Slide 1

Draft Statement of International Cataloguing Principles

Overview

Slide 2

Table of Sept. 28 text compiled from comments received to date (Nov. 17, 2003)

INSTRUCTIONS: Please "vote" and provide comments in the attached table to reflect your country's response to the Statement.

[Revision includes suggestions from Willer (1 Sept.), De Pandelaere Pinedo (27 Aug., 1 Sept., etc.), Guerrini et al. (29 Aug and 22 Sept.), Beaudiquez et al. (3 Sept.), Hengel (22 Sept.), Gömpel/Hence (22 Sept.), Hünnekh/Popst (28 Sept.)]

Sept. 28, 2003 Text Compiled by Barbara Tillett from comments received to date	Comments from Barbara Tillett 28 Sept. 2003	Vote (Mark beside your opinion on the proposed text for each section of the text below)	Comments (Provide specific comments as you wish)
Principles for Library Catalogues and Other Bibliographic Files Draft from (approved by) the IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code, 1st, Frankfurt, Germany, 2003 *Introduction*	Title Sept.	___Agree [redacted] ___Disagree [redacted] (Please provide a brief comment or vote if you recommend deleting the vote from this section) ___Abstain	1 Agree: Russia, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Sweden (Jansson), Sweden (Sjödahl), Netherlands (van Dongen), Greece (Dimopoulou), UK, Lithuania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia (Nilsi), Portugal, Hungary, Italy (RICA), AACR2 (Adamson, Stevens), France (Boulin, Beaudiquez, LeBeuf, Lourdin), ISSN, Poland, Yemen, Canada, Germany (Hess, Gömpel, Signis), Germany (Fischmann), Germany (Hupfer), Germany (Mellors), Germany (Münnich), Germany (Popst), Germany (Schäffler), Germany (Wilkening), Latvia, Belgium Disagree: Italy (Guerrini – Title: Principles for Library Catalogues. Principles are for other bibliographic files, too, but these principles are mostly aimed at online library catalogues) Spain (Wegrefa "Principles for Cataloguing Codes") Abstain:
The Successor Principles – commonly known as the "Paris Principles" – was approved by the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles in 1961. The goal of having a vision for international standardization in cataloguing has certainly been achieved: most of the cataloguing codes that were developed worldwide since then have followed the Principles quickly, or at least to a high degree.	No change	___Agree [redacted] ___Disagree (Please provide a brief comment or vote if you recommend deleting the vote from this section) ___Abstain	2 Agree: Russia, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Sweden (Jansson), Sweden (Sjödahl), Netherlands (van Dongen), Greece (Dimopoulou), UK, Lithuania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia (Nilsi), Portugal, Hungary, Italy (RICA), Italy (Guerrini), AACR2 (Adamson, Stevens), France (Boulin, Beaudiquez, LeBeuf, Lourdin), ISSN, Spain, Poland, Yemen, Canada, Germany (Hess, Gömpel, Signis), Germany (Fischmann), Germany (Hupfer), Germany (Mellors), Germany (Münnich),

Slide 3

Results of December 2005 Response on Draft Statement of Principles

See also Clean Copy draft for approved text.

Text in blue has been approved by the consortium. Red/Arial text indicates proposed wording

	Sept. 28, 2003 Text Revised as of 7 Nov. 2005	Comments from Barbara Tillett 7 Nov. 2005	B. Tillett's comments 22 Nov. 2005	Tally of Responses received as 22 November draft (by 8 December 2005)	Results of voting and B. Tillett's comments 12 December 2005
1	Principles for Library Catalogues and Other Bibliographic Files Draft from (approved by) the IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code, 1st, Frankfurt, Germany, 2003 *Introduction*	The title also covers the scope of the Statement simply for libraries and explains the conclusions that webpages will also be used as other communities or issues the broader scope to include Principles for Library Catalogues Or Principles for Library Catalogues and Other Bibliographic Files Or Principles for Cataloguing Codes Or Successors of Cataloguing Principles Which do you prefer?	Still need decision The suggestion from Russia decreases a response from you all (I really like it, so will check my bias) Statement of International Cataloguing Principles Do you prefer this? Yes_____ No_____ Or do you still prefer the one the committee voted for last year (before this new discussion was proposed)?: Principles for Library Catalogues and Other Bibliographic Files I prefer the discussion Yes_____ No_____	Statement of International Cataloguing Principles Yes: AACR2 (Adamson, Stevens – like the addition of "harmonized" and like the concept of "Cataloguing Principles") Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, France, Germany (Fischmann, Gömpel, Hess, Hupfer, Mellors, Münnich, Schäffler, Signis, Wilkening), Greece, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Yemen Principles for Library Catalogues and Other Bibliographic Files Yes: Austria, Germany (Münnich, Popst), ISSN, Netherlands, Portugal No: AACR2, Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Greece, Italy (RICA), Latvia, Spain Comment: United Kingdom (Prefer "Successors of Cataloguing Principles")	OK (majority agree) Successors of harmonized Cataloguing Principles Draft approved by the IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code, 1st, Frankfurt, Germany, 2003
2	The Successor Principles – commonly known as the "Paris Principles" – was approved by the	All agree with Sept. 28 text	OK	OK	OK

International Federation of Library Associations

King Adulaziz Public Library

OCLC

The LIBRARY of CONGRESS

Slide 4

Introduction

- Serve the convenience of the users
- Broaden Paris Principles
  - All types of materials (not just text)
  - Description
  - Access (not just choice and form of entry, but all access for bibliographic and authority records)
- Build on
  - Great cataloguing traditions of the world
  - FRBR and FRAR and future FR-Subjects

Slide 5

Scope

- Guide development of cataloguing codes
- Bibliographic and authority records
- Current library catalogues
  - Also can be applied to bibliographies and data files created by libraries, archives, museums, etc.
- Consistent approach to descriptive and subject cataloguing
  - “Descriptive” includes description and non-subject access

Slide 6

Scope, continued

- Highest principle for constructing cataloguing codes =
  convenience of the users of the catalogue

Slide 7

2.1 Entities in Bibliographic Records

- Work
- Expression
- Manifestation
- Item

Slide 8

2.1 Entities in Bibliographic Records

- Bibliographic records typically reflect manifestations
  - Discussion: exact reproductions on same bibliographic record

Slide 9

2.2 Entities in Authority Records

- Controlled forms of names for
  - Persons
  - Families
  - Corporate bodies
  - Subjects
- Identifies the FRBR subject entities

Slide 10

2.3 Attributes

- Data elements to identify the entity in bibliographic and authority records

Slide 11

2.4 Relationships

- Identify bibliographically significant relationships through the catalogue

Slide 12

3. Functions of the Catalogue

- Enable a user to
  - Find
    - Locate a single resource
    - Locate sets of resources representing
      - All the resources belonging to the same work
      - All the resources belonging to the same expression
      - All the resources belonging to the same manifestation

Slide 13

3. Functions of the Catalogue

- Locate sets of resources representing
  - All works & expressions of a given person, family, or corporate body
  - All resources on a given subject
  - All resources defined by other criteria (such as language, country of publication, publication date, physical format, etc.) usually as a secondary limiting of a search result

– Footnote: Recognize, due to economic restraints, some library catalogues will lack records for components of works or individual works within works

Slide 14

3. Functions of the Catalogue

- Identify
- Select
- Acquire or obtain
- Navigate

Slide 15

4. Bibliographic Description

- Description based on an internationally agreed standard
  - ISBDs for library community
- May be several levels of completeness, based on purpose of the catalogue or bibliographic file

Slide 16

5. Access Points

- 5.1 General
  - Formulate following principles
  - Controlled or uncontrolled
  - Controlled provide consistency for locating sets of resources
    - Normalize following a standard
    - Normalized forms ("authorized headings") recorded in authority records with
      - Variant forms used as references

Slide 17

5.1.1 Choice of access points

- Bibliographic record
  - Titles
    - Controlled titles of works and expressions
    - Titles of manifestations (usually uncontrolled)
  - Names (controlled) of creators of works
    - Corporate bodies as creators
      - limited to expressions of the collective thought or activity of the corporate body, even if signed by a person in capacity of officer or servant of the corporate body, or
      - When the wording of the title, taken in conjunction with the nature of the work, clearly implies that the corporate body is collectively responsible for the content of the work

Slide 18

5.1.1 Choice of access points

- Bibliographic record, continued
  - Additionally, access points for controlled forms of names of other persons, families, corporate bodies, and subjects deemed important for
    - Finding
    - Identifying
    - Selecting

    the bibliographic resource described

Slide 19

5.1.1 Choice of access points

- Authority record
  - Authorized form of name for the entity
  - Variant forms of name
  - Related names

Slide 20

5.1.2 Authorized Headings

- Name that identifies the entity in a consistent manner, either as
  - Predominantly found on manifestations or
  - Well-accepted name suited to the users of the catalogue (e.g., “conventional name”)
- Further identifying characteristics added, if necessary, to distinguish the entity from others of the same name.

Slide 21

5.1.2.1 Authorized Headings

- If entity uses variant names or variant forms of name, choose one as the authorized heading for each distinct persona
  - Prefer commonly known name over official
  - Or use official name when there is no commonly known or conventional name
- If corporate body used different names in successive periods (not just minor variations) consider each a new entity and link authority records with see-also (earlier/later) references

Slide 22

5.1.2.2 Authorized Headings - Works

- If variant titles for one work, one title should be chosen as the uniform title.

Slide 23

5.1.2.3 References

- Variant forms not selected as authorized heading should be included in the authority record to be used as references or alternate display forms.

Slide 24

5.1.3 Language

- When name in several languages, prefer
  - Found on manifestations of expression in original language and script; but
  - If that is not language/script normally used in the catalogue, may base form found on manifestations or in references in one of the languages and scripts best suited to users of the catalogue
- Provide access in original language and scripts whenever possible
  - Either as authorized heading or reference
  - If transliterate, follow international standard for script conversion

Slide 25

5.2 Forms of Names for Persons

- Name consists of several words, entry word
  - follow conventions of the country and language most associated with that person, as found in manifestations or reference sources

Slide 26

5.3 Forms of Names for Families

- Name consists of several words, entry word
  - follow conventions of the country and language most associated with the family, as found in manifestations or reference sources

Slide 27

5.4 Forms of Names for Corporate Bodies

- Direct order, as found in manifestations or reference sources, except
  - Part of jurisdiction or territorial authority, heading should begin with or include the currently used form of name of the territory concerned in the language and script best suited to the needs of the users
  - Subordinate body or subordinate function or name is insufficient to identify, begin with name of superior body

Slide 28

5.5 Forms of Uniform Titles

- Title that can stand alone or
- Name/title combination or
- Title qualified by addition of identifying elements, e.g., corporate name, place, language, date, etc.

Slide 29

5.5 Forms of Uniform Titles

- Original title or
- Title most frequently found in manifestations of the work
- When there is a commonly used title in language and script of the catalogue found in manifestations or reference sources, prefer that commonly used title

Slide 30

6. Authority Records

- Control the authorized forms of names and references used as access points
  - Persons, families, corporate bodies, works, expressions, manifestations, items, concepts, objects, events, and places

Slide 31

7. Foundations for Search Capabilities

- 7.1 Search and Retrieval – by access points
  - Reliable retrieval of bibliographic and authority records and associated bibliographic resources
  - Limit search results
- 7.1.1 Searching devices
  - Full forms of names
  - Keywords
  - Phrases
  - Truncation
  - Etc.

Slide 32

7.1.2 Indispensable Access Points

- Main attributes and relationships of each entity
  - For bibliographic records
    - Name of creator or first named creator when >1
    - Title proper or supplied title for manifestation
    - Year(s) of publication or issuance
    - Uniform title of work/expression
    - Subject headings, subject terms
    - Classification numbers
    - Standard numbers, identifiers, 'key titles' for described entity

Slide 33

7.1.2 Indispensable Access Points

- For authority records
  - Authorized name or title of entity
  - Variant forms of name or title for the entity

Slide 34

7.1.3 Additional Access Points

- Attributes from other areas of bibliographic description or authority record may serve as
  - optional access points or
  - filtering or limiting devices when large numbers of records are retrieved

Slide 35

7.1.3 Additional Access Points

- For bibliographic records include (not limited to):
  - Names of additional creators beyond the first
  - Names of performers or persons, families, or corporate bodies in other roles than creator
  - Parallel titles, caption titles, etc.
  - Uniform title of the series
  - Bibliographic record identifiers
  - Language
  - Country of publication
  - Physical medium

Slide 36

7.1.3 Additional Access Points

- For authority records include (not limited to):
  - Names or titles of related entities
  - Authority record identifiers

Slide 37

Appendix

- Objectives for the Construction of Cataloguing Codes
  - Convenience of user
  - Common usage
  - Representation
  - Accuracy
  - Sufficiency and necessity
  - Significance
  - Economy
  - Standardization
  - Integration
  - Defensible and not arbitrary