

742 UNIFORM CONVENTIONAL HEADING FOR LEGAL AND RELIGIOUS TEXTS – SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITY

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the uniform conventional headings for legal and religious texts of a prescriptive nature and for treaties between two or more parties, considered to have secondary responsibility for a work in access point form.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
742	UNIFORM CONVENTIONAL HEADING FOR LEGAL AND RELIGIOUS TEXTS – SECONDARY RESPONSIBILITY	R	O
a	Entry Element	NR	MA
b	Subdivision	R	O
c	Addition to Name or Qualifier	R	O
e	Name of the Other Party	NR	O
f	Date of Legal Issue or Version, or Date of Signing	R	O
i	Name of Section or Part	R	O
l	Form Subheading	R	O
n	Miscellaneous Information	R	O
t	Uniform Title	NR	O
3	Authority Record Identifier	NR	O

Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1	#	blank (not defined)
2		Form of Name Indicator
	1	Name entered under country or other geographical name
	2	Name entered under other form, e.g. a church or a simply a conventional name

Indicators Description

Indicator 2: Form of Name Indicator

The second indicator denotes the form of conventional heading.

Value 1: Name entered under country or other geographical name

Used for jurisdictional geographical names.

Subfields Description

\$a Entry Element

The entry element of the name of jurisdiction under which the laws and other legislation, or the treaty or other agreement, are issued. This subfield must be present if the field is present. Not repeatable.

\$b Subdivision

The name of a lower level in the hierarchy of the jurisdiction under which the laws and other legislation, or the treaty or other agreement, are issued, when the name includes a hierarchy. Repeatable if there is more than one lower level in the hierarchy (see [EX 4](#) in the field 740).

\$c Addition to Name or Qualifier

Any addition to the name of the jurisdiction under which the laws and other legislation or the treaty or other agreement are issued, added by the cataloguer to distinguish from homonym jurisdictions. Repeatable. (see [EX 5](#) in the field 740).

\$e Name of the Other Party

The name of jurisdiction of other party(ies) under which the treaty or other agreement between two or more parts is issued. If necessary, subfield \$b for a lower level in the hierarchy of the jurisdiction, and/or \$c to distinguish from homonym jurisdictions, could be used (see [EX 9](#), [10](#) in the field 740). Not repeatable.

\$f Date of Legal Issue or Version, or Date of Signing

The date of legal issue or version when is added to the uniform conventional heading (see [EX 2](#), [3](#) in the field 740). The year, earlier year or earliest year of signing of the treaty, convention or protocols when added to the uniform conventional heading (see [EX 9](#), [10](#) in the field 740). Repeatable.

\$i Name of Section or Part

The name of a part when the resource to which the uniform conventional heading is being applied is only a part of the text named in the heading (see [EX 2](#) in the field 740). Repeatable for a subdivided part (see [EX 7](#) in the field 740).

\$l Form Subheading

Standard phrase added to a headline to further specify the uniform conventional heading. Repeatable.

\$n Miscellaneous Information

Any information not provided for in any other subfield. Repeatable.

\$t Uniform Title

Uniform title for the text being catalogued. The term(s) of the uniform title may include specifications by date or version of given types. Not repeatable.

\$3 Authority Record Identifier

The identifier for the authority record for the access point. This subfield is for use with UNIMARC/Authorities format. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The form of the data in the examples under field 740 applies equally here.

Form

The form of the heading which appears in this field is determined by the appropriate cataloguing rules and/or authority entries used by the agency responsible for the preparation of the record.

It may not always appear obvious, when presented with a source record to be converted to UNIMARC, which sub-elements of the name in a source format correspond to which UNIMARC subfields. These notes are intended to give general guidance but are not exhaustive. It is necessary to be aware that names formed according to different cataloguing rules or even originating from different authority files based on the same rules will not always inter-file correctly in one sequence. Until further standards are established UNIMARC can provide only a framework for identifying the distinct data elements.

Entry Under Place

Names of jurisdictions at all levels, e.g. national, provincial, and local, are formalisations of a different kind. Many such bodies have long formal names, but the practice of cataloguing codes is generally to take a short name of the place, e.g., Portugal, Australia, rather than the formal name (Portuguese Republic, Commonwealth of Australia) (see [EX 1](#), [2](#), [3](#) in the field 740).

Qualifications

Guidance may be required on what elements are to be considered qualifications and hence are to be entered in subfield \$c. This may be a place name added in order to distinguish the jurisdiction from others of the same name, e.g., Washington (state). Usually cataloguing rules prescribe that the qualification be added in parentheses as in the examples above (see [EX 5](#) in the field 740).

Formalised Additions to Uniform Titles

There may be needed to further specify a uniform title by date of legal issue or version of a given type, in order to provide more specific aggregation of resources catalogued when they are numerous. The criteria for this, as well as the type of further specification depends on the cataloguing rules and practice of the cataloguing agency.

Punctuation

There are no standards for punctuation in this field. It is recommended that punctuation be retained where it is available in the source format. In source formats where punctuation is not available, but is printed out by an algorithm generated from the definition of the subfields, it is recommended that the punctuation which would be used in display be included in the UNIMARC record. This includes parentheses which occur at the beginning and end of one or a group of subfields.

Because there are no standards for punctuation in this field, recipients of records in the UNIMARC format will have to be aware of the practices adopted by the agency preparing the record. Agencies distributing records should attempt to be consistent in their own records. Details should be included in the documentation accompanying exchange tapes (see [Appendix D](#)).

Related Fields

740 UNIFORM CONVENTIONAL HEADING FOR LEGAL AND RELIGIOUS TEXTS – PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	In the majority of cataloguing rules that recognise the concept of the uniform conventional heading for certain legal and religious texts the field 740 must be present. However It is possible for a work to have secondary responsibility for a uniform conventional heading without a field 740 present.
741 UNIFORM CONVENTIONAL HEADING FOR LEGAL AND RELIGIOUS TEXTS – ALTERNATIVE RESPONSIBILITY	A uniform conventional heading may have alternative responsibility to either a person or body named in fields 700 or 710 or to another heading named in field 740. If the record is catalogued according to rules which do not recognise the concept of main entry or the source format does not separately identify it, the uniform conventional heading should be entered in field 741.

Examples

EX 1
200 1#\$aDocumentação e legislação comercial\$fOrlando Augusto Dias Bravo
327 1#\$aContém supl. com o título: Código comercial, sociedades e empresas comerciais, código do registo comercial
700 1#\$aBravo,\$bOrlando Augusto Dias
742 #1\$aPortugal.\$tLeis, decretos, etc.
The work is a collection of commercial law compiled by a personal author, but including the legal texts themselves.

History

2008	New field.
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