Revised Chapter 6 of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules

Gertrude Koh*

Editorial Note: This is a revised version of a paper presented at a Workshop on Revised Chapter 6 of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules held on November 21-22, 1975. The Journal plans to publish in a later issue a second paper which deals with the seven areas of the catalog entry.

In this paper I will attempt to do three things: first of all, I would like to provide you with a brief introduction to the background which led to the publishing of the new chapter 6 of Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR). Published in summer 1974, this newly revised chapter 6 is the topic of this workshop (hereafter referred to as Chapter 6).¹ Second, I will introduce you to key objectives of this chapter which, in turn, may not only have new implications for purposes of cataloging but also implications for other library operations. Third, I will attempt to describe overall changes in this Chapter 6 as it differs from the original Chapter 6 of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules² (hereafter referred to as AACR chapter 6). However, my description of overall changes is intended to set up a simple framework of major highlights within which a more detailed look into the changes of the rules 130-139 can be made; an amplified comparison of this chapter with AACR chapter 6, can be made by the Appendix “Sample Catalog cards” and its “index to the sample catalog cards” (see p. 29).

* Dr. Koh is Assistant Professor, Rosary College Graduate School of Library Science, River Forest, Illinois.
Introduction

In an attempt to provide introductory background of Chapter 6, a discussion of International Standard Bibliographic Description (hereafter ISBD) cannot be omitted, since this new chapter is really an outgrowth of ISBD, which is an international agreement of bibliographic description as it was reached at the turn of the 1970s. As in other phases of library work, such a sweeping agreement on the international level could only have been reached after going through an evolution of various developmental stages.

Indeed, ISBD is one aspect of a cooperative cataloging endeavor. Cooperation has been one of the major recurring themes in cataloging, and for that matter for librarianship as a whole, in order to achieve dual goals. On one hand, cooperative cataloging is intended to improve library services by optimizing library resources. By library resources, we mean resources in the broader spectrum, as R. Downs defined in his article "Research in Problems of Resources," which includes library materials of various types, bibliographic organization and interpretation, personnel, and cooperation. On the other hand, cooperative cataloging is viewed as a means of increasing efficiency for library operations by reducing unit costs. We all know that cataloging is one of the most expensive library operations in an absolute term, as F. Kilgour has stated. Therefore, two spear-heads of cooperative cataloging have been the increase of library services through better catalog records and efficient cataloging operation, and the reduction of unit cost of cataloging records to the minimum level.

The purpose of cooperation of cataloging has been to accomplish one time cataloging per title. Early efforts of standardization for the purpose of cooperation of cataloging can be traced back to the first half of the 19th century when Anthony Panizzi began to formulate rules for cataloging. During the later half of the 19th century when C. A. Cutter derived his rules for dictionary catalogs upon which our present Anglo-American Cataloging Rules is based, a further standardization
of cataloging rules and in turn, more uniformity of catalog records were achieved. A sweeping standardization effort, however, eventually emerged in 1961 with the Paris Conference (ICCP).

When the 1961 *Statement of Principles* resulted from the meeting of cataloging experts in Paris, a standardized code of bibliographic description could have almost been predicted. For the first time, an international agreement was reached in so far as the choice and form of headings were concerned. As a matter of fact the AACR of 1967 was very strongly influenced by the principles which evolved from this meeting.

However, the real breakthrough of cooperation came with the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), supported by the Title II-C of Higher Education Act of 1965. NPAC aided the implementation of Shared Cataloging Program of the Library of Congress (LC) when LC began to accept the British National Bibliography entries after the Shared Cataloging Conference which was held in London in 1966. This Shared Cataloging Program implemented the concept of using varying cataloging records from various sources.

A final push toward worldwide standardization was worth several years' effort since all the participants at the Paris meeting in 1961 were so nearly in agreement as to the need for uniformity of bibliographic description. In addition to this international climate for standardization, the use of MARC tapes in various countries greatly encouraged the revision of Chapter 6 for the purpose of computerized cataloging. Since the mid-1960s, especially since the late 1960s, cataloging records in machine readable form have been available to other countries through LC's generosity. This sharing of MARC II with other countries has indentified certain areas of notable deficiency of AACR and, in particular, has further defined the area of bibliographic description as that of measurable simplification for machine purposes.

Under the banner of International Meeting of Cataloging Experts (IMCE), in 1969 experts met first in Copenhagen, then
Moscow in 1971, and in Budapest in 1972; they agreed on the
details of the International Standard Bibliographic Description
(ISBD)⁷ which were largely based on the draft submitted by
Michael Gorman, who is the present Head of Bibliographic
Standards Office of the British Library. ISBD, as drafted by
M. Gorman and accepted by IMCE, concerned itself solely with
bibliographic description, combining the three portions of catalog
cards which have been traditionally identified as "the body"
of the card, the collation, and the notes. Significantly ISBD
does not address itself to matters of access points such as
headings, whether main, added, or subject entries, or access
points like call numbers. ISBD leaves rules for headings to
the individual national cataloging agencies, so that ISBD can be
supplemented by national cataloging codes.

By and large, ISBD reached the library profession in the
United States through a series of disputes over the implementa-
tion of ISBD. Although the Library of Congress stated its
acceptance of ISBD in its Information Bulletin of Spring of
1972⁸ and again in Cataloging Service Bulletin in the fall issue
of 1972,⁹ there was an exchange of letters between G. Swanson
who raised objections to the details of rules, and Q. Mumford,
then the Librarian of the LC, who answered Swanson's charge,
publicly alerting the profession to the changes of AACR.¹⁰
Then followed the ALA Mid-Winter meeting, and an exchange of
views by G. Swanson and C. S. Spalding which appeared in the
Library Journal early in 1973.¹¹ G. Sinkankus and J. Daily state
that, characteristically, objections which have attended every
change in cataloging rules usually arose after the preliminary
work had been done by a Committee of the International Federa-
tion of Library Associations which was headed by A. H.
Chaplin.¹²

Despite this unfortunate state of introduction to the American
library profession, ISBD is steadily gaining an ever increasing
acceptance, both here and abroad, to the extent that it is pro-
lerated in cataloging various types of library materials and
that the initial ISBD is redefined as ISBD(M) for monographic
materials¹³ while other ISBDs are created such as ISBD(S)
for serials, and various versions of ISBDs for rare books, music scores, etc., including the recently published chapter 12 for AV materials. M. Gorman regrets that he had not foreseen this proliferation according to various types of materials when he first drafted ISBD. He states that if he had, he would have attempted to provide one basic ISBD, regardless of the forms of materials, from which other specifications peculiar to different forms of materials could be generated. I understand that this is the approach to be taken for the revision of AACR: and ISBD(G), which stands for International Standard Bibliographic Description (General), will be used as the basis for general rules of bibliographic description for all materials. As it stands now, ISBD and its outgrowth, Chapter 6, is the best format to date, subject to omission but not to rearrangement of elements, for all libraries and indeed for all parties engaged in listing sources of information, whether publishers or promoters or librarians.

General Overview: Objectives

Primarily concerned with current publications and with no provisions made for the special problems of older books, ISBD (M) "specifies requirements for the description of printed monographic publications..... assigns an order to the elements of the description, and specifies a system of punctuation for that description." The primary purpose of the ISBD(M) is to aid the international communication of bibliographic information. It does this by (i) making records from different sources interchangeable, (ii) assisting in the interpretation of records across language barriers, and (iii) assisting in the conversion of bibliographic records to machine readable form." In this matter of major goals and in the major thrust of rules, Chapter 6 remains the same as ISBD(M). In lesser matters I find some discrepancies of rules between ISBD(M) and Chapter 6 such as rules in recording parallel titles and alternate titles and the difference in definitions of some terms. For instance, the concept of "plate" is revised in Chapter 6 and defined as
"a leaf" or "a sheet of paper" as follows:

"A leaf containing illustrative matter, with or without text, that does not form a part of the numeration of the pages or leaves of text. It does not form an integral part of a gathering. ...."¹⁸

LC's policy is to take "plate" to be "outside the numbering of pages or leaves." ISBD(M) defines "plate" to mean "a page" as follows:

"Illustrative matter occurring on a page with or without explanatory text which does form part of a sequence of pages bearing wholly or mainly text."¹⁹

In addition, there is a discrepancy between ISBD(M) and Chapter 6 in transcribing parallel titles: ISBD(M) directs us to record all parallel titles while Chapter 6 instructs us to transcribe the title proper and no more than 2 parallel titles except Far Eastern language materials whose language of the text is considered to be the title proper. Also, a discrepancy is noted in the transcription of alternative title; ISBD(M) treats alternative title as a part of the title proper whereas Chapter 6 considers this title as a kind of other title. Aside from these discrepancies in specifics, Chapter 6 follows the spirit of ISBD (M).

As in ISBD, Chapter 6 is a prescription for the generation and arrangement of bibliographic information which is identified by a system of punctuation. Chapter 6 lists seven areas as the descriptive elements of the catalog entry:

1. Title/authorship
2. Edition
3. Imprint
4. Collation
5. Series
6. Notes
7. ISBN

In these seven areas, even with the omission of rules for entries, Chapter 6 attempts to (1) identify separately published monographs and (2) describe them bibliographically by specifying
bibliographic elements, by prescribing their order and by pro-
viding prescribed punctuation. Basically, as stated previously
in regard to ISBD(M), this new Chapter 6 does not address
itself to matters of access points such as headings, or call
numbers. Each area of the catalog entry is further broken
into subgroups, such as the title proper, parallel titles, other
titles, title information, and statements of authorship within the
first area, or the title and statement of authorship area.

Major changes:

Bibliographic elements for descriptive cataloging as con-
tained in Chapter 6 may be summarized as follows:

(Figure A)

Elements for Descriptive Cataloging

1. Title and statement of authorship area:
   a. the title proper
   b. parallel titles
   c. other titles
   d. other title information
   e. statements of authorship, including subsidiary authorship

2. Edition area:
   a. edition statement
   b. statements of authorship relating to the edition

3. Imprint area:
   a. place of publication
   b. name of publisher
   c. date of publication
   (d. place of printing)
   (e. name of printer)

4. Collation area:
   a. number of volumes and/or number of pages
   b. illustrations
   c. physical size
d. accompanying materials

5. Series area:
   a. series statements

6. Notes area:
   a. notes as appropriate

7. ISBN, binding, and price area:
   a. International Standard Book Number
   b. binding
   c. price

At this point, it is important to recognize that bibliographic elements are subject to omission, but not to rearrangement. In other words, listing these bibliographic areas and their elements merely represents structural organization of the description (130)²¹ and the order of these bibliographic elements is prescribed. For instance, statement of authorship is omitted from the first area when authorship statement is not found on the title page because some works are published with no author statement and because authorship is often determined by consulting various reference sources according to AACR. It should be stated that in this Chapter 6, in addition to the chiefly responsible body chosen as the main entry of the work, statements of authorship include subsidiary authorship, i.e. names of individuals who may be editors, translators, preface writers, illustrators, and persons who prepared a work when the work is entered under a corporate body or a form heading (130A and 134D) as shown by example card numbers 1, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, etc.

Similarly, when the edition statement is not found in the publication, this is omitted while the place and name of printer are omitted unless the place and name of publisher are not known. However, all the bibliographic elements must be listed in the prescribed order as illustrated on pages 7 and 8 even if any of the bibliographic elements may be omitted. It is appropriate to point out that bibliographic elements in the first area are rarely omitted if any; author's name in title is to be included as exemplified in card numbers 1 and 12 and the first
words of the title are always included. In particular, the title proper is very rarely omitted, if ever, and when any part of the title proper is abridged, a mark of omission (...) must be inserted as exemplified in a similar case with abridgement of the other title information as in the card number 45.

When all of the bibliographic elements are stated in catalog card form, they appear in skeleton card form (see Figure B) and in printed card (see Figure C) as indicated in the following illustrations:

(Figure B)

Order of elements card format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7 descriptive areas:</th>
<th>Heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>① Title</td>
<td>Title proper = Parallel title: other title: or Alternative title/statement of authorship. —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>② Edition</td>
<td>Edition statement/statement of authorship relating to the edition. — Place of publication: Publisher, date (Place of printing: Printer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>③ Imprint</td>
<td>Number of volumes and/or number of pages: illustration statement; size &amp; accompanying materials. — (Series; numbering within the series: subseries; numbering within the subseries ISSN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>④ Collation</td>
<td>Notes. Each note begins a new paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⑥ Notes</td>
<td>1. Subject headings. I. Added entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⑦ ISBN</td>
<td>1. Subject headings. I. Added entries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first paragraph consists of 3 areas: (1) the title and statement of authorship area, (2) the edition area and (3) the imprint area.

The second paragraph consists of 4th and 5th areas, the collation and series.

The third paragraph presents first note which will continue on next line if necessary. Notes are presented in as many succeeding paragraphs as necessary.
The final paragraph includes the tracing area which records all of the subject entries and added entries and which is not of descriptive cataloging.

(Figure C)

Day, Jennifer W
What is a bird? / by Jennifer W. Day; illustrated by Tony Chen.
— New York : Golden Press, [1975]

SUMMARY: Introduces in brief text and illustrations the characteristic
of various species of birds.
ISBN 0-307-11805-3 : $0.95

QL676.2. D39
598.2
74-80880
MARC

Library of Congress  75  AC

One new area of bibliographic description which can be readily recognized is the 7th area, "ISBN binding and price" (130 and 149). Recorded as the last note, ISBN stands for the International Standard Book Number and is an "ID" (identification) number consisting of ten digits. These ten digits of arabic numbers are broken down into such groups as a language group, publisher and title or edition groups, and the check digit, in order to provide the unique identity of a specific title. The last digit of ten numbers which is called a check digit is a computer built-in number or a letter "x" that automatically checks any error found in the string of arabic numbers in each ISBN. Thus, ISBN together with information about the kind of binding and price, further identifies each work which is cataloged and will be an important piece of information for future retrieval purposes.

As mentioned previously in the statement of purposes of ISBD and as readily notable in the skeleton card (Figure B) and example printed card (Figure C), the use of punctuation
in a specific sense is one of the most distinguishable changes in Chapter 6 (131). The change in punctuation usage occurs in prescribed punctuation which is used to demark bibliographic elements. Prescribed punctuation functions as a signal for the bibliographic information which follows it. Serving as a flag which is an indicator for the kind of bibliographic elements coming after, prescribed punctuation may be summarized as follows:

(Figure D)

Prescribed punctuations:

Title proper [no indicator precedes Title Area]
= parallel title
· other title
· other title information
// statement of authorship
· authors, not more than three, performing the same function.
; mixed authorship, or authors performing different functions.
· — edition statement [indicator flags beginning of Edition Area]
// statement of authorship relating to the edition
· — place of publication [indicator flags beginning of Imprint Area]
; other places of publication after initial place
· name of publisher or distributor
· date
( place of printing
· name of printer
) [a close parenthesis delimits the end of printer]
· — pagination [indicator flags beginning of Collation Area
unless a new paragraph starts this area]
· illustration statement
· size
& accompanying materials
As readily notable in the list of prescribed punctuation as well as in example cards, each of the seven areas is preceded by a period, a space, a dash, and a space ( . — ) and therefore, separated from the next area by the same formula ( . — ), unless the area begins a new paragraph on a separate line in catalog cards. With the exception of the period ( . ) and the comma ( , ) prescribed punctuation separating elements of the description is preceded and followed by a space; the period and comma are only followed by a space.

Application of prescribed punctuation may be best explained in the imprint area (136B) when the book-in-hand has two different parties involved, one in the publisher's role and the other serving in the capacity of a distributor, as exemplified in the card numbers 4, 22 and 30. Notice that prescribed punctuation for the name of publisher or distributor is a colon ( : ), whereas prescribed punctuation for other places of publication after initial place is a semi-colon ( ; ). Therefore, in the imprint area of card numbers 4, 22, and 30, the second place name in the
4th and 22nd cards is headed by ";" respectively, while all the names of publishers and distributors are preceded by "::*". Similarly, the collation area (141A) demonstrates the role of prescribed punctuation well when the book-in-hand does not have any illustration as exemplified in card number 3; notice that prescribed punctuation for size is a semi-colon (;) and therefore, in the collation area, "pagination" is separated from "size" by a ";".

Since punctuation is used as a flag, certain bibliographic elements are recognized as such, and it is no longer necessary to add certain words like "by" (134 D4) or "and" (134 D5) for author statement when it is not provided in the book. For instance, in the card number 8, a slash (/) flags an author statement and since this slash is a prescribed punctuation, when the title ends in a question mark ("How does a poem mean?") a double punctuation is used (131). Also, in the same card, because of the use of a slash (/) as a prescribed punctuation, the word "by" as a grammatical connection, which links title statement and author statement, is not needed when this word is not found in the publication; for the same reason, another grammatical connection "and" is not used between joint authors, John Ciardi and Miller Williams, when this word is not found in the source.

Easily noticeable in the example cards, as well as in the prescribed order of bibliographic elements and the skeleton card, descriptive cataloging is independent of provision of main entry in a catalog record as found in Chapter 6. Implied in statement of authorship (134D), this separation of descriptive cataloging from the choice and form of main entry is one of the key changes in Chapter 6 and this divorce of bibliographic description and headings, whether main or secondary entries, is one of the new ideas which are freshly introduced in this new chapter.

The independence of descriptive cataloging from the choice and form of main entry has very significant implications for future cataloging in terms of the concept of unit entry, unit entry in on-line cataloging in particular, which may be contrasted to the idea of main entry. This independance of
descriptive cataloging may be illustrated in the following two cards which are the result of application of 1967 AACR to our example book on Babe Ruth as represented by its title page in Figure E below:

(Figure E)

THE

BABE RUTH STORY

BY

Babe Ruth

AS TOLD TO

BOB CONSIDINE

WITH FORTY-NINE PHOTOGRAPHS

B. P. DUTTON & CO., INC. • 1949 • NEW YORK
Card A:
Ruth, Babe

Card B:
Ruth, George Herman

In AACR there was a list of 8 conditions under which we would omit the author statement. One of the most frequently practiced conditions has been that "when the form of the name in the heading is the same as that in the author statement and, in the case of a personal author, no part of the name is represented by an initial." Therefore, depending on the choice and form of main entry, we would have either omitted the author statement or retained it, as in the above cards A and B of Figure F: when one library established the form of entry under "Ruth, Babe" we omitted the author statement as in card A, because the author statement was read as "by Babe Ruth" in the title page. If the library chose another form of main entry, "Ruth, George Herman," the same author statement would have been retained as in card B, because "Babe Ruth" was in a different form from the main entry form.

Chapter 6 does not refer to the rules of headings, as mentioned previously, but states rules for descriptive cataloging which are truly independent of the choice and form of the headings. Sometimes it may not even be necessary to indent or paragraph but simply to list in a continuous string of bibliographic elements as in the second example below:

The Babe Ruth story as told to Bob Considine / by Babe Ruth, with forty-nine photographs. — New York: Dutton, 1949, c1948.

In fact, ISBD(M) does not require indentation of paragraphs for cataloging records: a group of examples written in this fashion are given as follows:

(Figure G)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EXAMPLES

ISBN 0 7067 0076 7 : £2.50

Previous ed. published as: 'Geometric dissections'. Princeton ; London : Van Nostrand, 1964
ISBN 0 486 22878 9 Paperback : £1.00

ISBN 0 7158 0579 7 : £1.75

English and German text. --Previous ed. 1972
ISBN 0 901096 16 4 SD : £0.40

ISBN 0 901893 01 3 SD : £0.25

Cover title: Penance. --This translation originally published in 'The Jurist', Vol. 26, no. 2, April 1966
ISBN 0 85183 078 1 SD : £0.05

Facsimile reprints. --'A treatise of indulgences' originally published, St Omer : For John Heigham, 1623. 'A treatise of modesty and silence' originally published [s.l.] : [s.n.], 1632
ISBN 0 85417 945 3 : £185.00 for the series

Facsimile reprints. --'Godly contemplations...' originally published, [s.l.] : [s.n.], 1575
'A letter...' originally published, St Omer : [s.n.], 1610. 'The conviction...' originally published, [s.l.] : [s.n.], 1632
ISBN 0 85417 944 5 : £185.00 for the series
Even when one library, Library A, chooses to have the example work under Babe Ruth as the form of main entry and another library, Library B, chooses differently as in George Herman Ruth, the basis of descriptive cataloging will remain the same as follows:

(Figure H)

Descriptive cataloging:

The Babe Ruth story as told to Bob Considine / by Babe Ruth, with forty-nine photographs. — New York : Dutton, 1949, c1948. 250 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

Library A:

Ruth, Babe

The Babe Ruth story as told to Bob Considine / by Babe Ruth, with forty-nine photographs. — New York : Dutton, 1949, c1948. 250 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

Library B:

Ruth, George Herman

The Babe Ruth story as told to Bob Considine / by Babe Ruth, with forty-nine photographs. — New York : Dutton, 1949, c1948. 250 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

Comparison of the bibliographic elements of descriptive cataloging which appear in the following two cards, one according to the AACR and the other according to the Chapter 6, further illustrates the importance of independence of descriptive cataloging from the choice and form of main entry.

AACR application:

Ruth, Babe

Chapter 6 application:

Ruth, Babe

The Babe Ruth story as told to Bob Considine / by
Babe Ruth, with forty-nine photographs. — New
250 p. : ill. ; 21cm.

In the application of AACR, the basic principle of descriptive cataloging, i.e. exact transcription of information as found in the primary source, is distorted according to the choice and form of the main entry whereas this fundamental principle is retained in the Chapter 6.

I mention this independence of descriptive cataloging rather in detail, because of two reasons. First, acceptance of Chapter 6 will enhance the goal of sharing catalog records from various cataloging sources and at the same time, it will enhance the goal of achieving one time cataloging per title once and for all. As a continuum from the publishers’ entries to catalogers’ entries as well as users’ entries, as recommended by E. Pope, the unit entry generated according to Chapter 6 may be the same whether this entry is produced by publishers, catalogers, reference librarians, or users, because all the parties involved are primarily concerned with the first area of ISBD(M) which is the title proper, and then with other bibliographic elements, if any, such as other title and author statement.

My second reason is that the independence of descriptive cataloging enables us to retain author statement as it appears in the book and in turn, makes the identification of each title possible regardless of the choice and form of main entry. In fact, this independence will help produce a logical product of basic bibliographic elements, particularly such searchable fields as title statement, author statement, etc. in on-line cataloging. In this context of on-line cataloging, the independence of descriptive cataloging further supports my argument for the possibility of merging MARC field 100s and 700s and making one combined field of 100s and 700s searchable. Often argument against this combined field is for the sake of listing materials
with single access point. For the purpose of shelf listing and bibliographies with single access points, however, can we not make one of the indicators in either 100s or 700s command one main access point? Or, can we not simply provide an arbitrary decision which one should be the main access point, such as the first listed heading to be the main access point? These provisions of main access points for single entry lists, such as shelf list and bibliographies, are issues quite different from selecting one heading as the only one to be the main important entry, because in on-line cataloging there is nothing main about main entry and in fact, all headings have equal status as access, entry points. My argument for one combined field of 100s and 700s of MARC leads to the first area of the ISBD (M), the title proper and other elements to be the unit entry. This argument should not be regarded as one which diminishes the important significance of cataloging rules for the form of headings, whether personal names, corporate names, or uniform headings; cataloging rules for the form of headings will remain just as important in on-line cataloging as in presently dominant card catalogs.

In addition to the major differences in Chapter 6 which have been discussed thus far, such as prescribed order of bibliographic elements, the new ISBN area, prescribed punctuation and separation of descriptive cataloging from issues of main entry, another notable change in application of Chapter 6 is the prescription of the primary source of information (132) which is illustrated below:

(Figure I)

THE BASIS OF THE DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>PRIMARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title and statement of authorship</td>
<td>Title page, or if there is no title page, the source from within the publication that is used as its substitute (see 113B1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition statement and</td>
<td>Title page,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
statement of authorship relating to the edition
preliminaries, and colophon
Imprint
Title page, preliminaries, and colophon
Series statement
Series title page, title page, half title, cover, anywhere else in the publication
ISBN
Anywhere in the publication or in data supplied by the publisher and accompanying the book

The above primary sources of information are prescribed and listed in the above preferred order of use (132B). Differing from the AACR and other earlier rules, primary source for description has been extended greatly, with the exception of the first area, the area of title and authorship statement. The reasons for extending primary source are internationally based; the European book world has thought of the verso of the title page as an extension of the title page, while Asian book production information has always appeared in the colophon.

The immediate impact of this extension, of course, is much less use of brackets for cataloging purposes. The extension of primary source in the imprint area is of particular note; no longer are dates found on the verso of the title page enclosed in brackets because primary source of the imprint area includes not only title page, but also colophon and preliminaries, which contains the verso of the title page and other matters preceding the text. The basis of primary source for the series and ISBN areas is much broader than that for the edition and imprint areas, while the primary source for the first area has remained the same, i.e. primarily the title page.

In relation to the imprint area, comment should be made on difficulties of interpreting "date" and a new provision concerning publisher when the publisher is found in the first area while a change should be noted in terms of a fictitious imprint,
If a fictitious imprint is found in a publication (136E), this imprint is recorded in a note and the actual imprint, enclosed in brackets, is supplied in the imprint area: according to AACR, the fictitious imprint would be recorded in the imprint area followed by the actual imprint in a pair of brackets.

When the publisher is found in the first area as in the card numbers 11, 42, and 44, the publisher is recorded only by the initials in the imprint area when these initials are well known or widely used such as "U. N." in the card number 44; when the initials are not well established, the publisher found in the first area is recorded only by the generic word (138D), as in card numbers 11 and 42.

Interpretation and application of rules (139) for "date" appear to be very difficult. Basically, however, the date of the first impression of a particular edition is always recorded; it is transcribed along with the date of printing which is found on the title page and which is different from the date of the first impression. Also, the date of printing as found on the title page is always recorded. In addition, copyright date is given along with the date of first impression of the edition when these two dates differ (139G). Examples of dates may be found by such index entries as "date," "corrected date," "conjectured date," and "two dates" under the heading "Imprint area" of the Appendix, "Sample Catalog Cards and Index." Particular attention should be paid to printer's imprint as shown in the card number 39 which may be contrasted to numbers 4 and 19. The place of printing and the name of the printers are recorded in parenthesis if they appear in the work and only if the place of publication and the name of publisher are not known (140).

To illustrate the significant change of prescribed primary source of information, some example cards are indexed under "Primary source of description." For instance, the index entry "title elements" leads to card numbers 9 and 15 where such words as "papers" and "held at" are substituted respectively while card numbers 13 and 40 display retention of punctuation, such as a dash, "—" and a pair of parenthesis, "( )" respectively; this dash ("—") as found in the book looks very much like
prescribed punctuation but is used without any space on either side in order to be transcribed exactly. Consequently, omission of space from either side of ordinary punctuation can differentiate this dash from the dash as prescribed punctuation (131).

To reiterate the nature of prescribed primary source of information, if an element prescribed for inclusion is supplied from a source other than the listed primary source per descriptive area, it is enclosed within brackets (132B). One pair of brackets is used for adjacent interpolated elements which are within the same area. When adjacent interpolated elements are components of different areas, as in the card number 3, a separate pair of brackets to enclose the elements in each area is required. Prescribed punctuation is given outside the brackets.

In addition to these major differences there are also some changes in details which are evident. One group of these changes is in the use of international abbreviations. The change in use of abbreviations may be noted in such examples as "... [et al.]" (et alli) (134 D7) in place of "and others", "[s.l.]" (sine loco) (137A) for "[n.p.]" (no place), "[s.n.]" (sine nomine) (138A) for no publisher statement, conjectured approximate date (139F) for "[n.d.]" (no date), and "ill." (141 D1a) for "illus." (illustration).

Another group of changes in details is found in the definition of some terms; defining 'plates' is one notable example of a change of concept as cited previously. Separating the title proper, other titles, and other title information (134 B1 and 134 C4) requires a change in the definition. The title proper is the chief title of the publication, the concept of other title includes subtitle as well as alternate title, while other title information means words or phrases on the title page which are indicative of the character or general content or the occasion of the work with use of such words as 'bibliography,' 'essays,' 'exhibition,' 'guide,' 'index,' 'hearings,' and 'report,' as exemplified in card numbers 4, 5, 9, 13 etc. Constituting a new rule in Chapter 6 (134 C1), definition of "parallel title" is a new addition to refer to the title proper in another language or another script. As noted previously, in addition to the
chiefly responsible author of the work, statements of authorship include subsidiary authorship or individuals such as names of editors, translators, writers of prefaces, and persons who prepared a work entered under a corporate body or a form heading. As mentioned previously, the notion of "date" is newly redefined to mean primarily the date of the first impression of a particular edition of a title. Also, implied in the previous paragraphs is that no longer the "body" of the card is used; instead of the "body" of the card, Chapter 6 uses paragraphs, areas and elements of bibliographic description.

The important overall changes in Chapter 6 may be summarized as follows:

1. The nature of prescription of bibliographic elements and their order,
2. Addition of the new area, ISBN,
3. Prescribed punctuation,
4. Independence of descriptive cataloging from presence of main entry,
5. Prescribed primary source per individual area of bibliographic description,
6. Internationalization and change of abbreviations, and
7. New and revised definitions of some terms.

**Future effect of Chapter 6:**

The impact of Chapter 6 can be more easily realized from this introduction to it and from the previous statements on major changes in it. If adopted widely, the impact of Chapter 6 on library resources is evident. First of all, since Chapter 6 will enhance standardization of bibliographic data, a more logical explanation of bibliographic elements will be possible and consequently will promote more effective reference services; users, once they are familiar with catalog records, will recognize certain bibliographic elements more readily and will utilize catalog records to the maximum. Second, due to simplified and uniform identification of bibliographic parts, language barriers will be removed, and for the first time, the common base will
make manual systems and computerized systems compatible and interchangeable. C. S. Spalding stated that the prescribed punctuation system "fulfills the dual purpose of providing the means for clarifying bibliographic elements, regardless of language, both for human and for machines." Third, since it is adaptable to machine manipulation, the speed of available bibliographic information from various cataloging sources in many parts of the world will be greatly realized. In as much as no library is self sufficient, inter-dependence of libraries and their cooperation in shared cataloging will be truly realized. Fourth, since Chapter 6 is based on international agreement, the coverage of foreign language materials will be greatly improved; with descriptive cataloging alone, which lists the title proper as the first element, individual publication will be identifiable and retrievable.

Since each work is identified by seven descriptive areas which is always headed by the title proper, differences of cataloging rules in regard to the choice and form of headings, whether main or secondary, or personal or corporate entries will be minimized, and in turn, will promote universal bibliographic control. As the final but not least important aspect of the impact of Chapter 6, the professionalism of catalogers will be improved, because according to ISBD(M) and Chapter 6, simple descriptive cataloging of current monographs can be done by non-professionals or para-professionals once they are trained, while difficult cases of descriptive cataloging can be handled by professional catalogers. This shift of cataloging tasks is important to recognize because catalogers may increasingly devote their attention to the fewer numbers of current print materials which have difficult descriptive cataloging problems. In turn, catalogers may increasingly spend more time with headings, both main and secondary entries, while they devote more time in the area of subject analysis, both subject headings and classification. At the same time, catalogers will have more time to analyze individual works to bring out individual parts of those works in terms of analytics; analytics will be a lot more accessible in on-line catalog and they will
be very useful in the future. Catalogers will catalog materials for which catalog records from other sources are not available; catalog records for such materials as non-print and especially locally produced materials are not available.

Therefore, with Chapter 6 and ISBD we will have the entire range of library resources more readily available to the users. As more entries appear, as better organized materials of various types are available and as we improve the entire spectrum of the bibliographic control and access points which Bill Katz stated as the indirect reference service, every aspect of library services will be effected. Chapter 6 based on ISBD will have effects on various aspects of library resources such as the availability of materials, bibliographic organization and interpretation, utilization of manpower and better personnel management, and cooperation and bibliographic services at the international level. The goal of universal bibliographic control will not be attained by ISBD nor by Chapter 6 but this reach toward it is immensely extended.

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   Verona, Eva and others. Statement of Principles Adopted at the Inter-


17. Ibid.

18. American Library Association and others. Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Chapter 6: Separately Published Monographs, incorporating Chapter 9 “Photographic and other Reproductions,” and revised to accord with the International Standard Bibliographic Description (Monographs):
Revised Chapter 6 of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules

21. All numbers in parenthesis refer to individual rule numbers of Chapter 6.

Appendix 1

International Standard Bibliographic Description (Monographs) and the newly revised Chapter 6

Bibliography


Revised Chapter 6 of the Anglo–American Cataloging Rules


21. International Cataloging. 1–, 1971–.
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Appendix 2

Sample Catalog Cards and Index**

Punctuation

Prescribed punctuation: All, especially compare punctuations used in collation in 1 and 3.
Double punctuation: 8, 10.
Colons, equal signs, dashes, or slashes in the source: 1, 13.
Non-prescribed punctuation: 11, 40.

Primary source of description

Prescribed primary source: All, especially represented in 1, 2, and 3.
Title element (representative): 9, 13, 14, 40.
Author element (representative): 5, 14, 30, 40, 41.

** Sample cards are arranged alphabetically and numbered sequentially from 1 to 47. Index entries are arranged in the order of Chapter 6 (1974 revision). Index entries refer to card number(s) of the included sample catalog records. Errors found in the sample cards are included without any correction and will be pointed out by speakers. e. g. omission of “;” in collation in 21 or “illus.” instead of “ill.” in collation in 31. It should be noted that not all the cards are according to the revised Chapter 6; some cards represent various national cataloging agencies interpretation of ISBD (M).
Extension card: 15, 20, 33.

Title/statements of authorship area

Title proper: All, especially 14, 23, 39, 43.
Title entry: 3, 39, 46.
Abridged title: 45.
Author's name in title: 1, 12.
Additions to title: 9, 14, 39.
Additions to numerals in a foreign language: 2.
Parallel title: 7, 33.
Other title: 2, 4, 13, 16, 22, 25, 37, 39, 40, 43.
Other title information: 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 26, 30, 32, 39, 42, 45, 46.
Other title information added: 9, 14, 39.
Transliterated title: 43.
Authorship statement: 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 38, 46, 47.
Authorship added: 14, 41.
Joint authorship: 8, 14, 15, 26, 32, 35, 40, 43.
Authorship of mixed character: 5, 14, 26, 30, 31, 36, 37, 38, 46.
Subsidiary authors: 1, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 31, 37, 38.
Subsidiary authorship added: 19.
More than three authors: 3, 5, 24, 46.
Additions to authorship statement: 12, 41, 46.
Clarification added to authorship: 37.
Corporate authorship: 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 33, 41, 42, 44, 45.

Edition area

Various kinds: 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 17, 19, 24, 28, 42.
Edition/editon authorship statement: 42.

Imprint area

Simple imprint: All except the following entries.
\([s.l.]: 4.\]
\([s.n.]: 19.\]
\([s.l., s.n.]: 39.\]
Publisher with distributor: 4, 22, 24, 29, 30.
Publisher with address: 26.
Printer statement: 39.
2 places -- 1 publisher: 28.
2 places -- 2 publishers: 47.
Publisher as author and/or found in the first area: 5, 6, 11, 42, 44.
Generic wording in publisher statement: 11, 42.
Abbreviations in publisher statement: 44.
Date: All
Corrected date: 18, 24, 36.
Conjectured date: 34.
Two dates: 7 (t.p.), 28 (printing), 35 ("c" for copyright date without quotes).

Collation area

Pagination: All.
Irregular pagination: 17, 27.
Various pagination: 11.
Unnumbered pagination: 26, 34, 47.
Approximated pagination: 34, 47.
Plates: 17, 19, 33, 34, 39.
Volume: 29, 38.
Illustrations: 2, 5, 16, 17, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31, 37, 39, 40, 42.
Dominantly illustrated: 1, 37.
Color illustrations: 10, 34.
Illustrations of a single type: 6, 11.
Size (height): All.
Size (height with width): 1, 7.

Series area

Simple series statement: 10, 35, 38.
With numbers: 16, 29, 33.
Numbers with phrases: 3, 18, 20, 21, 22, 30, 32, 36, 41, 47.
Author in series statement: 3, 32, 33, 36, 41.
With possessive pronouns: 41.
Generic title in series statement: 3, 32, 33, 36.
Two series: 15, 20, 22, 36.
With ISSN: 18, 32.

Notes area

Original title: 31, 37.
Cover title: 6, 39, 42, 47.
At head of title: 43.
Added title page: 43.
Language of text: 22, 43.
Limited edition: 6, 23.
Private distribution: 23.
Author of earlier edition: 3.
Relationship to heading or added entry: 9, 24, 44.
Reprint: 16, 17, 47.
Pseudo-series: 24, 33, 47.
Errata slip: 33.
Supplements: 44.
Quotation marks: 15.
Bibliography with inclusive paging: 1, 15, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 29.
Bibliographic references: 9, 14, 17.
Index: 1, 4, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 27, 30, 33, 36, 42.
Indexes: 8, 22, 32, 40, 43.
Bibliography (or Bibliographies) and index(s): 12, 13, 26, 28, 41.
Bibliography with physical description: 34.
Summaries: 10, 21.
Contents: 15, 38.

ISBN area

ISBN: 6, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 27, 30, 35, 47.
With price: 1, 9, 10, 14, 22, 25, 26, 28, 31, 37, 40, 42, 46.
Price: 2, 5, 7, 18, 29, 32, 43.
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<td>Z296.06 1975</td>
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$50.00  
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PS3307.E867Z53 1975 818'.5'209 74-12715 (9) MARC
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<td>23 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.</td>
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<td>&quot;Private distribution.&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;One hundred and seventy copies ... printed ... by the Ronalds Company.&quot;</td>
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<td>L. Book 2. Auger-ville, Richard, known as Richard de Burgh, bp. of Chester, 1296-1343. L. Title: A bookshop enchantment ...</td>
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<td>Area handbook for Belgium / coauthors Eugene K. Keefe ...</td>
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<td>xiii, 266 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;DAP Pam 550:170.&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;One of a series of handbooks prepared by Foreign Area Studies (FAS) of the American University.&quot;</td>
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<td>Includes index.</td>
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<td>L. Belgium 2. American University, Washington, D. Foreign Area Studies. II. Title.</td>
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<td>DH418.K43</td>
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<td>xl, 354 p. ; 25 cm.</td>
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<td>ISBN 0-300-01665-4 : $15.00</td>
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<td>L. Dickinson, Emily, 1830-1886—Criticism and interpretation. I. Title.</td>
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<td>(74 p. : 30 cm.</td>
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<td>Includes bibliographical references and index.</td>
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<td>ISBN 0-902993-04-6 : £1.25</td>
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<td>2. Feminism—Africa—Bibliography.</td>
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<td>Includes index.</td>
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<td>L. Algebra. 1. Title.</td>
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<td>xl, 294 p. ; 22 cm.</td>
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<td>ISBN 0-671-10603-3 (Barnes &amp; Noble) : $4.25 (§15.00 U.K.)</td>
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<td>1. Sonnets, English—History and criticism.</td>
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<td>2. English poetry—Early modern, 1500-1700—History and criticism.</td>
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<td>3. Love poetry, English—History and criticism.</td>
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<td>L. Title.</td>
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<td>PR550.57L4</td>
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29. Marks, Richard Bruce.
3 v. (417 p.) ; 21 cm. — (Analecta Carthusiana ; 21-22 )

5578.00 (v. 1)
1. Cologne. Sankt Barbara (Carthusian monastery) 2. Libraries—History—400-1400. 3. Manuscripts—Catalogs. 4. Title: The medieval manuscript lib-

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Z725.C64M37 016.09 75-314689 MARC

30. Matsuda, Mitsugu.
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Errata slip inserted.

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(Continued on next card)
|---|---|
CORRECTIONS

In the article "From Chicago to Tokyo — Reflections on Japanese Librarianship", October 1976

(1) the fourth and fifth sentences (p. 156) should read: It would not be overstating the matter to say that the real development of Japanese libraries started shortly after World War II when the Civil Information and Education Section of CHQ [of the Allied Occupation government] opened a library in downtown Tokyo. This small institution completely shattered the idea we had at that time of what a library should be.

(2) the third paragraph (p. 172) should read:
A radical renovation of the system of education for librarianship is indicated if a significant improvement not only in academic librarianship but in the total library picture in Japan is to be effected.