

CHAPTER 22 HEADINGS FOR PERSONS

Choice of Name

22.1. GENERAL RULE

22.1A. In general, choose, as the basis of the heading for a person, the name by which he or she is commonly known, regardless of whether it be the person's real name, pseudonym, title of nobility, nickname, initials, or other appellation. Treat a roman numeral associated with a given name (as, for example, in the case of some popes, royalty, and ecclesiastics) as part of the name. For the treatment of the names of authors using one or more pseudonyms or a real name and one or more pseudonyms, see 22.2B. For the form of name used in headings, see 22.4-22.16.

Lu, Xun
魯迅

Not:

Zhou, Shuren
周樹人

Zhou, Enlai
周恩來

(real name)

Murasaki Shikibu
紫式部

Not:

Fujiwara, Murasaki
藤原紫

Chǒng, Yag-yong
정약용

Not:

Chǒng, Tasan
丁茶山

Kim, Nip
金笠

Not:

Kim, Pyŏng-yŏn
김병연

Not:

Kim, Sakkat
김삿갓

22.1B. Determine the name by which a person is commonly known from the chief sources of information (see 1.0A) by that person issued in his or her language. If the person works in a nonverbal context (e.g., a painter, a sculptor) or is not known primarily as an author, determine the name by which he or she is commonly known from reference sources issued in his or her language or country of residence or activity.

*LC rule interpretation***Form of Name and Sources**

1) Authors

The rule does not limit the consideration of chief source of information to publications issued during the person's lifetime; this is deliberate: consider also posthumous publications.

Sen, Sōshitsu
千宗室

Not:

Sen, Tantsai
千淡々齋

*(heading based on posthumous publication *Cha ni ikiru*, 1987)*

b) For authors before 1801, when chief sources of information show one form of name and another form is used in modern reference sources in the person's language, prefer the latter.

Hosokawa, Garasha
細川ガラシャ

Not:

Hosokawa, Gracia Tama

(based on: Hosokawa Garashia Fujin, 1982, and modern reference sources; not on: The life of Gracia Tama Hosokawa)

Tao, Qian
陶潛

Not:

Tao, Yuanming
陶淵明

Yi, I
李珥

Not:

Yi, Yulgok
李栗谷

c) For purposes of the distinction between persons known as authors and others, treat music composers as authors and determine the name from the form found in the chief sources of information in publications of the printed music. If no form in these chief sources of information is in the composer's language, determine the name from reference sources of the composer's country of residence or activity. If the name is not listed there, use the form found in the chief sources of information.

Yamada, Kōsaku
山田耕筰

Not:

Yamada, Kohsaku

Not:

Yamada, Koşcak

(based on Japanese reference source: Yamada Kōsaku sakuhin shiryō mokuroku)

22.1D. Diacritical marks and hyphens

22.1D2. Hyphens. Retain hyphens between given names if they are used by the bearer of the name.

Include hyphens in romanized names if they are prescribed by the romanization system adopted by the cataloguing agency.

Ch'oe, Sin-dök
崔信德

22.2. CHOICE AMONG DIFFERENT NAMES

22.2A. Predominant name

22.2A1. If a person (other than one using a pseudonym or pseudonyms, see 22.2B) is known by more than one name, choose the name by which the person is clearly most commonly known, if there is one. Otherwise, choose one name or form of name according to the following order of preference:

a) the name that appears most frequently in the person's works

- b) the name that appears most frequently in references
- c) the latest name.

Cao, Xueqin

曹雪芹

(name that appears most frequently in his works)

Not:

Cao, Zhan

曹霑

Boyang

柏楊

(name that is most commonly known)

Not:

Guo, Yidong

郭衣洞

Not:

Deng, Kebao

鄧克保

Not:

Ma, Keteng

馬克騰

Chen, Yingzhen

陳映真

(name used in novels and is most commonly known)

Not:

Xu, Nancun

許南村

(pseudonym used in essays)

Kita, Morio

北杜夫

(name that appears most frequently in his works)

Not:

Saitō, Sōkichi

齋藤宗吉

(real name)

Yi, Sang

李箱

Not:

Kim, Hae-gyǒng

金海卿

(*real name*)

Pak, Mog-wŏl

박목월

(*name that appears most frequently in his works*)

Not:

Pak, Yǒng-jong

박영중

(*real name*)

LC Rule Interpretation

Married Women

If a married woman's name shows her own forename(s) in parentheses as part of her married name, omit the parenthetical elements in formulating the heading.

Soong, Ai-ling

宋靄齡

Not:

Kung, Ailing (Sung)

孔靄齡(宋)

22.2B. Pseudonyms

LC Rule Interpretation: Multiple Headings--Contemporaries

1) Consider all living authors and any author who has died since December 31, 1900, to be contemporary. In case of doubt, do not consider the person a contemporary.

2) Note that the following instructions for multiple headings override 22.2C whenever there is both a name change involving the real name and also the use of one or more pseudonyms: multiple headings also for earlier and later real names.

3) If the works appear under more than one name (as known from publications or reference sources) and these names include at least one pseudonym, create multiple headings, one for each name, including the possibly unused real name. Note: Establish separate headings

only for pseudonyms used (or likely to be used) on separately published works. Pseudonyms used in other contexts (e.g., newspaper articles) are not separately established.

Hasegawa, Kaitarō

長谷川海太郎

(real name)

Tani, Jōji

谷讓次

(pseudonym)

Maki, Itsuma

牧逸馬

(pseudonym used in mystery fiction)

Hayashi, Fubō

林不忘

(pseudonym used in detective stories)

4) If different names appear in different editions of the same work, choose for all editions of the same work the name that predominates in the editions of the same work. If, however, a change in the person's bibliographic identification from an older name to a newer name that seems to be stable has taken place, choose that name for all editions. In case of doubt on any point, choose the name used latest for all editions.

22.2B1. One pseudonym. If all the works by one person appear under one pseudonym, choose the pseudonym. If the real name is known, make a reference from the real name to the pseudonym.

Qiongyao

瓊瑤

Not:

Chen, Zhe

陳喆

(real name)

Sanmao

三毛

Not:

Chen, Ping

陳平

(real name)

Dazai, Osamu

太宰治

Not:

Tsushima, Shūji

津島修治

(real name)

Natsume, Sōseki

夏目漱石

Not:

Natsume, Kinnosuke

夏目金之助

Kim, So-wŏl

김소월

Not:

Kim, Chŏng-sik

김정식

Yi, Yuk-sa

이육사

Not:

Yi, Wŏl-lok

이월록

22.2B2. Separate bibliographic identities. If a person has established two or more bibliographic identities, as indicated by the fact that works of one type appear under one pseudonym and works of other types appear under other pseudonyms or the person's real name, choose, as the basis of the heading for each group of works, the name by which works in that group are identified. Make references to connect the names (see 26.2C and 26.2D). In case of doubt, do not consider a person to have separate bibliographic identities (for contemporary authors see also 22.2B3).

Wang, C. H. (Ching-hsien)

(established heading)

Wang, C.H.

(reference: name used in English works)

Wang, Ching-hsien

王敬獻

(reference: real name)

Yang, Mu

楊牧

(heading: *pseudonym used in poetic works*)

Ye, Shan

葉珊

(heading: *pseudonym used in literary works*)

Authority records:

100 1# \$a Wang, C.H. \$q (Ching-hsien), \$d 1940-

400 1# \$a Wang, Ching-hsien, \$d 1940-

500 1# \$a Yang, Mu, \$d 1940-

663 ## \$a Works by this author are entered under the name used in the item. For a listing of other names used by this author, search also under \$b Yang, Mu, \$d 1940-

670 ## \$a Bell and the drum, 1974: \$b t.p. (Wang Mu)

670 ## \$a Chu, P.L. 20th cent. Chi. Writ. \$b (real name: Wang Ching-hsien; pseud.: Yang Mu; Yeh Shan; b. 1940)

100 1# \$a Yang, Mu, \$d 1940-

500 1# \$a Wang, C.H. \$q (Ching-hsien), \$d 1940-

663 ## \$a For works of this author entered under other names, search also under \$b Ye, Shan, \$b Wang, C.H. (Ching-hsien), \$d 1940-

670 ## \$a His Chin chi ti yu hsi, 1980: \$b t.p. (Yang Mu)

670 ## \$a Chu, P.L. 20th cent. Chi. Writ. \$b (real name: Wang Ching-hsien; pseud.: Yang Mu; Yeh Shan; b. 1940)

100 1# \$a Ye, Shan

400 1# \$wnne \$a Yeh, Shan

500 1# \$a Yang, Mu, \$d 1940-

663 ## \$a Works by this author are entered under the name used in the item. For a listing of other names used by this author, search also under \$b Yang, Mu, \$d 1940-

670 ## \$a His Hua chi, 1963.

670 ## \$a Chu, P.L. 20th cent. Chi. Writ. \$b (real name: Wang Ching-hsien; pseud.: Yang Mu; Yeh Shan; b. 1940)

22.2B3. Contemporary authors. If a contemporary author uses more than one pseudonym or his or her real name and one or more pseudonyms, use, as the basis for the heading for each work, the name appearing in it. Make references to connect the names (see 26.2C and 26.2D).

Huang, Zhongming

黃仲鳴

(real name)

Bushijiaoshou

不是教授

(pseudonym)

Wu, Jingzi

吳敬子

(pseudonym)

22.2B4. If a person using more than one pseudonym or his or her real name and one or more pseudonyms

neither has established separate bibliographic identities (see 22.2B2)

nor is a contemporary author (see 22.2B3)

choose, as the basis for the heading, the name by which that person has come to be identified in later editions of his or her works, in critical works, or in other reference sources (in that order of preference). Make references from other names.

Futabatei, Shimei

二葉亭四迷

Not:

Hasegawa, Tatsunosuke

長谷川辰之助

22.2C. Change of name

22.2C1. If a person (other than one using a pseudonym or pseudonyms) has changed his or her name, choose the latest name or form of name unless there is reason to believe that an earlier name will persist as the name by which the person is better known. Follow the same rule for a person who has acquired and become known by a title of nobility (see also 22.6).

Hongyi, \$c da shi

弘一, \$c da shi

Not:

Li, Shutong

李叔同

(secular name used in works before author entered religious order)

Yosano, Akiko

與謝野晶子

Not:

Hō, Akiko

鳳晶子

(name used in works before author's marriage)

Akihito, \$c Emperor of Japan

明仁, \$c Emperor of Japan

Not:

Akihito, \$c Crown Prince of Japan

22.3. CHOICE AMONG DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE SAME NAME

22.3B1. Persons using more than one language. If the name of a person who has used more than one language appears in different language forms in his or her works, choose the form corresponding to the language of most of the works.

In case of doubt, choose the form most commonly found in reference sources of the person's country of residence or activity. For persons identified by a well-established English form of name, see 22.3B3. If the name chosen is written in a nonroman script, see 22.3C.

Chin, Shunshin

陳舜臣

Not:

Chen, Shunchen

Kyū, Eikan

邱永漢

Not:

Qiu, Yonghan

LC Rule Interpretation

For an author who writes in two or more languages, the rule includes an "in case of doubt" provision, when there is no predominant language, that sends the cataloger to reference sources of the person's country of residence or activity. If there are no such reference sources, the person is not listed, or for any other reason reference sources do not settle the matter, use in the heading the form of name in the person's native language.

After an author has been established, if subsequently received works show a form in a language not selected for the heading, change the heading when 80% of the author's works are in that language.

Yi, Kang-u

이 강우

Not:

Woo

Not:

Lee, Kang-Woo

(Author published originally in Korean under the name Yi Kang-u; translations appear under the names Woo and Kang-Woo Lee)

22.3C. Names written in a nonroman script

LC rule interpretation

Applicability

Persons who bear names derived from a nonroman script but who write in a roman-alphabet language should not be treated under this rule. The decision that the person is writing in a roman-alphabet language is based on the first item cataloged, i.e., the fact that the text of this item was originally written in a roman-alphabet language. (If it becomes evident later that most of the person's works were written in a nonroman script, apply the provisions of this rule interpretation.)

Alternative Rule

Apply the alternative rule found in footnote 4 to rule 22.3C2.

If a person entered under a given name or a surname is likely to appear in general English-language reference sources, search Academic American Encyclopedia, The Encyclopedia Americana, and Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.). If the name is found in all three of these sources in a single form, use the form found there. If the form varies in these three sources, use the form found in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.). If the name is not found in all three of these sources, use the systematically romanized form of the name in the heading. Exception: For famous persons entered under given name but not found in all three of the general English-language encyclopedias because of specialized fame, consult major specialized encyclopedias (e.g., New Catholic Encyclopedia, The Oxford Classical Dictionary) to determine if there is a well-established English-language form of the name. ("Found in" the reference source means that there is an article under the person's name.)

For persons of too recent fame to be included in the three general English-language encyclopedias named above (e.g., new authors, dancers, persons recently becoming famous as political figures, Soviet dissidents, chess players), consult the yearbooks of the encyclopedias and the indexes of such major newspapers as The New York Times and The Washington Post to determine if there is a well-established English-language form of the name.

Sun, Yat-sen

Not:

Sun, Zhongshan
孫中山

Chao, Yuen Ren

Not:

Zhao, Yuanren
趙元任

Chiang, Kai-shek

Not:

Chiang, Chieh-shih
蔣介石

Kim, Dae Jung

Not:

Kim, Tae-jung
金大中

Rhee, Syngman

Not:

Yi, Sŭng-man
李承晩

Park, Chung Hee

Not:

Pak, Chŏng-hŭi
박정희

Suzuki, Daisetz Teitaro

鈴木大拙貞太郎

Not:

Suzuki, Teitaro
鈴木貞太郎

Not:

Suzuki, Daisetsu

鈴木大拙

22.3C1. Persons entered under given name, etc. Choose the form of name that has become well-established in English-language reference sources for a person entered under given name, etc. (see 22.8) whose name is in a language written in a nonroman script. If variant English-language forms are found, choose the form that occurs most frequently. As required, make references from other forms.

If no English romanization is found, or if no one romanization predominates, romanize the name according to the table for the language adopted by the cataloguing agency.

Confucius

Not:

Kongzi

孔子

22.3C2. Persons entered under surname. If the name of a person entered under surname (see 22.5) is written in a nonroman script, romanize the name according to the table for the language adopted by the cataloguing agency. Add vowels to names that are not vocalized. As required, make references from other romanized forms.

Zhang, Ailing

張愛玲

Not:

Chang, Eileen

(name used in her English works)

Yi, Sang

이상

Not:

Lee, Sang

(name used in English translations)

Yoshida, Takabumi

吉田堯文

Not:

Yoshida, Takafumi

Entry Element

22.4. GENERAL RULE

22.4A. If a person's name (chosen according to 22.1-22.3) consists of several parts, select as the entry element that part of the name under which the person would normally be listed in authoritative alphabetic lists in his or her language or country of residence or activity. In applying this general rule, follow the instructions in 22.5-22.9. If, however, a person's preference is known to be different from the normal usage, follow that preference in selecting the entry element.

22.4B. Order of elements

22.4B2. If the first element is a surname, follow it by a comma.

Mao, Zedong

毛泽东

(*name: Mao Zedong; surname: Mao*)

Tang, Haoming

唐浩明

(*name: Tang Haoming; surname: Tang*)

Miyazawa, Kenji

宫泽贤治

(*name: Miyazawa Kenji; surname: Miyazawa*)

Mori, Ōgai

森鷗外

(*name: Mori Ogai; surname: Mori*)

Yi, Kwang-su

李光洙

(*name: Yi Kwang-su; surname: Yi*)

Sōnu, Hwi

鲜于辉

(*name: Sōnu Hwi; surname: Sōnu*)

22.4B3. If the entry element is not the first element of the name, transpose the elements of the name preceding the entry element. Follow the entry element by a comma.

Chǒng, Yag-yong

丁若鏞

Not:

Tasan Chǒng Yag-yong

茶山丁若鏞

Not:

Chǒng, Tasan

丁茶山

22.5. ENTRY UNDER SURNAME

22.5C. Compound surnames

22.5C2. Preferred or established form known. Enter a name containing a compound surname under the element by which the person bearing the name prefers to be entered. If this is unknown, enter the name under the element under which it is listed in reference sources in the person's language or country of residence or activity.

Yun Pak, Kyǒng

윤박경

(father's name: Pak; mother's name: Yun)

Cho Han, Hye-jǒng

조한혜정

Not:

Cho, Hye-jǒng

조혜정

(added mother's maiden name to her surname)

Chao, Buwei Yang

趙楊步偉

趙步偉楊

(husband's surname: Chao; maiden name: Yang; form of heading based on preferred usage on report: Chao, Buwei Yang)

22.5C5. Other compound surnames. Married women whose surname consists of surname before marriage and husband's surname. Enter under the first element of the compound surname (regardless of its nature) if the person's language is Czech, French, Hungarian, Italian, or Spanish. In all other cases, enter under the husband's surname. For hyphenated names, see 22.5C3.

Zhang Kong, Xiangyun

張孔祥筠

(husband's surname: Zhang; maiden name: Kong)

Wang Ma, Xichun

王馬熙純

(husband's surname: Wang; maiden name: Ma)

22.8. ENTRY UNDER GIVEN NAME, ETC.

22.8C. Name of royal persons

22.8C1. If the name by which a royal person is known includes the name of a royal house, dynasty, territorial designation, etc., or a surname, enter the name in direct order. Add titles as instructed in 22.16A.

Rokujō Saiin no Senji

六条齋院宣旨

22.11. ENTRY UNDER PHRASE

22.11A. Enter in direct order a name that consists of a phrase or appellation that does not contain a forename.

Nakanoin Masatada no Musume

中院雅忠女

reference from:

Nijō

二条

Kodai no Kimi

小大君

Michitsuna no Haha

道綱母

reference from:

Fujiwara Michitsuna no haha

藤原道綱母

Wumingshi

無名氏

reference from:

Bu, Naifu

卜乃夫

Zhou Gong

周公

reference from:

Zhou, \$c Gong

reference from:

Zhou, \$c Duke of

Additions to Names

22.12A. TITLES OF NOBILITY

22.12A1. Add, to the name of a nobleman or noblewoman not entered under title (22.6), the title of nobility in the vernacular if the title or part of the title or a substitute for the title commonly appears with the name in works by the person or in reference sources. In case of doubt, add the title.

Yang, \$c gui fei

楊,\$c gui fei

Xiang, \$c fei

香, \$c fei

(lady-in-waiting of Emperor Qianlong)

Chang, Hǔibin

장희빈

(mother of Kyǒngjong, King of Korea)

22.14. SPIRITS

22.14A. Add (Spirit) to a heading established for a spirit communication (see 21.26).

Taniguchi, Masaharu, \$d 1893- \$c (Spirit)
谷口雅春, \$d 1893- \$c (Spirit)

Takahashi, Shinji, \$d 1927-1976 \$c (Spirit)
高橋信次, \$d 1927-1976 \$c (Spirit)

22.15. ADDITIONS TO NAMES ENTERED UNDER SURNAME

22.15A. If the name by which a person is known consists only of a surname, add the word or phrase associated with the name in works by the person or in reference sources. As required, refer from the name in direct order.

Lin, \$c lao shi
林, \$c lao shi

Wei, \$c dai fu
韋, \$c dai fu

22.15B. Terms of address of married women

22.15B1. Add the terms of address of a married woman if she is identified only by her husband's name.

Hyegyönggung Hong Ssi
혜경궁홍씨

Yuin Chŏnju Yi Ssi
孺人全州李氏

Hansan Yi Ssi, \$c Chŏnggyŏng Puin
韓山李氏, \$c Chŏnggyŏng Puin

22.16. ADDITIONS TO NAMES ENTERED UNDER GIVEN NAME, ETC.

22.16A. Royalty

22.16A1. Add, to the name of the person with the highest royal status within a state or people, a phrase consisting of a person's title (in English if there is a satisfactory English equivalent) and the name of the state or people in English.

Tang Taizong, \$c Emperor of China

唐太宗, \$c Emperor of China

Cixi, \$c Empress dowager of China
慈禧, \$c Empress dowager of China

Meiji, \$c Emperor of Japan
明治, \$c Emperor of Japan

Kojong, \$c King of Korea
고종, \$c King of Korea

22.16A2. Do not add other epithets associated with the name of such a person. Refer from the name with the epithet(s).

Sejong, \$c King of Korea
世宗, \$c King of Korea
reference from:
Sejong Changhŏn Taewang, \$c King of Korea
reference from:
Seijong, \$c the Great

22.16A3. Consorts of royal persons. Add, to the name of a consort of a person with the highest royal status within a state or people, his or her title (in English if there is a satisfactory English equivalent) followed by *consort of* [the name of the royal person as prescribed in 22.16A1].

Lü hou, \$c consort of Han Gaozu, Emperor of China
呂后, \$c consort of Han Gaozu, Emperor of China

Michiko, \$c Empress, consort of Akihito, Emperor of Japan
美智子, \$c Empress, consort of Akihito, Emperor of Japan

Sindok Wanghu, \$c consort of T'aejo, King of Korea
神德王后, \$c consort of T'aejo, King of Korea

Inmok Taebi, \$c consort of Sŏnjo, King of Korea
仁穆大妃, \$c consort of Sŏnjo, King of Korea

22.16A4. Children and grandchildren of royal persons. Add, to the name of a child or grandchild of a person with the highest royal status within a state or people, the title (in English if there is a satisfactory English equivalent) borne by him or her.

Yixin, \$c Prince, son of Daoguang, Emperor of China

奕訢, \$c Prince, son of Daoguang, Emperor of China

Chǒngmyǒng Kongju, \$c princess of Sǒnjo, King of Korea

貞明公主, \$c princess of Sǒnjo, King of Korea

P'yǒnggang Kongju, \$c daughter of P'yǒngwǒn Wang, King of Korea

平岡公主, \$c daughter of P'yǒngwǒn Wang, King of Korea

Hiro no Miya Naruhito, \$c Prince, grandson of Hirohito, Emperor of Japan

浩宮成仁, \$c Prince, grandson of Hirohito, Emperor of Japan

22.16D. Other persons of religious vocation

LC Rule Interpretation: Add a title, term of address, etc., to persons of religious vocation entered under given name, etc., only if the title, term of address, etc., appears with the name in the chief sources of information in items by the person or in reference sources if the person is not an author.

Yinshun

印順

Not:

Yinshun, \$c Shi

Daoji

道濟

Not:

Jigonghuofo

濟公活佛

Chinul

지눌

Not:

Pojo Kuksa

보조국사

Ignore Japanese titles of priests unless they are fixed as an integrated part of the name.

Ikkyū

一休

Rennyō
蓮如

Shinran
親鸞

Not:

Shinran Shōnin
親鸞聖人

22.16D1. Add the title, term of address, etc., in the vernacular to all other names of persons of religious vocation entered under given name, etc. If there is more than one such term, use the one that is most often associated with the name or is considered to be more important. Use spellings found in English-language dictionaries.

Yuanxian, \$c Shi
釋元賢, \$c Shi

Zhengyan, \$c Shi
釋證嚴, \$c Shi

Taehaeng, \$c Sūnim
大行, \$c Sūnim

If such a title, etc., has become an integral part of the name, treat it as such.

Sōngch'ŏl Sōnsa
성철선사
reference from:
Sōngch'ŏl

Additions to Distinguish Identical Names

22.17. DATES

LC Rule interpretation

Abbreviations B.C. and A.D.

Use the abbreviation B.C. for dates in the pre-Christian era. Place the abbreviation at the end of a date or span of dates in that era.

Da Yu, \$c Emperor of China, \$d d. 2197 B.C.

大禹, \$c Emperor of China, \$d d. 2197 B.C.

Han Gaozu, \$c Emperor of China, \$d 247-195 B.C.

漢高祖, \$c Emperor of China, \$d 247-195 B.C.

Use the abbreviation A.D. only when the dates span both eras.

Yang, Xiong, \$d 53 B.C.-18 A.D.

楊雄, \$d 53 B.C.-18 A.D.

If a date is questionable, place the question mark immediately following the date.

Liu, Xiang, \$d 77?-6? B.C.

劉向, \$d 77?-6? B.C.

Wang, Mang, \$d 45 B.C.-23 A.D.

王莽, \$d 45 B.C.-23 A.D.

22.17A. Add a person's dates (birth, death, etc.) in the form given below as the last element of a heading if the heading is otherwise identical to another.

Give dates in terms of the Christian era. Add B.C. when appropriate. Give dates from 1582 on in terms of the Gregorian calendar.

Li, Jun, \$d 1947 Dec.-

李军, \$d 1947 Dec.-

Li, Jun, \$d 1947 Feb.-

李军, \$d 1947 Feb.-

Yi, Sang-hyŏn

이상현

(date of birth unknown)

Yi, Sang-hyŏn, \$d 1940 Jun. 3-

이상현, \$d 1940 Jun. 3-

Yi, Sang-hyŏn, \$d 1940 Nov. 19-

이상현, \$d 1940 Nov. 19-

(same name, same year)

Yi, Sang-hyŏn, \$d 1941-
이상현, \$d 1941-

Lin, Li, \$d jin shi 1142
林栗, \$d jin shi 1142
(*date on which a Chinese literary degree was conferred*)

Huang, Benji, \$d ju ren 1821
黃本驥, \$d ju ren 1821
(*date on which Chinese civil service examination was passed*)

22.18. FULLER FORMS

22.18A. If a fuller form of a person's name is known and if the heading as prescribed by the preceding rules does not include all of that fuller form, add the fuller form to distinguish between headings that are otherwise identical. Add all the fuller form of the inverted part of the heading and/or the fuller form of the entry element, as appropriate. Enclose the addition in parentheses.

Refer from the fuller form of the name when appropriate.

Kim, Ch. U. \$q (Chun Un)
reference from:
Kim, Chun Un

Tanaka, H. \$q (Hozumi)
reference from:
Tanaka, Hozumi
田中穂積

Wang, Chinying J. \$q (Chinying Jean)

22.20. UNDIFFERENTIATED NAMES

22.20A. If no suitable addition (fuller form of name, dates, or distinguishing term) is available, use the same heading for all persons with the same name.

Authority record:

- 100 1# \$a Xie, Jun
謝俊
- 400 1# \$wnne \$a Hsieh, Chün
- 670 ## \$a [Editor of Hang-chou shih...]
- 670 ## \$a Chou, Y.C. Hang-chou shih... 1977 (a.e.) \$b t.p. (Hsieh Chün)
- 670 ## \$a [Editor of Hai hsia liang an kuan his ta hsih chi]
- 670 ## \$a Hai hsia liang an kuan his ta shih chi, 1993: \$b t.p. (Hsieh Chün)

Authority record:

- 100 1# \$a Suzuki, Akira
鈴木晃
- 670 ## \$a [Author of Aku no hana]
- 670 ## \$a His Aku no hana, 1968: \$b t.p. (Suzuki Akira) p. 99 (photographer)
- 670 ## \$a [Author of Keimusho kanshu kitsumu shōkai]
- 670 ## \$a Keimusho kanshu jitsumu shōkai, 1951- : \$b v. 1, t.p. (Suzuki Akira)
- 670 ## \$a [Author of Kabuto-chō fukkatsu]
- 670 ## \$a Kabuto-chō fukkatsu, 1992: \$b t.p. (Suzuki Akira) colophon (r; stock broker; also author of: Aku no kin'yūgaku; Shitesen no ura no ura ga wakarū hon, etc.)

Authority record:

- 100 1# \$a Kim, Chong-hōn
金鍾憲
김중헌
- 670 ## \$a [Author of Han'guk Chesam Konghwajōng]
- 670 ## \$a Han'guk Chesam Konghwajōng, 1986: \$b t.p. (Kim Chong-hōn)
- 670 ## \$a [Editor of Sidae sanghwang kwa misul ūi nollī]
- 670 ## \$a Sidae sanghwang kwa misul ūi nollī, 1986: \$b t.p. (Kim Chōng-hōn)
- 670 ## \$a [Added entry of Munhwa iron kwa munhwa ilkki]
- 670 ## \$a Munhwa iron kwa munhwa ilkki, 2001 (2002 printing): \$b t.p. (Kim, Chong-hōn) front flap (Ph.D., Chōnnam Taehakkyo; prof., Sunch'ōn Taehakkyo)

Special Rules for Names in Certain Languages

22.24. CHINESE NAMES CONTAINING A NON-CHINESE GIVEN NAME

22.24A. If a name of Chinese origin contains a non-Chinese given name and the name is found in the order [*non-Chinese given name*] [*surname*] [*Chinese given names*], enter the name as [*surname*], [*non-Chinese given name*] [*Chinese given names*].

Loh, Francis Kok-Wah

(name appears as Francis Loh Kok Wah)

Wong, Danny Tze-Ken
(name appears as Danny Wong Tze-Ken)

22.26. INDONESIAN NAMES

22.26F. Names of Chinese origin

22.26F1. Enter a name of Chinese origin that follows the normal Chinese order (surname first) under the first element of the name. Refer from the last element of the name.

Wen, Yuqing
 溫禹卿
reference from:
 Yuqing, Wen

Zhang, Yonghe
 張永和
reference from:
 Yonghe, Zhang

Compiled by: Wen-ling Liu, Indiana University

Transcribed by: Sonya Lee, Library of Congress

Reviewed by: Hisami Springer and her colleagues at the University of Hawaii; Youngsook Park, Sumiko Takamura, Beatrice Ohta; and the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Library of Congress

Edited by: Philip Melzer, Library of Congress

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