

The Description Rules for Author Name Authority Data in NACSIS-CAT

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1. Form of Heading

In NACSIS-CAT, all the headings of the author name authority, either personal name, corporate name, meeting, is recorded in the HDNG field. Data elements in the HDNG field are the uniform heading, additions, and reading of the uniform heading. However, there is no independent subfield to each data elements. Data elements are recorded with separating punctuations in one field. Forms of headings are different according to types of headings as follows:

(1) Personal name

Japanese Name ("Japanese Name" means a name defined by the Nippon Cataloging Rules (NCR).

It takes a form of

"surname, given name(additions) reading of surname, reading of given name variant reading of surname, variant reading of given name".

Example:

五百旗頭, 真(1943-) イオキベ, マコト
張, 愛玲(1921-1995) チョウ, アイレイ zhang, ai ling

Names other than Japanese Name

It takes a form of

"surname, given name (additions)" or
"surname, given name, additions".

Example:

Lawrence, D.H. (David Herbert)
Smith, John, 1837-1896

(2) Corporate name , meeting name

Japanese Name

It takes a form of

"corporate name or meeting name (additions) reading of corporate name or meeting name variant reading of corporate name or meeting name".

Example:

日本総領事館（在サンフランシスコ） ニホン ソウリョウジ
カン

Names other than Japanese Name

It takes a form of

"corporate name or meeting name (additions)".

Example:

Roosevelt Junior High School (San Francisco)
Louisiana Cancer Conference (2nd : 1958 : New Orleans)

Six Patterns

Forms of name may create further patterns: Six patterns can be summarized for Japanese Name personal name.

(1) Simple form

To separate by " , (comma, space) " between surname and given name

Example:

吉田 , 一彦（1936- 教員） ヨシダ , カズヒコ

(2) Conventional name such as surname and/or given name

Conventional names, used as a surname and given name as a whole such as painter's signature, pen name, or pen name as a haiku poet, etc., are treated as a single whole name.

Example:

正岡 , 子規(1867-1902) マサオカ , シキ
林家 , 正楽（2 代目 1935- ） ハヤシヤ , ショウラク

Conventional names, used as a whole such as title of position or office and surname and/or given name, the title of position or office and the surname or the given name are not separated and treated as one word

Example:

和泉式部 イズミシキブ
弁内侍 ベンノナイシ

(3) False names

Names such as pen name and stage name, that do not exist in reality, are treated as a name, and separated into a surname and a given name.

Example:

岡嶋 , 二人 オカジマ , フタリ
十返舎 , 一九（1765-1831） ジッペンシャ , イック

Commonly known names that are difficult to separate into a surname and a given name such as pen name and stage name, are treated as a single whole name.

Example:

ビートたけし ビート タケシ
ジェームズ三木 ジェームズ ミキ

- (4) Names that do not take a form of surname and given name

Treat as a single whole name, or transcribe the form appeared on the item.

Example:

ムツゴロウ

- (5) Names of Emperor and Imperial family

Name of the current Emperor and Imperial family is recorded as 「天皇陛下 (Emperor of Japan)」 「皇后陛下 (Empress, consort of XXXX, Emperor of Japan)」, and other names are treated as a single whole. 「上皇(ex-emperor)」 is not applied.

Example:

天皇陛下 テンノウ ヘイカ
昭和天皇 (1901-1989) ショウワ テンノウ

- (6) Names of Buddhist monastics

Adopt the most known name. Usually, Buddhist name, posthumous name are adopted. 「尼」 of priestess is not separated and treated as a single whole name.

Example:

空海 (774-835) クウカイ
慧信尼 エシンニ

2 Additions

Additions is an information to identify different person of the same name, and used when headings are not identified without this information. Types of additions are: date of birth and death, profession, specialization, roman numerals, titles of nobility and terms of honor, full spellings of a name in initialism, etc. Description is different according to these types.

For example, in Japanese Name, date of birth and death, profession, specialization, roman numerals are recorded in round bracket. However, additions of names other than Japanese names are separated by 「,」 after the heading.

Normally, when additions are applicable to a heading, treatment is different if there is an existing record or not. In the past, cataloging tradition recommended not to correct as far as possible, and the additions are recorded in the latest heading. And in a new record creation, when the heading is identifiable without additions, although addition is available, the addition is not recorded. It has been a tradition of cataloging.

In NACSIS-CAT, when a new heading is created, additions are recommended to include as much as possible in anticipation of future possible identification with others. The existing headings are treated as in the case of traditional cataloging.

NACSIS-CAT does not keep subfields according to the types of additions, that is carried out such as in Japan MARC, \$b for roman numerals, \$g for variant addition, Field 301 \$a for date of birth and death.

3 Reference to Variant Forms

Normally , headings of author name authority record are selected from "when a new catalog record is created, the form as it appeared in the item," or "the form of reference materials or the identical form of name among works in case of famous or laborious author" (Nippon Cataloging Rules (NCR)), or "commonly know form of the name" (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR)). Other forms of names outside of these rules are variant forms of heading.

Various levels exit in variant forms. For example, other name as a penname, change of family name, change of name , difference of reading of name , old and new shape (glyph) of kanji script , difference of spelling.

In case of pen name , change of family name, change of name, headings of other name is often created , so that a cross reference is made between author name authority records. For cross referencing, "See Also From" is created, and "See From" is also created for retrieval index.

Cross reference in NACSIS-CAT (Appearance in one record)

	0 time	1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 times	6-10 times	11 times-
SF	737,232	260,096	86,037	32,029	13,405	7,062	10,242	1,808
SAF	1,126,438	17,645	2,963	534	160	56	91	24
Total	1,863,670	277,741	87,000	32,563	13,565	7,118	10,333	1,832

See From Reference of the heading with different form, that is created according to a cataloging rule, for example, AACR heading of the item that is cataloged based on the Nippon Cataloging Rules (NCR), are important as retrieval index among variant forms, because these are normalized according to cataloging rules.

Reference headings based on old and new shape of kanji scripts is now not necessary because an integrated index of Kanji (dictionary) is incorporated in NACSIS CAT.

4 Notes

Notes, although optional on recording generally, are the important information which can judge based on what viewpoint the bibliography record and the authority record are created.

In the case of author name authority records, the information about where the form of heading was displayed on which portion of item, and about the individual who did not express, for example, a concrete occupation, a status, career, etc. will be recorded. In NACSIS-CAT, it is mandatory to record the source of information which came to create or correct an author name authority record.

When an author name authority record is newly created, as the character "SRC" (it means "source of description") and the bibliographic information about source of information are automatically embedded in the note field, cataloger may record continuatively which portion of item is based on.

In the case of correction of author name authority record, the character "EDSRC" (it means "editing source of description") and the bibliographic information about source of information are automatically embedded in the note field, cataloger may record how it corrected. This record also serves as the correction history of an author name authority record as it is.

The number of the note in the author name authority record of NACSIS-CAT

	0 time	1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 times	6-10times	11 times-
ORG	29,400	314,969	78,278	19,333	4,844	1,328	673	38
JP	121	18,565	26,327	29,386	4,430	1,115	403	3
LC	1023	234,186	232,021	100,908	31,291	10,732	7,283	355
Total	30,544	567,720	336,626	149,627	40,565	13,175	8,359	396

ORG : Original cataloging or copy cataloging , JP : JAPAN MARC copy cataloging ,

LC : LCMARC copy cataloging

Since recording of source of information was not made mandatory at the beginning of operation, the records with which the notes itself are not recorded are also found here and there.

5. Features of other elements

In NACSIS-CAT, creation and correction of an author name authority record are realized by shared cataloging of each participating organization. Each participating organization is performing creation and correction of an author name authority record as a part of creation and correction of bibliography record.

In the author name authority management system on the basis of the conventional cataloging card, established heading could not change except for vital. However, on-line authority system bring changing of roles of authority, according to having enabled it to reflect a correction result about all the records relevant to the record with which correction was performed.

6. Comparison of rules with the major cataloging rules

(1) Difference with Nippon Cataloging Rules (NCR)

About personal name, there are two different points: First, it can set on not being aimed at a foreigner name, and the second, optional regulation concerning to additions (as long as it becomes clear, date of birth and death etc. are appended to all personal names.) is adopted.

About corporate name, it is main differences to have adopted the optional regulation ("to let the name including the subordinate unit of corporate bodies be a heading, if needed.") about subordinate unit of corporate bodies.

(2) Difference with Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR)

Since it is based almost as it is about the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR), there is no difference.