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

AFNOR cataloguing standards, 1986-1999
(for the standards mentioned in this document)

Response submitted on 19 May 2003

When there is no answer under a question, the answer is yes

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1. PARIS PRINCIPLES

1.1. IS YOUR CATALOGUING CODE BASED ON THE PARIS PRINCIPLES FOR CHOICE AND FORM OF HEADINGS AND ENTRY WORDS?

> **French cataloguing rules are globally based on the Paris Principles defined in 1961. But some differences may be expressed today due to the development of automated catalogues.**

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 Principles are concerned with manual catalogues in which a main heading is required to determine the main filing of the biliographic record.**
> **Today in automated catalogues the hierarchy of access points is less : all of them have the same importance and may be considered as search criteria in an online catalogue. Nevertheless, a main heading is still required for display.**
> **The AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description* (§0 *Scope*)] aims not to identify, among all the headings of a record, which one should be used as main heading in a given bibliographic product (in a current or specialized bibliography, in a catalogue for a special collection) or for the display on a screen.**
> **Note : the INTERMARC format (the in-house MARC format of the BnF), and MARC21 as well, continue to define a main heading in 1XX field. UNIMARC for bibliographic records is much less constraining about this notion. ! As a matter of fact, the SUDOC (French union catalogue for academic libraries) does not make use, in ISBD display, of any main heading at all (all headings are grouped after the bibliographic description).**

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.
> **Yes, and this is true for all types of documents and not only for books.**

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).

Today, in an online catalogue, there is no more bibliographic added entries or references. There is just one MARC record corresponding to the complete bibliographic record and containing all the headings. The entry can be displayed differently in the result of a search, it depends of the display parameters used. Nevertheless, in bibliographic by-products, printed or on microform for example, this principle may be still respected.

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

For cartographic materials, the uniform heading of the main entry is not derived from the author's name or from the title but is a geographic name heading.

    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.

<u>Concerning title headings :</u>
According to the AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description* (§2 *Title headings*)] title headings allow to get together all bibliographic records for a same work the title of which differs from one edition or translation to another (uniform title) or for the same type of works ("titre de forme": form title). They are not mandatory. They may be used for work anonymous or not, and are used in a file or an index either alone or under a name heading.

<u>Concerning uniform titles :</u>
AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description* (§2.1 *Uniform titles*)] : uniform titles may be established for the following types of works :
- sacred scriptures and liturgical works ;
- anonymous classics ;
- works of authors abundantly published ;
- graphic variant forms of an antiquaria.

<u>Concerning "titres de forme" (form titles) :</u>

AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description* (§2.2 *Form titles*)] : a form title heading may be established for the following types of works : exhibition catalogues, sales catalogues, festschrifts, treaties.

Example for an exhibition catalogue (from Z 44-059) :
Title and statement of responsibility :
Archéologie sous-marine : exposition, Arles, salles romanes du cloître Saint-Trophime, juillet-octobre 1983 / organisé par la Direction des recherches archéologiques sous-marines et les Musées d'Arles ; catalogue par Bernard Liou, Jean-Maurice Rouquette ...(= Under-water archeology : exhibition, Arles, Gothic galleries of the cloister Saint-Trophime, July-October 1983 / organized by the Directorate of the under-water archeological research and the museums of Arles ; catalogue by Bernard Liou, Jean-Maurica Rouquette ...)
Form title heading :
[Exposition. Arles. 1983]
Corporate headings :
France. Direction des recherches archéologiques sous-marines
Arles (Bouches-du-Rhône). Musées
Names of persons headings :
Liou, Bernard
Rouquette, Jean-Maurice

Example for a sales catalogue (from Z 44-059) :
Title and statement of responsibility :
Livres anciens, romantiques et modernes : belles reliures : vente, Paris, Hôtel Drouot, 20 juin 1980, commissaires-priseurs Mes Laurin, Guilloux, Buffetaud et Tailleur / expert, Mme J. Vidal-Mégret (= Old, Romantic and modern books : fine bindings : sales, Paris, Hôtel Drouot, 20 June 1980, auctioneers Ms Laurin, Guilloux, Buffetaud et Tailleur / expert, Mme J. Vidal-Mégret)
Form title heading :
[Vente. Livres. 1980-06-20. Paris]
Names of persons headings :
Vidal-Mégret, Jacqueline. Ed.

Example for a festschrift (from Z 44-059) :
Title and statement of responsibility :
Mélanges de langue et de littérature offerts à Alice Planche / réunis par Maurice Accarie et Ambroise Queffélec (=Festschrift of language and literature offered to Alice Planche / collected by Maurice Accarie and Ambroise Queffélec)
Form title heading :
[Mélanges. Planche, Alice]
Names of persons headings :
Accarie, Maurice. Ed.
Queffélec, Ambroise. Ed.

Example for a Treaty (from Z 44-059) :
Title and statement of responsibility :
Traité entre la République française et la République fédérale d'Allemagne sur le règlement de la question sarroise, signé à Luxembourg le 27 octobre 1956 ... (= Treaty between the French Republic and the Federal German Republic to solve the question of the Saar Basin, signed at Luxembourg on the 27 October 1956 ...)
Form title heading :
[Traité. 1956-10-27. Luxembourg]
Corporate headings :
France
Allemagne (République fédérale)

5.2 [...] "or, for books not identified by author or title, a uniform heading consisting of a suitable substitute for the title" :

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.

According to AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description* (§2.2 *Form titles)* the use of uniform title is limited : sacred scriptures and liturgical works ; anonymous classics ; works of authors abundantly published ; graphic variant forms of an antiquaria. See above under §5 "Concerning uniform titles".

The use of uniform title depends of the types of material described : for printed documents an added entry is rarely established, except when the same publication contains different works.
> Example of two works published together (from Z 44-059 §2.1)
> Title and statement of responsibility :
>> Ali Baba ; Aladin et la lampe merveilleuse / ill. par Janusz Grabianski (= Ali Baba ; Aladin and the wonderful lamp / ill. par Janusz Grabianski)
> Uniform titles headings :
>> [Mille et une nuits. Ali Baba (français). 1983]
>> [Mille et une nuits. Aladin et la lampe merveilleuse (français). 1985]
> Name of person heading
>> Grabianski, Janusz

But for musical works names/titles access are more frequent, the uniform title being established under the name heading.
> Example:
>> Ravel, Maurice (1875-1937)
>> [L'enfant et les sortilèges]

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.

Today, in an automated catalogue, the other forms of name of the same author are managed as cross references in the name authority record devoted to the author, person or corporate body. The INTERMARC and UNIMARC formats for authority files allowed this management even if there are no French cataloguing rules for names authority files but just standards on form and structure of headings for names of persons and corporate bodies. These standards mention what are the mandatory cross-references :
AFNOR NF Z 44-061 : 1986 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"]*
AFNOR NF Z 44-060 : 1996 *[Form and structure of corporate bodies headings]*

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.

Today, in an automated catalogue, the other titles of the same work are managed as cross references in the title or name/title authority record. The INTERMARC and UNIMARC formats for authority files allowed this management even if there are no French cataloguing rules for titles authority files but just standards on form and structure of titles headings. These standards mention what are the mandatory cross-references.
AFNOR NF Z 44-061 : 1986 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"]*
AFNOR NZ Z 44-079 : 1993 [*Form and structure of musical titles headings]*

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.

According to the AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description]* (Foreword), the standardized bibliographic description is accessible first by the title proper, but, in bibliographies or catalogues, automated or manual, the title access point does not meet all the needs; and it is necessary to define other kinds of access points which are the headings. The bibliographic description and the headings together constitute the bibliographic description.
Then this standard recognizes that the title proper is the first access point (and in fact in an automated catalogue, the title proper is always defined as an access point)

According to the AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description]* (§2 *Title headings)* titles headings (i.e. uniform titles and "titres de forme" = form titles) are not mandatory (see above §5 Concerning title headings).

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.

Yes, but when the first name is represented by initials on the title page, initials should be developed as much as possible.
AFNOR NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"* (§2.1.2 *Entry element*)] : Firstname : [...] when first names are represented by initials, they should be developed as much as possible. [...] But when, in a pseudonym, first name(s) is/are represented by initials, these intials should not be developed".
Example with developement of initials :
Uniform heading : Le Clézio, Jean-Marie Gustave
Comments : the author signs J.-M. G. Le Clézio (real name)
Example with maintenance of initials :
Uniform heading : Rosny, J. H.
Comments : J. H. Rosny is the shared pseudonymous of Joseph-Henri Boex (1856-1940) and of Séraphin Justin François Boex (1859-1948). ...

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 of each edition in which the author's name is not stated on the title-page.

Yes. Anyway, in an automated catalogue, the title is always an access point. See above, the comments on §6.4.

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.

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.

Concerning serials, see comments below under §11.14

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.

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

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;

In addition to the publications of the concerned corporate body other sources may be used to establish the uniform heading : the national authority files for example, even if we cannot be sure that they choose the official form of the name as uniform heading.
According to the AFNOR NF Z 44-060 *[Form and structure of corporate bodies headings (§1.2.2.1 Variant forms of the name)]* : When variant forms of the name are frequent, or when we doubt that the form found in the publications is the most frequently used form of the name, the form found in the accepted references sources is preferred.
Example (from NF Z 44-060)
        Uniform heading :
                Karl Franzens Universität
                Comments : form found in *Gemeinsame Körperschaftsdatei* (the German authority file for corporate bodies)
        References :
                Universität Graz

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.

Comments on note (8) : it is applicable only in a retrospective catalogue
According to the AFNOR NF Z 44-060 *[Form and structure of corporate bodies headings (§1.2.3. Change of name)* **]: In a current bibliography, when the name of a corporate body changes, the new name should be used for the uniform heading. [...] In retrospective catalogues, it is better to assemble all the successive names under the latest name, or under the most certified name, when it is certain that the change of name does not express a core change of the corporate body. References are made from other names.**
Today, in the online catalogue Bn-OPALE Plus, a special type of authority records are made (in INTERMARC/Authorities) for corporate bodies using successive names (mainly for ministries) : "grouping" authority record. These "grouping" authority records cannot be linked to a bibliographic record in the catalogue, but can only be linked to each authority record made for each name. Each authority record made for each name is linked in the catalogue to the bibliographic records describing the documents published under this name. Thanks to the hypertext links, this "grouping authority record" can direct the user of the catalogue to each successive name. This type of record does not exist in UNIMARC/Authorities.

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.

Yes. Anyway, in an automated catalogue, the title is always an access point. See above under §5

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 *superior body with 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.

Concerning printed books :
According to the AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description]* (§1 *Number of access*) : Headings are made up to three names of persons or corporate bodies with the same type of function. If the number of names of persons or corporate bodies having the same function is more than three, no heading is made for them. However, one heading may be made for the author named first in the statement of responsibility[1]"
[1]This rule is in accordance with the ISO 690 : 1987 *Documentation - Bibliographic References - Content, form and structure* and is restrictive for exchange, but it does not forbid libraries to increase the number of headings for authors in their own catalogues.
In practice, in the BnF catalogue or in the academic libraries union catalogue (= Système universitaire de documentation = SUDOC), when the number of entities having the same function is more than three for a printed book, no access point is made for them.
Concerning materials other than printed books :
See AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description]* (§*Appendix B Table of diverse functions in relation with materials other than printed books*) :
Number of access is unlimited for : posters, art prints (engravings, lithographs), photographs ; cartographic materials (maps and plans) ; manuscripts ; coins and medals ; sound recordings ; videorecordings.
Number of access is limited to 3 for each function : music

For videorecordings, the notion of principal author does not exist. The work is always considered as a collective work and the main entry is always made "under" the title proper. Number of other access points are unlimited. However, in the SUDOC, the film director is considered to be the main author, and the heading for his/her name is made under UNIMARC tag 700 (same as INTERMARC 100).

10.3 Collections[10].
Here, the presentation of this chapter is confused, because main text and minority text are merged, which is not the case in the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles Report. To gain in precision, we tried to go back to the original presentation.

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] below

[Main text]

10.31 under the title of the collection, if it has a collective title;

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

10.33 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.

10.34 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.

Concerning the exception §10.34 :
no, for the printed materials : see AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description]*

[Minority text]

10.3 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 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 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, ***if*** *~~of~~ the main entry is under the compiler.*

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.

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.

```
110   $aAssociation des bibliothécaires français$40070
222 0 $aBulletin d'informations - Association des bibliothécaires
français
245 0 $aBulletin d'informations$dTexte imprimé $fAssociation des
bibliothécaires français
```

ISBD display of the main entry

```
Bulletin d'informations - Association des bibliothécaires
français

Bulletin d'informations [Texte imprimé] / Association des
bibliothécaires français
```
Autre point d'accès
```
Association des bibliothécaires français
```

◆ **In the SUDOC, as mentioned above — § 1.2 —, there is no main heading displayed, all headings, including the key title, being grouped after the descriptive areas). The same example as above :**
in UNIMARC(B)
710 = main heading for a corporate body author
530 = title key
200 = title and statement of responsibility

```
710 02$aAssociation des bibliothécaires français$4070
530 1 $aBulletin d'informations - Association des bibliothécaires
français
200 0 $aBulletin d'informations$bTexte imprimé $fAssociation des
bibliothécaires français
```

ISBD display of the entry

```
Bulletin d'informations [Texte imprimé] / Association des
bibliothécaires français
```

Titre clé : ```Bulletin d'informations - Association des bibliothécaires
français```

```
Association des bibliothécaires français. Auteur
```

Extracts of an entry for a serial known primarily by its title (cas du §11.14)

◆ **In BN-OPALE Plus**

in INTERMARC(B)

```
110 ..$aAssociation française des documentalistes et des
bibliothécaires spécialisés$40070
222 0 $aDocumentaliste$bParis
245 1 $aDocumentaliste$dTexte imprimé$erevue d'information et de
techniques documentaires$fADBS
```

ISBD display of the main entry

```
Documentaliste (Paris)

Documentaliste [Texte imprimé] : revue d'information et de
techniques documentaires / ADBS

Autre point d'accès
Association française des documentalistes et des bibliothécaires
spécialisés
```

◆ **In the SUDOC**

in UNIMARC(B)

```
710 02$aAssociation française des documentalistes et des
bibliothécaires spécialisés$4070
530 1 $aDocumentaliste$bParis
200 1 $aDocumentaliste$bTexte imprimé$erevue d'information et de
techniques documentaires$fADBS
```

ISBD display of the entry

```
Documentaliste [Texte imprimé] : revue d'information et de
techniques documentaires / ADBS

Titre clé : Documentaliste (Paris)

Association française des documentalistes et des bibliothécaires
spécialisés. Auteur
```

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.

Yes according to AFNOR NF Z 44-061 [Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés" (§§3.1.1.1 Title)] :The uniform heading for the title is generally the most frequently used title in the original language. For anonymous classics and liturgical works, the handbooks listed in section §6.3. give the uniform title to be used.
(§6.3 IFLA Recommendations) : the handbooks listed are : Guidelines for authority and reference entries, Anonymous Classics, Names of persons, List of uniform titles for litrgical works of the Latin rites of the Catholic Church.

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 *or* ~~of~~ volumes bear another title.

This case is not addressed in the AFNOR standards, but in practice this §11. 4 is put into effect.

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.

"For each such series of issues, an added entry may be made under one selected title":
Today, in the online catalogue BN-OPALE Plus, a special type of bibliographic records are made (in INTERMARC/B) : "historical record". These historical records cannot be linked to holdings data in the catliogue, but can only be linked to each bibliographic record describing made for each change of title of the serials. Thanks to the hypertext links, this historical record can direct the user of the catalogue to each title. This type of record does not exist in UNIMARC/B (they are not in use in the SUDOC, which uses UNIMARC as its cataloguing format).
The historical records are not described in AFNOR standards.

"If however, the variations in title are only slight, the most frequently used form may be adopted as a uniform heading for all issues".
In France, for minor title change, it is not the most frequently used form which is adopted as uniform heading, but the form on the first issue received. This is not clearly written in a French standard. References are made from the variant forms of the title proper
See : AFNOR FD Z 44-063 Cataloging Serials (§1.1.5.2 Variants et changes)

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.
yes, see comments under the section §5 Concerning uniform titles

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?

The AFNOR standard Z 44-059 : 1987 [Choice of access points to the bibliographic description] puts an end to the notion of main and added entries because in automated catalogues the hierarchy of access points is of less importance.

The way the records are arranged depends of the by-products concerned and this flexibility is guided by the MARC format :
- in BN-OPALE Plus and BN-OPALINE online catalogues (see http://www.bnf.fr)
    - in a list of records obtained as a result of a search (shortened records) the notion of main entry is applied but in different ways according to the types of documents:
        - printed monographs : main entry under the principal author
        - serials : main entry under the key title (see above §11.14)
        - cartographic materials : main entry under a geographic uniform heading
        - sound recordings : main entry generally under a musical author/title uniform heading.
        - etc.
    - these rules are useful just for the ISBD display of a complete record on a screen. But generally the user prefers the label display which reorganizes differently the information on the authors.

- in the online current official national bibliography produced by the BnF (and elaborated in BN-OPALE Plus et BN-OPALINE) the *Bibliographie nationale française*, which consists of sections by types of materials (print, music, cartographic material, audiovisual, etc.), there is a classification scheme per each type of materials. Under each part of the classification scheme, records are arranged according to the principles of the main entries as defined for the lists of records obtained as result of a search.

- in the retrospective by-products on CD-ROM for the *Bibliographie nationale française,* published by Bibliopolis, the same records are arranged and displayed differently than above, etc.

- in the printed current commercial national bibliography produced weekly by Electre for printed materials, the *Bibliographie de la France - Les Livres de la semaine*, inserted encartée in the journal *Livres-Hebdo*, records are arranged according to a special classification scheme (adapted from CDDewey). Under each section of the classification scheme, the records follow another rules than those already mentioned above : co-authors, up to three, are used all together at the same time as main headings.

All these solutions are in accordance with the AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*] which aims not to identify, among all the headings of a record, which one should be used as main heading in a given bibliographic product (in a current or specialized bibliography, in a catalogue for a special collection) or for the display on a screen. (see above §1.2.)

As regards the SUDOC, the online public catalogue (http://www.sudoc.abes.fr) has only a labelled display format, which completely deconstructs the ISBD and ignores the notion of "main entry".
The professional interface has several types of display:
- **UNIMARC**
- **ISBD (but with all headings rejected after the descriptive block)**
- **a labelled format, very similar to that of the public version on Internet.**

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?)

The AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*] puts an end to the notion of main entry.
A main entry scheme exists for each type of document. See above §1.3

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.

When the ISBDs offer an option to the bibliographic agency, we prefer a French solution

Example ISBD(M) §4.1. Place of publication and/or distribution
§4.1.3. [...] : When there is no typographical distinction and the places do not appear in sequence, the place considered most important by the bibliographic agency is given. §4.1.4. : A second or subsequent place may be given.

AFNOR Z 44-050 [printed monographs cataloguing] §4.1.3.1 [Several places of publication or distribution] : [...] Two additional places may be given. If a French place appears after the third first places, we mention the two first and then the French place

From the ISBD(NBM) three cataloguing standards have been developed for sound recordings (1988), still images (1997) and videorecordings (1998). These rules are compatible with ISBD(NBM) but are more detailed.
AFNOR Z 44-066 : [Sound recording cataloguing].
Contains as appendices :
- Description of multipart item (multiple volumes) : description at 2 levels : set level and subset (=each volume) level
- a minimal phonographic description of sound recordings (minimum level of detail)
- an indicative list of conventional abbreviations and designations.
- [...]
AFNOR FD Z 44-077 : [Still images cataloguing]
Contains as appendices :
-description of an articial set (collection) of still images : global description of a set of images assembled and arranged not by the creator or the publisher of the documents but by institutions, collectors, etc.
- minimal level of description for still images
- transcription of ancient scriptures before 1800
- list of main types of materials :
In the area 5 for physical description, the number of documents and the technical characteristics (§5.2) is follwed by the type of material (§5.3) mentioned between brackets : alphabet, badge, card, ex-voto, religious picture, puzzle, stamp, etc.
- [...]
AFNOR Z 44-065 : [Videorecording cataloguing]
Contains as appendices :
- minimal level of description for videorecordings
- terms designating some conventional functions and abbreviations to be used in the statement of responsibility
Examples : chanteur (=singer) [used "chant"=sing] ; librettiste (=librettist) [used "livret"=book] : narrateur (=narrator) [used "voix"=voice], etc.
- order of statements of responsibility
Example for the interpreters : actor, narrator, dancer, choreographic ensemble, circus artists, musicians (in the following order : vocal soloist, instrumental soloist, vocal ensemble, instrumental ensemble, choral director, conductor).
- [...]

We diverge from ISBD(A) in the AFNOR standard Z 44-074 [*Antiquarian*].
AFNOR Z 44-074 [*Antiquarian*]

[*§Introduction*] : [...] the main structure of ISBD(A) was retained, but some parts were developed (in particular the fingerprint area), and other parts were modified taking into account the results of large projects of automated cataloguing of old books such as the *Catalogue des anonymes anciens* of the National Library [France], the *Eighteenth Century ESTC* or the *Censimento delle Cinquecentine*. The most important divergence between the ISBD(A) and AFNOR Z 44-074 concerns the transcription of the title : in Z 44-074 it was decided not to introduce a prescribed punctuation except for the sign equal.

§ 0.3 [Schema of the bibliographic description]
[...]
2. the prescribed punctuation of the ISBD(A) is given up in the areas 1 and 2 (title and statement of responsibility area and edition area)

3. information found on the title page are transcribed in the order they appear there, except for the publication, printing or distribution area. It is specially the case for the statements of responsibilities.
[...]

In practice, cataloguers diverge from *§4 Publication area of the AFNOR standard Z 44-074* [*Antiquarian*]
***§4 Publication area - General Note* : in this area, original punctuation is replaced by prescribed punctuation, except when it is required for meaning (compatible with ISBD(A)**
According to INTERMARC format, the information is entered twice : under a transcribed form and under a standardized form. The stadardized form is used for indexing place of publication and name of publisher.

Example of an Publication area
INTERMARC(B) Format
260 : publication field
  $r : complete area of publication
  $e : place of publication, standardized form
  $f : name of publication, standardized form
720 : publisher, personal name

INTERMARC Format
```
260 1.$r Antverpiae, ex officina Christophori Plantini. M D LXIX $e
Anvers $f Plantin, Christophe
720 ..[...]$a Plantin $m Christophe $d 1520?-1589 $4 3260
```

ISBD display for the publication area
```
. -. Antverpiae, ex officina Christophori Plantini. M D LXIX -
```
Access points
```
Plantin, Christophe (1520?-1589). Printer-bookseller
Anvers
```

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
3.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of personal names?
AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"*]
§1. [*Names of persons headings : general recommendations*] :
In general each author should have just one heading.

3.B. CHOICE :

3.B.1. Which name used by a person is the preferred name for your rules?
AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"*]
§1. [*Names of persons headings : general recommendations*] :
Generally, the name of the author is used as heading under the form adopted by the author himself or under the form the author is commonly known, taking into account of the graphic forms of the name (spaces, abbreviations, etc. [spelling]). This heading may be a real name (surname and possibly first name), a pseudonym, a title of nobility, a religious name, a first name, initials or other appellation. [...] Generally, one unique heading is made for each author.
  §1.1 [*Choice among different names*] :

When it is necessary to choose among different names for one person, choose the name that appears most frequently in the person's works ; refer from the other forms.

§1.1.1. [*Successive changes of names*]
If a person has changed his or her name (married women, etc.) choose the latest name unless the person is better known under an earlier name.

§1.1.2. [*Use of different names simultaneously*]
If there is no predominant name, different headings may be established connected each other by "see also" references, if each name is used for a distinguished group of works (see also below §3. F.2.).

§1.1.3. [*Pseudonyms*] (see below §3.D)

§1.1.4. [*Collective pseudonyms*] (see below §3.D)

See also above Paris Principles §7, §8.21

§2.4. [*Erroneous or disputed attributions : so-called author*]
"A so-called author is an author who usurps the identity of another author when this usurpation is known, or is an author traditionally designated by the expression "Pseudo-"".

§2.4.1. *[The real identity of the author is unknown]*
The uniform heading is made of the usurped name followed by the addition "so-called author" [auteur prétendu]

example :
uniform heading : Hyginus (auteur prétendu)
reference from : Pseudo-Hyginus

example :
uniform heading : Zola, Emile (auteur prétendu)
comment : author in 1978 of a work entitled "Amoco Cadiz" the pages of which are all blank

§2.4.2. *[The real identity of the author is known]*
The uniform heading is based on the real name and a reference is made from the usurped name.
example :
uniform heading : Chorier, Nicolas
reference from : Meursius, Johannes (auteur prétendu)
comment : to sign his licentious works, Chorier usurped the name of Meursius who was an author of religious books.

3.C. STRUCTURE

3.C.1. Do you follow the IFLA Names of Persons when formulating the structure of a personal name?
Yes
AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés" (§6.3. IFLA Recommendations)] :the Names of persons* are mentioned.

3.C.2. What is the structure of personal names (headings and references) in your code?
AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés" (§2 Structure of the name of person heading)*]
"The name of person heading is composed of three elements : entry element, rejected element, qualifier [=addition according to the AACR2]. According to the type of name, this composition differs".

3.C.3. What are the guiding principles for structuring names in your code?
AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"*]
§2.1[*The entry element is the name*]

When the entry element is the name, the heading may possibly contain a rejected element (firstname, nobiliary particle, part of the name which is not used in the entry element) and one or more qualifiers [additions] to distinguish homonyms.[...]

§2.1.1. [*Choice of the entry element*]

If the name of an author is composed of different parts, the part of the name which is preferred as entry element is determined according to common use, either in the country the author is a citizen, either in the country where the author lives, either in the language used by the author [... see *Names of persons*], in this order of priority. [...]

§2.1.2. [*Rejected elements*]

It concerns firstnames, part of a name which is not used in the entry element, particles, etc. See also above Paris Principles n°7. [...]

Example :

In the uniform heading "La Fontaine, Jean de", the rejected elements are the firstname "Jean" and the particle "de".

§2.1.3. [*Additions [=qualifiers according to AFNOR rules]*]

Two types of additions exist : dates and distinguishing terms (title of nobility, function, etc.). When the entry element is a name, additions are used in the uniform headings only to distinguish homonyms. Date(s) always comes first. A function may be added to the date(s) if the date(s) is not enough to distinguish homonyms.

Special cases : date(s) cannot be added to "so-called authors" [(auteurs prétendus] or when the entry element is a firstname (see §2.2.).

[...]

See also above §3E Differentiating

§2.2. [*The entry element is the firstname*]

When the entry element is the firstname, the heading is composed of the entry element and possibly of an addition. There is no rejected element [according to the AACR2 the heading is said "in direct order"].

This section does not concern contemporary authors using a firstname to sign their works (e. g. Colette). These cases are assimilated with headings the entry element of which is a name, mainly for the choice of additions (see §2.1.3.).

§2.2.1. Entry element

In the entry element, the firstname may be followed with a number, a territorial name, a country name, a family name, a religious name, etc.

Saints [...], popes and patriarchs [...], royal persons [...], consorts and children of royal persons, [...], Mediaeval names [...], religious names [...] can be distinguished.

§2.2.2. Additions [*qualifiers according to AFNOR rules*]

§2.2.2.1. An addition concerning the function is always given for saints, popes, patriarchs, religious persons entered under their firstname, royal persons, children of royal persons, to contribute to their identification, even if there is no homonym.

example : uniforme heading : Gregorius Turonensis (saint)

§2.2.2.2. If homonyms exist [...], see above §3.E Differentiating

§2.3. Initials, letters, numbers, phrases used as headings

When an author signs using initials of his/her name, separated letters, numbers, a phrase or any other designation which do not constitute a name in due form, these initials, letters, numbers, or designation should be taken as the heading in order their appear. Any typographic mark after the letters, or any word or expression used in connection with these initials, letters or numbers should be transcribed : three suspension points, asterisk, dashes, etc. Definite or undefinite articles which introduced this phrases, titlonyms, expressions are treated as rejected elements.

examples :

uniform heading : Author of "The Golden fountain", The
comment : the title page is : The Prodigal returns by the author of "The Golden fountain".

uniform heading : Lieutenant X
refer from : X, Lieutenant

uniform heading : Charpentier, Un

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?

oui

3.D.2. How are pseudonyms treated (as references to a real name, as references to a predominantly used name, etc.)?

AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"]*

§1.1.3. *[Pseudonyms]*
If one pseudonym is always used by an author, this pseudonym should be taken as the heading.
If both his/her pseudonym and his/her real name or different pseudonyms [...] are used by the author : the predominant name is taken as the heading and references are made from the other names. If there is no predominant name, see rules given in §1.1.2 [*Use of different names simultaneously]* (see above §3.B.1.)

§1.1.4. [*Shared s pseudonyms]*
When a shared pseudonym is used by authors, the shared pseudonym should be taken as the heading.
When the real name or one particular pseudonym is used by an author for his/her personal works, and a shared pseudonym for collective works, the rule given in §1.1.2 [*Use of different names simultaneously]* (see above §3.B.1.) should be followed. "See also" reference(s) to the shared pseudonym may be established from the other name(s).
Example :
uniform heading : Vaz, Gil
      : Azevedo, Guilherme de
      see also reference from : Guerra Junqueiro, Abilio Manuel
      comment : Gil Vaz is the shared pseudonym of Guilherme de Azevedo and of Abilio Manuel Guerra Junqueiro who wrote under these names.
Uniform heading : Marie et Joseph
      see also reference from : Mezinski, Pierre
      see also reference from: Bouchard, Corinne
      [etc.]
      comment : shared pseudonym of Corinne Bouchard (pseudonym Marie), and of Pierre Mezinski (pseudonym Joseph). They started to write separately under their own surnames in 1990. Two headings should be established under these surnames, connected to the shared pseudonym thanks to "see also" references.

3.E. DIFFERENTIATING

3.E.1. Do your rules differentiate the names of persons so each has a unique authorized form as heading?

yes

3.E.2. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?

AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"]*

§2.1.3. [*Additions [=qualifiers according to AFNOR rules]]*
In headings in which the entry element is a name, additions are used only to distinguish homonyms. Addition of date(s) is always the first addition used. Addition of function may be added to addition of date(s) when this latter is not sufficient to distinguish homonyms.
See also above §3.C.3.

3.E.3. When do you add these elements?

AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"]*

§2.1.3. [*Additions [=qualifiers according to AFNOR rules]*]
The AFNOR rule is : In headings in which the entry element is a name, additions are used only to distinguish homonyms.
But, the practice is different : in the BN-OPALE Plus catalogue, when we know the author's date of birth, additions of date(s) are part of the heading from its creation, without waiting for an homonym. This avoids to update the heading later.

> **§2.1.3.1. [*Addition of date(s)*]**
> Dates of birth and of death are given when they are known. [...] When these dates are unsettled, the age (century) during which the author lived and produced is given [...]. A question mark should follow the approximate dates.
>
> **§2.1.3.2. [*Additions of functions*]**
> When the addition of date(s) is not sufficient, an addition of function is added to the addition of date(s) : military rank, title of politeness, function, academic distinction, honorary title, etc., separated from each other by space, semicolon, space.
> Nobiliary title are used just for distinguishing homonyms.
> When two homonyms have identical dates and function, a third element should be added : the dates af activity.

Examples :
> Masson, André (1896-1987)
> Masson, André (1919-....)
> Masson, André (1950-.... ; médecin)
> Masson, André (1950-.... ; polytechnicien)
>
> Smith, John (18..-19.. ; architecte)
> Smith, John (18..-19.. ; médecin : actif en 1940)
> Smith, John (18..-19.. ; médecin : actif en 1960)
> Smith, John (1806- 1850?)
> Smith, John (1837-1896)

.
§2.2. [*The entry element is the firstname*]
> **§2.2.2.2. When homonyms an addition of date(s) is added to distinguish the headings constituted of an entry element and of an addition of function.**
>> examples :
>> Augustinus (saint ; 354-430)
>> Augustinus (saint ; 5..-605 ?)
> **§2.2.2.3. Concerning the other headings for which the entry element is the firstname [...], the additions are used only to distinguish homonyms..**
>> examples :
>> Guillaume le Clerc (12..-.... ; de Normandie)
>> Guillaume le Clerc (12..-.... ; de Picardie)

3.E.4. Which elements do you add to the heading and which do you include in an authority record for that person?
> Concerning the elements added to the headings, see above §2.1.3. and §3.E.2
> Concerning the elements included in the authority record and supposed to be used in the headings : the same, but dates are entered according to the schema YYYYMMDD when only the year is taken into account in the heading. In INTERMARC(A) biographical dates and dates of activity are keyed in a fixed lenght data coded field ; other biographical information (the function) are keyed in note field. These data are used to establish the additions of date and of function to be added to the heading when homonyms. Biographical dates and dates of activity are used as search criteria in some by-products published from the authority file (on CD-ROM for example). Data included in the authority record used or not used in the heading are displayed for the users. (see also example under §3.F.1)
>
> To identify the person, are included :
> - nationality
> - languages used by the person in his/her publications

- the type of responsability : artistic or commercial
- notes : on how to use the heading, information notes, note on the nationality, the biography, the sources.
- "see" and "see also" references

Example of authority record

```
000        c0 ap22
001   FRBNF11930177X
008   850502871228frfre                19500304                        a 1
045      $aa
100      $w 0  b.....$aMasson$mAndré$d1950-....$emédecin
600      $aDocteur en médecine
610      $aLe Soleil, l'homme et la santé / A. Masson, 1977 (thèse)
```

```
Masson, André (1950-.... ; médecin)

Nationalité : France
Langue : français
Naissance : 1950-03-04 -
Docteur en médecine
Sources : Le Soleil, l'homme et la santé / A. Masson, 1977 (thèse)
Notice n° : FRBNF11930177
```

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

AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"*]
§ [*Modifications (section on the title page of the standard)*]
In the present standard the structure of the headings is simplified, in so far as this structure is foccused on the elements quite necessary to identify the authors, to distinguish possibly homonyms and to arrange the headings. These modifications are in connection with the existence of authority records which contain any information concerning the author and which manage links between all references and associated forms to the heading.

$0.2[*Definitions*]
authority record : record made for the uniform heading of a name of person, of a corporate body, a title or a subject, under an authorized form according to the national rules. In addition to the heading, the record may contain information allowing identification of the heading, see and see also reference tracings, and the mention of the sources used.

6.3.[*IFLA Recommendations*]
Guidelines for authority and reference entries

Example of authority record

```
Kersauson, Olivier de (1944-....)

Nationalité : France
Langue : français
Naissance : 1944-07-20 -

Navigateur

Forme(s) rejetée(s) :
< Kersauzon, Olivier de
< Kersauson de Pennendreff, Olivier de
< Pennendreff, Olivier de Kersauson de
Sources : Vieil océan / Olivier de Kersauson, 1990. - Quid 1994
Notice numéro : FRBNF XXX
```

However a lot of small libraries in France don't manage authority files. This is why in the *Bibliographie nationale française* published on CD-ROM in UNIMARC, parallel and reference forms coming from the authority records linked to a given bibliographic record through 6XX and 7XX fields are reproduced in this bibliographic record in 9XX fields. So that full index can be managed in local catalogues.

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?
Yes, when the individuals pertaining to the group produced also individually.

Example :
Uniform heading for a name of person :
    Lennon, John (1940-1980)
See also refence "is a member of" :
    The Beatles (groupe)
        Sources : Éclats de ciel, écrits par ouï-dire / John Lennon, 1988
            The Beatles anthology / [par les Beatles] ; [trad. par Philippe Paringaux], 2000

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.)

AFNOR standard NF Z 44-060 [*Form andt structure of corporate bodies headings*]
§1.1 Definition of a corporate body
For cataloguing and bibliographic purposes, a corporate body is any organization or group of persons or of organizations which is identified by a particular name and which has a permanent or periodical activity. [...] This includes named occasional groups and events.

    Examples (some of them are not from the standard)
        - government agencies, example :
            Commissariat à l'énergie atomique (France)
        - private agencies, examples : Amnesty International
            Rotary international
        - institutions, examples : Hôpital international de l'Université de Paris
            Musée de la Compagnie des Indes (Port-Louis, Morbihan)
        - corporations, examples : Virgin France
            Produits Sandoz
        - societies, example : Amis du Musée de la mine (Saint-Etienne)
        - expeditions : example : Expédition Peuples de l'eau (1992 / 1994)
        - performing groups, examples : The Beatles (voir ci-dessus §3.F.2.)
            Duke Ellington orchestra

Compagnie Renaud-Barrault [theater troupe]
- named meetings and conferences, example :
Congrès européen de démographie (1991 ; Paris)
- festivals, examples : Festival d'Avignon
Biennale de Venise
- industrial or commercial exhibitions, example :
Vedette Collectivité :Exposition internationale (1992 ; Séville, Espagne)
Titre et mention de responsabilité : [Recueil. Documents d'information] [Texte imprimé] / Exposition universelle de Séville.

§1.1.1. Are not considered to be corporate bodies :
- groups when their designation consist of general terms and having no proper appellation
Example : Une réunion de professeurs

- occasional events (examples : occasional conferences) when their designation consists just of a title, eventually followed by general terms denoting it concerns a meeting, its place, or the name of the organizing body [which is subject of a heading] (except when the place of the meeting is an inseparable part of the designation of the event). Cultural or artistical exhibitions.

Examples
Title and statement of responsibility : La question de la bourgeoisie dans le monde hispanique au XIXe siècle / Colloque international organisé par l'Institut d'études ibériques et ibéro-américaines de l'Université de Bordeaux III, en février 1970, à Bordeaux.

Form title heading : [Exposition. Séville. 1998]
Title and statement of responsibility : Real monasterio de san Clemente [Texte imprimé] : historia, tradición y liturgia / [exposición].

- [ships and spacecrafts are not considered to be corporate bodies but they are not explicitly mentioned in the standard]

§1.1.2.the cataloguer should not create names for unnamed groups

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?
AFNOR standard NF Z 44-060 [*Form and structure of corporate bodies headings §1.2 Form of the heading]* : Generally, at a given time, each corporate body should be subject of only one author heading which is the uniform heading. All "see" references from the non selected forms to the form selected as uniform heading should be made.

4.A.3. Are there limits on what sub-bodies are considered for naming?
There is no limit according to the AFNOR rules.

4.B. CHOICE

4.B.1. Which name used by a corporate body is the preferred name for your rules?
**AFNOR standard NF Z 44-060 [*Form and structure of corporate bodies headings]*

§1.2.2.1. In the uniform heading of a corporate body, the name the most frequently used in the works is preferred to the official name of this corporate body.**

example :
Uniform heading of the corporate body: Institut Gustave Roussy
See reference from the official name :
Institut de recherches scientifiques sur le cancer Gustave Roussy

When variant forms of name are frequently used, or when there is a reason to doubt that the form of name used on the publications is the most widely used form, prefer the form of name found in established reference sources. (for examples see under Paris Principles §9.41)

§1.1.2.2. When among the variant forms there is an initialism or acronym, prefer the full form [...]. Unless the acronym or initialism is more widely used in the works [...]. When there is an initialism or acronym as part of the name of a corporate body, prefer it to the full form and write it without any dots or spaces (the graphic form which appears on the works should not be taken into account) [...]. The same rule should be followed when the initialism appears in a "see" reference.

examples :
Uniform heading : Agence France-Presse
See reference from : AFP

Uniform heading : UNESCO
See reference from :
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Uniform heading : Comité roumain pour l'ICOMOS
not : Comité roumain pour le Conseil international des monuments et des sites (ICOMOS = International council on monuments and sites)

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?)
The AFNOR standard NF Z 44-060 [*Form and structure of corporate bodies headings]* is based on *Form and structure of corporate headings* of IFLA (core standard dated 1980 and updates dated 1992)

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?
yes

4.C.2. What is the structure of corporate body names in your code?
AFNOR standard NF Z 44-060 [*Form and structure of corporate bodies headings]*
§0.5. [Table of punctuation]
A heading may be made up of the following elements :
Heading (qualifiers). Sub-heading (qualifiers)
§1.2.4.1. In the uniform heading record the name of a corporate body in the form and order that appear in the source of information chosen. […] When the name of a corporate body appears in grammatical conjunction with other elements, restore the nominative form.

Examples :
Uniform heading : M. H. de Young Memorial Museum
See reference from : De Young Memorial Museum

Uniform heading : Deutscher Verein für Orientforschung
In source of infomation : *Bericht des Deutschen Vereins für Orientforschung*

4.C.3. What are the guiding principles for the structure of corporate body names in your code?
The AFNOR standard NF Z 44-060 [*Form and structure of corporate bodies headings]* is based on *Form and structure of corporate headings* of IFLA (core standard dated 1980 and updates dated 1992)

These principles are :
- identification of the corporate body
-in an univocal way
- with a precise hierarchy level.

4.C.4. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?

AFNOR standard NF Z 44-060 [*Form and structure of corporate bodies headings*]

§1.3.3. Geographic qualifiers

§1.3.3.1. a geographic name is added to the uniform heading as a qualifier when it is useful, notably to distinguish homonyms.

Example :
Goethe Institut (Beyrouth)
Goethe Institut (Bordeaux)

When two namesake corporate bodies are located in two homonymous places, the name of the town is recorded as qualifier followed by an addition which solves the homonymy

§1.3.3.4. [...] When namesake corporate bodies are located in the same country, record the town as qualifier.

Example :
Office de tourisme-Syndicat d'initiative (Maubeuge, Nord)
Office de tourisme-Syndicat d'initiative (Narbonne, Aude)

§1.3.4. *Other qualifiers*

When none geographic qualifiers adequately distinguishes namesake corporate bodies, add an appropriate word, phrase or date. Dates may be expressed either by an expression or by date(s) formulated according to NF EN 28601 standard.

examples :
Bibliothèque municipale. (Paris, 11e arr., 98 avenue de la République)
Bibliothèque municipale. (Paris, 11e arr., 38 rue Trousseau)...

Conseil général de la Résistance (1943/1944)
Conseil général de la Résistance (1962/1963)

4.C.5. When do you add these distinguishing elements?

When they are needed for having an univocal and precise identification.
See §4.C.3. and §4.C.4

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

AFNOR standard NF Z 44-060 [*Form and structure of corporate bodies headings*]

◆Additions for identification

§1.3. Qualifiers
*§1.3.1.***Qualifiers are added to corporate name in order to supply additional information as an aid in identification.**
Qualifiers include order number, geographic names, type of body, dates or other characterizing words or phrases. [...]
The punctuation is the one prescribed in *Form and structure of corporate headings* / IFLA.

example : Università degli studi (Florence, Italie)

§1.3.3. Geographic qualifiers
§1.1.3.3. Locations are not required for :
- international, intergovernmental or multinational corporate bodies
- corporate bodies the headquarters of which may change or the activity of which is not limited to the geographic area suggested by the headquarters.

- corporate bodies the name of which includes a geographic element adequate for their identification.

        examples :
        Organisation mondiale de la santé
        Produits Sandoz
        Aéroport international Nice-Côte d'Azur

◆**To distinguish namesake corporate bodies, see above §4.C.4.**

4.C.7. What elements do you include in authority records to identify the corporate body?

Are included :
- nationality
- languages used in the works
- domain of activity (managed with a standardized list)
- type of responsibility : artistic or commercial
- notes : on the scope of the heading, on general information, on nationality, on address (postal or URL), on the constitution of the corporate body, on the sources.
- les formes rejetées et associées

Soeurs de l'instruction chrétienne de Saint-Gildas-des-Bois

Nation : France
Langue : français
Activité : religions

Responsabilité : Auteur
Naissance : 1807-05-05
Dates d'activité :

Ne pas confondre cette congrégation avec les Dames de l'instruction chrétienne, de Flône-lez-Amay (Belgique)

Congrégation de droit diocésain, fondée à Beignon (Morbihan) par Gabriel Deshayes et Michèle Guillaume

Adresse : Maison généralice : 44530 Saint-Gildas-des-Bois. Tél. 40.01.42.18

Forme(s) rejetée(s) :
< Soeurs de Saint-Gildas
< Soeurs de l'instruction chrétienne de Saint-Gildas-des-Bois (Loire-Inférieure)
< Soeurs de l'instruction chrétienne de Saint-Gildas-des-Bois (Loire-Atlantique)

Sources : Dire Jésus-Christ avec l'accent du pays, 1985. - Annuaire cathol. 1985-1986, p. 533. - Religieuses en France. - Gabriel Deshayes, 1991. - Diz. degli ist. di perfezione. V, 1978, col. 156-157

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

AFNOR standard NF Z 44-060 [*Form and structure of corporate bodies headings]*
§ *Modifications (section of the title page of the standard)*
[...] The present standard takes into account the improvements coming from ten years of use and the new context coming from automated catalogues and authority files [...]
But the content of an authority record is not defined in the AFNOR standards which are limited to the definition of the required see and see also references.

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

◆ **AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*]**
§2 [*Titles headings*] and *§2.1. [Uniform titles]*
"Uniform titles may be established for the following types of works :
- sacred scriptures and liturgical works ;
- anonymous classics ;
- works of authors abundantly published ;
- graphic variant forms of an antiquaria.

§4.1. Parallel title and original title
It concerns optional access points, specially useful in large or specialized catalogues.

see above Paris Principles n°5. Concerning uniform titles.

◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"*]**
§3.1.2. [*Use of the uniform title*] : Uniform titles are used for anonymous works as well as for works having an author :

      - anonymous works : examples

           Uniform title heading : [Paris et ses environs]
           Comment : allow to collocate the bibliographic records made under the following titles proper :
               Paris et ses environs
               Paris e dintorni
               Paris und Umbebung
               Paris y sus alrededores

           Uniform title heading : [De Imitatione Christi]
           Comment : allow to collocate the bibliographic records made under the following titles proper
               Imitatio Christi
               L'imitation de Jésus-Christ
               The Following of Christ

      - works with an author :

           <u>**Work published under different titles :**</u> **example**
           Uniform title heading : [César Birotteau]
           Comment : allow to collocate bibliographic records for the Honoré de Balzac'work made under the following titles proper
           Histoire de la grandeur et de la décadence de César Birotteau
               César Birotteau

           <u>**Work abundantly published : :**</u> **exaple**

Uniform title heading : [Oliver Twist]
Comment : allow to collocate bibliographic records for the Charles Dickens'work made under the following titles proper
> **Les Aventures d'Olivier Twist**
> **Olivier Twist**
> **Oliver Twist**

For this type of works, it may be useful for large catalogue to develop more the uniform title such as
Uniform title heading : [Oliver Twist (français). 1981]
Uniform title heading : [Oliver Twist (français). Adaptation. 1982]

- special rules for graphic variants :
> **For cataloguing old collections, it is sometimes required to create uniform titles to collocate records of a work when the titles proper present different spellings : the modern form is preferred to collocate. When it is necessary general reference are made.**
> **Examples :**

> **Uniform title heading : [Abrégé des événements …]**
> **Comment : allow to collocate records made with the following title proper**
> **Abbrégé des événements …**

> **Uniform title heading for a general see also : [Advertissement]**
> **See also refernce : [Avertissement]**

◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-079** *Form and structure of musical titles headings*
§0.1.1. *Purpose*
> **The purpose of the present standard is to promote the uniformity of access points to the bibliographic records for musical documents (manuscript music, printed music, sound recordings, videorecordings, etc.) in a catalogue or a national or international exchange network possibly automated.**

◆**There are some gaps in the AFNOR rules concerning the uniform titles for choreographic works and cinema works for which uniform author/title headings are made, oftently for a subject heading.**
> **Examples**
> **Adam , Adolphe (1803-1856). Giselle**
> **Ek, Mats (1945-….). Giselle**
> **Jeunet, Jean-Pierre (1953-....). Le fabuleux destin d'Amélie Poulain**

◆**Uniform titles are not made for serials, and it is OK because in this case we use the key title (see above Paris Principles n°11, §11.14)**

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)]

For works : yes
> ◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [***Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"]*
> **Titles headings may be made to collocate bibliographic records for a same work (uniform title) […] to avoid these records be dispersed when filing under the title propers which vary depending on editions or translations.**

> ◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-079 [***Form and structure of the musical titles headings]*

For expressions : it is just outlined in the rules (they don't go to the very end)
◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061** [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés (§3.1. Uniform titles)*]
They allow to collocate and to file the different editions, versions, translations or other variants of a same work.
… but the associated statements of responsibility are not given
Example :
Uniform title heading in the authority record : [Bible. A.T. Pentateuque]
Uniform title heading in the bibliographic record :
[Bible. A.T. Pentateuque (français). 2001]
Title and statement of reponsibility for the concerned document :
Les cinq livres secrets dans la Bible [Texte imprimé] / [commentaires de] Gerald Messadié ; trad. de l'hébreu de Francis Venant.
Publication area for the concerned document :
[Paris] : J.-C. Lattès, 2001

◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-079** [*Form and structure of the musical titles headings*]
§2.3. [Qualifiers]
Different types of qualifiers exist : […] date, language, form or instrumentation, version.
Then, for unifom musical titles we also have information about the expression but it remains marginal and all forms of expression for a musical work are not taken into account.
Examples :
Author/title headings for two expressions of the same vocal work : with a language qualifier
Ligeti, György. – [Le grand macabre (suédois)]
Ligeti, György. – [Le grand macabre (français)]
Comment : G. Ligeti prepared a version of his opera in the language of each country the opera was created.

Author/title headings for two expressions of the same instrumental work : with a genre qualifier
Granados, Enrique. – [Goyescas (Opéra)]
Granados, Enrique. – [Goyescas (Musique pour piano)]

Expressions are relativeley well distinguished for the notated music but not at all for the performed music.

5.A.2. Is the use of uniform titles mandatory, or only in certain situations, or never used? (Please explain)
Uniform titles are not mandatory .
◆ **AFNOR standard Z 44-059** [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*]
§2 [Titles headings]
[The titles headings] are not mandatory.

◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061** [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés (§3Form and structure of the titles headings)] :*
The need for titles headings differs according to libraries and bibliographic agencies.

The use of titles headings is recommanded under some circumstances to collocate bibliographic records made for a same work, etc. See above §5.A.1.

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?)

◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés (§3.1.1.1. Title)]***
The selected title is normally the most frequently used title in its original language. For anonymous classics and liturgical works, the international reference works mentioned in paragraph §6.3. [IFLA *Recommendations*] give the selected uniform heading.

◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-079 [*Form and structure of the musical titles headings §1. Choice of the musical title heading]***
In general, the title heading is the original title given by the composer, in the language of its writing.
§1.1. Sources
To determine the original form of the title of a musical work, refer to information sources selected according to the bibliographic ressources and to the cataloguing policy of the agency. In this order of preference :
- authority lists established by national bibliographic agencies […]
- thematic catalogues, catalogues of works, monumental editions […]
- musical encyclopedies and dictionaries […]
- the document itself, information it provides or information deducted from its analysis.

5.C. STRUCTURE

5.C.1. What elements comprise your uniform titles?

◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés]***
§3.1.1.Structure of the uniform title
[…] the heading may consist, in addition to the title selected to collocate the records, of a mention of the language(s) of the work, a mention of extract, adaptation, etc. and the date of publication.
   Example : [Title. Number of part. Name of part (language). Date].

   Examples :
   [Lancelot du Lac (français). Adaptation.1979]
   [Bible. A.T. Pentateuque (français). 2001]
   [Bible (grec). 1608 fac-sim]

◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-079 [*Form and structure of the musical titles headings].***
§2 Structureof the individual musical title heading
a) entry element :
   either a significant title
      (it may be a significant name of part, followed by a number of part or by a non significant name of part, see §3.1. *Name of part*)
   or a form (example : concerto)
   or a genre (example : flamenco)
b) additional elements
   distribution of performance (number of instruments, of voices ...)
   serial number
   thematic index number and/or opus number
   key
c) qualifiers
   number of pieces
   date identifying the work or the expression
   language
   form, genre, instrumentation
   version
d) additional elements (which are only part of the heading of a bibliographic record but not of an authority record)
   language

mention of extract or choice
mention of adaptation
mention of musical presentation of the edited text
date identifying the manifestation

Examples :
Beethoven, Ludwig van. – [Symphonies. N°9. Op.125. Ré mineur]
Chopin, Frédéric. – [Valses. Piano (14)]
Verdi, Giuseppe. – [Il trovatore]. Extrait ; adapt.
(See other examples under §5.A.1.)

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?
Additional remark :
Stricto sensu, the notion of "author/title heading" does not exist neither in the AFNOR rules nor in the INTERMARC format. But they know the notion of "author heading + title heading" in which the two parts form a real pair.

Example in INTERMARC/Authorities format :
100 ## $a Rodin $m Auguste $d 1840-1917
145 1# $a Le baiser

Public display :
Rodin, Auguste (1840-1917)
Le Baiser

Concerning works :
We try to identify works with "author heading+title heading" when it is interesting to do that (see AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*]
§2 [*Titles headings])* : "may" but not "should")

Concerning expressions :
Except in some cases of written music, no uniform title is made for the expressions. In a uniform title there is no relation between the statement of responsibility and the identification of an expression. This relation is established elsewhere in the bibliographic record (see above an example under §5.A.1.).

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?
yes, but if the AFNOR rules refer to the existence of authority records, they don't precise for a uniform title used as a uniform heading in a bibliographic record, what part of the heading is managed in the bibliographic record, and what part is managed in the authority record. However it can be deducted : all elements which are between square brackets pertain to the authority record uniform heading, the remainder elements strictly pertain to the bibliographic record uniform heading.

In practice, large libraries (e.g.: la BnF) and large network (e.g.: SUDOC) manage authority files.
In the authority records, right now, only the level of work is taken into account.

◆ **AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-079 [*Form and structure of the musical titles headings].***
§0.1.2.Scope
[…] this text is concerning neither the creation of musical subject headings nor the elaboration of authority records for musical titles.

§0.2. Definitions
authority record: record made for the uniform heading of a name of person, of a corporate body, a title or a subject. In addition to the heading made according to the national rules, the record may

contain : information that allow to identify or to complete the heading (such as for a musical title : the heading for the secondary responsibility, date, full instrumentation, list of pieces, etc.), see and see also reference tracings, and the mention of the sources used.

§2.2.4. Nickname
When it occurs, a library which has no authority file for the musical works may give this nickname at the end of the musical title heading.
example :
Schubert, Franz. - [Quintettes. Piano, violon, alto, violoncelle, contrebasse. D 667. La majeur. La truite]

Annex A : Recommendations of IFLA .
Guidelines for authority records and reference entries are mentioned.

◆ AFNOR Standard NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés]*
see above §3.F.1

6. GMDs (GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATORS)

6.1. Do your rules call for using GMDs in area 1 of the ISBD areas of description?
◆ **AFNOR standard Z 44-050 [*Printed Monographies - Bibliographic description*] (§1.2.) : The GMD is optional. It aims at giving, at the very beginning of the description and in general terms, the type of material to which the document pertains. This mention is useful in the multimedia catalogues.**
This is in adequation with the ISBDs.

6.2. If so, what list of terms do you follow (please provide the list)?
[Braille] : for monographs, serials and component parts in braille (except for music) *in the SUDOC*
[Document cartographique]
[Enregistrement sonore]
[Images animées]
[Image fixe]
[Microforme]
[Multimédia multisupport]
[Musique en braille]
[Musique imprimée]
+ *[Musique manuscrite] à la BnF*
[Ressource électronique]
[Texte imprimé] : pour les monographies, les publications en série, les parties composantes imprimés (sauf la musique imprimée)
+ *[Texte imprimé numérisé] à la Bnf*

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.
GMD is unsatisfactory because the notion of "type of document" (text, map, music, etc.) and the notion of "type of material presentation (=appearance) or type of format" (print, manuscript, microform, etc.) are mixed. For example, the notion of "electronic resources" may be applied both to a type of document (example : a data base) or to a type of material presentation (example : a digital map).

Alternatives (see Patrick Le Bœuf ' *Brave new FRBR world* presented as opening of the IME ICC) :

1. to develop phrases such as [Digitalized printed text], [Digitalized still image], etc. that is to say to place side by side in a unique mention of GMD information concerning the type of document and the type of material presentation. But it remains confused, notably in the view of the implementation of FRBR.

2. to have the GMD mention repeatable : one mention devoted to the type of document and one mention devoted to the type of material presentatio. It allows to better dissociate information when necessary. But it remains confused, notably in the view of the implementation of FRBR.

3. to prefer the mention of type of material presentation in the GMD and to give the mention of type of document in another ISBD area : the area 3 (which should be developed for all types of documents ; when it exists today it is already repeatable) or to create a new area 0 to have the information at the very beginning of the bibliographic description.

4. to create a special area at the very beginning of the bibliographic record (area 0) which may have two sections : one for the type of document, one for the type of material presentation.

So different solutions exist, but we should have to make a decision at the international level.

The following study has been made by the ABES concerning electronic resources. It remains to verify if the results are applicable to the other types of documents :

Treatment of electronic resources on physical carrier in the *Sudoc* (draft)

Type of content	*Type of record (UNIMARC record label, pos. 6)*	*General material designation (ISBD area 1, UNIMARC 200$b)*	*ISBD area(s) 3*	*UNIMARC coded data*	*Remarks*
Text	a = language materials, printed	Ressource électronique (= *Electronic resource*)	***230*** *Electronic resources characterstics :* 230 ##$aDonnées textuelles (= *Textual data*) 230 ##$aDonnées textuelles et iconographiques (= *Textual and iconographic data*) 230 ##$aDonnées chiffrées (= *Figures*)	**105** Textual materials, monographic **140** Antiquarian — general **135** Electronic Resources	
Maps	e = cartographic materials, printed	Ressource électronique (= *Electronic resource*)	***206*** *Cartographic materials — Mathematical data* ***230*** *Ressources électroniques :* 230 ##$aDonnées cartographiques (= *Cartographic data*)	**120** Cartographic materials — general **121** Cartographic materials — physical attributes **123** Cartographic materials — scale and co-ordinates **124** Cartographic materials — specific material designation **131** Cartographic materials — geodetic, grid and vertical measurements **135** Electronic Resources	
Notated music	c = music scores, printed	Ressource électronique (= *Electronic resource*)	***208*** *Printed music* ***230*** *Electronic resources characterstics :* 230 ##$aNotation musicale (= *Musical notation*)	(**127** Duration of sound recordings and printed music) **128** Musical performances and scores **135** Electronic Resources	

Type of content	Type of record (UNIMARC record label, pos. 6)	General material designation (ISBD area 1, UNIMARC 200$b)	ISBD area(s) 3	UNIMARC coded data	Remarks
Sound (musical)	j = sound recordings, musical performance	Ressource électronique (= Electronic resource)	230 Electronic resources characteristics : 230 ##$aDonnées sonores (= Sound data)	125 Sound recordings and printed music 126 Sound recordings — physical attributes 127 Duration of sound recordings and printed music 128 Musical performances and scores 135 Electronic Resources	
Sound (non musical)	i = sound recordings, nonmusical performance	Ressource électronique (= Electronic resource)	230 Electronic resources characteristics : 230 ##$aDonnées sonores (= Sound data)	125 Sound recordings and printed music 126 Sound recordings — physical attributes 127 Duration of sound recordings and printed music 135 Electronic Resources	
Projected and video material	g = projected and video material (motion pictures, filmstrips, slides, transparencies, video recordings)	Ressource électronique (= Electronic resource)	230 Electronic resources characteristics : 230 ##$aDonnées vidéographiques (= Video data)	115 Visual projections, video recordings and motion pictures 135 Electronic Resources	115 is intended rather for a film or tape carrier, even though it does contain a few codes that suggest other forms of physical medium. But codes pertaining to colour, technique used for motion pictures and videorecordings (animation, live action,...), as well as to the accompanying material can be found there.
Two dimensional graphics	k = twodimensional graphics (pictures, designs etc.)	Ressource électronique (= Electronic resource)	230 Electronic resources characteristics : 230 ##$aDonnées iconographiques (= Graphic data)	116 Graphics 135 Electronic Resources	

Type of content	Type of record (UNIMARC record label, pos. 6)	General material designation (ISBD area 1, UNIMARC 200$b)	ISBD area(s) 3	UNIMARC coded data	Remarks
Software, electronic games, interactive multimedia …	l = electronic resources	Ressource électronique (= Electronic resource)	**230** *Electronic resources characteristics :* 230 ##$aLogiciel utilitaire (= Utility program) 230 ##$aLogiciel d'application (= Application software) etc… 230 ##$aDonnées et logiciel (= Graphic data) 230 ##$aMultimédia (= Interactive multimedia) *NB : « multimedia » supposes at least 3 différent media (cf.AFNOR FD Z 44-082, Annexe B). If there are only 2 medias, they should both be cited in field 230.*	**135** Electronic Resources	
Multimedia	m = multimedia	Multimédia multisupport (= Multimedia)	**230** *Electronic resources characteristics :* formulation depending on the particular document.	**135** Electronic Resources	As many fields 215 (ISBD area 5) as there are types of physical media.
			NB : the Type and Extent of Resource *statement in ISBD area 3 (UNIMARC 230) may be adapted to the resource being catalogued. The formulations that are given above are not the only possible ones (cf. AFNOR FD Z 44-082, Annexe C.3)*	*NB : coded data other than those in field 135 apply most of the time to the primary document when the electronic resource is not an original creation.*	

NB : Statistics and numerical data should be considered as text ; if needed, it should be stated in field 230 (ISBD area 3) « Données numériques » (= « Numerical data ») ; as to databases, they should be dispatched among the different types according to their nature (a bibliographic database, or the *RISM* for example shoud be considered as « text »).

NB : for the specific material designation of the electronic resource (ISBD area 5, UNIMARC 215$a), use the terminology givenin AFNOR FD Z 44-082, Annexe C.4, except for « Disque optique numérique ([particular type]) ». In that case, give directly the particular media type.
For example : 215 ##$a1 CD-ROM, *not* 215 ##$a1 disque optique numérique (CD-ROM).

NB : the *system requirements note* (UNIMARC 337) is mandatory for every resource accesssed locally, except for les audio CDs and video DVDs.

Distinction between *multimédia multisupport* (= Multimedia) and resource with *accompanying material* in the *Sudoc*

« Multimédia multisupport » (= Multimedia) supposes :

2 (or more) different physical media, with identical or complementary contents.

One editorial / commercial unit (that condition is necessary for a one-record treatment). Two documents that are available separately should be treated in two linked records.

Respective importance of the different parts more or less equal.

Accompanying material supposes :

Being *subordinate* to the *main* document. Ex. : le user's guide (accompanying material) to a CD-ROM (main document).

Having contents that are *complementary* to those of the main document.

That main document and accompanying material form one editorial / commercial unit (that condition is necessary for a one-record treatment).

6.4. Do you use a GMD as an identifying element in a uniform title?

No, because in our uniform titles we firstly identify the work but not the manifestation. The work is identified by the uniform title heading of a title authority record. The manifestation is identified by the additional elements added to the uniform title heading of a bibliographic record.
More, our definition of uniform title is anterior to the creation of the ISBDs.

So, even if in UNIMARC it is possible to precise a GMD in a uniform title (500 $b), this is not used in France.

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?

GMD is not easily readable in the area 1 of the ISBD, specially in the following cases :
- when the area contains a common title with statements of responsibility, followed by a dependent title with statements of responsibility.
- GMD is in the cataloguing language, and when the title is not in the same language it creates an interruption in the logical form of the title.
- GMD and title pertain to different types of characteristics. GMD does not appear on the title page which is the main source of information for the title !
A revision of the ISBDs is necessary.

Proposition to create an area 0 (see above §6.3)

7. SERIALITY

7.1. Do your rules cover "continuing resources" in the current ISBD(CR) parlance?
yes, even if the AFNOR standard FD Z 44-063 : 1999 [*Serials cataloguing - Bibliographic description*] does not cover all the ISBD(CR) content. For the part which is not taken into account , cataloguers are encouraged to refer directly to ISBD(CR).

yes, except for reproductions of continuing resources which are no longer being published : they are described as monographs (because they are monographs !).
AFNOR FD Z 44-063 : 1999 [*Serials cataloguing - Bibliographic description*]
(§7.3.1. Reproductions)
When a reproduction concerns a finite part of a serial [... or] the all set of a serial which has ceased, a record for a serial or possibly a record for a monograph is made [...].
In practice a record for a monograph is always made. The title of the serial and its ISSN are given in note.

7.2. How is the topic of seriality as a characteristic of a publication (mode of issuance) treated in your rules?
yes for all types of continuing resources, but :

We don't render an account of seriality for :
- the reproductions of serials which have ceased (see above §7.1.)
- the loose-leaf publications when only the permanent updates are described as "continuing resources", the core work being described as a monograph.
- multiparts monographs
However we express the seriality in the area 3 (numbering area) and in the frequency statement note. More, in MARC record there is a coded data in a fixed field to indicate the regularity or not of the publication (UNIMARC/B, 110 $a/2).

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?

The definition of a major change of title which leads to the closure of the initial record and to the creation of a new record for the new title is made in the ISSN Manual. The ISSN Manual follows the rules jointly adopted by the AACR, ISBD and ISSN communities during joint meetings in Washington in November 2000 and San Antonio inJanuary 2001.
The AFNOR standard FD Z 44-063 : 1999 [*Serials cataloguing - Bibliographic description*] is in conformity with these rules.

7.B. CHOICE
7.B.1. What do your rules require for the name (title or author/title) given to a continuing resource?
See above Paris Principles §11.14

The identification title is the key title which is built according to the rules defined in the ISSN Manual. The AFNOR standard FD Z 44-063 : 1999 [*Serials cataloguing - Bibliographic description]* is in conformity with these rules.

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

1. When the publication contains different works in one volume : one descriptive record is made
◆ AFNOR standard Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] *(§1.1.4.3)*
- when there is a collective title
- when the title of the aggregate is the title of one of the works contained
- when there is no collective title

◆ AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*]
- different works of the same author without any collective title (§4.2.)
- different works of the same author with a collective title (§4.3.)
- different works of different authors (§4.4.)

2. Multivolumes publication. There are 4 different cases :
- one record per volume the title of each volume being significant.
- one record per volume with a common title followed by a dependent title
AFNOR Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] §1.1.4.4 et §1.5.8.
- one record for the set of volumes
- description with different levels
AFNOR Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] *(§9.2.)*

3. Treatment with a aggregate record (notice de recueil) :
- for the still image
AFNOR FD Z 44-077 : 1997 [*Cataloguing still image §Annex A : Treatment by artificial set (ensemble factice)*]
- for printed documents
AFNOR NF Z 44-061 : 1986 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"]*§5
It may be necessary [...] to assemble aggregates in collections for a physical point of view and to describe in one record different types of documents such as leaflet, prospectus, posters, price-lists, programmes, invitations, catalogues, time-tables ... which are not books.
Collections emanating from a corporate body (with a corporate body heading) and the anonymous collections can be distinguished.

4. For the multimedia multisupport :

There is nothing in the AFNOR rules. We refer to the ISBD(NBM) : the main format must be selected and the other elements are described as accompanied material.

5. The component parts
AFNOR Z 44-078 : 1994 [*Cataloguing component parts*] which is consistent with the IFLA Guidelines for component parts , 1991

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 catalog such materials, such as all on a single record with notes and added entries for the individual works within the whole; other?)
yes.

The rules allow to treat globally
- an anthology for example : the author of the anthology is the main author
- the treatment is always made at the physical unit level
- and more, if we want, we may have a treatment for each component parts (but in practice it is very rare)

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.)
yes, we use all these devices.

The contents note : different types exist
- when the description is made globally, we may have a contents note
AFNOR Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] (*§7.1*)
It is in conformity with the ISBDs.
- when the publication contains different works
AFNOR Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] (*§7.4*)
AFNOR Z 44-066 [Catalogunig sound recordings] (§ 7.1)

Analytical records (added entries) :
When the rules mention contents note, in practice analytical records are made : sometimes for the printed materials, very oftently for audiovisual materials.

The series statement
It is used when the descritpion is made volume per volume when the title of each volume is significant.
AFNOR Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] (*§6.7*)

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?
The decision is left to the cataloguing agency.

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

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?
For printed materials
- titles access are limited to three
AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*] §4.2, § 4.3 et §4.4

Then up to 3 analytical records are made.

For audiovisual materials
- titles access are unlimited
AFNOR Z 44-066 [*Cataloguing sound recordings* §7.1.1 et §7.1.2

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.)
Bibliographic records are made for separate editions and translations.
Concerning translations, we may collocate bibliographic records having different titles proper under a uniforme title based on the original title.

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)?
We make the decision considering :
- the edition statement
- preliminary pages
- ISBN
- number of pages (physical description)
- flair !

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.)
One record is made for each format, and themention "other edition on an other format" is given in note.
Exception : reproductions for substitution.

9. What else

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.)
Terminology is a major problem.

We would like to study thoroughly the notion of "form title heading" ("vedette de titre de forme").
In this expression "form title heading" the word "title" seems not good, because the "form title heading" is a heading giving information on "what is the described work" and not on the appellation of the work. It is used for filing and collocating. Perhaps it is inconsistent to have such a type of heading as title access point ? Perhaps it would be better as subject access point ? To change the "form titles" into "form headings" ? See also the relation between the 280 field in UNIMARC/Authorities and the 608 field in the UNIMARC/B.