Code Comparisons to Paris Principles

IME ICC3
3rd : Cairo, Egypt :
December 12-14, 2005

Cataloguing Codes used in Europe

- AACR2 (Anglo-American)
- AAKP (Czech)
- AFNOR (French)
- BAV (Vatican)
- KBARSM (Lithuanian)
- KBSDB (Danish)
- KSB (Swedish)
- MSZ (Hungarian)
- PPIAK (Croatian)
- PPIAK (Macedonian)
- PPIAK (Slovenia)
- RAK (German)
- RAKK (Bulgarian)
- RC (Spanish)
- RCR (Russian)
- RICA (Italian)
- RT (Dutch)
- SL (Finnish)

Paris Principles

ICCP 1961
- Goal: international standardization in cataloguing

1 Scope
  – Choice and form of headings and entry words
  – Elements determining the order of entries in catalogs of printed books
    - Single alphabetical sequence

Scope

Rules on choice and form of headings and entry words:

- AACR: general conformity
- Austria/Germany : yes
- Bulgaria : yes
- Czech: yes
- Croatia : yes
- Denmark : yes
- Finland : mainly yes
- France : globally based
- Hungary : yes
- Italy : yes
- Lithuania : yes
- Macedonia : yes
- Netherlands : yes
- Russia : yes (for card catalogues; online c.: one record)
- Slovenia : yes
- Spain : yes
- Sweden: yes
- Vatican : yes

Paris Principles

2 Functions of the Catalogue
Efficient instrument to ascertain
  – Whether the library contains a particular book by
    - Author and title, *or*
    - Title alone, *or*
    - Title substitute; and
  – Which works by a particular author and
  – Which editions of a particular work are in the library

Paris Principles

3 Structure of the Catalogue
  – 1 entry for each book
  – More than 1 entry to meet user interest or book's characteristics
    - Author known by more than one name or form of name
    - Author's name known but not on title-page
    - Several authors or collaborators shared creation of the book
    - Various authors attributed
    - Known by various titles

Paris Principles

4 Kinds of Entry
– Main entries
– Added entries
– References

• Entry = Record
• Main Entry
– The one entry for each book
= Bibliographic record

Paris Principles

5 Use of Multiple Entries
– Entry under a heading for the author's name or title as printed in the book
= Access point for title proper
– Entry under a uniform heading for author or title
= Access point for controlled name
– Added entries and/or references
= Reference from variant form of name
= Access points for relevant persons and/or corporate bodies

Paris Principles

6 Functions of Different Kinds of Entries
– *Main entry* – entry under the uniform heading for author or title
– *References* – to refer from other names or forms of name for the same author (added entries may be used in special cases
– *Added entries*
• for other titles for the same work (references may be used when can replace multiple added entries under one heading)
• for names of joint authors, collaborators, etc. and titles of works (or references may be used in appropriate cases)

Today

• The bibliographic record can be displayed or viewed in brief or full form
– Displays for indexed access points
• Names
• Titles
• Subjects
• Etc.
– Sub-arrangement of the bibliographic records
• User's choice (alphabetically by primary author, title, date of publication, most recently or earliest cataloged, etc.)
• Library default

Paris Principles

7 Choice of Uniform Heading
• Most frequently used name or title in editions of the works catalogued or in references by accepted authorities
• Multiple languages – prefer original language or form found in editions or references in languages of the catalogue

Paris Principles

8 Single Personal Author
• Give the primary access for the author with added
• Multiple languages – prefer original language or form found in editions or references in languages of the catalogue

Paris Principles

8 Single Personal Author, continued
- Uniform heading – most frequently identified in editions of work, in fullest form appearing there, except
  - Prefer an established name in general usage or in references (common usage, user convenience)
  - Add a further identifying characteristic to distinguish the author from others with the same name

Paris Principles

9 Entry under Corporate Bodies
- Use a main entry heading for corporate body when
  - The work is an expression of the collective though or activity of the corporate body, even if signed by a person in the capacity of an officer or servant of the corporate body
  - The wording of the title or title-page, taken in conjunction with the nature of the work, clearly implies that the corporate body is collectively responsible for the content of the work

Paris Principles

9 Entry under Corporate Bodies, continued
- In other cases when a corporate body has performed a function (such as that of an editor) subsidiary to the function of the author, an added entry should be made under the name of the corporate body

Paris Principles

9 Entry under Corporate Bodies, continued
- In doubtful cases, the main entry (heading) may be made under the name of the corporate body or under the title of the name of the personal author, with an added entry in either case under the alternative not chosen for the main entry.

Paris Principles

9 Entry under Corporate Bodies, continued
- Uniform heading for corporate body - prefer the name by which most frequently identified in its publications, except
  - If variant forms frequently found on publications, prefer the official form of the name
  - If official names in several languages, prefer the languages best suited to the users
  - Prefer a conventional name (in one of the languages of the catalog)

Paris Principles

9 Entry under Corporate Bodies, continued
- Uniform heading for corporate body - prefer the name by which most frequently identified in its publications, except (continued)
  - For states and other territorial authorities, prefer the currently used form of name of the territory in the language of the users of the catalogue
  - Successive entry when name change is not minor, connect names by references
  - Add a further identifying characteristic to distinguish corporate bodies with the same name

Paris Principles

9 Entry under Corporate Bodies, continued
- Constitutions, laws and treaties, and certain other works having similar characteristics, enter under the name of the appropriate territorial authority, with formal or conventional titles indicating the nature of the material. Added entries for actual titles (titles proper) should be made as needed.

Paris Principles

9 Entry under Corporate Bodies, continued
- Subordinate corporate bodies – prefer the name of the subordinate body directly, except
  - If the name implies subordination or a subordinate function or is insufficient to identify; then prefer a heading starting with the superior body and the subordinate body's name as a subheading

Paris Principles

9 Entry under Corporate Bodies, continued
- Subordinate corporate bodies – prefer the name of the subordinate body directly, except
  - If the subordinate body is an administrative, judicial, or legislative organ of a government, prefer the uniform heading start with the territorial authority with the name of the organ as a subheading

Paris Principles

10 Multiple Authorship
- When 2 or more authors have shared in the creation of a work
  - If one is represented as principal author, make the main entry under the name for the principal author
  - If no author is represented a principal, make main entry under
    - 2 or 3: First named on title-page (with added entries for the second and third when present and no more than 3)
    - 4 or more: Title of the work (with added entries for the first named author and as many others as necessary)

Paris Principles

10 Multiple Authorship
- Collections
  - Independent works or parts of works by different authors, enter under
    - the title of the collection, if it has a collective title
    - the name of the author or the title of the first work, if there is no collective title
    In both cases make added entry under name of compiler, if known
  - Exception, under compiler's name, if appears prominently with title added entry.

Paris Principles

10 Multiple Authorship
- Successive parts of a work, attributed to different authors
  - Main entry under the author of the first part

Paris Principles

11 Works entered under Title when
- Author is not ascertained
- Work is by more than 3 authors, none of whom is principal author
- Collections of independent works or parts of works, by different authors, published with a collective title
- Works are known primarily or conventionally by title

Paris Principles

11 Added entry under Title for
- Anonymous editions of works whose authors have been ascertained (i.e., main entry under author)
- Works with author main entry heading, when title is important alternative means of identification

Paris Principles

11 Added entry under Title for (continued)
- Works with corporate body main entry heading with distinctive titles not including the name of the corporate body
- Collections whose main entry is made exceptionally under compiler *(no one follows this exception)*

Paris Principles

11 Uniform heading for works entered under title
- Prefer the original title or title most frequently used in editions of the work, except
  - Prefer conventional title when generally known

Paris Principles

11 Uniform heading for works of which successive parts or volumes bear different titles
- Prefer the title of the first part, unless the majority of the parts or volumes bear another title

Paris Principles

11 When serial publication issued successively under different titles, follow successive entry (use each title for the series of issues bearing that title with an indication of at least the immediately preceding and succeeding titles)
- Allows for added entry under one selected title ("grouping" title)
- If slight title variations, may use most frequently used form as the uniform heading

Paris Principles

11 Multi-lateral international treaties and conventions and certain other categories of publications issued with non-distinctive titles
- Prefer a uniform conventional heading to reflect the form of the work

Paris Principles

12 Entry Word for Personal Names
- *Names with several words, follow agreed usage in the country of which the author is a citizen*
- *If not possible, by agreed usage in the language which he/she generally uses*