

### Corporate body heading and Russian Cataloguing Rules

In developing section for corporate body headings of the new Russian Cataloguing Rules (RCR) authors tried to take into account world tendencies in formulating and using this type of heading, i.e.:

1. Development and using national authority files available via Internet.
2. Focusing on user needs, resulting in following recommendations: form of the heading should be as simple as possible, but at the same time any heading should contain all the information (including identifying elements) to differentiate it from similar headings.
3. Facilitating sharing and interchanging records.

It was vital for RCR authors to harmonize terms of new cataloguing rules with Russian communicative formats, national standard regulating form and structure of headings of bibliographical records as well as with terms in use by international cataloguers community. So term "corporate body heading" was substituted with "heading containing corporate name". In compliance with international practice it was decided to use term "jurisdiction" for territories over which a court or government body has the power and right to exercise authority.

In new Rules there are two sections dealing with the heading containing name of corporate body: Section 4 «Rules for formulating heading of bibliographic record» (subsection B «Heading containing corporate name») and Section 5 «Choice of access points».

This kind of headings may contain names of two types of organisations: corporate bodies (permanent organisations) and meetings (temporary organisations), latter being organisations with limited time of existence.

As for structure of corporate body heading, it may be simple or compound; also the heading may contain identifying elements.

Depending on how the data is written in the heading, there are direct and inverse headings. Using inversion is typical for headings, including name of government body or individual name of organization (in Russian it is normally given in quotes) and for designation of types of legislative enactments.

e.g. Russian Book Chamber

Institute of Regional Economics Problems (Saint-Petersburg).

Nizhny Novgorod Nicholai Lobachevsky State University. Faculty of  
Social sciences.

«Spartak», hockey team (Saint-Petersburg).

Russian Federation. Laws

Heading for corporate name is normally given in the language of the bibliographical description. However in certain cases preference might be given to the language of the state to which the organisation belongs; to the language predominant in official publications of the country to which the organisation belongs; to official language of the international organisation; to the national language in Cyrillic transliteration, if there is no official translation into Russian of the corporate name in the publication; also the heading may include data in multiple languages and (or) in multiple alphabets.

Gesellschaft für Nephrologie (BRD). Joint scientific meeting (27; 1996;  
Berlin).

*(First element of the heading is in German, second element - in English.)*

Republic Uzbekistan. Oliy Mazhlis.

If variant forms of the name are found in the publication in hand and in other sources, the official form of the name is preferred.

If official form of the name can not be determined, form used in the document should be used. If there are various forms in the documents, the form given first should be used.

The Rules describe peculiarities of formulating heading for following types of corporate bodies:

- Government bodies and officials (legislative bodies, executive bodies, courts);
- Heads of state, officials, etc.;
- Legislative and other official publications (constitutions, laws, treaties, military regulations);
- Principal services of the armed forces of government;
- Embassies, consulates, etc.;
- Delegations of national or lower level (republic, state, county, province, etc.);

- Political parties and social organisations;
- Councils, commissions, committees, presidiums and centres;
- Branches, sectors, sections, affiliates;
- Institutes, colleges, schools, faculties, departments;
- Laboratories, observatories, clinics and clinic hospitals;
- Research stations;
- Libraries, museums, archives, societies, gardens, arboretums, zoos, reserves.

Section 5 «Choice of access points» includes chapter dealing with choice of corporate name as access point.

To choose access points for the bibliographical data on the documents means to choose the most significant information on the document which should be used for retrieving the document in the information set and to arrange (sort) bibliographic records. There are main and added entry points.

Entry under corporate body means that main access point is name of corporate body which is responsible for the contents of the document and which has its own name to identify this corporate body irrespective of its scope and period of existence.

In choosing corporate name as main access point one should take into account the following:

- kind of material presented in the document;
- kind of title of the document depending on kind of material.

If there is no information on the kind of the document, or it is difficult to determine kind of the title, title should be used as main access point.

Choice and numbers of added access points is determined by the bibliographical agency.

Comparison of rules regulating form and structure of headings in AACR2, RAC and RCR showed:

1. Language of the heading

AACR2: English form is preferred.

RAC: For international agencies English form is used, if this form is more commonly known than German form. If there are various forms of corporate name in different languages, following order of preference is used: German, English,

Russian, Latin, Spanish, Italian.

Russian rules do not give preference to any particular language - the heading may be given in the language of the bibliographic description (plus "see also" references in the authority file). If various language forms of the name are found in the publication with Russian among them, Russian form is chosen as added access point.

2. Structure of the heading containing corporate name.

AACR2 do not limit number of levels.

Russian Rules allow using headings consisting of no more than three levels.

RAC: structure of the heading is similar to that in RCR.

3. Identifying elements.

In AACR2 identifying elements of different categories (number, year, place) are separated with ( : ) (space, colon, space), in Russian rules symbol ( ; ) (semicolon) is used. Number of meeting is given: in AACR2 - with ending (2nd), in Russian rules only figure is given (2).

RAC: names of subordinate bodies are separated with ( / ) (slash), identifying elements are given in < >. In RCR identifying elements are given in ( ).

*Proposal: We believe that the very terms "main entry" and "added entry" are obsolete. Term "access point" should be used instead, without differentiating main and added ones.*