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**Recall Value and Entry Word in Heading.**  
(Cataloguing problems. 8).

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[This paper considers the rendering of the multi-worded name of a Person, of an Organ of a Government, of an Institution, and of a Conference, and of the Title of a document in the Heading of a Catalogue Entry. The Canon of Prepotence taken along with the Principle of Probability is found sufficient to determine the Entry Word in a name-of-person. But, it is not so in the other cases. Nor is the Canon of Sought Heading of sufficient help in determining the Entry Word, though it is of help in determining the choice of heading for the Added Entries needed. The current practice of using the first word in the name of a corporate body or of the title of a document is of little Recall Value. It is suggested that the word of the greatest Recall Value should be made the Entry Word. In most cases, it happens to be the name of a subject or of some other speciality. To provide for this, the Canon of Recall Value is added to the list of the Normative Principles of Cataloguing].

#### 0 Terminology

The following terms are taken from my CCC (= *Classified catalogue code*, Ed 5, 1964):—

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

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

Added Entry.— Entry other than main entry.

Heading Section.—

1 Leading Section of a Word Entry.

2 Section 2 of the Call Number Entry of a book or of the Class Number Entry of a periodical publication, *i e* of a Main Entry in a Classified Catalogue.

**Section of an Entry.**— That which is prescribed to be a separate paragraph in an entry in a Card Catalogue.

**Word-Group in a Heading.**— One or more words, constituting the name forming the heading, which are inseparable and should be taken together, to make the specification of the entity intelligible.

**Block in a Heading.**— Individualised Word-Group in a Heading.

**Multiple Heading.**— Heading consisting of two or more Blocks, usually separated by a punctuation mark such as a comma.

**Entry Element.**— The Word or Word-Group occurring First in a Block in a Heading, that is before any Individualising or Descriptive or any other Element belonging to the Block.

**Entry Word.**— The First Word or Word-Pair, as the case may be, in an Entry Element.

*Note.*— The Word-Pair may be hyphenated or may not be as in a two-worded surname.

**Secondary Element.**— The Words in an Entry Element, other than the Entry Word.

**Full Name.**— Usage Name or Title-Page Name, as the case may be, of a person.

**Pure Name.**— Name derived from Full Name by removing all the Removable Attachments, if any.

## 1 Introduction

This paper is not concerned with the choice of the Heading of an Entry or with the Style of Writing it. It deals only with the rendering of a Pure Name-of-Person, of the words constituting the name of a Corporate Body or of any of its Organs, and of the words in the title of a document. This paper confines itself to the Heading of every entry in a Classified Catalogue, and in a Dictionary Catalogue, other than a Subject Entry.

The Heading is prepotent in an alphabetical entry and should be in full conformity to the approach of readers.

## 2 Name-of-Person Heading

A name-of-person is usually multi-worded. When it is chosen to be the Heading, the Entry Word has to be selected. The Canon of Prepotence taken along with the Principle of Probability helps in this selection. The words in a name-of-person fall into two groups. One of these groups is more numerous than the other. For example, in a modern Western name, the group of Family Names is more numerous than that of Given Names. In South India, on the other hand, the group of Given Names is more numerous than that of the other words in the name. Making the word belonging to the more numerous group the

Entry Word, increases the probability for satisfying the Canon of Prepotence. This indicates what the rule should be for the rendering of a name-of-person in the Heading of an Entry.

#### 21 PRIVATE vs PUBLIC CIRCLES

In Western countries, the Given Name is used within an intimate private circle only, in referring to a person. But, by usage, it is the Family Name that is used in Library Catalogues and in public circles. Thus, the Canon of Sought Heading points to the same rendering as the Canon of Prepotence does. In South India, it is the Given Name that is used in all contexts. Here again, both the Canon of Sought Heading and the Canon of Prepotence indicate the use of the Given Name as the Entry Word.

#### 22 RECALL VALUE AND ENTRY WORD

By usage, the Recall Value is concentrated in the Family Name of a modern author of Western countries and in the Given Name of an author of South India. Whether the concentration of the Recall Value led to the cataloguing rule on the choice of the Entry Word or whether the cataloguing convention caused the concentration of the Recall Value in usage, it is difficult to say. Similarly, it is difficult to decide whether it is the Canon of Prepotence or the concentration of Recall Value that led to the cataloguing rule in respect of name-of-person. In this connection, it should be remembered that till 1595, the cataloguing convention for Western names made the Given Name the Entry Word. But, in his *Catalogue of English printed books* published in 1595 the book seller Andrew Maunsell changed this convention deliberately and mentioned this change in the words, "They make their Alphabet by the Christian name, I by the Sir name". Perhaps, it may be mentioned in this connection that the Main Entry of my *Five laws of library science* (1931) in the British Museum Catalogue had the word 'Sirkali' as the Entry Word (!) — the expansion of the first initial of my name — instead of the other words in the name. The Canon of Sought Heading does not ask for even an Added Entry for such words without Recall Value.

#### 23 CHANGE OF NAME

If a person writes books under different names including pseudonyms, the Canon of Sought Heading asks for a Cross Reference Index Entry with each of the names, not used as the Heading of the Main Entry, as the Referred-from-Heading and the name, used as the Heading of the Main Entry, as the Referred-to-Heading. Of course, this will be possible in the case of a pseudonym, only if the author reveals his Real Name. Such

Added Entries are necessary because the Referred-from-Heading has Recall Value.

### 3 Name-of-Government Heading

When a Government, as a whole, is the author, it has become the practice to use the name of its territory—without any other word added to it—as the name of the Government in the Heading of the Main Entry. By this usage, the name of the territory has acquired full Recall Value, while a reader searches a catalogue for the publications of a Government. It has thus become the Sought Heading for the publications of a Government. Even apart from cataloguing convention, in the reference to the names of Governments and Local Bodies, made in conferences, newspapers, and other documents, the Recall Value is concentrated in the name of the territory concerned. When I was five, there used to be an annual meeting of the accountants of the villages of the Sirkali Taluk (Taluk = Sub-division of a county) held in the local Temple. There, each accountant was called or referred to not by his own name but by the name of his village. Thus this usage of denoting a Government by the name of its territory had probably come into vogue long ago. Perhaps, this usage of investing the name of the territory of a Government with full Recall Value has been the cause of the cataloguing convention.

### 4 Name-of-Organ-of-Government Heading

Without prejudice to the question whether the name of an Organ of a government can itself be the Heading or can only be a Second Heading in the Main Entry for its publications, we shall examine the rendering of its name. The name of an Organ of a Government is usually multi-worded. One of these words—occasionally, a word-group—denotes the subject of Work of the Organ. The other words may be descriptive and sometimes restrictive. In the last five examples, given below, the geographical area of jurisdiction becomes the Individualising Element. In the following examples, the word denoting the Subject of Work is in black face:—

- 11 Board of **Education**
- 12 Bureau of **Education**
- 13 Department of **Education**
- 14 Ministry of **Education**
- 15 Secretariat of **Education**

- 21 **District Court** of Coimbatore
- 22 **District Court** of North Arcot
- 23 **District Court** of Salem

## 24 District Court of South Arcot

## 25 District Court of Tanjavur.

In the first five examples, the Recall Value rests mostly on the word 'Education'. The other words are not only liable to change but have also much less of Recall Value. Therefore, the Canon of Sought Heading would indicate the word 'Education' as the Entry Word. The Canon of Permanence also would prefer it to the other words in the name of the Organ.

In the last five examples the word-pair 'District Court' is rich in Recall Value. The function of the other words in each name is only to resolve homonym. In this context, its Recall Value is much less than that of the word-pair 'District Court'. Therefore, the Canon of Sought Heading would indicate the word-pair 'District Court' as the Entry Word. The above discussion leads to the following result:—

**Sought Heading  
Based on Recall Value**

To be preferred	Not to be preferred
EDUCATION (Ministry of —)	Ministry of Education
EDUCATION (Board of —)	Board of Education
DISTRICT COURT (Coimbatore)	Coimbatore District Court.

## 41 TERMS OF HIGHEST DOMINANT RECALL VALUE: BORDER-LINE CASE

It is not always easy to pick out the word or word-group of the highest Recall Value in a multi-worded name of an Organ of a Government. This is equivalent to saying that it is not always easy to choose the Entry Word in rendering the name of such an Organ in the Heading. In the name "Central Water and Power Commission", to all appearance, the term 'Water and Power' has the greatest Recall Value. Perhaps, the word 'Commission' has the least Recall Value. But what about the word 'Central'? It has significance; for, it distinguishes this Commission from that of the Commission of some Constituent State of India on the same subject. Is its Recall Value to be deemed to be equal to that of 'Water and Power'? Perhaps it has less, that is all that we can say. This implies that there is a greater chance for the name of this Organ among the Headings of Entries to be sought under the term 'Water and Power' rather

than under the word 'Central'. There is some chance for difference of opinion in this matter. Therefore, neither the Recall Value nor the Canon of Sought Heading can give an unequivocal indication about the choice of the Entry Word in this case. This is a problem for further investigation. In this case, the first heading will be "India". This will make it unnecessary to give Recall Value to the word 'Central'.

#### 42 GOVERNMENT VS ORGAN AS FIRST HEADING

We have next to consider whether the name of the Organ can be the First Heading or only the Second Heading preceded by the name of the Government as the First Heading. The name of the Government should be included in the Heading; otherwise, homonym will arise in respect of the name of the Organ. If the consideration is merely the resolution of homonym, the name of the Government can be added as Individualising Element within brackets after the Block forming the First Heading. But, there is another consideration. The Organ of a Government can have no independent existence. The authority of its publication is derived from the Government of which it is an Organ. Therefore, the cataloguing convention has been to use a Multiple Heading, with the name of the Government as the First Heading and the name of the Organ as the Second Heading. As a result of this cataloguing convention, usage has given greater Recall Value to the name of the Government than the name of the Organ. This is helpful for a more positive reason. A reader who wants to have the publications of the Board of Education of a State is likely to think of the State first; in using the catalogue he is likely to first locate the name of the State among the entries and then scan through the region of the Entries having the name of the State — that is, its territory — as the First Heading and then look for the term 'Education' among the Second Headings.

#### 5 Name-of-Institution Heading

Institutions with one and the same name occur in several places. Some of these have the name of their respective places as an integral part of their names. These will amount to a proper name. The name of an Institution may amount to a proper name, also by having some other proper name such as the name of a person as an integral part of it. "Madras Library Association" is an example of the first kind. "Raman Research Institute" is an example of the second kind. The name of such an institution has full Recall Value. Therefore, the Canon of Sought Heading would make such a name-of-institution, taken as a whole, the Entry Element in the Heading and using the proper

noun in it as the Entry Word, even if it is not the first word in the name. On the other hand, if the name of an institution does not amount to a proper name, either by its having some proper name as an integral part of it or in other ways such as being an Organ of some other Corporate Body occurring as an earlier heading, an Individualising Element will have to be added wherever necessary. Consider the name of an institution such as "Public Library". Practically, every town in several countries has a public library. Therefore, the Canon of Prepotence would not recommend the word pair 'Public Library' as the Entry Element in the Heading. But, usage invests the word-pair 'Public Library' with great Recall Value. No doubt, the word-pair 'Public Library' used as the Entry Element in a Heading creates homonymy. To resolve the homonymy, the name of its town has to be used as the Individualising Element. The Canon of Prepotence may ask, "Why not make the name of the town the Entry Word in the name of the Public Library?" The Canon of Sought Heading would argue, "No. The Recall Value is in the word-pair 'Public Library' and therefore, the readers will look for it in the catalogue only under the word-pair 'Public Library'."

#### 51 MOOT POINT: ILLUSTRATION 1

Let us consider the name of the institution "Madras Library Association". There is a Library Association in most countries, Constituent States, counties, districts, and even towns. However, the name of the country etc of a Library Association may occur either at the beginning or at the end of the name of the Association. Or, the name of the country may be altogether absent as in the case of the Library Association of UK. It will be difficult for readers to recall what exactly has happened in the name of a particular Library Association. But the term Library Association is sure to have Recall Value in abundance. Therefore, the question arises whether it is not more helpful to use the term 'Library Association' as the Entry Element and to use the name of the country, locality etc merely as an Individualising Element. There is one other factor favouring an affirmative answer to this question. For, irrespective of the official name being Madras Library Association, in actual usage the term 'Library Association of Madras' occurs quite as often as the official name.

In view of the above indication of the Recall Value, the Headings may be rendered as illustrated below:—

- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (India);
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (Japan);
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (Madras);

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (United Kingdom);  
 LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (United States of America); and  
 LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (West Germany).

It is necessary to give the following Cross-Reference Index Entry:—

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (America).

See

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (United States of America).

Or is it better to render the above headings as follows:—

LIBRARY (Indian — Association)

LIBRARY (Japanese — Association)

LIBRARY (Madras — Association)

LIBRARY (Association) (United Kingdom)

Note.— The term 'United Kingdom' does not appear in the name of the Association. Therefore, it is not included in the Secondary Element; but it is added as an Individualising Element.

LIBRARY (American — Association)

LIBRARY (West German — Association).

It is necessary to give the following Cross-Reference Index Entry:—

LIBRARY (Association) (United States of America)

See

LIBRARY (American — Association).

## 52 MOOT POINT: ILLUSTRATION 2

Universities form another set of institutions giving rise to such a difficulty. The statutory name of many universities begin with the word 'University'—for example, University of Bombay, University of London, and University of Pittsburgh. There are also universities whose statutory name does not begin with the word 'University'—for example, Andhra University, Annamalai University, and Columbia University. Recalling the correct first word is not easy. But the word 'University' will always be recalled. Therefore, can we say that the word 'University' has got the greatest Recall Value? If so, we can make the word 'University' the Entry Word and use the other substantive word as Individualising Element.

In view of the above indication of the Recall Value, the Headings may be rendered as illustrated below:—

UNIVERSITY (Bombay);

UNIVERSITY (Columbia); and

UNIVERSITY (Pittsburgh).

## 53 MOOT POINT: ILLUSTRATION 3

The following Headings illustrate the indication of Recall Value in the choice of Entry Word for them:

STANDARDS (British — Institution);

STANDARDS (Indian — Institution); and  
STANDARDS (International — Organisation).

In such cases it is not sufficiently helpful to use the words in the name of the institutions, not selected as the Entry Word, as Individualising Element. On the other hand, it is more helpful to treat those other words as Secondary Element.

## 6 Name-of-Conference Heading

### 61 ORDINARY CONFERENCE

An Ordinary Conference may be either

- 1 *Ad hoc*; or
- 2 Periodical.

In the case of an *Ad hoc* Conference, the name of the Conference is used as the Heading of the Main Entry. In the case of a Periodical Conference, it is not used as the Heading of the Main Entry. However, it has to be used as the Heading of an Added Entry. In either case, the problem of the rendering of the name of a Conference in the Heading of an Entry needs consideration.

### 62 DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE

The name of a Diplomatic Conference may or may not contain in it the name of the place of the conference. But by usage, in such a case, the Recall Value is concentrated in the word or word-group denoting the place of conference. Therefore, the Canon of Sought Heading suggests the prefixing of the name of the place of the conference to the name of a Diplomatic Conference — whether it occurs in its name or not. This choice of Entry Word not only respects the indication of Recall Value, but also satisfies the Canon of Prepotence.

Example:—

- 1 GENEVA (Summit Conference) (1956);
- 2 PARIS (Peace Conference) (1919); and
- 3 VIENNA (Congress) (1814-15).

## 7 Title Heading

### 71 RECALL VALUE OVERLOOKED BY AACR

Except in a few specified categories, Rule 33P of the *Anglo-American cataloguing rules* (1967) makes Title Entry — under main title, cover title, partial title etc — compulsory for every book. There is no direct rule on the rendering of the title in the Heading. It has, therefore, to be inferred that it should be an exact transcription of the title from the title-page, as prescribed in Rule 133 for the Title Section of the Main Entry. In most cases, then, the Entry Word in the Heading of a Title Entry will have little Recall Value. Therefore, it will serve little purpose unless the Entry Word happens to be a name-of-person, or a

name of locality, or a name of subject, or any word with the quality of a proper noun. Thus the *Anglo-American cataloguing rules* (1967) overlooks Recall Value; with the result, many of the Title Entries will have little value for most of the users of a catalogue.

#### 72 RECALL VALUE RESPECTED BY *Prussian instructions*

As the *Prussian instructions* treats books of Corporate Authorship as anonymous, Title Entries arise quite often. Therefore, it has paid special attention to the Entry Word in the Heading of the Title Entry. For this purpose, it has introduced the concept of "Real Title". Rules 181 to 206 — 26 rules in all — dealing with "Real Title" form Chap 1 of its Part 3. These rules appear complicated. But, it is claimed that German readers feel at home with them. Even at the cost of making the Rules complicated, the *Prussian instructions* tries to respect Recall Value.

#### 73 RECALL VALUE RESPECTED BY CCC

Rule MK1(22) of the CCC (1964) restricts Added Entry for the title of the book to the following cases:—

- 1 If the title is fanciful — that is, it does not disclose the subject of the book; or
- 2 If it contains a proper noun; or
- 3 If it is treated in usage as a proper noun; provided that
  - 1 It has not been used as the Heading of the Main Entry; or
  - 2 It is not, as such, eligible to be used as the Main Heading of a Class Index Entry of the book.

Titles of Categories 1 and 3, have good Recall Value. In other words, Recall Value is respected by the CCC in these cases. But it will not always be respected in Category 2, unless the proper noun is the first word in it. If it fails to be so, it should be made the Entry Word and the other words in the title should be treated as Secondary Element. The CCC (1964) has failed to prescribe this. This prescription should be added in the next edition. Then only, the Recall Value and the Canon of Sought Heading will be respected.

### 8 Recall Value and Its Role

#### 81 CANON OF PREPOTENCE

We have seen the several situations in which the Entry Word in a Heading is determined by the intensity of Recall Value. This was not realised so long as mind was over-pre-occupied with Personal Author Entries which were the first to come into vogue and also continued to be dominant for a long number of years. So far as the Name-of-Person Entry was concerned, the guidance of the Canon of Prepotence was sufficient in determining the Entry Word. But, in the name of an Organ of a Government,

and in the name of an Institution, or a Conference, a tradition set in, to write down in the Heading of the Author Entry the words in the name of the Corporate Body concerned exactly in the sequence in which they occur on the title-page; some preferred to use the official or statutory name where ascertainable, in the place of the name on the title-page. Whatever name was chosen in this respect, to find a parallel to write down the words in the name in the exact sequence in which it occurred on the title-page, or in the Constitution of the Corporate Body, we must go back to the practice in vogue in the sixteenth century in regard to a name-of-person. At that time, the words in the name of a Personal Author were written in the Heading of an Entry exactly in the same sequence in which they occurred in usage and on the title-page. For example, Conrad Gesner (Born in 1516) reputed to be the first universal bibliographer arranged the entries in his *Bibliotheca universalis* by the Given Names of Authors. However, there seems to have been some uneasiness in his mind; for, he added a Cross-Reference Index arranged by the Family Names. The *La liburia* (1550) of the Italian bibliographer Antonio Francesco Doni and the *Premier volume de la bibliotheque* (1584) of the French bibliographer Francois Grude de la Croix du Maine also arranged the entries by the Given names of the authors. This simple practice was not found helpful in a catalogue, by the book seller Andrew Maunsell. Therefore, he did not hesitate to throw overboard the system of "the learned men"; and he inverted the words in the name so that the Family Name became the Entry Word (See Sec 22). This implied having been guided by the Canon of Prepotence in rendering a name-of-person in the Heading.

#### 82 NAME OF ORGAN OF GOVERNMENT

The Canon of Prepotence is not however of equal help in respect of the name of a Corporate Author — be it an Organ of a Government, or an Institution, or a Conference. The name of an Organ of a Government is usually made of the name of the subject falling within its purview, and a few descriptive words such as 'Ministry' and 'Bureau', or of the name of a geographical area. For the user of a catalogue, it is the name of the subject that has the greatest Recall Value. Therefore, the user will be helped better if the name of the subject is made the Entry Word. The other words may be treated as forming the Secondary Element. For facility in alphabetical arrangement and in picking up from alphabetical list, it is desirable to write the name of the subject in the nominative singular form as Entry Word, even though it might be in adjectival or some other form on the title-page. The prescriptions of Rules JC6 to JC63 of CCC (1964) fully respect

the Recall Value described above.

Example:—

Name on Title-Page	Rendering in the Heading
Adult Education Department Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports Office of the Textile Commis- sioner	ADULT EDUCATION (Department) IMPORT AND EXPORT (Office of the Chief Controller of —) TEXTILE (Office of the — Com- missioner)

*Note.*— In Item 1, the term 'Adult Education' is an inseparable word-pair. It is this word-pair that has the Recall Value. The choice of any one of the two words as the Entry Word will not give a meaningful entry. Such cases require careful judgment. No mechanical rule can cover them.

On the other hand, the *Anglo-American cataloguing rules* do not pay respect to Recall Value. It does not give an explicit rule on the rendering of the name of the Organ of a Government. But, the examples given by it in Rule 78B and 79 show that the Recall Value is not given any weight.

The following are the rendering of the names of the Organs in the Heading:—

- 1 Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance
- 2 Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
- 3 Munisters della cultura popolase

There can be no doubt that the readers will find the alphabetical arrangement of the names of the Organs of a Government more useful, if the *Anglo-American cataloguing rules* had respected the indication of Recall Value. Then the headings would be rendered as follows:—

- 1 OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE (Bureau of —)
- 2 SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (Department of —)
- 3 CULTURA POPOLASE (Munisters della —)

### 83 NAME OF INSTITUTION

The name of an Institution is usually made of the name of the subject falling within its purview, the name of a country or any other geographical area forming its jurisdiction, and some other word such as 'Association', 'Institution', and 'Society' to indicate its being a Corporate Body. For the user of a catalogue it is the name of the subject that has got the greatest Recall Value. Therefore, the user will be helped better if the name

of the subject is made the Entry Word. The other words may be treated as forming the Secondary Element. For facility in alphabetical arrangement and in picking up from alphabetical list, it is desirable to write the name of the subject in the nominative singular form as Entry Word, even though it might be in adjectival or some other form on the title-page or according to the constitution of the body.

*Example.—*

Name on Title-Page	Rendering in Heading
Indian Botanical Society	BOTANY (Indian — Society)
Indian Historical Records Commission	HISTORICAL RECORDS (Indian — Commission)
Indian Academy of Sciences	SCIENCES (Indian Academy of —)
South India Teachers' Union	TEACHER (South India — Union)
Association of Ratepayers' of Bangalore	RATEPAYER (Association of — of Bangalore)

The Rules of CCC (1964) on the rendering of the name of an Institution in the Heading do not conform to the indication of Recall Value. For, its Rule JDI prescribes as follows:—

“The name to be used in rendering the name of an Institution is to be the one in the shortest form found in the

- 1 Title-page; or
- 2 Half-title-page; or
- 3 Any other part of the document.”

This Rule, however, merely indicates the choice of the name for the Heading. It does not state anything about the rendering of the name. But the following examples are given:—

- 1 Cambridge Philosophical Society;
- 2 Indian Mathematical Society; and
- 3 International Maritime Association.

These examples do not respect the indication of Recall Value. A new Rule should be added to CCC prescribing that the rendering of the name of an Institution in the Heading of an Entry should respect the indication of Recall Value and state that the word or word-group with great Recall Value should be made the Entry Word; and that all the other words in the name of the Institution should be treated as the Secondary Element.

A similar Rule should also be added to the *Anglo-American cataloguing rules* (1967).

## 84 NAME OF NON-DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE

Besides the word 'Conference' or any of its equivalents, the name of a Non-Diplomatic Conference may contain in it a word or word-group denoting any one or more of the following:—

- 1 The subject of its purview;
- 2 The class of persons meeting in the conference; and
- 3 Any other word or word-group indicating the name of the subject or any other speciality.

One should expect the name of the subject or any other speciality of a Conference to have the greatest Recall Value; and, therefore, it should be made the Entry Word. But, the periodical meetings of one and the same conference are often convened at long intervals. Therefore, it often happens that the subject or any other speciality of the Conference is named with slight variations in the different Meetings of the Conference.

Example:—

1 Proceedings of the International Study Conference on Classification for Information Retrieval, held at Beatrice Webb House, Dorking, England, 13th to 17th May 1957.

2 Classification Research: Proceedings of the Second International Study Conference, held at Hotel Prins Hamlet, Elsinore, Denmark, 14th to 18th September 1964.

In this case, the person or the body responsible for the variation in the name of the subject of the Conference belonged to the very profession which has to face the problems in cataloguing. When the library profession itself creates problems by slight variations in the name of the subject as well as in the title of the successive volumes, we can imagine what all will happen in the case of conferences on other subjects. It is such changes — without much significance and perhaps even without any conscious purpose — that I have denoted by the term 'listless change' in Sec 591 of my *Heading and canons* (1955). In the same section, I have suggested the Principle of Uniformisation and the fixing of a stable term for use in catalogue entries, irrespective of what variant of it appears on the title-pages of the successive volumes or editions. In the examples cited above, we may denote the subject of the Conferences by the Uniformised Name 'Classification'. The Principle of Uniformisation may be applied also to the name of any other subject forming the theme of the Conference. Such a Uniformised Name of a subject or speciality, as the case may be, will acquire a high Recall Value among users of catalogue. Every other word in the name of a Conference will have little or less Recall Value. Therefore, the Uniformised Name of the subject or the speciality of a Conference should be made the Entry Word in the Heading and all the other words in the name of the Conference should be made into Secondary Element or/and Individualising

Element, as the case may be. As usual, the Entry Word should be in the nominative singular form.

Example:—

1 CLASSIFICATION (International Study Conference on — for Information Retrieval)

2 CLASSIFICATION (International Study Conference on — Research)

3 LIBRARY (All India — Conference) *and not* All India Library Conference.

According to CCC (1964), the volumes of a Periodical Conference form a Periodical Publication. Its Main Entry will have "Proceedings" — or any other equivalent title as the Entry Word; and the name of the Conference will be entered only thereafter. In the Main Entry itself, the words in the name of the Conference will be written in the same sequence as it occurs on the title-page. But, in the Added Entry with the name of the Conference as the Heading, its rendering should use the name of the subject of speciality of the Conference as the Entry Word. It is here that the indication of the Recall Value has to be implemented. Rule JE1 of CCC (1964) should be amended so as to bring it in conformity to the indication of Recall Value. So also the rules 87 and 88 of the *Anglo-American cataloguing rules* should be amended in this matter. The library profession should have as much courage as the book seller Andrew Maunsell had four centuries ago in breaking away from tradition of bibliographers and changing the sequence of the words in a name-of-person, to make the use of the catalogue by the reader, easier.

#### 85 INVASION BY SUBJECT ?

The suggestion made for the rendering, in the Heading of an Entry — the name of an Organ of a Government, the name of an Institution, or the name of a Conference — may tempt a "look-back" cataloguer to say that the name of the subject tries to invade and occupy the position of the Entry Word. A phlegmatic cataloguer may grumble saying "Subject-Mania is running amuck". He may say that "Subject Pockets" have been introduced — here, there, and everywhere — even in the Alphabetical Part of a Classified Catalogue and in the Dictionary Catalogue. Such critics are apparently guided by preconceived notions generated by tradition. Evidently, they are too reluctant to do any re-thinking about the primary purpose of the catalogue, which is to make it as easy as possible for the reader to pick out from the catalogue the entry needed by him. In searching the catalogue for his entry, the reader uses his memory. He will look for his entry under the word that is rich in Recall Value in his memory, among the words making up the name of what he wants.

**851 *Tradition of Descriptive Historical Bibliography***

Our cataloguing rules are still under the heavy weight of the tradition of descriptive historical bibliographies. The difference between the function of a library catalogue and of the descriptive bibliographies of historical bibliographers should be remembered and insisted upon. The rules for these two kinds of lists of books should be guided by different principles. The time has come for the library profession to part company from descriptive historical bibliographers. The library profession should rewrite its Catalogue Code, for use from now onwards, to the full satisfaction of the Five Laws of Library Science. If the library profession approaches its Catalogue Code from this angle, it will realise the supreme importance of "Recall Value" and it will not allow any talk of "Invasion by Subject".

**852 *Restriction in Range of Search***

The name of a subject or the speciality of the Conference becoming the Entry Word in the rendering of most of the corporate names in the heading has an important incidental advantage. A reader who is not sure of the first word of the name of the Corporate Body need not scan the catalogue from A to Z to be reminded of the Corporate Body whose name he seeks. On the other hand, the range of his search will be restricted to just those entries that begin with the name of the subject or the speciality of the Conference he brings up to the catalogue. This range will be many many times smaller than the entire range from A to Z. This is of considerable advantage to the reader.

**853 *Listen to the Message of Recall Value***

Any reluctance on the part of any cataloguer to give up the old habit in the choice of the Entry Word is often the result of the boomerang action of a cataloguing rule established in the days of inexperienced empiricism without aid from normative principles for the simple reason of their non-existence. When the Spiral of Scientific Method is established and normative principles have been enunciated to guide the framing of a catalogue code, it is necessary to draw the line at the right place between a conservative regard for the existing—time-honoured traditional—rules on the one hand, and a need to move forward by making the necessary changes in the rules in order to attain a desirable simplicity and consistency and also a better help to readers in the use of the catalogue. In the problem under discussion, it is desirable to accept the indication of "Recall Value". If necessary, tradition may be propitiated, as a transitory measure, by a Cross-Reference Index Entry from the traditional method of rendering, until a new generation of readers comes up, quite

atune to the rendering according to the new rules. But, tradition should no longer be allowed to interfere with the Heading of the Main Entry itself. It should not be given the right to smother the message of "Recall Value".

#### 86 CANON OF ASCERTAINABILITY

Somebody whispers, "What about your Canon of Ascertainability? Are you giving it up?" A similar whisper got started in the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles held in Paris in 1961, in regard to my idea of "Uniformised Heading", of replace listless, unintended, purposeless variation in the titles to the successive volumes of one and the same serial — especially the Government serials. The Canon of Ascertainability was first formulated in Page 62 of my *Theory of library catalogue* (1938). It reads as follows: "This canon requires that no Entry shall include any information that is not definitely ascertainable . . . In Cataloguing practice the term 'Ascertainable' is taken in the restricted sense of 'ascertainable from the words found on or at the back of the title-page of the book'." This Canon was re-worded as follows in Sec 331 of my *Heading and canons* (1955):

"The choice and rendering of Main Entry and specific Added Entry, and the heading and every other element in either entry should be determined by the information found in the title-page of the document and its overflow pages; in extreme cases the information may be taken from the other pages or Prel; but it is not desirable to go beyond the Prel."

It can be seen that there is nothing in the Canon of Ascertainability to prevent the rearrangement of the words in what contributes to the heading of an entry. Nor is there anything preventing the use of Uniformised Heading in the case of listless, unintended variation in the title of a book from edition to edition or of a serial from volume to volume.

#### 87 CANON OF SOUGHT HEADING

It may be asked whether the idea of "Recall Value" should be brought in; and whether what is sought to be achieved by the Canon of Sought Heading is not sufficient by itself. Both in Sec 333 of my *Heading and canons* (1955) and in Sec BE0 of my CCC (1964) the Canon of Sought Heading is enunciated as follows:—

"The principle that the decision whether an entry

- 1 With a particular type of heading, or
- 2 With a particular choice for that heading, or
- 3 With a particular rendering of that choice, or
- 4 A particular added entry arising out of it, should be based

on the answer to the question:

'Is reader or library staff likely to look for a book under the particular type or choice or rendering of heading or in the particular Added Entry?'

This Canon is far too comprehensive. It makes the cataloguer think out many problems and make decisions on them. Perhaps, it is no exaggeration to say that it is too comprehensive for easy application in every situation arising from day to day. Indeed, it may perhaps be said that most of the other Canons of Cataloguing are corollaries or particular enunciations of it. On the other hand "Recall Value" is of use in particular situations. As a result of its not having been given a place among the Normative Principles of Cataloguing we have till now failed to get the best results out of the Canon of Sought Heading to use "Recall Value" in the situations calling for it.

#### 88 CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The sections in this paper have shown that the Entry Word in a Heading made of the

1 Name of an Organ of a Government — we may also add Organ of an Institution or of a Conference;

2 Name of an Institution; and

3 Name of a Conference

can be determined unequivocally and with ease, if we use the Concept of Recall Value. Indeed, we must add the Canon of Recall Value to the list of Normative Principles of Cataloguing. It may be enunciated as follows:—

"Canon of Recall Value.— The principle that in a multi-worded name of a person, an institution, a conference, or an organ of a government or of an institution or of a conference, and of a multi-worded title of a document other than a periodical publication, the Entry Word or Word-Group in the Heading of the Main Entry should be the one with the highest Recall Value."

The determination of Recall Value should not be based merely on the memory of contemporaries or of those of the locality concerned. On the other hand, it must be based upon what will be retained prominently in memory by the readers of the future and of foreign places. This is the message of Law 5 of Library Science. It should be remembered that a library and its catalogue are long-living. Their expectation of life is not as short as that of readers. Further, what has good recall value to the latter class of readers will also have equally good recall value to the former class of readers; but not *vice versa*.