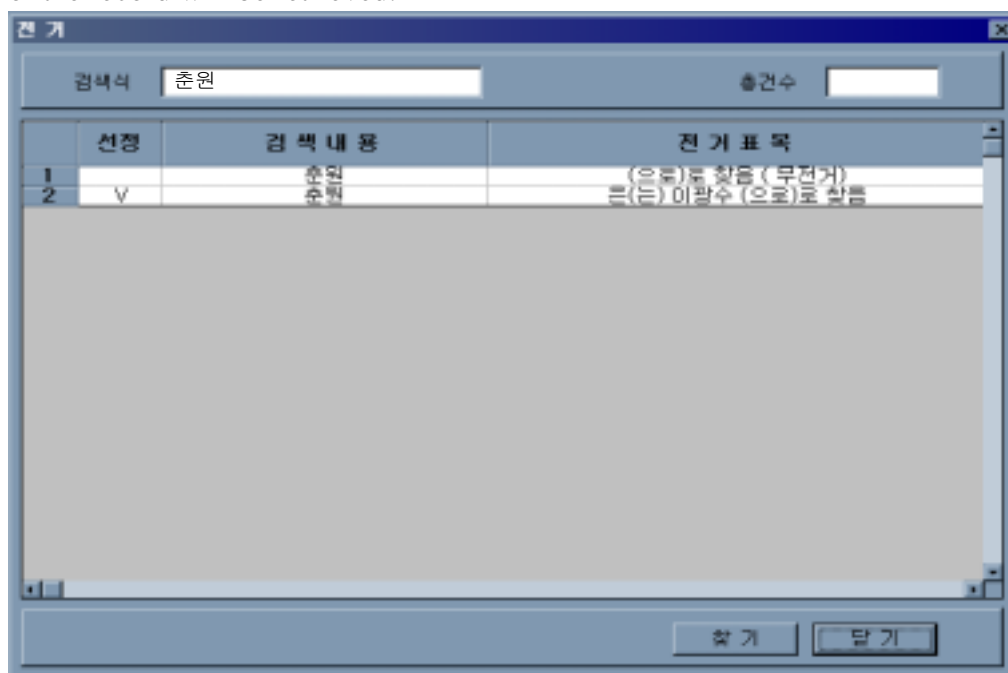
<General Management of Established Authority Database>

Authority Control is usually executed in processing of materials. However, it happens that headings to be controlled may be sometimes missing under processing. Authority Control is divided into authority management and retrospective material management. In Authority Control, a new authority MARC will be created and the established authority MRAC will be searched or modified.



2.3 Retrieval System

When retrieving, the system displays both records with authority control and with no authority control. If catalogers choose a name under authority control, the full contents of the record will be retrieved.



3. Authority Control in KOLIS-NET

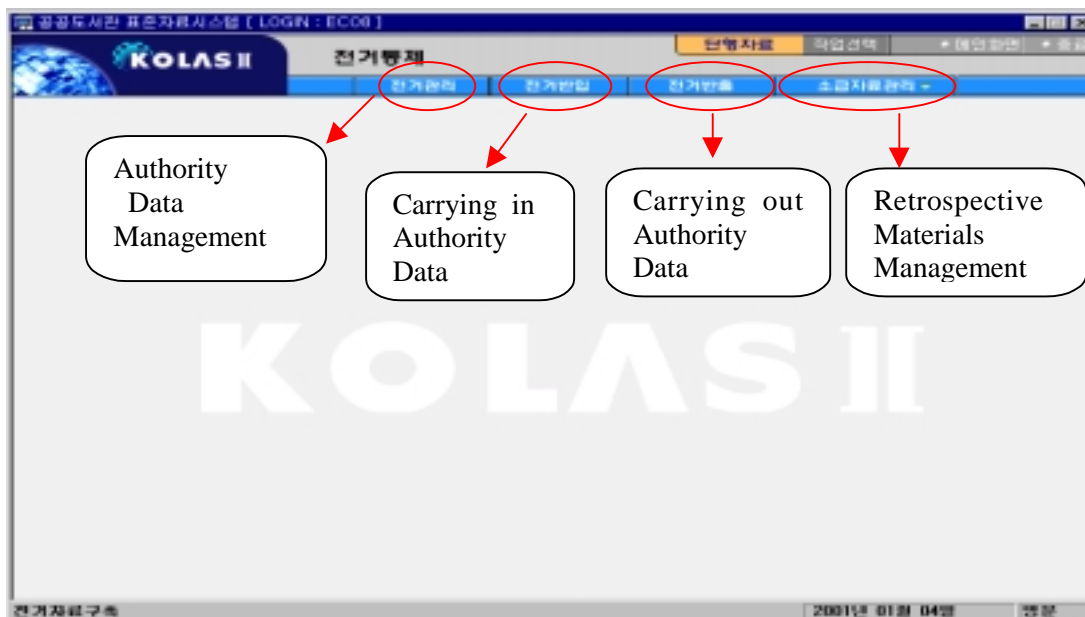
The National Library of Korea has been working on completing the Korean Library Information System Network (KOLIS-NET) which has been connecting major domestic libraries since 1991. The goal is to build a nationwide bibliographic system through computerization, which will integrate the cooperative networks of all domestic libraries. This project is part of the plan to build a "Education and Research Network Project" of which the bibliographic arm will comprise one of the five basic national computer networks. KOLIS-NET, the national bibliographic system, has placed the National Library of Korea squarely in the position of leading institution, and also has facilitated the modernizing and restructuring of three other fully operational model libraries. Currently connecting 550 libraries, KOLIS-NET has built the foundation of a national bibliographic system in which participating libraries can cooperatively establish and utilize national bibliographic materials.

The existing KOLIS-NET is converting into Windows version. The Net will be reopen in May 2001. The new system will connect together both libraries that use KOLAS II and libraries that apply KORMARC formats for their materials. KOLAS II (KOREan Library Automation System II) is software that NLK develops and provides public libraries for free. The Net will be also connected to Union Catalog DB of KERIS.

As KORMARC formats for all types of materials are enacted as KS (Korean Standard), most of commercial library packages follow the formats and the rate of standardization is high. Therefore, NLK expects that there are no problems in sharing its authority database with libraries in Korea. Authority Control System identifies names as the established headings, search all the same works under different words by the established heading, and integrate several publishing materials with various types of transcription. And the system will support cataloging process in libraries nationwide.

The prototype of the network can be accessed through web navigators or Z39.50 clients for exchange of data with other systems. On Z39.50 or web gateway type, users can get HTML pages on web navigators. Users can also choose one or several DBs at the same time on KOLIS-NET.

Even though the new system will be enlarged in its size, it has many tasks to be solved for connecting public libraries with university libraries. The first thing to do is to establish the rules for headings because there are only standards for description in KORMARC. Rules for headings are not standardized in the selection of headings or transcription because the 'A' library follows the regulation of heading selections in KCR 2nd edition, 'B' library follows examples of tracing in its 3rd edition, or 'C' library has its own regulation for it. Moreover, there is another problem of how libraries share name authority records because each library might accumulate authority records on their own established form. To have its own different standards for headings each library is the important problem in the sense of sharing information over a network.



4. Future Development

NLK will have close cooperative relationships with all types of libraries for solving those problems. NLK will encourage libraries to use authority records on KOLIS-NET and put an effort to establish unified cataloging rules.

To exchange MARC Databases with other countries, local databases will be converted into UNIMARC databases. KORMARC is very different from UNIMARC in field descriptions because KORMARC is based on USMARC.

As the development of information technology makes it possible to process computer languages using UNICODE, there is a solution to transcribe foreign materials into local languages. These fundamental developments will make it much more easy to exchange all formats of bibliographic data among three countries: China, Japan, and Korea.

For sharing of bibliographic data in the future, the conversion of KORMARC into UNIMARC is one of the essential projects that NLK must do. We hope that this meeting will help know and discuss about MARC in each country more profoundly.