

# Corporate Headings for Korean Corporate Bodies: Problems and Solutions

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## Introduction

Increasing number of official publications and documents due to both national and international activities in political, social, cultural and scientific fields have urged the librarians of all countries to take active steps to organize these materials properly for easy access to the users. In view of this, the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (ICCP) was convened in Paris in 1961 to standardize cataloging principles for printed works. The broad objective of this meeting was to facilitate the international communication of knowledge by achieving the widest possible uniformity in library catalogs and other means of bibliographical communication. The result of the ICCP's effort to bring international uniformity into cataloging codes was the Paris Statement of Principles, which is a set of principles for formulating the choice of headings and entry words, with its special reference to large libraries.

The resolutions adopted by the delegates from various countries at the Paris Conference were to establish or revise as soon as possible cataloging rules in their countries in conformity with the principles laid down by the Conference and put them into practice, and to take into

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account the same principles in the compilation of national bibliographies.<sup>1)</sup> Later at the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts (IMCE) held in 1970, the Paris Statement came to be re-examined by a group of expert catalogers representing different cataloging traditions.

However, as pointed out by Verona, international standardization of cataloging procedures as the use and structure of corporate body have not yet been accomplished, in spite of ICCP's decisions on principles of corporate entry. One of the serious obstacles in the venture was due to the lack of uniformity in this field. To overcome this obstacle, a serious action at the international level has strongly been urged to break down the national barriers based on the language, tradition and the administrative organization.<sup>2)</sup>

The objective of this paper is to suggest some proposals to the problems on the choice and form of headings for Korean corporate bodies, from examination of various different cataloging codes and principles—especially, AACR and the Paris Statement. The suggestions and proposals I hope will lead to providing a possible framework for establishing a central repository of authority for the names of Korean corporate bodies, non-existent so far in Korea. Furthermore, international standardization for headings for Korean corporate bodies could be envisaged from this Korean authority file.

This paper begins in Section 1 with the history of the concept of corporate body to find the justification for using the corporate body as heading and then in Section 2, which forms the core of this paper, discusses the problems on the choice and form of headings for the

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1) International Conference on Cataloging Principles, *Report* (London: International Federation of Library Association, 1963). p.91.

2) Eva Verona, *Corporate Headings: Their Use in Library Catalogues and National Bibliographies* (London: IELA Committee on Cataloguing, 1975), p.1.

corporate body with specific reference to their applicability to Korean publications.

## 1. The History of the Corporate Body

The purpose of examining the history of the concept of corporate body is to find the justification for using the corporate body as headings. The corporate headings as a particular type of author headings have long been recognized by a majority of the cataloging experts and used in a great number of the cataloging codes. Carpenter made a study to find a satisfactory rationale for treating corporate bodies as authors in the context of an alphabetical library catalog from the historical survey in the Anglo-American tradition.<sup>3)</sup>

Even though Antonio Panizzi's 91 Rules of the British Museum is the first to recognize the possibilities of corporate authorship and there is recognition of corporate entry in Panizzi's Rules, however, he points out that "there is as yet no rationalization of it on the basis of authorship."<sup>4)</sup> The British Museum Rule 80 treats entry of society publications under the general heading "Academies" as a form of corporate heading, but Charles Jewett was the first to recognize the possibility of treating corporate bodies as authors.<sup>5)</sup> Jewett's provisions are as follows: "Academies, institutes, associations,...or other bodies of man, under whatever name and for whatever purpose, issuing publications, whether of separate works, or of continuous series, under a general title, are to be considered and treated as authors of all works issues by them, and in

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3) Michael Anthony Carpenter, *Corporate Authorship* (Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, 1979).

4) *Ibid.*, p.23.

5) *Ibid.*, p.27.

their name alone.”<sup>6)</sup>

However, Cutter was the first theoretician of corporate authorship, who states that “bodies of men are to be considered as authors of works published in their name or by their authority,”<sup>7)</sup> and “these bodies (of men) are the authors not only of their own proceedings but also of their collections regarded as a whole.”<sup>8)</sup>

Cutter’s theory of establishing the identity of the particular organization by entry under name and entry under place was incorporated into the *ALA’ Catalog Rules, Author and Title Entries* of 1908.<sup>9)</sup> For examples, in the ALA Cataloging Rules of 1908 and 1941, the definition of ‘author’ appears almost verbatim and the corporate body is similarly defined as the author of its works. Again in the first ‘General Rule’ of the 1949 code we find similar remarks: “Enter a work under the name of its author whether personal or corporate [since] the author is considered to be the person or body chiefly responsible for the intellectual content of the book, literary, artistic or musical.”<sup>10)</sup> In its 1941 code we find an entire section devoted to corporate bodies as authors, which I interpret as indicating the significance of the treatment of the rule for corporate bodies.

On the other hand, Lubetzky was the first to propose that since most publications of corporate bodies are prepared by agents, publications

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6) Charles Coffin Jewett, *On the Construction of Catalogues of Libraries and of a General Catalogue, and Their Publication by Means of Separate, Stereotyped Titles* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1852), p.42.

7) Charles A. Cutter, *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog*, 4th ed. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904), p.41.

8) *Ibid.*, p.40.

9) Jay E. Daily, “Corporate Entry”, In A. Kent, Harold Lancou<sup>†</sup> and Jay E. Daily (eds.), *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York: Dekker, 1971), Vol. 6, p.182.

10) American Library Association, *A.L.A. Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries*, 2d ed. (Chicago: A.L.A., 1949), p.3.

issued in its name should be entered under the name of the body, as they are "communications purported to be those of the corporate body and bearing the authority of that body."<sup>11)</sup> An IFLA publication, "Report on Anonyma and Works of Corporate Authorship" produced by its Working Group on the Coordination of Cataloging Principles, was influenced by Lubetzky's *Cataloging Rules and Principles*, as can be seen from its definition of Corporate authorship "as the collective responsibility of a body of persons for the content of a document. Where such responsibility is recognized as a form of authorship, an author catalogue will contain main entries under a corporate authors as well as under personal authors."<sup>12)</sup>

In 1961 the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles adopted Statement of Principles, which was based on "Draft Statement of Principles" for an author and title catalog(by A. H. Chaplin), section 9 of which is concerned with corporate authorship and its entry under Corporate Bodies(9.1) is given as follows: "the main entry for a work should be made under the name of a corporate body." It should be noted here that the caption 'corporate author' in "Draft Statement of Principles" has changed to 'Entry under Corporate Bodies' in the final "Statement of Principles." As pointed out by Verona in the commentary published in 1971,<sup>13)</sup> there is an important difference in wording that has affected the directions of all cataloging codes composed since the

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- 11) Seymour Lubetzky, *Cataloging Rules and Principles: A Critique of the A.L.A. Rules for Entry and Proposed Design for Their Revision* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1953), p.48.
  - 12) Working Group on the Coordination of Cataloging Principles, "Report on Anonyma and Works of Corporate Authorship," *Libri* 6 : 274(1956).
  - 13) ICCP, *Statement of Principles Adopted at the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, Paris, October, 1961*, annotated ed., with commentary and examples by Eva Verona, assisted by Frnz Georg Kaltwasser, P. R. Lewis, and Roger Picrort (London: IFLA Committee on Cataloging, 1971).

ICCP. In 1962 the Catalog Code Revision Committee decided to adopt the ICCP Statement of Principles as a guide for further revision:<sup>14)</sup> hence, AACR 1 can be said to be based on the ICCP's Statement of Principles. In AACR 1, 'author' is given as "the person or corporate body chiefly responsible for the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work."<sup>15)</sup> However, in AACR 2, the term 'author' has been replaced by 'statement of responsibility', and the term 'corporate author' has been dropped, and 'corporate body' is instead defined as "an organization or group of persons that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as an entity."<sup>16)</sup>

In 1976, final decisions on the revised rules were made at the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR meeting, especially with regard to the corporate bodies. As a result of this meeting, corporate bodies are no longer considered as corporate authorship in AACR 2,<sup>17)</sup> which hence dispenses with the term 'corporate author' and defines 'corporate body' instead as a named group acting as an entity. This change in principle of corporate body is perhaps due in part to the influence of Verona's publication,<sup>18)</sup> in which she was against defining a corporate body as a legal person. This change of principle is evident in

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14) *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, North American text, gen. ed. C. Sumner Spalding (Chicago: American Library Association, 1967), p.3.

15) *Ibid.*, p.9; also see p.343 in the glossary. Commercial publishers are excluded from the term 'corporate body' since they "typically do not bear the responsibility for the intellectual or artistic content of the works they publish." (see AACR 1, fn. 4 to Rule 1A).

16) *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, 2d ed., ed. Michael Gorman and Paul W. Winkler (Chicago: American Library Assn., 1978), p.565.

17) C. Sumner Spalding, "Life and Death(?) of Corporate Authorship," *Library Resources and Technical Services* 24: 195 (Summer, 1980). Spalding considers the decision on "the abandonment of corporate authorship in AACR 2 is attributed to an effort to secure satisfactory entry for serials without a special rule for them, a solution considered regrettable."

18) Eva Verona, *Corporate Headings* (London: IFLA Committee on Cataloguing, 1975).

AACR 2 Rule 21.1B2, which limits main entry under corporate heading to the categories of publications as specified in Rules 21.1B2a to 21.1B2e and which uses the term 'emanating from' instead of the term 'authored by' on purpose to eliminate corporate authorship principle from AACR 2.

## 2. The Choice and Form of Headings for the Corporate Body

The problem of catalog entries under a corporate body is one of the most complex and controversial of all cataloging problems. The decision on the problem of entries under corporate bodies must be made according to the general cataloging principle, which states that the entries for all editions of the works of a corporate body kept by the library—under whatever form of its name they may have been published—should be found in one place in the catalog, and that the user should be able to find whether the library has any specific publication known to him by the name of its body, by its title or by some other characteristic. The principle of treating corporate bodies as headings must be justified both in theory and practice. A detailed list of the types of publications in the national cataloging code, for which entries under corporate body are recommended, could serve as a criterion for determining the limits to the use of entries under a corporate body, and preparation of such a list is not only desirable but also very helpful for the catalogers. The principles applicable to corporate bodies should be logically the same as those adopted for personal authors.

In the five sections that follow, various forms and choice of headings for Korean corporate bodies will be discussed and evaluated with reference to those used in Korea: language of the headings; official name vs.

conventional name; form of name for territorial authorities; form headings and subheadings for conferences, symposia, laws, etc.; and finally treatment of subordinate bodies.

### 2.1. Language of the heading

According to Honoré, the general principle for corporate body from an international point of view is that the name of corporate body be used in the language of its country of origin.<sup>19)</sup> The Paris Statement makes no specific mention of the language of the headings, however, Verona interprets the phrase “by which the body is most frequently identified in its publication” in section 9.4 as “referring to editions in the original language, which will normally be the official language of the corporate body.”<sup>20)</sup> AACR 2 Rule 24.1 ‘Basic Rule’ agrees on the whole to this general principle, “determine the form of name of a corporate body from items issued by that body in its language.” AACR 2 also gives an alternative rule for language in Rule 24.3A footnote 8, to use a form of name in a language suitable to the users of the catalog if the body’s name is in a language that is not familiar to those users. This alternative rule is similar to AACR 1 Rule 63 footnote 4 which allows certain conventional names to be written in the uniform heading in the English form. In compliance with this rule, BNB used the English form of the names of corporate body using a non-Western language. LC followed this principle in its earlier printed catalogs for materials in non-Roman alphabets, but the practice has changed from the name of corporate body in the English form to the form in its language of origin except for the name of the government for which it still retains

19) Suzanne Honoré, “Corporate Authorship,” In *ICCP Report* (Working Paper, no. 6) (London, 1963), p.175.

20) Eva Verona, *Corporate Headings*, p.48.



English name. For example, "Korea (Republic). Ministry of Education" has changed to "Korea (Republic). Mun'gyobu."

Most Korean librarians keep separate card catalogs for publications written in the Roman alphabet and for those in Far Eastern languages; therefore, the form of name of corporate body should be given in the same language as the language of the text, as "Korea (Republic). Ministry of Education" instead of "Korea (Republic). Mun'gyobu" as given in National Union Catalog(NUC), if the text is written in English; hence this publication will be filed in the Roman alphabet card catalogs. In this case, the form in English is preferred since English form of name is better known than other Western languages, and there are several conflicting systems of romanization, none of which is prevalent. The form of the name for foreign corporate bodies should also be entered in the language of the text, except for international bodies, in which case the form of the name should be in English, with the name in Korean, if there is one, as an added entry since English is the most commonly used written language in the world.

## **2.2. Form of the name of the corporate body: Official name vs. most frequently used; or conventional name.**

The question arises as to which form should be used for the name of heading, when publications by corporate bodies are cataloged. According to the Paris Statement, 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 (section 9.4), except that if variant forms of the name are frequently found in the publications, and uniform heading should be the official form of the name (section 9.41). AACR 1 Rule 61 follows more or less Section 9.4 of the Paris State-

ment. On the other hand, AACR 2 Rule 24.3C1, which is 'General rule' for conventional name, states that "if a body is frequently identified by a conventional form of name in reference sources in its own language, use this conventional name." This, however, seems to contradict the Rule 24.2D, which says that "if variant forms appear in the chief source of information, use the form that is presented formally. If no form is presented formally, or if all forms are presented formally, use the predominant form. If there is no predominant form, use a brief form... If the variant forms do not include a brief form..., use the form found in reference sources or the official form, in that order of preference." Rule 24.3E also prescribes the use of the conventional name of a government, unless the official name is in common use, and LC uses the following order of preference when choosing the form of corporate name: 1) conventional form, if any; 2) form appearing on the body's publications (see the Library of Congress Memorandum, March 1967).

Verona points out the difficulties of using the conventional name, because in practice "the use of conventional names leads to considerable difficulties, not only when the names appear in a form corresponding to the language used by a library, but also when the names are given in the original language of the corporate body. Hence the use of conventional names as uniform headings raises insurmountable difficulties for the international user, and is thus at variance with today's progress towards international standardization."<sup>21)</sup>

For certain corporate bodies, it may be convenient to use the conventional name (e.g. Westminster Abbey) or the frequently used name (e.g. Unesco) rather than the official name. Nevertheless, the Paris Statement, section 9.4 seems to be a choice more suitable for the form of Korean

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21) *Ibid.*, p.49.

corporate names, because both the users of the catalogs and the catalogers can easily identify the name most frequently used in their publications, which, in most cases, is the official name thus eliminating the need for searching other forms of name. Therefore, the uniform headings for the forms of Korean corporate bodies should be the name most frequently identified in its publications.

### 2.3. Forms of name for “territorial authorities”

The majority of the cataloging codes consider territorial authorities as corporate bodies except for a few codes including the Russian. Treatment of territorial authorities as corporate bodies can be justified “since territorial authorities and commercial publishers are obviously groups of individuals with a collective identifying name, their exclusion from the meaning of the term corporate body for cataloging purposes... is at variance with the principle enunciated in the opening phrase of section 9.1 of the Paris Statement.”<sup>22)</sup> The Paris Statement section 9.44 treats territorial authorities as corporate bodies states that “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” (see also sections 9.5 and 9.62). This seems to be at variance with section 9.4 which says that “the uniform heading... should be the name by which the body is most frequently identified in its publications.”

In the Anglo-American cataloging practice, territorial authorities are commonly entered under a geographical name of corresponding territory. Although AACR makes a distinction between the geographical name and the territorial authority (AACR 2 Rule 23.1), the practice has not been

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22) *Ibid.*, p.5.

always clear and consistent. For example, AACR/NA used *Gt. Brit. and U.S.* as heading, while AACR 2 uses *United Kingdom and United States*, which is neither a full geographical name nor a full official name of the country. This change of the form of the name, however, seems to contradict AACR 2 Rule 24.3E, which recommends the use of conventional name of a government, and "the conventional name of a government is the geographical name of the area (country, province, state, county, municipal, etc.) over which the government exercises jurisdiction."

Thus, the majority of the cataloging codes and national bibliographies generally are in accordance with the Paris Statement sections 9.43, and 9.44 which recommends conventional names as headings in a language familiar to the users of a particular catalog. However, it should be pointed out that in case the currently used form of the name of territory is difficult to ascertain, the official name of the territory or the form used by the United Nations should be used.

Various cataloging practices used in Korea are not always consistent. However, the form of name for Korea for publications in Western languages should be entered in the separated card catalogs as "Korea (Republic)" referring from "Republic of Korea." as used by LC and known to the English-speaking countries, with the identifying addition 'Republic' enclosed in parenthesis for South Korea for distinction from "Korea (Democratic people's Republic)" for North Korea. The following entries for Korea, as listed in the National Union Catalog, pre-1956 Imprints, are recommendable for entering materials in Western languages according to jurisdiction.

Korea [for works prior to 1910]

Korea (Residency-General, 1905-1910)

Korea (Government-General of Chosen, 1910—1945)  
Korea (Provisional government, 1919—1945)  
Korea (Territory under U.S. occupation, 1945—1948)  
Korea (South Korea Interim Government) [1947—1948]  
Korea (Democratic People's Republic) [1948— ]  
Korea (Republic) [1948— ]

While the conventional geographical name of Korea, “Hanguk”, as recommended in Korean Cataloging Rules,<sup>23)</sup> could be used with reference from the official name “Daehan Minguk” for publications in Korean. However, some large research libraries use the official form of name “Daehan Minguk” and the majority of Korean libraries do not use the heading for Korean territorial authority, and headings for organs of territorial authority are entered directly under their names.

### 2.3.1. Treatment of subordinate bodies to territorial authorities: Direct headings vs. indirect headings.

There are two methods of entering as headings for organs of territorial authorities. The first method is to enter all corporate bodies dependent on a territorial authority directly under their names of the subordinate bodies, as stated in the Paris Statement section 9.6: “A work of a corporate body which is subordinate to superior body should be entered under the name of the subordinate body.” The second method is to enter all corporate bodies dependent on a territorial authority as subheadings under the name of the territorial authority. The first method, i.e. entry of all subordinate bodies directly under their own name would provide for simpler entry on the cards and an easier approach to the alphabetical catalogs, especially for libraries containing large collections of technical reports by official agencies. Some cataloging experts question this practice since “direct headings would be more in

<sup>23)</sup> Central National Library, *Korean Cataloging Rules*, 2nd ed. (Seoul, 1966).

line with the actual practice of most smaller libraries and would coincide with the practice of most bibliographies of government publications issued in Great Britain and in the United States.”<sup>24)</sup> and since the method of direct headings for organs of territorial authorities is very simple and clear for the reasons that first “its application would eliminate the differences between the various national codes, bibliographies and information services, as well as the many difficulties created by indirect headings, and [second] that it might be used in all countries, regardless of their administrative organization and the language and official terminology used.”<sup>25)</sup>

As pointed out earlier in this chapter, many Korean libraries and national bibliographies enter all Korean organs of a territorial authorities directly under their names. In the national bibliographies, all government publications are entered under the caption of administrative, judicial or legislative organs of the government, e.g. “Taebobwon” (i.e. Supreme Court) is listed under the caption of “Sabobbu” (i.e. Judiciary) instead of “Hanguk. Taebobwon” (i.e. Korea (Republic). Supreme Court), whereas NUC enters it as “Korea (Republic). Taebobwon.”

The majority of Korean government publications are entered directly under their names in the card catalogs, whereas other Far Eastern (Japanese and Chinese) government publications are entered under the names of the corresponding territorial authorities in the divided card catalogs for Far Eastern materials, as has commonly been practiced among most Korean libraries and national bibliographies. On the other hand, indirect headings have been used for most foreign government publications, in which case names of the territorial bodies are used not

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24) J. A. Tait. *Authors and Titles* (London, Bingley, 1969), pp.69—70.

25) Eva Verona, *Corporate Headings* (London, 1975), p.117.

only to distinguish the countries but also to put all the materials by certain government together. I suggest that direct headings for organs of Korean government be used for publications in Korean, if necessary, the name of the territorial authority might be added to identify different organs with same names; indirect headings be used under the territorial authority for Korean government publications published in English to distinguish them from foreign government publications in Roman alphabets in the divided catalogs for Western languages. This practice should be applied also to the subordinate bodies to the administrative, judicial or legislative organs of the Korean government, entering them directly under such bodies, unless the name or the function of such office would be indistinctive without the name of the organs of territorial authority, e.g. "T'ukhoguk" (i.e. Bureau of patents) instead of "Hanguk. Sanggongbu. T'ukhoguk" (i.e. Korea (Republic) Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of Patents), since this is a unique Bureau in Korea. NUC enters it as "Korea (Republic) T'ukhoguk."

#### **2.4. Form headings and uniform titles**

Certain categories of publications such as proceedings and reports of conferences, congresses, symposia, etc. are entered under the name of the conferences, congresses, symposia, etc. as form headings instead of the name of the corporate body that publishes or edits the publications, while other types of publications such as laws, decrees, constitutions, treaties, etc. are entered as uniform titles under the headings for the state concerned, as illustrated in detail below.

##### **2.4.1. Headings for conferences, etc.**

According to AACR 1 Rule 87, footnote 21, a conference is given a name "if the words referring to it partake more of the character of a

specific appellation than of a general description." This definition of the term is rather vague since no specific mention is given as to whether an unnamed conference should also be considered as the corporate character of a conference. Even in AACR 2 Rule 21.1B1 footnote 1, only at best a suggestive distinction is made between named and unnamed conferences in the definition of conference: "if, in a script and language using capital letters for proper names, the initial letters of the words referring to a corporate body are consistently capitalized, and/or if, in a language using articles, the words are always associated with a definite article, consider the body to have a name." This suggestion can be of little help in the case of Korean language which has no separate capital letters distinctive from their lower cases. As pointed out, Verona treats an unnamed conference as an anonymous work in compliance with AACR 2 Rule 21.5A. Similarly the Paris Statement section 9.1 explicitly requires a corporate body for cataloging purposes to have a collective name, thus excluding the possibility of using as headings the names fabricated by the cataloger. Conferences with a distinctive name are to be entered under their names like any other corporate body, and additions could be added to the headings of conferences in the order listed in AACR 2 Rule 24.7B, i.e. number, date and location.

Despite some differences among cataloging practices as to the order given in the AACR 2, the AACR practice is nevertheless deemed preferred, as it has been adopted by some large academic libraries in Korea. These identifying characteristics are added in the headings when needed only to distinguish conferences. The problem of the language to be used in the heading arises even for the publications of international conferences. English is gradually gaining a relatively wider acceptance as a second language in many countries including Korea today; there-



fore, English headings with Korean form of name, if any, as an added entry would be the solution to the language problem for the publications of international conferences held in Korea.

#### 2.4.2. Headings for laws, constitutions, etc.

The use of this category of headings has changed from the form subheading to heading under the jurisdiction with laws, etc. as uniform title, as pointed out in AACR 2 Rule 21.31B1: "Enter laws governing one jurisdiction under the heading for the jurisdiction governed by them. Make added entries under the headings for persons and corporate bodies (other than legislative bodies) responsible for compiling and issuing the laws. Add a uniform title as instructed in 25.15A to the main entry." The last phrase is very misleading since uniform title illustrated in this Rule 25.15A is not entered as part of the main entry but as uniform title; therefore the phrase "to the main entry" should change to "before the title proper." Thus, AACR 2 has made some improvement of the treatment of legal materials, especially with regard to the use of uniform titles for laws, treaties and decrees, instead of form headings like laws, statutes, etc. under the jurisdiction in AACR 1, which neither helps to establish the identity of a specific work nor reflects the actual titles of the publications as they merely help to determine its form or type more useful for subject analysis. However, the problem of using AACR 2 had to do with the selection of the uniform title for a single law. Various choices given in AACR 2 Rule 25.15A2 could only lead to inconsistencies in the title on account of different interpretations, due to lack of legal knowledge and reliable reference tools.

According to the Paris Statement section 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," since the grouping of codes, constitutions, laws, etc. can be more logically achieved under heading for a state "by means of a conventional title, added in brackets at the beginning of the actual title, and not in the heading."<sup>26)</sup> On the whole, the form of heading used in AACR 2 conforms with the Paris Statement except the use of the term 'formal title' in the Paris Statement.

The cataloging of these materials has been one of the most controversial problems in the alphabetical catalog because of the complex nature of legal materials. Verona remarks that in as much as form headings and form subheadings are structures alien to the nature of the alphabetical catalog, they should be avoided.<sup>27)</sup>

The cataloging practices of Korean legal materials have been so different from those of Anglo-American tradition. The legal acts have commonly been entered either under the heading for corporate body or person responsible for compiling and issuing legal materials, or under the title proper in the library catalogs and bibliographies. Most research libraries with a large collection of Western materials usually follow AACR for cataloging Western legal materials. Therefore, the use of AACR 2 for this category of legal publications is recommendable for legal publications of other countries and Korean legal publications in English, especially since by entering them under the corresponding jurisdiction, it helps distinguish laws of different countries. However, Korean legal publications should be entered under the title proper with added entries under corporate body or person responsible for compilation

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26) Suzanne Honoré, "Corporate Authorship," In *ICCP Report* (London, 1963), p.176.

27) Eva Verona, *Corporate Headings*, p.33.

and the names of the territorial authority concerned, if necessary. The reasons for the use of title proper are that most Korean laws are known and cited by title, and the name of the territorial authorities are seldom used as headings in the library catalogs or bibliographies. Therefore, catalog users do not look for laws under the name of the territorial authorities, but under their title proper. The Paris Statement and AACR provide for added entries under the title proper of a law, which indicate the need for such title added entries.

### 2.5. Treatment of subordinate bodies

The corporate bodies may have many subordinate units which have their own activities and produce their own publications under their own names: therefore, the difficulties lie in the selection of headings for subordinate corporate bodies—whether to enter it directly under its own name or indirectly by interposing the name of the most lowest element in the hierarchy that will distinguish between the bodies. AACR 2 Rule 24.12–14 are specifically provided for subordinate and related bodies except for a government agency which is entered under jurisdiction (see Rule 24.18). Haskins recommends a general principle of direct approach for both direct entry of a subordinate body under its own name and for direct subdivision under a larger body.<sup>28)</sup>

Although subdivisions frequently serve to break up a voluminous heading for the user of the catalog to be able to find the materials more easily, the use of multiple subdivisions in the headings, however, may not only lead to find the publications more difficult because of unfamiliar headings to the most users but also make the filing more

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28) Susan M Haskins, "Problems of Subdivisions in the Entries for Corporate Bodies," In Institute on Cataloging Code Revision, Stanford University, 1958, *Working Papers* (Stanford, 1958), VIII, p.17.

difficult. If the name of the issuing body appears on the title page, its name will generally be included in the heading, and subordinate bodies are treated differently according to function and/or name.

2.5.1. Subordinate body entered independently or subordinately.

AACR 2 Rule 24.12 treats subordinate units as independent bodies. However, it fails to give any criteria on which cataloger's decision for the choice of entry could be based. Lubetzky provides a set of general rules for entering the works of corporate bodies: "a corporate entity which is administratively part of another body is [to be] treated as an independent body if 1) it has a distinct function, so that it may be dissociated from the other body, and 2) it has a self-sufficient name by which it can be identified without the name of the other body. If a corporate entity is functionally an organic and inseparable part of another body, if its name implies subordination to another body or is incomplete, or insufficient without the name of another body, it is treated as a part of that body."<sup>29)</sup>

According to the IFLA Working Group on the Coordination of Cataloguing Principles, the treatment of a subordinate body has varied "1) according to its status (that is, whether it is a government or a private institution ; 2) according to its character (that is, does it have a distinct function of its own) ; and 3) according to its name, whether distinctive or not."<sup>30)</sup> In practice, however, it is difficult to determine the function or status of the corporate body, especially if it is a foreign corporate body, and difficult to decide the suitability of a name for independent treatment because not all the corporate bodies entered independently have a distinctive name.

<sup>29)</sup> Seymour Lubetzky. *Draft for Corporate Entries*, Rule 16.

<sup>30)</sup> Working Group on the Coordination of Cataloguing Principles, "Report..." *Libri* 6 : 281(1956).

The IFLA Working Group pointed out in its 1956 Report the tendency of many codes to allow the entry of a subordinate body directly under its own specific name as heading rather than hierarchical heading, especially in the case of extremely long and cumbersome names of corporate bodies.

As regards the function vs. name as criteria in entering the work of corporate bodies under direct or specific entries, Honoré states in favor of the function,<sup>31)</sup> while Troiter notes self-sufficiency of the name as the primary criterion<sup>32)</sup>

However, it would be much easier in practice to identify the subordinate body by name rather than by function. If name is chosen as the criterion, then the subordinate corporate bodies should be entered as subheadings if only their name includes a term that implies subordination to another body (such as board, branch, class, committee, commission, department, division, faculty, section, seminar, unit, working group, etc.) or their equivalents in other languages besides English, or if the name is ambiguous, incomplete, or insufficient without the name of the parent body. If both criteria are applied, then the majority of institutions will have to be entered independently since they usually have distinctive names and carry out different functions from those of the higher body. All other subordinate bodies not included in these five types will then be entered independently. Verona's examples based on the Paris Statement section 9.61 would be very helpful for clarifying the confusions arising from the diversity of requirement for treating subordinate corporate bodies.<sup>33)</sup>

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31) Susanne Honoré "Corporate Authorship," p.181.

32) Arnold H. Troiter, "Corporate Names," In Institute of Catalog Code Revision, *Working Papers* (Chicago, 1960), VI, p.11.

33) Eva Verona, *Corporate Headings*, pp.82-89

Verona points out that "international agreement on this question can only be achieved by using as many direct headings as possible. Such an agreement will have to be very simple and clear, and yet sufficiently detailed in order to avoid the variety of interpretations to be found in modern codes."<sup>34)</sup> The direct heading under their name for corporate bodies, if possible, would solve many confusing problems as a result of inconsistencies arising from the misjudgement of the catalogers, especially in the case of international bodies, due to the unfamiliarity of foreign languages and the character of the name and function of the foreign subordinate corporate bodies.

#### 2.5.2. Direct or indirect subheadings.

AACR Rule 24.14, which is for a corporate body to be subordinate to a body which itself depends on a higher parent body: "omits intervening elements in the hierarchy unless the name of the subordinate or related body has been, or is likely to be, used by another body entered under the name of the same higher or related body. In that case, interpose the name of the lowest element in the hierarchy that will distinguish between the bodies." But the Paris Statement has no reference to such cases that may reflect the tendency towards simple headings, i.e. avoiding hierarchical headings, if possible. As to the Korean subordinate corporate bodies except the government agencies, AACR should be used for both unit subordinate to another body and for units subordinate to several corporate bodies because of its clarity and simplicity.

### 3. Conclusion

The use of the corporate heading has been regarded as "one of the

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<sup>34)</sup> *Ibid.*, p.92.

most valuable and practical American contributions to the art of cataloging,"<sup>35)</sup> yet it has not been commonly practiced in Korea until recently. In general, the application of AACR to the Korean cataloging rules and practices has been accepted; however, there are several cases, as pointed out earlier in the course of this paper, where the Paris Statement and suggestions for the formulation of agreements on 'corporate headings' by Verona<sup>36)</sup> would be deemed more applicable for treating the names of Korean corporate bodies [than] the AACR rules although AACR has maintained a general conformity with the Statement. Nevertheless, the lack of examples for specific rules makes the Statement difficult to apply in actual cataloging practice.

It is very gratifying to know that a revised edition of the Korean Cataloging Rules, based on the AACR 2 and other international Standards, prepared by the Korean Library Association, has been published in part. I believe that the revised edition, when completed with section on entries, will function as a sort of supplement to AACR in the treatment of Korean publications for Korean libraries. There are many problems regarding the treatment and the use of Korean corporate names. One of the best solutions to the problems would be to establish a central authority file for the names of Korean corporate bodies. Once the names of Korean corporate bodies have been established, "a central repository of authority can be developed such that an inquiry into a form of name as found in a work may be corrected with the standard entry to be utilized in all major bibliographic works, for with authority comes standardization, its only purpose for being."<sup>37)</sup> Although LC has

35) Charles Martel, "Cataloging 1876—1926." *Library Journal* 5:1066 (December 1, 1926).

36) Eya Verona, *Corporate Headings*, pp.115—158.

37) "Authority File," In A. Kent, Harold Lancour and Jay E. Daily(eds.), *Encyclopedia of Library and Informaton Science* (New York: Dekker, 1971), vol. 2, p.135.

already established on-line authority files for the names of Korean corporate bodies, it has very limited use for Korean libraries, which maintain divided card catalogs for publications in Western languages and those in Far Eastern languages. Detailed suggestions to the problems have been discussed in the appropriate sections of this paper.

Although AACR has been considered as an international standard for cataloging and the use of AACR has been worldwide since the first edition, a truly international standard for cataloging can be formulated by incorporating into the existing cataloging rules and practices of various countries. For this purpose, Korean librarians have been involved in a joint effort in the revision of the present cataloging rules to meet their pressing needs for standardization of cataloging practices for Korean publications, which I hope will in turn provide a valuable contribution, albeit in a small way, to the formulation of the future AACR and an international agreement in this field.



## 한국단체명표목의 문제점과 해결책

한 순 정

### 〈 초 록 〉

본 논문의 목적은 한국자료의 세계적인 통정을 위해 한국단체명표목형태 및 선택상의 문제점들을 영·미목록규칙과 파리목록원칙을 중심으로 검토하여 이에 대한 해결책을 제시함으로써 한국단체명표목의 전거파일 형성에 도움이 될 수 있는 기틀을 마련하는데 있다.

두 부분으로 구성된 본 논문의 첫째 부분에서는 단체명표목의 정당성을 제 목록규칙의 변경과정의 검토를 통해 입증하였으며, 둘째 부분에서는 한국단체명표목형태 및 선택상의 제 문제들을 기존 목록규칙과 편목관례를 중심으로 검토하여 합리적이고 실용성 있는 한국단체명표목형태를 제시하였다.

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