

Lib sc. 5; 1968; PAPER L.

CATALOGUING TERMINOLOGY.

(Cataloguing problems. 5). (Comparison of CCC and ALA. 3).

S R RANGANATHAN, *National Research Professor in Library Science, and Honorary Professor, Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore 3*, and G BHATTACHARYYA, *Senior Lecturer, Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore 3*.

[Emphasises the need for a special technical terminology in the field of cataloguing in order to make the rules of cataloguing and discussions and teaching in cataloguing precise and free from refraction due to noise. Enumerates some Canons of Technical Terminology. Gives a census of the "Net" Technical Terms relating to the cataloguing problems covered by CCC 1964 and by ALA 1967. Compares the definitions of some important terms given in ALA Code and CCC. Indicates their mutual impact in their successive editions. Brings out the avoidable faults in ALA 1967 and CCC 1964. Wherever necessary, gives an amended version of the definitions in CCC 1964 for inclusion in CCC Ed 6 in preparation, so as to avoid such faults. But no attempt is made to propose any amended version of any rule of ALA 1967].

ABBREVIATIONS USED

- ALA 1908 = Cataloguing rules: Author and title entries; compiled by the Committees of the Library Association and the American Library Association. 1908. (Ed 2; 1949. Ed 3; 1967)
- ALA 1949 = ALA cataloguing rules for author and title entries; ed 2; prepared by the Division of Cataloguing and Classification of the American Library Association; ed by Clara Beetle. 1949.
- ALA 1967 = Anglo-American cataloguing rules; [ed 3]; North American text; prepared by the American

Library Association, the Library of Congress, the Library Association, and the Canadian Library Association. 1967.

CCC 1945 = Classified catalogue code; ed 2; by S R Ranganathan. 1945.

CCC 1951 = Ed 3 of CCC 1945.

CCC 1958 = Ed 4 of CCC 1945.

CCC 1964 = Ed 5 of CCC 1945.

Introduction

01 NEED FOR TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

A special standard terminology is necessary in each subject-field to eliminate faults in communication to others and also in self-communication while thinking. Without such a terminology the progress in the study of a subject and in the development of the subject will be slow; and it will even be refracted. This fact was realised in the natural sciences more than a century ago. In Law, it was realised even in ancient times. In the other social sciences, it is now being realised slowly. But in Library Science and each of its branches the need for it is not yet realised by many in the profession.

02 STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CATALOGUING

In the words of Ranganathan (5) the state of affairs appears to be as follows. [The word 'Classification' has been replaced by the word 'Cataloguing' in the passage quoted]:

"It is necessary to say a word at this juncture about the question of technical terminology in cataloguing as this appears to distress some of our colleagues although anybody should be prepared to concede that it is, on the whole, better for any special discipline to set up its own special, carefully defined terminology, rather than to use common terms. The emotional and other associations of words often unconsciously detract from accurate and exact thinking. If we settle down and learn the special terminology of a subject as a preliminary step, we gain a great deal in clarity and economy of thought at all the later stages. The classics, be they scientific or humanistic, bear witness to this. But the use of special terminology requires persistent cooperation on the part of the student, and not infrequently a willingness to undergo special initiation into its use. In spite of this, some librarians still want to be told the principles of library cataloguing without the use of special terminology. They sometimes even insist on something quite simple which can be followed without sufficient experience. This is a wrong demand. No other profession in the world appears to ask for anything like this. If the library profession alone feels in this unprofessional way,

this must be due to some faults in its attitude towards the "What", "Why", and "How" of library cataloguing."

03 ATTITUDE TOWARDS CATALOGUING TERMINOLOGY.

In fact, even the distinction between 'Classification' and 'Cataloguing' as terms-of-art has not come into vogue in countries such as USA. In cataloguing itself very little has been done to build a standard terminology. The effort of the Indian Standards Institution in this regard, is commendable (2).

Here is the table of the statistics of the defined technical terms in cataloguing:

Code	N of Terms
ALA 1908	54
ALA 1949	174 (Including those in ALA glossary (1943))
ALA 1967	189 (do)
CCC 1945	58
CCC 1951	58
CCC 1958	229
CCC 1964	233
ISI Standard	291

The shooting up of the number of terms listed in CCC 1958 is traceable to the active team research and comparative study in cataloguing in progress in India since 1953. A preliminary list of cataloguing terms arising out of the comparative study was published in 1955 (6) in connection with the IFLA taking up the study of catalogue codes seriously. This preliminary list contained 96 terms. Though the Indian research team has defined more than 250 cataloguing terms, several librarians in India — specially those of the older generation — appear to be still in the grip of USA and they prefer to drift along with the short list of terms given in ALA Code. In a few Schools of Library Science in India, the older generation passes on to the students its own love for the short terminology learnt by it some decades earlier while at school. One or two schools spend the class time in inducing in the students an allergy to the precise, sumptuous Indian terminology.

04 WHY THIS STUDY?

But, we assume that nobody with a scientific attitude would indulge in such ways under forces such as inertia, phobia against

ideas developed in India, and the perpetuation of the belief, generated in the pre-Gandhian period, that anything of value can come only from across the seas. In this connection the following words of Dr Jesse H Shera (Dean of the School of Library Science, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland) are worth noting:

1 "Librarians, regrettably, have been particularly addicted to an uncompromising dichotomization between orthodoxy and heresy. The result has been that fringe-thinking is seldom subjected to dispassionate critical analysis. An absence of curiosity and an excess of timidity have impeded inquiry into uncongenial ideas to determine whether something lying out there in the blackness beyond the ever-shifting frontiers of the "reasonable," may be relevant, important, or even dangerous. Yet despite this neglect of unconventional, history is rife with the lunacies of one generation that have become the accepted orthodoxy of the next" (12).

2 "Dr Ranganathan said that there were some people who did not think deeply. Their number is legion and many of them are librarians. I get impatient with people who throw up their hands when they see a page of Ranganathan's writing and say, 'I can't understand it.' We ought to be able to read something more difficult than the *Library journal*, it seems to me!" (3).

In presenting this paper relating to cataloguing terminology, we assume a truly scientific attitude on the part of our colleagues in the profession. In the systematic comparison of the American and Indian Catalogue Codes, we are obliged to begin with terminology; for, otherwise the comparative study of the substantive rules in the two codes will become too involved, repetitive, and tiresome. But for this, we would have devoted the last paper of this Series to terminology.

5 CANONS FOR TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

It will be helpful to take note of the general Canons for Technical Terminology that may be conveniently used as criteria in evaluating the technical terms in any subject field.

51 *Ranganathan's Canons*

The following are the general Canons for Technical Terminology enunciated by Ranganathan (10):

- 1 The term should have a unique meaning; homonym should be avoided.
- 2 There should be consistency in the denotation of an idea whatever combination it occurs; different terms should not be used to represent one and the same idea in different combinations.

3 The terms for allied ideas should be cognate, but differentiated.

4 The intended idea should be represented and not any aberration from it.

5 The idea should be denoted directly and not obliquely.

6 The term is to be truly suggestive of the true function and not a mistaken one.

7 The term should be suggestive of the true genesis of the idea denoted and not of any mistaken one.

As a preparation for a systematic evaluation of the rules of the Universal Decimal Classification, Ranganathan suggested the helpfulness of the independent pursuit of the evaluation in the Idea Plane and in the Verbal Plane. He emphasised his Canons for Technical Terminology in his recommendation for the Verbal Plane (4). Again, in proposing a standard for technical report writing, he reemphasised the canons (8).

052 *Scheele's Support*

In the following words of Martin Scheele (11) we find his support to the above-mentioned ideas of Ranganathan:

"A new piece of knowledge cannot begin to germinate until it has been formulated somehow or other. This formulating process necessitates concepts and words. Therefore, the discernment of concepts and their representation by words is the first step towards the mastery of knowledge or 'supporting science', and the key to the pattern we are seeking is to be found in technical language (nomenclature and terminology).

"The following general rules can be laid down for the construction of a technical language:

1 The purpose of every technical language is to ensure unambiguous linguistic comprehension of the technical field in question.

2 The use of several words for the same concept (synonyms) is to be avoided wherever possible. In written expression, unambiguous significance of the technical terms should take precedence over such stylistic considerations as avoiding recurrence of the same word in the following sentences.

3 Conversely, having to call several concepts by the same word (a homonym) must also be avoided.

4 Where old and established technical expressions already exist, no new ones should be created if it can be avoided. Old technical language must continue to be understandable.

5 Wherever possible, technical expression must be self-explanatory from the ordinary meaning of the words without need for closer definition."

053 *Universal Applicability*

All the above suggestions may be conveniently used in the systematic evaluation of any set of technical terminology pertaining to any subject field; and terminology of cataloguing is no exception to it.

06 COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CATALOGUING TERMS

As directed by ALA 1949 and ALA 1967, in the comparison of terminology the cataloguing terms defined in the *ALA glossary of library terms* (1943) have been taken as if they formed a part of the Glossary given in the two editions of ALA Code.

Table 1 below gives the total number of terms in each of the Codes CCC 1964 and ALA 1967 indicating the number of terms common to both the codes and the number of those not common.

TABLE 1

Description	N of terms
Total number of terms defined in CCC 1964 ..	233
Total number of terms defined in ALA 1967 ..	189
Number of terms commonly defined by both the Codes	73
Number of terms occurring in CCC 1964 but not in ALA 1967	160
Number of terms occurring in ALA 1967 but not in CCC 1964	116

Table 2 on p. 236 gives chapterwise distribution of the terms. The chapters of CCC 1964 have been taken as the basis. It is done so because, the number of terms defined in CCC 1964 is larger than those defined in ALA 1967.

07 METHOD OF PRESENTATION

Section 1 onwards of this paper, and all the sections of succeeding papers in this Series compare the terms and the rules for cataloguing in CCC 1964 and ALA 1967. For this purpose, the terms and rules are taken in the sequence in which they occur in CCC 1964. In the case of the definitions, this leads to some saving as the sequence of the terms in CCC is a classified one in which the related terms come in a filiatory succession. On

the other hand, the arrangement in ALA 1967 scatters the terms alphabetically. The chapters of CCC 1964 giving definitions of terms are given in Table 2 in Sec 07. For each term the definitions in the different editions of the two codes are generally reproduced in a chronological sequence. Thereafter, comments are made on the different definitions taking them in the same sequence. To facilitate historical approach, wherever necessary, the following editions are also brought into consideration: ALA 1908, ALA 1949, CCC 1945, CCC 1958, and Ed of CCC in preparation.

TABLE 2

SN	Chap N in CCC 1964	Chapter Heading	N of Terms Defined in	
			CCC 1964	ALA 1967
1	FA	Work	12	3
2	FB	Title	12	7
3	FC	Author	21	7
4	FD	Collaborator & Sponsor	2	0
5	FE	Document	8	2
6	FF	Kinds of Documents	28	15
7	FG	Preliminary Pages	5	2
8	FH	Series	4	1
9	FJ	Related Documents	5	2
10	FK	Edition	2	2
11	FL	Cataloguer's Needs	10	4
12	FM	Catalogue	10	5
13	FN	Entry	36	11
14	FP	Classified Catalogue	7	1
15	FQ	Sections of Entry	13	4
16	FR	Heading	24	4
17	FZD	Dictionary Catalogue	7	1
18	HB	Simple Name	8	0
19	HC	Compound Name	2	1
20	HE	Forms of Name-of-Person	8	1
21	KB	Chain Procedure	9	0

08 MNEMONIC NUMBERING OF SECTIONS

The sections in all the papers in this Series are numbered mnemonically to facilitate easy reference. The numbering of the succeeding sections of this paper are explained here by way

of illustration. In Table 2 of Sec 07, the chapters of Definitions in CCC 1964 are serially numbered. The rules in each chapter are also given serial numbers for the purpose of constructing the mnemonic numbers for the succeeding sections in this Paper. In serially numbering the rules, the Octave Notation is used. The ninth rule is numbered 91, the tenth rule 92 ... the sixteenth rule 98, the seventeenth rule 991, and so on. A Section Number in this Paper consists, in succession, of the serial number of the chapter, the serial number of the Rule in it, and the digits 'a' to 'h', representing the Codes from which definitions are taken and the digits 1 to 8 representing the Codes whose definitions are commented upon. Whenever needed, the last mentioned numeral digits are further subdivided by the digits 1, 2, 3, etc. In this connection the following mnemonics are used:

Definition of the term	Commentary	Code
a	1	ALA 1908
b	2	CCC 1945
c	3	ALA 1949
d	4	CCC 1951
e	5	CCC 1958
f	6	CCC 1964
g	7	ALA 1967
h	8	CCC (Ed 6)

Thus, the Section Number

- 22a = Section giving the definition of 'Subtitle' in ALA 1908;
- 22b = Section giving the definition of 'Subtitle' in CCC 1945;
- 22c = Section giving the definition of 'Subtitle' in ALA 1949;
- 22d = Section giving the definition of 'Subtitle' in CCC 1951;
- 22e = Section giving the definition of 'Subtitle' in CCC 1958;
- 22f = Section giving the definition of 'Subtitle' (the second term) in the Chapter on "Title" (the second chapter) in CCC 1964;
- 22g = Section giving the definition of 'Subtitle' in ALA 1967;
- 22h = Section giving the definition of 'Subtitle' in CCC (Ed 6) in preparation;
- 22i = Section commenting on the definition of 'Subtitle' in ALA 1908;

- 222 = Section commenting on the definition of 'Subject' in CCC 1945;
 223 = Section commenting on the definition of 'Subject' in ALA 1949;
 224 = Section commenting on the definition of 'Subject' in CCC 1951;
 225 = Section commenting on the definition of 'Subject' in CCC 1958;
 226 = Section commenting on the definition of 'Subject' (the second term) in the chapter on "Title" (the second chapter) in CCC 1964;
 227 = Section commenting on the definition of 'Subject' in ALA 1967; and
 228 = Section commenting on the definition of 'Subject' in CCC (Ed 6).

09 SCOPE OF THE PAPER

091 *Difference in the scope of the codes*

The kinds of documents and of entries covered by the rules of CCC 1964 and ALA 1967 are not coextensive. Some are common to both. Some are found only in one of them. The kinds of documents and of entries, common and those not common to both the Codes are given in the following table:

Common kinds of Documents and of Entries	Only in CCC 1964	Only in ALA 1967
Books and Periodical Publications Author Entry Collaboratory Entry Title Entry Series Entry	Subject Entry Special features in Entries for 1 Union Catalogue; and 2 Documentation Periodical	Incunabula Non-book Material Certain features Descriptive Cataloguing

The features in Descriptive Cataloguing found in ALA Code are not recommended by CCC for Books in Service Libraries but it does recommend them for a National Bibliography. On the other hand, ALA Code recommends them for all library catalogues.

Restrictions in the terminology compared

For reasons given in Sec 091, this paper confines itself to the terms relating to the kinds of documents and the kinds of entries covered by both CCC 1964 and ALA 1967. These terms may be described as Net Technical Terms for comparative study. Further, even among these Net Technical Terms only the more important ones are examined here.

Census of net technical terms

The following table gives the census of the Net Technical terms:

Description	N of Terms
Total number of Net Technical Terms in CCC 1964	169
Total number of Net Technical Terms in ALA 1967	85
Number of Net Technical Terms occurring in both CCC 1964 and ALA 1967 ..	53
Number of Net Technical Terms occurring in CCC 1964 but not in ALA 1967 ..	116
Number of Net Technical Terms occurring in ALA 1967 but not in CCC 1964 ..	32

Hidden definitions

In ALA 1967, read with the *ALA glossary of library terms* the terms are not formally defined in the Appendix devoted to definitions. The definitions of some of the terms occur in different places in the body of the Rules, in an introductory note in a foot note. Some definitions are even woven as part of a Rule. All these "hidden" definitions, are lifted up and cited in this Paper for comparative study.

Terms Relating to "Work"**NET TECHNICAL TERMS**

Chapter FA of CCC 1964 is entitled "Work". It defines technical terms in the field of Cataloguing. Of these, 6 terms relate to Subject Entries. The remaining 6 are the only net technical terms relating to the cataloguing problems covered by both CCC 1964 and ALA 1967.

11 WORK

The central term among these is 'Work'. But, ALA 1967 has not defined this term. Evidently, it has taken it to be an Assumed Term not amounting to a technical term, and therefore not requiring definition. But the Webster's *Dictionary* gives 20 definitions of the term 'Work'. Of these, the following is the only definition relevant to cataloguing:

"That which is produced by mental labour, as a book, poem, musical composition, picture or the like." This equation of the term 'Work' with the term 'Book' has proved a source of difficulty both in Classification and in Cataloguing. For this reason CCC 1964 deems each of the terms — 'Work' and 'Book' — to be a technical term and to denote different ideas. Accordingly it has defined the term 'Work' in Rule FA4 and the term 'Book' in Rule FF3.

12 AVOIDANCE OF HOMONYM IN COMMUNICATION

More generally, by 1952, Ranganathan had traced some of the failures in communication by word of mouth or by written words to a term in the Verbal Plane used indifferently to denote more than one idea in the Idea Plane. This made him spend some effort in separating the two Planes consciously and in reducing the incidence of homonyms as much as possible. The term 'Book' was found by him to be a homonym of that sort. The term 'Book' was being used indifferently in the Verbal Plane in the sense of either

- 1 'Work' — Expressed idea or thought; or
- 2 'Book' — Document (Embodied work) with paper as the basis.

He felt that some of the confusions and fallacies in cataloguing-thought was traceable to this homonym. For example ALA 1949 Rule 32 reads — "A strictly anonymous work is one in which the author's name does not appear anywhere in the book".

On account of the realisation of the need for distinguishing the ideas denoted by the terms 'Work' and 'Book' respectively, CCC 1958 changed the phrase 'name of a book' used in the definition of the term 'Title' in CCC 1951 into the phrase 'name of a work' in CCC 1958 (See Sec 21f).

Similar resolutions of homonyms will be found by comparing the technical terms defined in CCC 1964 and ALA 1967.

2 Terms Relating to "Title"

20 NET TECHNICAL TERMS

Chapter FB of CCC 1964 is entitled "Title". It defines 12 technical terms in the field of Cataloguing. All of them are

net technical terms relating to the cataloguing problems covered by both CCC 1964 and ALA 1967.

21 TITLE

21c ALA 1949

Title.— 1 In the broad sense, the distinguishing name of any written production as given on the title-page, including the name of the author, editor, translator, the edition, etc, but excluding the imprint.

2 In the narrow sense, the title does not include the name of the author, editor, etc.

21f CCC 1964

FBI Title.— Name of work.

21 ALA 1967

Title.— 1 In the broad sense, the name of a work, including any alternative title, subtitle, or other associated descriptive matter, 'preceding the author, edition, or imprint statement on the title-page'.

2 In the narrow sense, the name of a work, exclusive of any alternative title, subtitle, or other descriptive matter on the title-page.

213 ALA 1949

Cutter also defined the term in two senses (1). In the broad sense, it was equal to the whole content of the title-page. In the narrow sense, it included the name of author, etc. The unhelpfulness of this definition was realised even by ALA 1908. ALA 1949 continued the definition in ALA 1908. In this definition, Cutter's definition in "broad sense" was completely omitted. His definition in "narrow sense" was given the status of "broad sense". A new 'narrow sense' was added.

216 CCC 1964

The definition of the term 'Title' in CCC 1964 has been made simple. This has been possible because, the term 'Work' has been defined in Sec FA4 as a technical term.

217 ALA 1967

ALA 1967 also gives two definitions. We are concerned here only with the definition in 'narrow sense'. In the definition, the term 'Written Production' occurring in the definition of "Title" in ALA 1949 is replaced by the term 'Work'. In this change the impact of CCC 1964 on ALA 1967 is obvious. But, the latter has not drawn equal benefit from the former by failing to define the term 'Work'.

Further, since the term 'Title' forms an essential element figuring in the substantial rules for cataloguing, it would have been happier if ALA 1967 would have given only one definition instead of perpetuating the tradition of giving the additional definition in 'broad sense'. For, homonym should be strictly eliminated in technical terminology in order to avoid aberration and noise in communication leading to confused thinking.

218 *CCC Ed 6*

However, in the discussion of the cataloguing rules concerning Title, need does arise to refer to the so called 'broad sense' of the term. The absence of it in CCC 1964 is felt as a handicap in the class room, seminar, and other discussions. We do want a generic term to denote Title and the variant forms of it going with it. Therefore, it is intended to include such a generic term as a separate term. Probably, the generic term may be 'Amplified Title' or some other better term. It will be embodied in CCC Ed 6 — as a separate section somewhat as follows:

FB95 Amplified Title.— Title taken along with items, such as Subtitle, Alternative Title, and the Puffs (See Sec JF5 for "Puffs").

22 UNIFORM TITLE

22c *ALA 1949*

Uniform title.— The distinctive title by which a work which has appeared under varying titles and in various versions is most generally known.

22e *CCC 1958*

FB91 Uniformised Title.— Title uniformised by popular or cataloguing usage in lieu of listless and often unintended variants of the title of one and the same work in different editions or in different volumes of one and the same work.

22g *ALA 1967*

Uniform Title.— The particular title by which a work that has appeared under varying titles is to be identified for cataloguing purpose.

22h *CCC Ed 6*

FB91 Uniformised Title.— Title uniformised by popular or cataloguing usage in lieu of listless and often unintended variants of the title of one and the same work in different editions or recensions or in different volumes of one and the same work.

223 ALA 1949

The definition in ALA 1949 restricted the 'Uniform Title' to one or other of the variants found in the different reproduction.

225 CCC 1958

CCC 1958 removed the restriction. It included the improvisation of an altogether new version of the title, if necessary and convenient, in defining the term 'Uniformised Title'.

227 ALA 1967

The removal of the restriction by ALA 1967 might have been probably due to the impact of CCC 1958. The term 'Uniformised Title' used in CCC 1958 emphasises the freedom of the cataloguing profession to improvise it. This emphasis is missed by ALA 1967 following the tradition of ALA 1949.

228 CCC Ed 6

A work of pre-printing days is occasionally found to have variant titles in different recensions. These too should be uniformised. For this purpose, the term 'Recension' is added in the definition of Uniformised Title in CCC Ed 6.

3 Terms Relating to "Author"**30 NET TECHNICAL TERMS**

Chapter FC of CCC 1964 is entitled "Author". It defines 21 technical terms in the field of Cataloguing. All of them are net technical terms relating to the problems covered by both CCC 1964 and ALA 1967.

301 Struggle in defining "Author"

In the definition of the term 'Author', there has been all along struggles in distinguishing between

- 1 "Author" and "Collaborator";
- 2 "Personal Author" and "Corporate Author";
- 3 "Whole Corporate Body" and its "Organ";
- 4 Governmental and Non-Governmental Bodies; and
- 5 An independent Conference and a Conference forming a temporary organ of a Corporate Body.

There has been a continuous attempt to eliminate this struggle. This may be seen from a comparative study of the definitions given in Sec 302 and 303.

302 Stages of the removal of struggle in ALA

ALA 1908.— Author. 1 The writer of a book as distinguished from translator, editor, etc.

2 In a broader sense, the maker of the book or the person or body immediately responsible for its existence. Thus a person who collects and puts together the writings of several authors (compiler or editor) may be said to be the author of a collection. Corporate bodies may be considered the authors of publications issued in their name or by their authority.

ALA 1949.— Author. 1 The writer of a work, as distinguished from the translator, editor, etc. By extension, artist, composer, photographer, cartographer, etc.

2 [Same as in ALA 1908].

ALA 1967. Author. The person or corporate body chiefly responsible for the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work.

303 *Stages of the removal of struggle in CCC*

CCC 1945.— [“Author” was taken to be of two kinds and they were defined as follows].

Personal author.— A composer or writer of a book, the responsibility for its contents resting solely on him in his private capacity and not essentially on a corporate body or on his official capacity.

Corporate author.— A work is said to be of corporate authorship if the responsibility for its contents does not rest solely on a personal author or authors in their private capacity but rests essentially on a corporate body.

CCC 1958.— Author of a Work.— 1 Person creating the work, that is, the thought and expression constituting it.

2 Corporate Body owning responsibility for a work, that is, for the thought and expression constituting it.

304 *Non-removal of tangle in ALA*

In ALA a full attempt has not been made to remove the tangle in this matter. As a result, the definitions of some terms connected with “Authorship” are scattered in the parts giving the Rules for Cataloguing (*See* Sec 094 of this Paper).

305 *Removal of tangle in CCC*

CCC realised that to remove the tangle in this matter one should separate out the definitions of the terms ‘Person’, ‘Corporate Body’, ‘Author’, and ‘Collaborator’ as distinct from ‘Joint Author’. It further found that it adds to convenience in communication. It also found that the exclusion of the term ‘Joint Author’ from the definition of the term ‘Collaborator’ added to convenience in communication.

11 CORPORATE BODY**11a ALA 1908**

[Corporate Body.— Government, Societies, Institutions Establishments), Miscellaneous Bodies or Organisations].

11b CCC 1945

Corporate Body.— A number of persons taken collectively usually as united and organised in a common cause or for common action, as for deliberation, government, business; a society, association, league, fraternity.

11c CCC 1958

Corporate Body.— 1 A number of persons taken collectively — usually as united and organised, or coming together informally, in a common cause, or for common action such as governmental business, or commercial or industrial or service or political or any other business, or for deliberation, or for collective expression of opinion or statement.

2 A number of corporate bodies in Sense 1, taken collectively — usually as united, or organised, or coming together informally, business or commercial or industrial or service, or political or any other business, or for deliberation, or for collective expression of opinion or statement.

11g ALA 1967

Corporate Body.— An organisation or group of persons that is identified by a name and that acts or may act as an entity.

11h CCC Ed 6

FC2 Corporate Body.— Generic term to denote Whole Corporate Body and Organ of Corporate Body.

FC21 Whole Corporate Body.— [Same as the definition of Corporate Body given in Sec 31e].

As a consequence, the number of the Sec 122 in CCC 1958 and Section FC21 in CCC 1964 will be changed into FC22 in CCC Ed 6.

11i ALA 1908

The definition of the term 'Corporate Body' in ALA 1908 is by enumeration. The enumeration itself is scattered as heading in section 'c' of the part dealing with 'Entry and Heading'. They are also listed together in the Content-Page. Evidently, ALA 1908 did not realise the need of defining the term 'Corporate Body'.

312 CCC 1945

CCC 1945 realised the need of adopting the term 'Corporate Body' as a technical term in cataloguing. For this purpose it adopted, the definition from the *New English dictionary*, numbered B4b out of 9 meanings.

313 ALA 1949

ALA 1949 did not recognise the need felt by CCC 1945. Therefore, it left the matter as it was in ALA 1908.

315 CCC 1958

The definition of the term 'Corporate Body' given in CCC 1945 and continued in CCC 1951, soon proved inadequate by the existence of bodies, such as United Nations and International Federation of Library Associations. Such a body could not be regarded as "a number of persons taken collectively." In reality, they are "a number of corporate bodies taken collectively." To meet this situation CCC 1958 added the second sense as given in Sec 31e.

317 ALA 1967

ALA 1967 has followed the example of CCC in so far as it has realised the need for a definition of the term 'Corporate Body'. But it has failed to include the Sense 2 given in CCC 1958 though it had faced the need for it in its Rule 64A.

Even in respect of Sense 1, the definition in ALA 1967 is not exhaustive. For, its definition depends essentially on being "identified by name". It excludes an *ad hoc* informal spontaneous meeting of a number of persons for a specific purpose but without a specific name.

318 CCC Ed 6

CCC 1958 and CCC 1964 have overlooked the fact that cataloguing rules will have to distinguish between "Whole Corporate Body" and "Organ of a Corporate Body". But the definitions of the term 'Corporate Body' had been worked out for the term 'Whole Corporate Body'. In discussing some cataloguing rules it may be necessary to use the term 'Corporate Body' both in the specific sense of Whole Corporate Body and also in the generic sense comprehending both the terms Whole Corporate Body and Organ of a Corporate Body. This will make the term 'Corporate Body' a homonym; and homonym should be totally avoided in a technical terminology. Therefore, CCC Ed 6 will amend its definitions concerning Corporate Body so as to read as in Sec 31h.

ORGAN OF A CORPORATE BODY**CCC 1958**

1221 Organ of a Corporate Body.— Non-autonomous
of a corporate body formed by

1 The constitution of the parent body; or

2 A legislative, executive, or administrative measure, for
administrative or deliberative work for an indefinite period, within
the field of function of the parent body; or

3 A legislative, or executive, or administrative measure for a
specific piece of work for a specified duration, within the field of
function of the parent body.

ALA 1967

Rule 69 Foot Note 8. Subordinate Body.— Boards,
committees, and other governing bodies are treated as subordinate
elements of the corporate bodies they govern. A body merely
funded, owned, or controlled by a parent body is not considered
to be a subordinate body.

CCC 1958

The definition of 'Organ of a Corporate Body' was not
given in the earlier editions of CCC. By 1958, however, it was
realised that its definition would add to elegance in the organisa-
tion and the wording of the rules and also to precision in the
application of the rules and in discussing problems in cataloguing.
As a result, Sec 1221 was added in CCC 1958 giving a definition
of the term 'Organ of a Corporate Body'. In CCC 1964, this
definition carries the number FC21. Its 7 subdivisions define the
following different kinds of Organs:

211 Constitutional Organ;

212 Administrative Organ;

213 Permanent Organ;

214 Temporary Organ;

215 Organ of the First Remove;

216 Organ of the Second Remove; and

217 Organ of the Third Remove.

Subdivision 218 reiterating that an Organ is itself a Corporate
Body, is redundant. It will, therefore, be omitted in CCC Ed 6.

ALA 1967

ALA 1908 and ALA 1949 had rules concerning the use of
the name of an Organ in the Heading of an Entry. But they
did not define the term. ALA 1967 has used the term 'Sub-
ordinate Body' to denote both an Organ — that is, a non-auto-
nomous subordinate body — as well as an autonomous subordinate
body. It has not followed the example of CCC 1958 to use the

term 'Organ' to denote the former, and the term 'Institution' to denote the latter (*See* Sec FC23 of CCC 1964). If it had done so, it would have made the rules precise without much verbalism. As a result of this failure, ALA 1967 has to provide for the distinction indirectly in Rule 69 and 70 prescribing the rendering of Corporate Author Heading. This indirect and implied definition violates the Principle of Unity in the rules, and it also makes above two rules clumsy and involved.

33 GOVERNMENT

33a ALA 1908

58 *Specification* [Government.— States, provinces, municipalities, ecclesiastical, military, or judicial districts].

33b CCC 1945

123 (1) [Government.— A Government or a Local Authority, or any of its parts ... any Body of this type is to be called 'Government'].

33c ALA 1949

79 [Government.— Countries or nations, states, cities, towns, and other government districts].

33e CCC 1958

1222 Government.— 1 Corporate body with full or limited sovereign power over a territory. It has generally functions of execution, legislation, justice, and administration. Other functions, such as defence, taxation, regulation of commerce, public transport, communication, etc, will vary with the degree of limitation in the sovereign power.

2 Local Authority in charge of the regulation, promotion and/or provision of specified local public services in an area under power delegated by the government within the territory of which its own area lies, and with a defined extent of autonomy.

3 Organ of 1 or 2 defined above.

33g ALA 1967

75 [Government.— Country, province, state, county, municipality, or other political jurisdiction].

Foot Note 15.— The word "government" is used here to mean the totality of corporate bodies, executive, legislative, and judicial, exercising the powers of a given jurisdiction.

33h CCC Ed 6

FC23 Government.— Generic term to denote What is Government and Organ of a Government.

FC231 Whole Government.— [Same as Sense 1 and Sense 2 only of the definition of Government given in Sec 33e].

FC232 Organ of a Government.— Non-autonomous part of a Government formed by

- 1 The constitution of the parent body; or
- 2 A legislative, executive, or administrative measure, for administrative or deliberative work for an indefinite period, within the field of function of the parent body; or
- 3 A legislative, or executive, or administrative measure for a specific piece of work for a specified duration, within the field of function of the parent body.

FC2321 to FC2327 are similar to FC211 to FC217 in CCC 1964.

1955 CCC 1958

A formal independent definition of the term 'Government' was not given by either of the two Codes till 1958, though the definition was implied in the Rules about the Heading of an entry. CCC 1958 was the first to give a formal independent definition.

1967 ALA 1967

ALA 1967 has apparently been influenced by CCC 1958 in realising the need for a definition of the term 'Government'. But, instead of giving it an independent status it has relegated it to a Foot Note, as if it were an afterthought. Further, even this note produces the impression that only the whole government is meant.

1968 CCC Ed 6

The reasons for the proposed change in CCC Ed 6 are similar to those given in Sec 318.

INSTITUTION

1908 ALA 1908

Specification preceding Rule 82. Institutions (Establishments).— This includes colleges, universities, schools, libraries, mercantile libraries, museums, galleries, observatories, churches, monasteries, convents, hospitals, asylums, prisons, theatres, chambers of commerce, botanical and zoological gardens, buildings, etc.

Specification preceding Rule 72. Societies.— This includes associations and societies of all kinds, scientific, benevolent, moral, etc, even when strictly local or named from a country, state, county, or province, also clubs, guilds, orders of knighthood, secret societies, Greek letter fraternities, Youngmen's and Young-

women's Christian associations, affiliated societies, political parties, religious sects, etc, as distinguished from institutions (establishments).

34b *CCC 1945*

123 (2) [Institution.— Independent Corporate Body having continued existence and having functions beyond that of convening and holding periodical conferences ... any Body of this type is to be called 'Institution'].

34c *ALA 1949*

Institutions (Establishments) are entities whose functions require a plant with buildings, apparatus, etc, as distinguished from bodies, organised groups of persons such as societies, associations, etc, whose duties may be performed equally well in one place or another. The necessity of having a permanent material equipment tends to identify the institution with a locality.

Included in the rules for institutions are [Same as the Specification preceding Rule 82 on Name of Institution as Heading ALA 1908 quoted in Sec 34a].

Society.— A society is an organisation of persons associated together for the promotion of common purposes or objects such as research, business, recreation, etc.

Included in the rules for societies are [Same as the Specification preceding Rule 72 on Name of Society as Heading ALA 1908 quoted in Sec 34a].

34e *CCC 1958*

1223 Institution.— 1 Independent or autonomous corporate body other than a government. It may be created by government, or constituted under a statute, or formed voluntarily—either formally or informally. It has or it is intended to have continued existence and functions beyond that of merely convening a conference.

2 Organ of 1 defined above.

34g *ALA 1967*

In ALA 1967, definition of the term 'Institution' does not occur.

34h *CCC Ed 6*

FC24 Institution.— Generic term to denote Whole Institution and Organ of an Institution.

FC241 Whole Institution.— [Same as Sense 1 only of definition of Institution given in Sec 34e].

FC242 Organ of an Institution.— Non-autonomous part of an Institution formed by

- 1 The constitution of the parent body; or
- 2 An executive or administrative measure, for administrative or deliberative work for an indefinite period within the field of function of the parent body; or
- 3 An executive or administrative measure for a specific piece of work for a specified duration within the field of function of the parent body.

FC2421 to FC2427 are similar to FC211 to FC217 in CCC 1964.

43 ALA 1949

The only way in which ALA 1908 and ALA 1949 used the distinction between 'Institution' and 'Society' was to prescribe

- 1 The name of the place of the Institution for the Main Heading and the corporate name of the Institution as Sub-heading in the heading of an Entry made of a name of an Institution (*See* Rule 82 of ALA 1908); and

- 2 The corporate name itself as the Main Heading in the name of a Society (*See* Rule 72 of ALA 1908).

To Rule 72 it added an alternative rule in a foot note. It was: "Enter all societies whose names include that of some locality indicating the home of the society or the territorial limits of its searches or both, under the name of that locality. Societies whose names do not include that of some locality are to be entered under their names."

Rule 83 of ALA 1908 makes an exception in the case of an institution in the words: "83 Institutions whose names begin with a proper noun or adjective. Enter an institution whose name begins with a proper noun or adjective under the first word of its name, and refer from the name of the place where it is located".

Two modifications of this rule have been suggested: 1 To extend the rule to include all institutions whose names are distinctive.

To limit the scope of the rule by making it apply only to institutions of the British empire and the United States; foreign institutions would therefore be entered under the place even if their names begin with a proper noun or adjective." A foot note

to this Rule further adds: "While some of the special rules which follow are inconsistent with the principle laid down in Rule 83, it has nevertheless seemed best to enter certain classes of institutions (eg, churches, monasteries, observatories, public schools, Carnegie libraries, etc) under place, in conformity with the general rule (82) even though their names begin with a proper noun or adjective.

About this, Ranganathan observed: "One rule is an exception to an exception to an exception ... How is a reader to know the entry word of the Main Entry ... for an Institution? He is the cataloguer himself to get guided through this maze? This tradition need not be perpetuated. The distinction between 'Society' and 'Institution' may be dissolved." (7)

In 1937, Mr Rudolph Gjelsness, the Chairman and Editor-in-Chief of ALA 1949 sent to Ranganathan some of the new draft rules and asked for his opinion. As the *Theory of library catalogue* was then being published, a copy of it was sent in response to invite attention to the places containing the evaluation of ALA Rules. In this book he has challenged the need and the practicability of distinguishing between 'Institution' and 'Society', and the necessity to use Place Name Entries even for added entries, since place-name had been used as entry word in the name of a government. He added, "Of course there is the sentimental fascination of the old and familiar which would fair keep Cataloguers forever under the spell of the tradition originated by the Italian who was made Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum Library in 1937. But surely a century of respect will suffice. Already even the British Museum is giving up Panizzi's hold-all "Academies". It requires only one additional step in the same right direction to strike out the name of the locality as well". (9).

Further, CCC had given up this distinction even in its editions 1 and 2. In spite of all these, ALA 1949 perpetuated the distinction originated in 1908.

345 CCC 1958

A further improvement was made by CCC 1958, in the definition of 'Institution' implied in Rule 123 (2) of CCC 1949 by the addition of the phrase "autonomous corporate body other than a government".

347 ALA 1967

At long last we find the impact of CCC on ALA 1967. But unfortunately, it has felt shy of following CCC in giving a positive definition to the term 'Institution'. In fact, it avoided the term 'Institution'. If it had adopted the definition, the rule on the Entry Word in the Heading could have been considerably simplified and made more elegant.

348 CCC Ed 6

The reasons for the proposed change in CCC Ed 6 are similar to those given in Sec 318.

35 CONFERENCE

35c ALA 1949

[Conference.— Diplomatic Congress; International meetings; Congress of groups of states having similar language or culture; National congress, Institutes, conferences, conventions, etc; Committees and meetings of citizens].

35f CCC 1964

FC24 Conference.— 1 *Ad hoc* assembly for deliberation or formulation and expression of opinion or sentiments

1 Not convened by

11 A Government and made up solely of its own personnel or as a constituent Assembly to form a Sovereign State, or

12 An Institution and made up solely of its members or as a Foundation Assembly to form an Institution, or

13 More than one Government jointly and confined solely to their own personnel, or

14 More than one Institution jointly and confined solely to their members;

2 Convened and conducted by

21 A number of persons and/or corporate bodies, spontaneously, to consider matters of common interest, or

22 A body with no function or existence beyond the conference convened and held by it, or

23 A body with only the convening and holding of conferences at intervals, as its primary function.

35g ALA 1967

Introductory note preceding Rule 87.— [Meetings of persons, either as individuals or as representatives of various bodies, for the purpose of studying, discussing, or acting on a particular topic or on various topics of common interest. The legislative or governing congress, council, or convention of an organization, consisting of representatives of its membership, is treated under the provisions 69–70 [as an Organ of a Parent Body]. A meeting of the general membership of an organisation that is simply called 'Conference [Convention etc] of the [Organisation]' is considered to be an activity of the body as a whole and without corporate character of its own.

353 ALA 1949

The definition of the term 'Conference' in ALA 1949 is by enumeration. The enumeration itself is scattered as Headings of Rules 131 to 135 and Rule 140. They are also listed together in the contents-page. Evidently, ALA 1949 did not realise the need of defining the term 'Conference'.

356 CCC 1964

In Ed 1 to 3 of CCC the definition of the term 'Conference' was made a part of the Rule 123 on choice and rendering of name of a Corporate Author in the Heading of an Entry. CCC 1958 separated out the definition from the Rule. CCC 1964 refined the definition.

357 ALA 1967

CCC appears to have made its impact on ALA 1967. For it too has felt the need for defining the term 'Conference'. But instead of making it an independent definition in the Section on Terminology, it merely includes it in the Introductory Note as a set of substantial rules on the rendering of the names of a Conference in the Heading of an Entry. Further, CCC 1964 has coined the term 'Organ Conference' to denote a conference which cannot be taken to be an independent Corporate Body. The short term will prove convenient in framing rules and in discussion. But ALA 1967 does not appear to have seen the advantage of it.

36 COMPILER

36f CCC 1964

FC4 Compiler.— Author, personal or corporate, making up a work by collecting information from various sources and arranging them in a particular way.

For example, the so called compiler of the *Concordance of the Bible*, or of the *Concordance to Keats*, or of a Directory, or of a Who's Who, or of any other kind of serial is in reality Author.

36g ALA 1967

Compiler.— One who produces a work by collecting and putting together written or printed matter from the works of various authors. Also, one who chooses and combines into one work selections or quotations from one author. (cf Editor).

366 CCC 1964

CCC 1964 excludes from the definition of the term 'Compiler' anyone collaborating with the author of a work in editing, adapting, or abridging it.

367 ALA 1967

On the other hand, ALA 1967 includes, under the term 'Collaborator', even the term 'Compiler' used in the sense specified by CCC 1964.

4 Terms Relating to Kinds of Documents

40 NET TECHNICAL TERMS

Chapter FF of CCC 1964 is entitled "Kinds of Documents". It defines 28 terms in the field of Cataloguing. These definitions mark precisely the reading materials covered by the two Codes.

41 COMPOSITE BOOK

41b CCC 1945

Composite Book.— A book is said to be a composite book if it is made up of portions or parts which are distinct, independent, and coordinate contributions by two or more authors, the portion written by each being indicated.

41c ALA 1949

Composite Work.— An original work produced by the collaboration of two or more authors in which the contribution of each forms a separate and distinct part, although included in a planned whole.

41f CCC 1964

FF4 Composite Book.— Book with two or more contributions, each with its own title, not forming a continuous exposition and often, though not necessarily, by different authors.

41g ALA 1967

Compsite Work.— An original work consisting of separate and distinct parts, by different authors, which constitute together an integral whole.

412 CCC 1945

The term 'Composite Book' was first introduced by CCC. It excluded a work of joint authorship. A Composite Book presents its own distinctive problems in Cataloguing.

413 ALA 1949

ALA 1949 adopted the concept of 'Composite Book' but it denoted it by the term 'Composite Work'. CCC used the term 'Work' to denote only 'Expressed ideas'. The term 'Book' in CCC referred to 'Embodied expressed ideas'. The composite nature of a book is distinguishable only at the stage of its embodiment; and therefore, the term 'Book' was chosen. ALA 1949 has evidently missed this point.

416 CCC 1964

The definition of 'Composite Book' was improved upon in the successive editions of CCC. The latest version occurs in

CCC 1964. It has widened the definition to cover exceptional cases by introducing the phrase 'though not necessarily'. A few books that appeared after World War II made this extension necessary.

417 ALA 1967

Except for some modification in the verbal plane, the improvement of the definition has been done in ALA 1967. Therefore, the remarks made in connection with ALA 1949 (See Sec 413) are still applicable to ALA 1967. Further, it has not taken cognisance of providing for the extension made by CCC 1964.

42 ORDINARY AND ARTIFICIAL COMPOSITE BOOK

42f CCC 1964

Ordinary Composite Book.— Composite book provided with a single, generic title to denote all the contributions collectively.
Artificial Composite Book.— Composite book without a generic title to denote all the contributions collectively.

42g ALA 1967

ALA 1967 has no definition for the term 'Ordinary Composite Book'.

Collection.— If by one author: Three or more independent works or parts of works published together; if by more than one author: Two or more independent works or parts of works published together and not written for the same occasion or for the publication in hand.

427 ALA 1967

Perhaps the intention of ALA 1967 is that the term 'Integral whole' in the definition of the term 'Composite Book' implies an Ordinary Composite Book. Even otherwise, because it uses the term 'Collection' in the place of the term Artificial Composite Book, it has not evidently found the need for the three terms of CCC. But, the distinction between its 'Composite Work' and 'Collection' is sought to be brought out by the respective phrases 'integral whole' and 'not written for the same occasion or for the publication in hand'. These differentia belong to the Idea Plane and require judgement on the part of the cataloguer. The differentia of possessing a generic title or not, used by CCC 1964, belong to the Physical Plane and are visible to the eye.

5 Terms Relating to "Entry"

50 NET TECHNICAL TERMS

Chapter FN of CCC 1964 is entitled "Entry". It defines 22 terms. But only 16 of them are net-technical terms.

51 ENTRY**51a ALA 1908**

Entry.— The record of a book in a catalogue or list.

51b CCC 1945

Entry.— A record about a work, that is, a book or a periodical publication, in a catalogue.

51c ALA 1949

- 1 A record of a book in a catalogue or list.
- 2 The heading chosen for this record.

51d CCC 1964

1531 Entry.— Ultimate unit-record in a catalogue or documentation list.

51g ALA 1967

Entry.— 1 A record of a bibliographical entity in a catalogue or list.

2 A heading under which a record of a bibliographical entity is represented in a catalogue or list; also in the case of a work entered under the title.

3 Sometimes used to denote the aspect of cataloguing that is concerned with the choice of entries under which bibliographical entities are to be represented in a catalogue, particularly the choice of the main entry.

52 CCC 1945

In CCC 1945, the use of the term 'Work' in the definition of the term 'Entry' was wrong (See Sec 11). This was removed from the definition in CCC 1958.

53 ALA 1949

ALA 1949 added a second definition to the one given in ALA 1908. This introduced a homonym. Further, it has defined the term 'Heading' to denote the second sense. Therefore, the latter has also become a synonym. Both homonym and synonym are faults in a technical terminology.

54 CCC 1958

CCC 1958 improved upon the earlier definition of the term 'Entry', and extended its scope to a documentation list. Its definition is totally homonym-free and synonym-free. This definition is continued in CCC 1964.

517 *ALA 1967*

However, the definition in ALA 1967, has gone from better to worse. It uses the term not only in the two senses mentioned in ALA 1949, but also in a still another third sense — viz, choice of entry, particularly the main entry. A technical terminology is intended to give a single meaning to a term and to mask all other meanings in common usage. It should not list all the meanings. If at all, the other meanings may be mentioned in a note so that users may stand warned against them.

ALA Code should avoid multiplication of homonyms even as CCC does.

52 MAIN ENTRY

52c *ALA 1949*

Main Entry.— 1 The basic catalogue card, usually the author entry, giving all the information necessary to the complete identification of a work. This entry bears also the tracing of all the other headings under which the work in question is entered in the catalogue. It may bear in addition the tracing of related references and a record of other pertinent official data concerning the work.

2 The entry chosen for this main card, whether it be a personal or corporate name, periodical or serial, or a uniform title.

52e *CCC 1958*

1541 Main Entry.— Specific entry giving maximum information about the whole of a document. All the other entries — specific or general — relating to the document, are normally derived from the Main Entry.

52g *ALA 1967*

Main Entry.— 1 The complete catalogue record of bibliographical entity, presented in the form by which the entity is to be uniformly identified and cited. The main entry normally includes the tracing of all other headings under which the record is to be represented in the catalogue.

2 The heading under which such a record is represented in the catalogue or, if there is no heading, the title.

52h *CCC Ed 6*

FN41 Main Entry.— Specific entry giving maximum information about the whole of a document.

523 *ALA 1949*

“Entry” is equated with “Card” in this definition. A card is a physical entity; and “Entry” is what is recorded.

Surely, equating these two is neither helpful nor right. Further, a catalogue entry need not be only on card; it may be on a sheaf; or it may occur in a part of a page. The phrase "usually author entry" need not occur in the 'Main Entry'. What the Heading of the Main Entry is, should be left to the care of a substantial rule in the Catalogue Code. It is out of place in the definition of the term 'Entry'. The second and the third sentences in the definition prescribe some of the details of information to be given in the Main Entry. The right place for these also is a substantial rule in the Catalogue Code.

The reason for the avoidance of Sense 2 and of the resulting homonym has been already given in Sec 513.

§25 CCC 1958

On the other hand, the definition in CCC 1958 avoids such a violation of the Principle of Unity appropriate to the level of a definition. However, it violates this principle in another way in its second sentence. The definition in CCC 1964 is the same as that in CCC 1958.

§27 ALA 1967

The first sentence of the definition given in ALA 1967 shows the impact of CCC 1958 in as much as it has omitted the terms 'Card' and 'usually the author entry'. However, it has retained the other faults of the definition in ALA 1949.

§28 CCC Ed 6

The definition proposed for inclusion in Ed 6 of CCC avoids the violation of the Principle of Unity. In that edition, the second sentence found in the definition in CCC 1964 will be transferred to a Note under the definition.

B ADDED ENTRY

Bc ALA 1949

Added Entry.— 1 A secondary entry, *i.e.*, any other than the main entry. There may be added entries for editor, translator, title, subjects, series, etc.

2 The heading chosen for an added entry.

Bc CCC 1958

1542 Added Entry.— Entry other than main entry.

Bg ALA 1967

Added Entry.— 1a An entry, additional to the main entry, under which a bibliographical entity is represented in a catalogue; a secondary entry.

- 1b The catalogue record that begins with such an entry.
- 2a An entry, other than a subject entry and additional the main entry, under which a bibliographical entity is represented in a catalogue.
- 2b The catalogue record that begins with such an entry.

533 *ALA 1949*

Any one of the phrases 'other than the main entry' and 'secondary entry' would be sufficient. Giving both of them had introduced into the definition the Fault of Tautology (4).

The addition of an illustrative list of added entries was out of place in the definition proper. If at all necessary, it should have been given in a note.

The second sense "heading chosen for an added entry" introduces a homonym. Though the second sense was current in ordinary usages, it should have been left out of the glossary of technical terms. Indeed, one of the purposes of establishing an agreed technical terminology is to avoid homonyms.

535 *CCC 1958*

CCC 1958 was free from all the three faults mentioned in Sec 533. CCC 1964 has continued the definition given in CCC 1958.

537 *ALA 1967*

ALA 1967 has avoided the second fault of ALA 1949 mentioned in Sec 533. But it has retained the other two faults.

When read with the definition of entry, the phrase 'under which a bibliographical entity is represented in a catalogue' could be seen to be tautological; this should have been avoided.

A subject entry is an added entry whether the ALA Code prescribes rules for it or not. Therefore, it should not have been excluded from the definition of 'Added Entry'. The footnote to the definition is rather pathetic. It reads: "The Library of Congress follows this usage of the term". This reminds one of an examinee adding to his answer to a question, the note "I do not know whether this answer is correct. But this is what my master dictated."

6 Terms Relating to "Sections of Entry"

61 *CCC 1964*

CCC 1964 devotes its Chap FQ to the definitions of the "Sections of an Entry". It begins with the definition of "Section of an Entry" in the following words: "FQ0 Section of an Entry.— That which is prescribed to be a separate paragraph in an entry in a Card Catalogue." To this definition

Under the following note: "FQ01 When an entry occurs in a catalogue in book form, all its sections may occur as separate sentences of a single paragraph." Then it proceeds to define the following kinds of Sections:

Leading Section	Annotation Section
Heading Section	Accession Number Section
Title Section	Tracing Section
Bibliographical Section	Directing Section
Locus Section	Second Section
Note Section	Index Number Section

The introduction of the above-mentioned technical terms leads to brevity in the rules and in discussions on cataloguing problems.

ALA 1967

ALA 1967, defines only the equivalents of 4 of the 13 terms defined in CCC 1964. They are respectively:

- 1 Body of the Entry (Title Section);
- 2 Note (Note Section);
- 3 Annotation (Annotation Section); and
- 4 Tracing (Tracing Section).

The first and the last of the above-mentioned terms are defined in ALA 1967 itself. But the definitions of the other two terms are to be taken from the *ALA glossary of library terms* (1943).

Terms Relating to "Heading"

HEADING

CCC 1964

FRO Heading.— The occupant of a Heading Section. The above definition should be read with the following definition of the term 'Heading Section' given in Sec FQ2:

Heading Section.—

- 1 Leading Section of a Word Entry.
- 2 Section 2 of a Call Number Entry of a Book or of a Class Number Entry of a Periodical Publication, that is, of a Main Entry in a Classified Catalogue.
- 3 Section 3 of a *See also* Subject Entry.
- 4 Section 3 of a Cross Reference Index Entry.

ALA 1967

Heading.— 1 A name, word, or phrase placed at the head of a catalogue record to provide a point of access in the catalogue. Headings function as entries in the cataloguing of particular bibliographical entities (*See* Entry 2).

2 Sometimes used in descriptive cataloguing to denote an aspect concerned with uniform modes of representing the

names of persons and corporate bodies and the titles of works under headings.

716 CCC 1964

In CCC 1958 the term 'Heading' was made a homonym. It gave the definition of 'Heading Section' as Sense 1; and of the term 'Heading' as Sense 2. This fault of homonymy was removed in CCC 1964.

717 ALA 1967

A comparison of the definitions of the term 'Heading' given in CCC 1964 and ALA 1967 respectively, will show that the former includes also the "Referred-to-Heading" occurring in a Cross Reference Index Entry.

The second sense found in ALA 1967 is a carryover of the fault pointed out in the definition of the term 'Entry' itself (see Sec 517).

72 OTHER TERMS

In addition to the definition of the term 'Heading', CCC 1964 defines also the following terms:

Homonym in Sense 1	Word-Group in a Heading
Homonymous Heading in Sense 1	Individualised Word-Group in a Heading
Individualising Element in Sense 1	Block in a Heading
Homonym in Sense 2	Simple Heading
Homonymous Heading in Sense 2	Multiple Heading
Individualising Element in Sense 2	First Heading
Homonym in Sense 3	Second Heading
Homonymous Heading in Sense 3	Multiple Corporate Heading
Individualising Element in Sense 3	Descriptive Element
Individualised Heading	Connecting Element
	Entry Element
	Entry Word

Of these 22 terms, ALA 1967 defines only the terms 'Main Heading' (First Heading) and 'Entry Word', and does not define the remaining 20 terms. The introduction of these 20 technical terms leads to brevity in the rules and in discussions on cataloguing problems.

Bibliographical References

etc.—

- 1 The following is the list of documents used.
 - 2 Column 1 gives the serial number of the documents included in it.
 - 3 Column 2 gives the number of the section in the text, where the reference to the document occurs.
- Sec 213 CUTTER (C A). Rules for a dictionary catalogue. Ed 4. 1904. P 23.
- Sec 03 IS: 796-1966. Glossary of cataloguing terms. Indian Standards Institution.
- Sec 04 RANGANATHAN (S R). Descriptive account of the Colon Classification. 1967. Sec ZQ12.
- Sec 051 —. Dialectics of UDC(0). (An, Ind Lib Assoc. 2; 1952; 203-14).
- Sec 02 —. Elements of library classification. Ed 3. 1963. Sec A1.
- Sec 03 —. Heading and canons. 1955. Chap 2.
- Sec 343 —. —. —. Sec 5403.
- Sec 031 —. Technical report—structure and presentation. (ISI bul. 18; 1966; 270-4).
- Sec 343 —. Theory of library catalogue. 1938. P 315.
- Sec 051 — and NAGAR (M L). Library terminology (2): Canons of terminology. (An, Ind Lib Assoc. 1; 1949; 70-2).
- Sec 052 SCHEELE (Martin). Punch-card methods in research and documentation. Tr by J E Holmstrom. 1961. P 99.
- Sec 04 SHERA (J H). S R Ranganathan — one American view. (Pak lib rev. 4; 1958; 7).