**Cataloguing Code Comparison for the
IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code
July 2003**

**Anglo-americká katalogizační pravidla. 1.české vydání. – Praha, Národní knihovna
ČR, 2000-2002 (updates)**
[translated to Czech from Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed. 2002 revision. -
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Response submitted April 30, 2003

1. **PARIS PRINCIPLES**
1.1. Is your cataloguing code based on the Paris Principles for choice and form of
    headings and entry words?
Yes.
1.2. In what ways do you vary from the Paris Principles and why (to meet what needs)?
    (Please address each of the following Paris Principles, indicating how your rules
    address each, e.g., cite your rule that corresponds or give the alternative that your
    rule provides. You only need to respond to those Paris principles where your rules
    differ.) Note: Paris Principle 1 is just the scope so is omitted here.
Paris Principle 2. Functions of the Catalogue: the catalogue should be an efficient
instrument for ascertaining
        2.1 whether the library contains a particular book specified by
            a) its author
            b) if the author is not named in the book, its title alone, or
            c) if author and title are inappropriate or insufficient for identification, a
                suitable substitute for the title; and
        2.2 (a) which works by a particular author and
            (b) which editions of a particular work are in the library.

Paris Principle 3. Structure of the Catalogue: To discharge these functions the catalogue
should contain
        3.1 at least one entry for each book catalogued, and
        3.2 more than one entry relating to any book, whenever this is necessary in the
interests of the user or because of the characteristics of the book – for example:
        3.21 when the author is known by more than one name or form of name, or
        3.22 when the author's name has been ascertained but is not on the title-page of
the book, or
        3.23 when several authors or collaborators have shared in the creation of the
book, or
        3.24 when the book is attributed to various authors, or
        3.25 when the book contains a work known by various titles.

Paris Principle 4. Kinds of Entry: Entries may be of the following kinds: main entries,
added entries and references.

4.1 One entry for each book – the main entry – must be a full entry, giving all the particulars necessary for identifying the book. Other entries may be either added entries (i.e. additional entries, based on the main entry and repeating under other headings information given in it) or references (which direct the reader to another place in the catalogue).

Paris Principle 5. Use of Multiple Entries: The two functions of the catalogue (see 2.1 and 2.2) are most effectively discharged by

5.1 an entry for each book under a heading derived from the author's name or from the title as printed in the book, and

5.2 when variant forms of the author's name or of the title occur, an entry for each book under a uniform heading, consisting of one particular form of the author's name or one particular title, or, for books not identified by author or title, a uniform heading consisting of a suitable substitute for the title, and

5.3 appropriate added entries and/or references.

Paris Principle 6. Function of Different Kinds of Entry

6.1 The main entry for works entered under author's names should normally be made under a uniform heading. The main entry for works entered under title may be either under the title as printed in the book, with an added entry under a uniform title, or under a uniform title, with added entries or references under the other titles. The latter practice is recommended for the cataloguing of well-known works, especially those known by conventional titles (see 11.3)[2]

[2]The principles established for treatment of works entered under title may be followed also in arranging entries under any particular author heading.

6.2 Entries under other names or forms of name for the same author should normally take the form of references; but added entries may be used in special cases.[3]

[3]e.g. when a particular group of works is associated with a particular name.

6.3 Entries under other titles for the same work should normally take the form of added entries; but references may be used when a reference can replace a number of added entries under one heading.[4]

[4]e.g. when a particular variant title has been used in a number of editions.

6.4 Added entries (or in appropriate cases references) should also be made under the names of joint-authors, collaborators, etc., and under the titles of works having their main entry under an author's name, when the title is an important alternative means of identification.

Paris Principle 7. Choice of Uniform Heading: The uniform heading should normally be the most frequently used name (or form of name) or title appearing in editions of the works catalogued or in references to them by accepted authorities.

7.1 When editions have appeared in several languages, preference should in general be given to a heading based on editions in the original language; but if this language is not normally used in the catalogue, the heading may be derived from editions and references in one of the languages normally used there.

Paris Principle 8. Single Personal Author:

8.1 The main entry for every edition of a work ascertained to be by a single personal author should be made under the author's name. An added entry or reference should be made under the title or each edition in which the author's name is not stated on

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<u>the title-page.</u> AACR2 recommend to create the main entry for the author if cataloguer is able to ascertain the name from reference books etc..

8.2 The uniform heading should be the name by which the author is most frequently identified in editions of his works[5], in the fullest form commonly appearing there, except that

[5]Subject to section 7.1

8.21 another name or form of name should be taken as the uniform heading if it has become established in general usage either in references to the author in biographical, historical and literary works, or in relation to his public activities other than authorship;

8.22 a further identifying characteristic should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the author from others of the same name. In case of Czech authors NL authorities use futher identifying characteristics (dates) more often than given in 8.22 and AACR2 – when cataloguers find them in public resources; not only when it is necessary to differentiate names. (In case of foreign authors NL use names from authority files (e.g. LC names) or national bibliographies.)

Paris Principle 9. Entry under Corporate Bodies:
9.1 The main entry for a work should be made under the name of a corporate body (i.e. any institution, organized body or assembly of persons known by a corporate or collective name),
9.11 when the work is by its nature necessarily the expression of the collective thought or activity of the corporate body,[6] even if signed by a person in the capacity of an officer or servant of the corporate body, or

[6]e.g. official reports, rules and regulations, manifestoes, programmes and records of the results of collective work.

9.12 when 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.[7]

[7]e.g. serials whose titles consists [sic] of a generic term (Bulletin, Transactions, etc.) preceded or followed by the name of a corporate body, and which include some account of the activities of the body.

9.2 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.
9.3 In doubtful cases, the main entry may be made either under the name of the corporate body or under the title or the name of the personal author, with an added entry in either case under the alternative not chosen for the main entry.
In doubtful cases, the main entry for corporate body is not used (AACR2).
9.4 The uniform heading for works entered under the name of a corporate body should be the name by which the body is most frequently identified in its publications, except that
 In case of foreign authors we use names from authority files (e.g. LC names) or national bibliographies if possible whethear or not official, convential etc..

9.41 if variant forms of the name are frequently found in the publications, the uniform heading should be the official form of the name;

9.42 if there are official names in several languages, the heading should be the name in whichever of these languages is best adapted to the needs of the users of the catalogue;

9.43 if the corporate body is generally known by a conventional name, this conventional name (in one of the languages normally used in the catalogue) should be the uniform heading;

9.44 for states and other territorial authorities the uniform heading should be the currently used form of the name of the territory concerned in the language best adapted to the needs of the users of the catalogue;

9.45 if the corporate body has used in successive periods different names which cannot be regarded as minor variations of one name, the heading for each work should be the name at the time of its publication, the different names being connected by references[8];

[8]It is a permissible alternative, when it is certain that the successive names denote the same body, to assemble all the entries under the latest name with references from the other names.

9.46 a further identifying characteristic should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the corporate body from others of the same name.

9.5 Constitutions, laws and treaties, and certain other works having similar characteristics, should be entered under the name of the appropriate state or other territorial authority, with formal or conventional titles indicating the nature of the material. Added entries for the actual titles should be made as needed.

9.6 A work of a corporate body which is subordinate to a superior body should be entered under the name of the subordinate body, except that

9.61 if this name itself implies subordination or subordinate function, or is insufficient to identify the subordinate body, the heading should be the name of the subordinate body as a subheading;

9.62 if the subordinate body is an administrative, judicial or legislative organ of a government, the heading should be the name of the appropriate state or other territorial authority with the name of the organ as a subheading.

Paris Principle 10. Multiple Authorship: When two or more authors[9] have shared in the creation of a work,

[9]In this section the word "author" is used to include a corporate body under whose name entries are made (see section 9).

10.1 if one author is represented in the book as the principal author, the others playing a subordinate or auxiliary role, the main entry for the work should be made under the name of the principal author;

10.2 if no author is represented as the principal author, the main entry should be made under

10.21 the author named first on the title-page, if the number of authors is two or three, added entries being made under the name(s) of the other author(s);

10.22 the title of the work, if the number of authors is more than three, added entries being made under the author named first in the book and under as many other authors as may appear necessary.

10.3 Collections[10]. The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made

[10]A large minority of the Conference did not accept the text of 10.3 but favoured the following alternative text [see 10.3 Minority text]

10.31 [Main text] under the title of the collection, if it has a collective title;

> *10.3 [Minority text] The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made*
> *10.31 when the collection has a collective title*
> *10.311 under the name of the compiler (i.e. the person responsible for assembling from various sources the material in the collection) if he is named on the title-page;*
> *10.312 under the title of the collection if the compiler is not named on the title-page;*

10.32 [Main text] under the name of the author, or under the title, of the first work in the collection, if there is no collective title

> *10.32 [Minority text] when the collection has no collective title, under the name of the author, or under the title, of the first work in the collection.*

10.33 [Main text] in both cases, an added entry should be made under the name of the compiler (i.e. the person responsible for assembling from various sources the material in the collection) if known.

> *10.33 [Minority text] An added entry should always be made under the name of the compiler (if known), when not chosen as heading for the main entry; and under the title, of the main entry is under the compiler.*

10.34 [Main text] Exception: if the name of the compiler appears prominently on the title-page, the main entry may be made under the name of the compiler, with an added entry under the title.
AACR2: The main entry is never under compiler in this case, added entry is used.

10.4 If successive parts of a work are attributed to different authors, the main entry should be made under the author of the first part. In case of significant titles of parts a new record is created and the main entry under the second etc. author (AACR2. Czech interpretation).

Paris Principle 11. Works entered under Title:
11.1 Works having their main entry under the title are
11.11 works whose authors have not been ascertained;
11.12 works by more than three authors, none of whom is principal author (see 10.22);
11.13 collections of independent works or parts of works, by different authors, published with a collective title;
11.14 works (including serials and periodicals) known primarily or conventionally by title rather than by the name of the author.
In this case the main entry is under author (AACR2).
11.2 An added entry or reference should be made under the title for
11.21 anonymous editions of works whose authors have been ascertained;
11.22 works having their main entry under the name of the author, when the title is an important alternative means of identification;
11.23 works whose main entry is made under the name of a corporate body, but which have distinctive titles not including the name of the corporate body;
11.24 collections whose main entry is made exceptionally under the compiler.

11.3 The uniform heading (for main or added entries, see 6.1) for works entered under title should be the original title or the title most frequently used in editions of the work[11], except that

[11]Subject to Section 7.1

11.31 if the work is generally known by a conventional title, the uniform heading should be the conventional title.

11.4 The uniform heading for works of which successive parts or volumes bear different titles should be the title of the first part, unless the majority of the parts of volumes bear another title.

11.5 When a serial publication is issued successively under different titles, a main entry should be made under each title for the series of issues bearing that title, with indication of at least the immediately preceding and succeeding titles. For each such series of issues, an added entry may be made under one selected title.[12] If however, the variations in title are only slight, the most frequently used form may be adopted as a uniform heading for all issues.

[12]If it is desired to collect information about the serial publication as a whole in one place in the catalogue.

11.6 Multi-lateral international treaties and conventions and certain other categories of publications issued with non-distinctive titles may be entered under a uniform conventional heading chosen to reflect the form of the work.[13]

[13]If it is desired to group these publications in one place in the catalogue.

Paris Principle 12. Entry Word for Personal Names: When the name of a personal author consists of several words, the choice of entry word is determined so far as possible by agreed usage in the country of which the author is a citizen, or, if this is not possible, by agreed usage in the language which he generally uses.

1.3. Do your rules call for a main entry and added entries (per the Paris Principles) or what other device is used for arranging bibliographic records in your catalogue/bibliography/list?

1.4. What is the most typical "main entry" for works according to your rules (e.g., author then title; first author/title; all authors/title; title only when there is no author; other?)

2. ISBD (INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION)
2.1. Is your cataloguing code based on ISBD for rules for description?
Yes.
2.2. In what ways do you vary from the ISBDs and why (to meet what needs)? Please cite your rules that differ.
AACR2 is based on ISBD. When we started with AACR2 comparison was made and just unimportant differences were found, some them repaired in AACR later /e.g. order of GMD/.

3. PERSONAL NAMES
3.A. PRINCIPLES
3.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to collocate the works of an author under the controlled name of the person?
Yes.

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3.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of personal names?
Library of Congress Rules Interpretations (embedded in names we take from LC names, Czech interpretations of AACR2, that allow us e.g. to use qualifiers in Czech).
3.B. CHOICE:
3.B.1. Which name used by a person is the preferred name for your rules?
Foreign authors: LC names and names taken from national bibliographies. Czech names and foreign names not foud in other resources are formed according to AACR2 (Czech authors with fuller dates).

3.C. STRUCTURE
3.C.1. Do you follow the IFLA Names of Persons when formulating the structure of a personal name?
If they are embedded in AACR2.
3.C.2. What is the structure of personal names (headings and references) in your code?
Entry element, other part of name, dates, Roman numbers, titles, extensions of initials and other qualifiers.
3.C.3. What are the guiding principles for structuring names in your code?
AACR2 Chapter 22. Headings for persons
3.D. PSEUDONYMS
3.D.1. Do your rules provide for the identification of "bibliographic identities" for the personas used by a person or group of persons?
Yes.
3.D.2. How are pseudonyms treated (as references to a real name, as references to a predominantly used name, etc.)?
Both as a main form or reference to a uniform form of name.
3.E. DIFFERENTIATING
3.E.1. Do your rules differentiate the names of persons so each has a unique authorized form as heading?
Yes, in case of Czech authors we try to distinguish all authors, but there are still a lot of indifferentiate headings in our catalogue (not in authority files, such names are not part of our authority file).
3.E.2. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?
 Dates of birth and death. In case of older (up to 19th century) authors qualifiers /but very seldom/. And newly authority record number is a part of heading in bibliographic record.
3.E.3. When do you add these elements?
In case of Czech authors we add dates always when we find them in a credible public source (or with a approval by person).

3.E.4. Which elements do you add to the heading and which do you include in an authority record for that person?
The dates and qualifiers are part of heading. Biography note and source of name are parts of the authority record.

3.F. AUTHORITY CONTROL
3.F.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of personal names used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies?
Yes.

3.F.2. Do you provide links between names of individuals that are part of groups and the corporate name for the group? If so, in what situations?
No.

4. **CORPORATE NAMES**
4.1. What entities do your rules consider as corporate bodies? (e.g., ships, spacecraft, government or private agencies, institutions, corporations, societies, expeditions, performing groups, named meetings and conferences, festivals, exhibitions, etc.)

4.A. PRINCIPLES
4.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to collocate the works of a corporate body under the controlled name of the corporate body?
Yes.
4.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of corporate body names?
Library of Congress Rules Interpretations (embeded in names we take from LC names, Czech interpretations of AACR2, that allow us e.g. to use qualifiers in Czech).

4.A.3. Are there limits on what sub-bodies are considered for naming?
No.
4.B. CHOICE
4.B.1. Which name used by a corporate body is the preferred name for your rules?
Foreign corporate bodies: LC names and names taken from national bibliographies. Czech names and foreign names not foud in other resources are formed according to AACR2 (with Czech qualifiers).

4.B.2. How are sub-bodies treated (are they established under their own name or subordinately under the name of a higher level body in the corporate hierarchy?)
AACR2: Subordinate and related body 24.12

4.C. STRUCTURE
4.C.1. Do you follow the IFLA Form and Structure of Corporate Headings when formulating the structure of a corporate body's name?
If they are embedded in AACR2.
4.C.2. What is the structure of corporate body names in your code?
Entry element (can be jurisdiction), name osf subordinate body, qualifiers.
4.C.3. What are the guiding principles for the structure of corporate body names in your code?
AACR2: Headings for corporate bodies. 24.1. General rule
4.C.4. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?
Qualifiers (place, date, explaining word, number of conference…)
4.C.5. When do you add these distinguishing elements?
In case of Czech corporate bodies we add name of place as qualifier not only when prescribed by AACR2.

4.C.6. What elements are used to identify corporate bodies in headings?

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All mentioned above. And newly authority record number is a part of heading in bibliographic record.
4.C.7. What elements do you include in authority records to identify the corporate body?
Note, information about source of heading.

4.D. AUTHORITY CONTROL
4.D.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of corporate bodies' names used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies.
Yes.

5. **UNIFORM TITLES** (work-level or expression-level citations) (main and added entries)
5.1. Do your rules consider uniform titles for work beyond anonymous classics?   (If so, please describe when they are used.)
Yes, title of original, title of law, titles in case of ambiguous titles /as Bulletin/, collective uniform titles, uniform titles for music.
5.A. PRINCIPLES
5.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to identify and collocate works and/or expressions through the use of uniform titles for the names of the works/expressions? [NOTE: The terms work, expression, manifestation, and item are from the IFLA FRBR report, available at: the IFLA Publications Web site, under the Saur publications;
UBCIM Publications - New Series v. 19
http://www.ifla.org/V/saur.htm
(available as a pdf file, 559K)]
Yes.
5.A.2. Is the use of uniform titles mandatory, or only in certain situations, or never used? (Please explain)
According to the Czech practice, it is mandatory for full level records. In case of minimal level, they are mandatory for music.
5.B. CHOICE
5.B.1. Which name used for a work or expression is the preferred name for your rules? (e.g., for a work-level uniform title, what is the preferred source; what is the source for an expression-level uniform title – is it the "best known" or most frequently used or other?)
AACR2. Chapter 25 Uniform titles.
5.C. STRUCTURE
5.C.1. What elements comprise your uniform titles?
Entry element, mumber and name of part, qualifiers (e.g. language, version, date, key-note etc.).

5.C.2. Do you use author/title uniform titles or other work-level or expression-level uniform titles to uniquely identify works and expressions?
Yes.

5.D. AUTHORITY CONTROL
5.D.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of uniform titles used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies?

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Yes. But in case of uniform titles, NL have not authority files yet.

6. GMDs (GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATORS)
6.1. Do your rules call for using GMDs in area 1 of the ISBD areas of description?
Yes.

6.2. If so, what list of terms do you follow (please provide the list)?
List from AACR2 (but we use Czech translation) with an exception of "text"
LIST 1
braille
cartographic material
electronic resource
graphic
manuscript
microform
motion picture
multimedia
music
object
sound recording
text
videorecording

In future we think to use List 2.
LIST 2
activity card
art original
art reproduction
braille
cartographic material
chart
diorama
electronic resource
filmstrip
flash card
game
kit
manuscript
microform
microscope slide
model
motion picture
music
picture
realia
slide
sound recording

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technical drawing
text
toy
transparency
videorecording

6.3. Have you considered alternatives to GMDs that would clarify the element as being a mode of expression versus a form of manifestations? If so, please explain.
Not yet.

6.4. Do you use a GMD as an identifying element in a uniform title?
No.

6.5. For the future, what are your views about using the GMD in area 1 of description? Or where else does it "belong" in a bibliographic record?
There are no proposals to change the position of GMD.

7. **SERIALITY**
7.1. Do your rules cover "continuing resources" in the current ISBD(CR) parlance?
Yes, but this part of AACR2 has not been translated into Czech yet.
7.2. How is the topic of seriality as a characteristic of a publication (mode of issuance) treated in your rules?
As in AACR2:
A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series.
7.A. PRINCIPLES:
7.A.1. What principles guide the decision on when to make a new record for a continuing resource (serial or integrating resource) as the various identifying elements change over time?
Change of title or main (personal or corporate) author.

7.B. CHOICE
7.B.1. What do your rules require for the name (title or author/title) given to a continuing resource?
AACR2, Chapter 22-25.

8. **MULTIPART STRUCTURES**
8.A. COMPONENTS VERSUS AGGREGATES
8.A.1. Do your rules prescribe the cataloging treatment for collections (or aggregates) of works (not including serials)? (Please describe)
Yes – 21.7. Collections of Works by Different Persons or Bodies (e.g. sound recording with three sonatas by three different authors).
8.A.2. Do your rules prescribe the cataloguing treatment for works that consist of components of other works? (Please describe, e.g., do your rules require separate bibliographic records for every physical component; do your rules allow optional ways to

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catalog such materials, such as all on a single record with notes and added entries for the individual works within the whole; other?)
Yes, AACR2, Chapter 13, Analysis. But we dot use multi-level description.
8.A.3. What devices are used to link the parts with the whole and vice versa? (E.g., series statements, notes, added entries for the uniform titles of the main work, contents notes for the parts, etc.)
All mentioned above.

8.B. PRINCIPLES
8.B.1. Do your rules have a goal to describe each work within each publication (relates to 8.A.2 above), or is that decision left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency?
This decision left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency

8.B.2. If there are such rules or principles, for what materials do they apply?
All types of material.

8.C. WORK-LEVEL
8.C.1. What options do your rules provide for describing the individual works within multi-volume publications that contain multiple works?
Multi-level description and records for components parts.
8.D. EXPRESSION-LEVEL
8.D.1. How do your rules handle multiple expressions of the same work? (e.g., one record for every expression, separate records for separate editions and translations, a single record for all expressions, etc.)
Separate records for separate editions and translations.
8.D.2. When do your rules instruct a cataloger to make a new or separate bibliographic record when there is change in content (i.e., what sorts of changes to content require a new bibliographic description)?
If it is considered a new edition.

8.E. MANIFESTATION-LEVEL
8.E.1. How do your rules instruct catalogers to handle multiple manifestations of the same expression of a work? (i.e. different physical formats for the same content) (Please indicate if there are multiple options, such as single record, multiple records, linking devices if multiple records are used, etc.)
AACR2 have different rules for specified types of documents. In this case multiple records are prepared (with an exception when the document is catalogued as accompanying material).

9. **What else** do we want to know and compare to see if we can work towards an international code? (Please provide any additional issues or comments here.)