

TO: Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR

FR: ALCTS CCS Committee on Cataloging: Description & Access

Overview and Recommendations concerning Revision of Rule 0.24

The Joint Steering Committee requested that CC:DA create a proposal to revise rule 0.24 to advance the discussion on the primacy of intellectual content over physical format. The following constitutes CC:DA's proposal and report.

Functions and Problems of Rule 0.24

Rule 0.24 has at least two major functions. First, it attempts to help a cataloguer figure out how to describe an item with multiple characteristics, i.e. an item that falls into more than one chapter in AACR2R, such as a serial digital map or a digitized music manuscript. Secondly, it is the only place in the code that addresses the question of when to make a new cataloguing record for an item that is very similar to another item that has already been catalogued. Currently, rule 0.24 implies that if there is any variation in the physical carrier between two items, even two items that contain the same expression of the same work, a new record must be made for each. In this document, we refer to this as the format variation problem. It has also been known for many years as the multiple versions problem.

1. The multiple characteristics problem

Every document has the following aspects (at least potentially):

- a. type of publication
 - static (one-time publication)
 - integrating (dynamically updated)
 - successively issued (includes classic serials)
- b. published vs. unpublished (e.g. manuscripts are unpublished, while books are published)

- c. fundamental content
 - textual/alpha-numeric content
 - textual/alpha-numeric sound
 - musical notation
 - musical sound
 - other sound
 - moving image content
 - graphic content
 - spatial/cartographic/geographic content
 - 3-dimensional content/artefact/object
 - computer program
 - mixed

- d. 'type of carrier' or physical format, i.e. the physical medium onto which the fundamental content has been placed for distribution¹

Examples:

- microfilm
- digital formats, including CD-ROM and remote access
- book (can contain textual, graphic, cartographic, etc. content)
- sound disc vs. audiocassette vs. CD vs. remote access digital sound
- 16 mm. film vs. videocassette vs. DVD vs. remote access moving image

- e. method of management

- library bibliographic control, typically at the item level
- archival/collection level records based on provenance

- f. reproduction

- same physical format simultaneously released
- same physical format successively released such that there is an "original"
- different physical format simultaneously released
- different physical format successively released such that there is an "original"

Currently, the cataloguer is required to give primacy to the carrier aspect, as indicated in Rule 0.24 in AACR2R. CC:DA recommends that all aspects be brought out in the description and given equal primacy.

¹ We note that the term 'carrier' may still be lumping together too much that should be split. Consider the following:

The music CD, the DVD and the CD-ROM are on the same physical material (metal coated with plastic). They have different content (e.g. music, moving image, and perhaps a database (textual and integrating) on the CD-ROM). However, there may be a third factor here – each is encoded differently (perhaps what Delsey was trying to get at with the term 'infixion'). Each can be played on a computer, but each needs different disc readers and different software.

We have seen the problems we are already having because we lumped together content, carrier and type of publication. Perhaps we should be careful not to create similar problems in the future by lumping together physical form and infixion ...

Also implicit in the rule in its current form is an assumption that any physical carrier is restricted to one and only one of the class of materials chapters; this unwarranted assumption causes major problems when several types of content can be issued on the same type of carrier, e.g. on a CD-ROM, or in a digital format. The current division into chapters can prevent application of a relevant rule to a particular item because it happens to fall outside the scope of the chapter containing the rule; an example occurs with moving image materials, which more and more often are issued with stereo sound tracks; rule 6.5C7, Number of sound channels, allows inclusion of 'stereo.' in the physical description for a sound recording, but an equivalent rule does not appear in chapter 7 for motion pictures and videorecordings. Format integration in MARC 21 has shown us the value of extending the use of a field or code to any item to which it is relevant, without regard to inflexible divisions into particular formats. AACR2R needs to find a way to obtain similar flexibility. With some newer media, the scope notes at the heads of the chapters can seem to exclude an item from treatment by AACR2R at all. For example, does the scope note to Chapter 10 make it clear to a novice cataloguer that a game that is *not* three-dimensional (e.g. a video game) can be described using Chapter 9? What chapter should be used to describe interactive multimedia that contains text, sound recordings, moving images and still images, including maps?

2. The format variation problem

Carrier is a particularly slippery aspect, since the same expression of the same work can exist on different carriers (the "multiple versions" problem); examples include the microform of a particular textual expression, or the digitization of a particular textual expression. In current practice, we make a new record for a new expression, and we do the same thing (make a new record) for the same expression in a different format. In other words, even when we know that two items represent the same expression of the same work, we choose to communicate to the user the difference in manifestation rather than the identity in expression.

Type of publication can change without producing a new work, as in the case of electronic serials: in off-line, hard-copy form a serial may be clearly a serial, but in electronic remote access form, it may transform itself into a continuously updating database. When the database contains the same articles as the off-line serial, it would be difficult to argue that it was a new work just by virtue of a change in mechanism of distribution.

Content is different from carrier in this regard, however. Some types of change in content may in fact necessarily produce a new work; this cannot happen with mere changes in carrier. Can a musical work change to a photographic work (a motion picture) without significant adaptation such that a new related work is produced? Can a textual work (a novel) change to a photographic work (a motion picture) without significant adaptation such that a new related work is produced? See the prior work of the CC:DA Task Force on Works Intended for Performance for a full discussion of these issues:

<http://www.ala.org/alcts/organization/ccs/ccda/tf-wks1.html>

Rule Change Proposal

Current Rule:

METHODS OF PROCEDURE

0.24. It is a cardinal principle of the use of part I that the description of a physical item should be based in the first instance on the chapter dealing with the class of materials to which that item belongs. For example, describe a printed monograph in microform as a microform (using the rules in chapter 11). There will be need in many instances to consult the chapter dealing with the original form of the item, especially when constructing notes. So, using the same example, consult the chapter dealing with printed books (chapter 2) to supplement chapter 11. In short, the starting point for description is the physical form of the item in hand, not the original or any previous form in which the work has been published.

In describing serials, consult chapter 12 in conjunction with the chapter dealing with the physical form in which the serial is published. For example, in describing a serial motion picture, use both chapters 12 and 7.

Proposed Revision:

Note: The following proposed revision assumes that Delsey's recommendation that the chapters of AACR2R be reorganized by ISBD area will be adopted; CC:DA also recommends such a reorganization.

USING PART I

0.24. It is important to bring out *all* aspects of the item being described, including its content, its carrier, its type of publication, its relationship to other expressions of the same work, and whether it is published or unpublished. In any given area of the description, all relevant aspects should be described, with no one relevant aspect taking precedence over any other. When descriptive rules address more than one aspect of an item and differ or seem to be in conflict as a result, the rules themselves will provide guidance on how to combine information about these aspects. General rules are followed by specific rules for the aspects of an item, so, as a rule of thumb, the cataloguer should follow the more specific rules applying to the item being catalogued, whenever they differ from the general rules.

Recommendations to Accompany the Rule Change Proposal

Recommendation 1

It is recognized that the editing required to reorganize AACR2 by ISBD area will be extensive. Thus, CC:DA recommends that a staged approach be taken such that the text for rule 0.24 would be changed immediately, but more time would be devoted to reorganizing the chapters of AACR2R according to ISBD area. If this recommendation is adopted, CC:DA recommends the following text of rule 0.24 be adopted for the short term:

USING PART I

0.24. It is important to bring out all aspects of the item being described, including its content, its carrier, its type of publication, its relationship to other expressions of the same work, and whether it is published or unpublished. In any given area of the description, all relevant aspects should be described, with no one relevant aspect taking precedence over any other. As a rule of thumb, the cataloguer should follow the more specific rules applying to the item being catalogued, whenever they differ from the general rules.

After the code is reorganized by ISBD area, CC:DA recommends that rule 0.24 be further revised as noted on the previous page.

Recommendation 2

CC:DA feels that further investigation of the implications of changes to 0.24 regarding the format variation (or multiple versions) problem will be necessary before any specific text can be recommended for inclusion in AACR2. Rule 0.24 as currently written has implications for decisions on when to create a new record, but does not offer explicit guidance. Such specific guidelines on when to create a new record may or may not need to be added to AACR2 in order to clarify when to create a new record. As an aid to further discussion, the Task Force on Rule 0.24 presents text in **Option C** of its discussion paper below that illustrates one approach regarding what such guidelines might contain. It is not a given that further work must concentrate on instructions for determining when to create a new record. A rule cast in the form of a principle that would have clear implications for such instructions by other organizations is an alternative that must be considered.

Following the JSC meeting in October 1999, CCDA may wish to form a new Task Force to work on the format variation or multiple versions issue.

Recommendation 3

CC:DA recommends that JSC add an introductory chapter (variously described as 'a conceptual chapter,' 'a statement of principles,' and 'an expanded introduction to either the descriptive section of the code or the whole code') to address the following topics:

- The principles of AACR2 as determined by the Joint Steering Committee
- The issue of expression. Define and briefly discuss the concepts of work, expression, manifestation, and item as they are to be used in AACR. Include a discussion of what constitutes an expression. For instance, can a moving image item ever be an expression of a musical or textual work? Also include discussions of the principles underlying the creation of separate records and the context of a shared cataloguing environment in which decisions on creating records must be made.
- Format variation and variation in distribution information (the issue of manifestation)
- Seriality (including successively issued and integrating items)
- Electronic resources available remotely, including their physicality and virtuality
- Transcription
- The use of cataloguers' judgement
- Items with multiple characteristics
- Mixed materials (e.g. kits, interactive multimedia, and the issue of predominant content, e.g. how do you determine whether the item is a) text with illustrations, b) illustrations with text, or c) a mixed work consisting of both textual and graphic content?)

Impact of the Proposed Revisions

A change in the order of chapters in AACR2R would also require revision of rule 0.23, as well as slight revision to rules 0.25 and 0.26 to remove references to chapters. Current scope rules for chapters in AACR2R would need to be removed, but something similar might need to be written to define categories of carrier, content, type of publication, and other characteristics for which special rules need to be written in each ISBD area.

Reorganization cannot rid us of the problem of potential conflicts in rules for items with multiple characteristics. Such conflicts will occur, and will have to be resolved in either case. Supporters of reorganization, however, feel that the reorganization option gives us greater flexibility to resolve such conflicts where they occur, and in such a way as to allow the inclusion of information about all relevant aspects of the item in the description, without the rigidity of an imposed table of precedence.

We did identify some specific conflicts in rules that will occur with multiple-characteristic items, and that will require resolution under either option. These include:

1. **Source of title.** Resolution of such conflict is likely to require negotiation among type of publication aspects (seriality), carrier aspects (where is the title usually found on this type of carrier?), and content aspects (e.g. special rules for music). Jean

Hirons' report already points the way to the types of solutions that could be tried in her recommendation 2.4, in which different chief sources are proposed for electronic journals (entire source), databases and web sites (title screen, home page, main menu or other prominent page), direct access electronic resources (eye-readable information on the disc label), and loose-leaf publications (title page or title page substitute).

2. **GMD's.** In creating cataloguing examples of items with multiple characteristics (in [section III.2](#) in the accompanying report) and in carrying out experiments in reorganization based on ISBD area ([Appendix A](#) in the accompanying report), it quickly became apparent that one of the most intractable content-carrier problems in AACR2R is presented by the GMD. This is a problem that is not going to go away under any of the proposed options, and probably needs to be addressed independently as a problem in its own right.

The underlying problem is that the GMD's are as riddled with content and carrier contradiction as the descriptive chapters of AACR2R (and the ISBDs from which they derive, for that matter). What should the GMD be for a digital map or motion picture? A map or music manuscript? If option C for dealing with format variation, allowing a single-record approach, is adopted, what should be done about the case in which a GMD applies to one item attached to the record, but not to the other, e.g. a record that represents both a textual serial and an electronic serial?

Possible options for dealing with the GMD problem include:

- a. Provide a table of precedence to support the current approach requiring choice of a single GMD from the current list.
- b. Allow the formulation of a compound GMD when required:
 - 1) allow the addition of the terms 'electronic' or 'manuscript' to existing GMD's when applicable, e.g. 'electronic game;'
 - 2) allow the addition of terms such as 'electronic' or 'manuscript' as a parenthetical qualifier, e.g. 'game (electronic)';
 - 3) allow the assignment of more than one GMD separated by the '+' symbol, e.g. 'game + electronic resource';
 - 4) allow the addition of terms such as 'electronic' or 'manuscript' in inverted form, e.g. 'game, electronic'.

Any of these approaches would require an explicit rule in or following 1.1C2.

- c. Abandon the use of the GMD. This would require deletion of rule 1.1C and its counterparts in other chapters. (NOTE: Currently, GMD's are required by ISBD, so if AACR2R abandoned the GMD, it would be failing to follow ISBD in this regard.) CC:DA suggests that this option should not be adopted without first studying the impact on existing libraries and systems. If MARC 21 coding is used differently by different systems to produce OPAC displays as a substitute for the GMD, there might be an undesirable loss of consistency across systems.

- d. If the GMD is abandoned, consider transferring the “early warning” function of the GMD to Area 3, allowing whatever combinations of terms are necessary to signal to users that the record they are looking at is “not a book,” and/or “requires special equipment.”
 - e. Continue to use the single GMD as is in AACR2R, but allow use in Area 3 of whatever combinations of GMD terms are necessary to bring out aspects of the item not covered by the single GMD chosen.
3. **Area 2.** Edition statements may have to be transcribed differently depending on whether or not an item is determined to be a serial or not (i.e. based on type of publication); for example, there may have to be a special rule for serials to enable cataloguers to distinguish between the types of edition statements that actually constitute volume numbering or designation or chronological coverage from those that refer to simultaneously issued versions that differ as to content, language or format (which has been addressed somewhat already in rule 12.2B4).
 4. **Area 3.** This has been addressed already by AACR2R in rule 0.25, which allows you to add as many as apply.
 5. **Area 5.** This area is likely to be carrier-dominated, but content is described here as well (e.g. playing time (which is a strong clue concerning change of expression), and nature of color and sound for a motion picture). If description of content aspects could be divorced from particular carriers, it might be possible to create much more flexible rules, such that anything, regardless of carrier, that had a playing time could have the playing time added, anything that had color and/or stereo sound could have the color and/or stereo sound described, etc.

It is likely, however, that conflicts will have to be adjudicated, both during the editorial process and over time, as the reorganized rules are applied to more and more different types of material, and as more conflicts arise.

The merging of general and specific rules into a single sequence means that the rules for any given class of materials are no longer separate. The proposal may not correspond to the way all cataloguing departments are organized, and may not correspond to the training needs of departments that train specialized cataloguers, such as music cataloguers, media cataloguers or serials cataloguers. It might be difficult to train a music, media or serials cataloguer using rules organized by ISBD area. On the other hand, it will be easier for cataloguers who deal with different types of materials to apply the rules consistently.

The descriptive rules might become even more complicated than they already are, as each area chapter examines and treats each medium for variation based on its physical nature, type of publication, content, and other characteristics. On the other hand, the general rules that apply to all types of materials will only appear once. Specific rules will only have to deal with exceptions. This might in fact make the descriptive rules *less* complicated.

The proposal to create expression-based records would involve costs connected with the reprogramming of existing systems to support interlibrary loan, copy cataloging, and acquisitions activities using records that represent more than one different manifestation.

Expression-based records would involve disjunctions between older and newer records, and disjunctions between what is in a local catalog and what is in a utility. Dealing with these disjunctions might involve costs, depending on whether or not retrospective conversion to the single-record approach were to be attempted. Such retrospective conversion might have to be done with the item in hand.

There might be times when it is not clear to cataloguers when two similar items should be described on two different bibliographic records, although research should be done to determine how frequently that might occur. One suspects it would not occur often.

Depending on the record structure underlying them, expression-based records might make the production of exchangeable records more complex.

**Association for Library Collections and Technical Services
(A division of the American Library Association)
Cataloging and Classification Section**

Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access

Task Force on Rule 0.24

Discussion Paper

**for submission to the
Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR**

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I. Introduction

This document constitutes the report prepared for CC:DA by the CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24, based on comments received from CC:DA at its meeting at ALA Annual 1999. The report attempts to fulfil CC:DA's charge from the Joint Steering Committee to submit proposals for revision of rule 0.24 in order to advance the discussion on the primacy of intellectual content over physical format.

II. History

At the Toronto Conference, participants agreed that content vs. carrier problems in AACR2R were among the top three problems with the code as currently constituted.

Toronto Conference/JSC work on revision of AACR2:

<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.htm>

Subsequent to the Toronto Conference, the JSC met to decide what to do based on the recommendations made at the conference, and among the set of action items they produced were:

- 1) "Solicit a proposal to revise rule 0.24 to advance the discussion on the primacy of intellectual content over physical format." JSC subsequently requested that this be carried out by CC:DA. CC:DA constituted the Task Force on Rule 0.24 in May of 1998, with the following charge:

The Task Force on Rule 0.24 is charged with drafting a proposal for revision(s) to Rule 0.24 and/or other rules in AACR2R if and as appropriate to advance the discussion of intellectual content over physical format.

The Task Force shall present CC:DA with an interim report at the 1999 ALA Annual Conference. The final report of the Task Force shall be presented to CC:DA at the 2000 Midwinter Meeting. A copy of all materials distributed to the members of the Task Force shall be sent to the Chair of CC:DA.

- 2) "Formalize the recommendations on seriality endorsed during the Conference and introduce them into the rule revision process." JSC subsequently requested that this be carried out by Jean Hirons. Jean's report recommends, among other things, that AACR2 be reorganized based on ISBD area, with an introductory chapter addressing the cataloguing of successively issued and integrating works in all formats.

Jean Hirons' final report:

<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/ser-rep0.html>

- 3) "Pursue the recommendation that a data modeling technique be used to provide a logical analysis of the principles and structures that underlie AACR." JSC subsequently requested Tom Delsey to carry out this data modelling, and his report recommends, among other things, that the content vs. carrier problem be solved by reorganizing AACR2 based on ISBD area, rather than basing its organization on either physical form of the item in hand, or class of material.

Delsey report:

<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/aacr.pdf>

In addition to these developments, it is important to be aware of the development of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Electronic Resources (ISBD(ER)), which was published in 1997, and which is currently being studied by the CC:DA Task Force on the Harmonization of ISBD(ER) and AACR2. The Task Force's recommendations concerning how AACR2R should deal with electronic resources are likely to be highly relevant to the work of the Task Force on Rule 0.24.

CC:DA Task Force on the Harmonization of ISBD(ER) and AACR2:

<http://www.library.yale.edu/cataloging/aacrer/index.html>

III. Problems with Rule 0.24

See also the discussion of problems relating to multiple characteristics and format variations in the [proposal](#) at the head of this document.

1. Other functions and problems?

Some members of the CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24 felt that rule 0.24 was one of the places in AACR2R in which support for the principle of transcription is found. The reliance on transcription in AACR2R has always been questioned by archivists and serialists, and is now questioned by some experts on electronic resources, especially the integrating or database-like ones. However, it is possible that the topic of transcription alone would be enough to keep another Task Force busy for a year or two. It was the consensus of the Task Force that transcription is more directly addressed in other rules, such as 1.0A and 1.0E, which are out of scope for our work. It was also noted that a CONSER task group is working on the issue of transcription and that the Joint Steering Committee is working on a statement of the principles that underlie AACR2, of which transcription is surely one, so perhaps we should not try to recommend in this area. We certainly agree that if an introductory chapter to AACR2 is written, transcription should be addressed there. [Appendix E](#), the report from the Subgroup on Option 2 for Multiple Characteristics, contains language concerning transcription suggested by that group that might eventually form the basis for addressing the principle of transcription in such an introductory chapter. It should also be noted that option C for format variation, recommended by CC:DA, allows any variation in transcription of details relating to distribution that is unconnected with change in intellectual or artistic content to be recorded on a single record.

A number of members of the CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24 feel that AACR2R does not yet adequately address the problem of mixed materials. The definition of 'kit' in the glossary provides some guidance about how to decide whether a text with a sound recording and a map is a kit, or whether it is a text with accompanying sound recording and map instead. However, the same type of problem can occur with interactive multimedia and other types of media that incorporate a number of different kinds of content, e.g. an item that could be either a lecture on video illustrated with musical performances, or a video compilation of musical performances with some vocal commentary. Although aiding the cataloger of such mixed materials to make a decision about predominance is not one of the current functions of rule 0.24, it is possible that it would be a logical place in the rules to address this problem in a more principled manner than heretofore.

Another potential function of rule 0.24 suggested by several members of the CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24 was:

Shared cataloguing databases. Mention the importance of the existence of shared databases and the critical function that standardized description plays in creating and sharing records in those databases.

2. Cataloguing of examples of items with multiple characteristics using current AACR2R

The following examples are meant to represent cataloguing done according to AACR2R as it currently stands (minus interpretation,² although CONSER guidelines and Nancy Olson's manual were consulted in the cataloguing of remote access materials, and a totally fictitious display was cobbled together for the 856 field, since it is already in widespread use, and, where applicable, provides a site that can be consulted by those who want to compare the cataloguing examples here with the item catalogued). The purpose of the exercise is to try to identify areas in which application of current rule 0.24 is not clear, ambiguity exists, and cataloguer decision-making is required. Problems identified are listed in bold below each piece of cataloguing.

For all digital materials, it was frustrating to have to deal with the unfinished nature of the rules in this area. Clearly, the ISBD(ER) Task Force will eventually make recommendations that, when adopted, will cause many of the descriptions below to change. The goal of this exercise is NOT to show ideal cataloguing for digital materials, however, but to examine where current AACR2R is deficient when cataloguing items with multiple characteristics.

² LC rule interpretations were not consulted, for example.

Serially issued scores:

ASUC journal of music scores [music]. — Vol. 1-v. 15. — New York, N.Y. :
American Society of University Composers, 1973-1986.
15 v. of music ; 28 cm.
Two or 3 issues a year.

Problems identified:

1. Does 5.5B require that the scores be counted if the item is a serial?

Manuscript score:

[In hellen Traumen hab ich Dich oft geschaut] [manuscript music] / [Arnold
Schönberg]. — 1893.
1 ms. score ([4] leaves) ; 35 cm.
Holograph fair copy.
For high voice and piano.
Title from text.
German words by Alfred Gold.

Written in black ink on the rectos of two double leaves. The original date of the score has faded from p. [1]. The score is signed on p. [4]. Corrections appear throughout, either in pencil or in black ink. The versos of each leaf are blank.

Problems identified:

1. Which GMD is “predominant” (1.1C4), manuscript or music? Is one more “physical” than the other according to rule 0.24?
2. Special rule 4.1F3 (supply statement of responsibility) would overrule general rule 1.1F2 (do not supply statements of responsibility), right?

Electronic serial:

CONSERline [computer file] : newsletter of the CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials) Program / Library of Congress, and OCLC, Inc. — No. 1 (Jan. 1994)- . — Washington, DC : Library of Congress, Serial Record Division ; [Dublin, Ohio] : OCLC, [1994-

Electronic newsletter in HTML and ASCII formats.

Irregular.

Title from title screen. Viewed on: April 8, 1999.

Continues: CONSER : [newsletter]

Mode of access: Internet email, telnet, gopher, and World Wide Web. For email subscription, send to: listserv@loc.gov, the message: subscribe consrln [firstname lastname].

Electronic location:

gopher://marvel.loc.gov/11/services/cataloging/coop/conser/CONSERline

URL: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/consrln.html>

Note: This example was catalogued according to the CONSER guidelines.

Problems identified:

1. **Chapter 9 calls for the Nature and scope and system requirements note to come first, but chapter 12 calls for the frequency note to come first ...**

Etext available on the Internet:

Andreoni, James.

The simple analytics of the environmental Kuznets curve [computer file] / James Andreoni, Arik Levinson. — Computer data (1 file : 154,000 bytes). — Cambridge, MA : National Bureau of Economic Research, 1998. — (NBER working paper series ; working paper 6739)

System requirements: Adobe Acrobat Reader.

Mode of access: World Wide Web.

Title from initial page of PDF file. Viewed on: April 8, 1999.

“Issued in September 1998.”

Document formatted into pages and illustrated; contains 20 pages.

Electronic text of: Andreoni, James. The simple analytics of the environmental Kuznets curve / James Andreoni, Arik Levinson. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1998. 20 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. (NBER working paper series ; no. 6739)

Electronic location: Electronic format type: PDF — File size: 154,000 bytes —

URL: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w6739>

Problems identified:

1. **The physical description is omitted for remote access materials, yet this PDF format document is stable at 20 pages and is ill.**
2. **Online, there are now two candidates for chief source – the first page with the abstract (which gives the series as ‘NBER working paper no. W6739’) which is hotlinked to the PDF file, and the first page of the PDF file itself (which gives the series as ‘NBER working paper series’ and ‘Working paper 6739’). Follow 9.0B1 and prefer the source with the most complete information?**

Efilm available on the Internet:

Circular panorama of Electric Tower [computer file]. — Computer data (1 file : 13,367,364 bytes (MPEG) or 6,381,308 bytes (Quick Time)). — [Washington, D.C.] : Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress, [1999]

Silent actuality short available in MPEG and Quick Time formats.

System requirements: To view films in the MPEG format, you should have a high-end, high-speed computer (such as a Pentium 90 (or better) with a PCI or AGP graphics card and .mpg playback software, or a PowerMac with .mpg playback software.

Mode of access: World Wide Web.

Title from title screen. Viewed on: April 8, 1999.

Originally produced and released by Thomas A. Edison, Inc. in 1901.

Footage was shot by Edwin S. Porter and James H. White, according to the description at the American Memory site at the Library of Congress.

Silent, b&w; playing time, 1 min., 26 sec.

Summary: The film, photographed from a single camera position, shows in a 360-degree pan buildings at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, as spectators stroll past the camera. Buildings and sites shown probably include the Transportation Building, the Mexican Plaza, the Stadium, and the north side of the Electric Tower.

LC call number: LC 1533 (paper pos)

Digital ID: (m) lcmp001 m1b02879.

Electronic reproduction of: Circular panorama of Electric Tower [motion picture]. [S.l.] : Thomas A. Edison, Inc., 1901. 1 roll (135 ft.) : si., b&w ; 35 mm. safety positive print. In Paper Print Collection, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress.

Copyright: Thomas A. Edison; 14Aug1901; H7633.

Electronic location: Electronic format types: MPEG and Quick Time — File size: 13,367,364 bytes (MPEG) or 6,381,308 bytes (Quick Time) — URL: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/edhtml/edhome.html>

Problems identified:

1. Which GMD is “predominant” (1.1C4), motion picture or computer file? Is one more “physical” than the other according to rule 0.24? Is a motion picture that can be viewed over the Internet really best identified as a ‘computer file’? Isn’t the fact that this is a motion picture equally interesting to users? Can a remote access computer file really be more “physical” than a motion picture, such that rules 0.24 and 1.1C4 require it to be considered “predominant”?
2. The area 3 duplicates the GMD, clutters up the record, and is confusing rather than helpful. Most users would probably not think of this motion picture as representing “computer data.” The number of bytes for a large image file like this IS useful, however. Since this record represents both the MPEG and Quick Time format variants, however, can both byte counts be included here?
3. The physical description is omitted for remote access materials, yet this is still a silent, b&w motion picture that lasts for 1 minute 26 seconds.

Map collection on CD-ROM:

Maps [computer file] : every foldout map from National Geographic magazine on CD-ROM. — Computer data — Washington, D.C. : National Geographic Society, c1998.

8 computer optical discs : sd., col. ; 4 3/4 + 1 user’s guide.

System requirements: Windows 95 or Windows 98; 486/66 MHz or faster processor; 16 MB RAM; 40 MB free space; SVGA video card supporting 256 colors; 16 bit sound card and speakers; 2x CD-ROM drive.

Title from container.

Title from title bar: National geographic interactive.

Also known as: National Geographic maps on CD-ROM.

Summary: An archive of every foldout map that has accompanied National Geographic magazine during its first 109 years. Interactive map tours and time lines introduce the user to a rich collection of more than 500 maps.

Note: Cataloguing derived from OCLC copy.

Problems identified:

1. Which GMD is “predominant” (1.1C4), map or computer file? Is one more “physical” than the other according to rule 0.24? Note the fact that the decision about the GMD (carrier over content) is in conflict with the MARC 21 leader byte 6 coding decision (content over carrier).
2. There is very little mathematical and other cartographic data in this record, but perhaps that would be true of any such collection of maps, digital or otherwise?

Game on CD-ROM:

Pirates captain's quest [computer file] : the history adventure game where you're the captain. — Version 1.0. — Computer data and program. — Indianapolis, IN : Discovery Channel Multimedia, c1996.

1 computer optical disc : sd., col. ; 4 3/4 in. + 1 user's guide (11 p. : col. ill. ; 12 cm.) + 1 icon card.

System requirements for Windows: 486/50MHz or faster; 8MB RAM; MS DOS 3.1; Windows 3.0 or Windows 95; double-speed CD-ROM drive; VGA monitor, 256-colors; Windows compatible sound card; mouse.

System requirements for Macintosh: Performa, Centris, Quadra or Power Mac (native); 8MB RAM; System 7.0 or greater; double-speed CD-ROM drive; VGA monitor, 256-colors.

Title and ed. statement from disc label.

Intended audience: Ages 9 and up.

Summary: Each time you play this interactive adventure game, you are given a new pirate mission to solve. Teaches lessons in history, geography and social studies.

Note: Cataloguing derived from OCLC copy.

Problems identified:

1. Which GMD is "predominant" (1.1C4), game or computer file? Is one more "physical" than the other according to rule 0.24? If only the computer file GMD is used (probably what would actually be done under AACR2R as written), and chapter 9 is followed for the physical description, the fact that this is a game is not revealed until you get to the summary note. (Note that if chapter 10 rules for physical description were used, the SMD would be '1 game.' Also note that it is just a matter of luck that this particular game uses term 'game' in its subtitle.)
2. The scope statement in Chapter 10 seems to imply that all games, to be considered games, must be three-dimensional? Since this is not three-dimensional, it can't in fact be a game?

Acknowledgements: Thanks to Kathryn P. Glennan for music examples. Electronic journal example from CONSER web site.

IV. Objectives for the Rule 0.24 Revision Process

At the Annual Meeting of 1998, the CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24 held a brainstorming session, and agreed upon the following goals for our work on rule 0.24:

- Goal 1.** Clarity for cataloguers in deciding how to formulate a description for an item with multiple characteristics.
- Goal 2.** Clarity for cataloguers in determining when two similar items should be described on two different bibliographic records.
- Goal 3.** Clarity for both the public and for cataloguers about what the object of a bibliographic record is, or about what a record represents (i.e., whether it represents a particular expression or a particular manifestation).
- Goal 4.** The outcome of our work must agree with the principles of AACR2 as determined by the Joint Steering Committee.
- Goal 5.** The outcome of our work must be a code that is expansible to cover new materials.
- Goal 6.** Clear decision-making for cataloguers cataloguing an item with multiple characteristics when a particular rule for one aspect of the item conflicts with the same rule for another aspect of the item.
- Goal 7.** Practices that clearly express to the public the situation in which two items represent the same expression of the same work and differ only in carrier; the clarity of expression should be tested by means of user studies.
- Goal 8.** Rules that produce exchangeable records.

It should be noted that there was a lot of support for avoiding assigning primacy to one manifestation among several manifestations that all represent the same expression of the same work, i.e., for moving away from the idea of “the original.”

And finally, the need to maintain conformity between AACR2 and the ISBD's was noted, although it was not clear what the implications of this were for our work on rule 0.24. It was noted that the division into AACR2R's chapters 1-13 does not correspond perfectly now to the division into the various ISBD's that have been published (ISBD(NBM) is represented by several chapters in AACR2R, for example), and that it should be possible to reorganize the chapters and still produce ISBD-based descriptions with the same elements of description in the same order as at present (See [Appendix C, section C.2](#)).

V. Options to Deal with Multiple Characteristics

Option 1 Is Recommended by CC:DA.

Option 1 to deal with multiple characteristics

Reorganize the current chapters 1-13 such that they are in order by the areas of the description, with a chapter on Area 1, a chapter on Area 2, etc., as recommended in the Delsey report, Part I. Within each chapter, include special rules to deal with conditions arising out of:

- a. type of publication (static vs. integrating vs. successively issued)
- b. published vs. unpublished
- c. fundamental content (textual/alpha-numeric content, textual/alpha-numeric sound, musical notation, musical sound, other sound, moving image content, graphic content, spatial/cartographic/geographic content, 3-dimensional content/artefact/object, computer program, mixed)
- d. 'type of carrier' or physical format, i.e. the physical medium onto which the fundamental content has been placed for distribution
- e. method of management (library bibliographic control, typically at the item level vs. archival/collection level records based on provenance)
- f. reproduction (same physical format/different physical format; simultaneously released/successively released such that there is an "original")

Note that a change in the organization of chapters in AACR2R would also require revision of rule 0.23, as well as slight revision to rules 0.25 and 0.26 to remove references to chapters. Current scope rules for chapters in AACR2R would need to be removed, but something similar might need to be written to define categories of carrier, content, type of publication, and other characteristics for which special rules need to be written in each ISBD area.

Proposed text for rule 0.24 to support option 1 to deal with multiple characteristics:

Replace the entire current rule 0.24 with the following:

0.24. It is important to bring out *all* aspects of the item being described, including its content, its carrier, its type of publication, its relationship to other expressions of the same work, and whether it is published or unpublished. In any given area of the description, all relevant aspects should be described, with no one relevant aspect taking precedence over any other. When descriptive rules address more than one

aspect of an item, and differ or seem to be in conflict as a result, the rules themselves will provide guidance on how to combine information about these aspects. General rules are followed by specific rules for the aspects of an item, so, as a rule of thumb, the cataloguer should follow the more specific rules applying to the item being catalogued, whenever they differ from the general rules.

It is further recommended that a staged approach be taken. It is recommended that the text for rule 0.24 be changed immediately, and that more time be devoted to reorganizing the chapters of AACR2R according to ISBD area.

Experiments in reorganization

In [Appendix A](#) of this document, you will find Martha Yee's and John Attig's experiments with reorganizing Areas 1 and 2.

Also, we would like to point out that Michael Gorman's Concise AACR2 (*The concise AACR2, 1988 revision* / prepared by Michael Gorman. Chicago: ALA, 1989) is organized by ISBD area, rather than by "class of material".

We discussed the fact that neither option 1 nor option 2 can rid us of the problem of potential conflicts in rules for items with multiple characteristics. Such conflicts will occur, and will have to be resolved in either case. Supporters of Option 1, however, feel that the reorganization option gives us greater flexibility to resolve such conflicts where they occur, and in such a way as to allow the inclusion of information about all relevant aspects of the item in the description, without the rigidity of an imposed table of precedence.

We did identify some specific conflicts in rules that will occur with multiple-characteristic items, and that will require resolution under either option. These include:

1. **Source of title.** Resolution of such conflict is likely to require negotiation among type of publication aspects (seriality), carrier aspects (where is the title usually found on this type of carrier?), and content aspects (e.g. special rules for music). Jean Hirons' report already points the way to the types of solutions that could be tried in her recommendation 2.4, in which different chief sources are proposed for electronic journals (entire source), databases and web sites (title screen, home page, main menu or other prominent page), direct access electronic resources (eye-readable information on the disc label), and loose-leaf publications (title page or title page substitute).
2. **GMD's** (covered in [Section VIII](#) below).
3. **Area 2.** Edition statements would have to be transcribed differently depending on whether or not an item is determined to be a serial or not (i.e. based on type of publication).
4. **Area 3.** This has been addressed already by AACR2R in rule 0.25, which allows you to add as many as apply.

5. **Area 5.** This area is likely to be carrier-dominated, but content is described here as well (e.g. playing time (which, by the way, is strong clue concerning change of expression), and nature of color and sound for a motion picture). If description of content aspects could be divorced from particular carriers, it might be possible to create much more flexible rules, such that anything, regardless of carrier, that had a playing time could have the playing time added, anything that had color and/or stereo sound could have the color and/or stereo sound described, etc.

It is likely, however, that conflicts will have to be adjudicated, both during the editorial process and over time, as the reorganized rules are applied to more and more different types of material, and as more conflicts arise.

Pro's: Option 1, based on a facet analysis of AACR2R's chapters, attempts to correct the cross-classification that is evident, for instance, when one tries to catalogue a digitized manuscript map.

This approach allows the cataloguer the freedom to describe all aspects of an item effectively, including its content, its carrier, and its publication type. This aids in achieving Goal 1, clarity for cataloguers in deciding how to formulate a description for an item with multiple characteristics, and Goal 6, clear decision-making for cataloguers cataloguing an item with multiple characteristics when a particular rule for one aspect of an item conflicts with the same rule for another aspect of the item.³

It also allows greater flexibility in fashioning descriptions for new types of content and/or carrier that might appear on the bibliographic horizon in the future. This aids in achieving Goal 5, a code that is expansible to cover new materials. (The scope notes of the current content and carrier-based chapters of AACR2R can form a barrier that prevents the cataloguer of new media from using all relevant descriptive rules.)⁴

Option 1 releases cataloguers from the obligation to designate one aspect primary over the others.⁵ Option 1 does not apply one inflexible rule, e.g., type of publication always takes precedence over content or carrier, or content always takes precedence over carrier, or vice versa; instead, it would be possible to resolve conflicts differently in different areas of the description, allowing the inclusion of all relevant descriptive elements, instead of forcing the use of one relevant data element over another. This will aid in achieving Goal 1, clarity for cataloguers in deciding how to formulate a description for an item with multiple

³ We note, however, that there is no escaping the need to deal with such conflicts; this organization simply provides a more efficient way to discover them and deal with them in the rules.

⁴ Note that when a special rule is written for a particular type of carrier, a particular type of content, or a particular publication type, care should be taken to write scope notes for the rule that are as principled and flexible as possible, to prevent inadvertent exclusion of new types of content, carrier or publication type in the future.

⁵ Note that MARC 21 still requires the cataloguer to designate one aspect as primary, in that a principal material type must be chosen for coding purposes, leader 6 and 7 being linked to the kind of 008 field that is used (see Appendix G); due to format integration, however, the descriptive part of the record can now describe all aspects of an item.

characteristics, and Goal 6, clear decision-making for cataloguers cataloguing an item with multiple characteristics when a particular rule for one aspect of an item conflicts with the same rule for another aspect of the item. Presumably, this will also result in a more useful description for the public.

Option 1 will result in greater consistency among cataloguers with many different types of expertise cataloguing materials with many types of carrier, content, and publication type.

Option 1 is similar to format integration, and thus continues a trend toward a more logical approach to content and carrier, as well as to new formats. The principle should simply be: if the rule is relevant to the item you are cataloguing, it is permissible to use the rule. In other words, the structure and scoping of the chapters would no longer prevent the use of relevant rules.

[Appendix C, section C.1](#), a quick study of where the rules in any given ISBD area differ based on class of material in current AACR2R, reveals that, depending on the area of description you examine, each different aspect of a given item (its content, or its carrier, or its publication type) is sometimes given precedence in the rules for its description. This indicates a fairly complex relationship among these three aspects of any given item, which argues against the possibility of any simple rules of precedence being possible in rule 0.24. Instead, reorganization would allow these complex relationships to be stated in the rules themselves, with content sometimes given precedence, carrier sometimes, and type of publication sometimes.

Reorganization of the rules will undoubtedly result in the identification of general descriptive rules that have not yet been identified as general, and have been masquerading as special rules; this would improve the overall logic of the code, as well as making it more extensible to new media.

The recommended staged approach would allow us to have the best of both worlds – immediate relief for cataloguers who need to know NOW how to catalogue electronic resources, especially electronic serials, and eventual movement toward a more logically organized code that is easier for cataloguers to use for the cataloguing of items with multiple characteristics.

Con's: Option 1 may not correspond to the way all cataloguing departments are organized.

Option 1 may not correspond to the training needs of departments that train specialized cataloguers, such as music cataloguers, media cataloguers or serials cataloguers. It might be difficult to train a music, media or serials cataloguer using rules organized by ISBD area.

The descriptive rules might become complicated, as each area chapter examines and treats each medium for variation based on its physical nature, type of publication, content, and other characteristics.

Option 2 to deal with multiple characteristics

Simply modify the language of 0.24, leaving the current chapters in AACR2R intact.

The specific recommendation is: Retain rule 0.24 and modify its language along the lines suggested below. Leave the current chapters 1-11 of AACR2 in the order they now are and with their texts essentially intact. Expand existing chapters (or write additional chapters) as necessary to provide for electronic resources, for digital and microform reproductions, and for originals. For electronic resources, indicate that when a bibliographic item is remotely accessed on a computer, the description can be based on the observed or otherwise known characteristics of the item. Add, however it is deemed best, a discussion of integrating resources.

Proposed text for rule 0.24 to support option 2 to deal with multiple characteristics:

0.24. It is a cardinal central principle of the use of part I that ~~the description of a physical item should be based in the first instance on the chapter dealing with the class of materials to which that item belongs~~ one of three forms of issuance: monograph, serial, or integrating entity, and subsequently on the other chapters in part I (chapters 2-11) which each of which represents a class of materials which share certain common characteristics. After type of publication has been determined, choose the chapter (class of materials) most applicable in describing the item and in determining the chief source of information as necessary to make it clear to the user of the bibliographic record what the item looks like physically and what it contains. For items made up of several types of material, see 1.10. For items with multiple characteristics, cataloging agencies or user groups may determine what characteristics should receive preferential consideration in the descriptive sequence. For example, describe a printed monograph in microform as a microform (using the rules in chapter 11). There will be need in many instances to consult the chapter dealing with the original form of the item, especially when constructing notes. So, using the same example, consult the chapter dealing with printed books (chapter 2) to supplement chapter 11. In short, the starting point for description is the physical form of the item in hand, not the original or any previous form in which the work has been published.

~~In describing serials, consult chapter 12 in conjunction with the chapter dealing with the physical form in which the serial is published. For example, in describing a serial motion picture, use both chapters 12 and 7.~~

Note that prioritizing type of publication over content and carrier in this fashion would necessitate editing of the scope note rules in each chapter (x.0A) to conform to this new approach that prioritizes type of publication rather than carrier. Rules such as 1.1C3 would also have to be rewritten.

In addition, it is recommended that the current AACR2R glossary definition for 'class of materials' be replaced with a new definition, and that new definitions for 'bibliographic item' and 'integrating entity' be added to the glossary (see [Appendix B](#) for proposed definitions).

Pro's: Option 2 would require fewer changes to the rules than Option 1 (ISBD arrangement).

Option 2 is practical. It corresponds to the way many cataloging departments are organized. That is, in addition to print cataloging, certain employees are assigned specific media. Employees can become familiar with Chapter 1 of AACR2 and then know the chapter for their specific media well. This improves efficiency and simplifies training. When training neophyte catalogers, the current arrangement of AACR2 means that employees unfamiliar with the lingo of cataloging can at least be assured that they are looking in the right place for guidance.

Option 2 provides a coherent cataloging experience. That is, the notes which explain or elucidate the content of the title/edition/physical description are a mere page or two from the explanation of the area and the specific demonstration of what that area looks like. That would not be true with an AACR2 arranged by ISBD. The area and any note that may explain that area of the description will be separated by explanations of intervening areas and the notes that relate to earlier areas of description.

Option 2, by retaining the current organization of AACR2, does not require that a cataloger or paraprofessional be familiar with the ISBD. If AACR2 is reorganized along the pattern of the ISBDs, that will no longer be true. Part of the training and education of catalogers and paraprofessional catalogers will of necessity include information on the ISBD. While this is not bad information to have, it complicates training and means that employees need to know more information to do the same job they can do with less now.

If option 2 were implemented, an explanation of seriality, monographic characteristics, and integrating materials can be provided in one location and used as a referral point that can be consulted when serial or serial like titles are encountered no matter what the class of materials. An understanding of seriality can be gained as one concept.

Option 2 provides a reliable framework which outlines the basic care and handling of most library materials in most situations. Newly developing materials can either be fitted into the current classes of materials or new chapters can be written.

The option 2 framework allows enunciation of mixed media materials. User groups can prepare lists of preferences which suit the needs of their materials. Option 1 and option 2 are on an equal playing field for this issue. Both will require an external and ordered approach to preference choices, neither eases the process simply by the arrangements of the rules.

Option 2 does not necessitate the creation of supplementary manuals to pull together in one place the specific treatment for a specific material. Option 1, while not requiring supplementary manuals will inevitably lead to their creation, with all the attendant extra expense to AACR2 users to purchase and use them.

Con's: Does not meet Goal 1, clarity for cataloguers in deciding how to formulate a description for an item with multiple characteristics, as well as Option 1 does.

Does not meet Goal 5, a code that is expansible to cover new materials, as well as Option 1 does.

Does not meet Goal 6, clear decision-making for cataloguers cataloguing an item with multiple characteristics when a particular rule for one aspect of the item conflicts with the same rule for another aspect of the item, as well as Option 1 does.

Option 3 to deal with multiple characteristics

Reorder AACR2R chapters 1-13, placing content chapters ahead of carrier or type of publication chapters, with precedence being given to chapters that occur first in order.

Proposed order of chapters:

1. Textual Materials (currently chapters 2, Books, Pamphlets and Printed Sheets, and 4, Manuscripts (Including Manuscript Collections))
2. Cartographic Materials (currently chapter 3)
3. Motion Pictures and Videorecordings (currently chapter 7)
4. Graphic Materials (currently chapter 8)
5. Three-Dimensional Artefacts and Realia (currently chapter 10)
6. Music (currently chapter 5)
7. Sound Recordings (currently chapter 6)
8. Microforms (currently chapter 11)
9. Computer Files (currently chapter 9)
10. Serials (currently chapter 12)

Note that a change in the organization of chapters in AACR2R would also require revision of rule 0.23, as well as slight revision to rules 0.25 and 0.26 to correct references to chapters.

Also note that prioritizing content over carrier, and carrier over type of publication in this fashion would necessitate editing of the scope rules in each chapter (x.0A) to conform to this new approach that prioritizes content rather than carrier. Rules such as 1.1C3 would also have to be rewritten.

Proposed text for rule 0.24 to support option 3 to deal with multiple characteristics:

0.24. It is a ~~cardinal~~ central principle of the use of part I that the description of a ~~physical~~ an item should be based in the first instance on the chapter dealing with the class of materials to which that item belongs. For example, describe a printed monograph in microform as a microform (using the rules in chapter 11). There will be need in many instances to consult ~~the chapter dealing with the original form of the item, especially when constructing notes.~~ several chapters in order to deal with all aspects of the item, including its content, its carrier, and its publication type. When rules in several chapters conflict, give precedence to the chapter that occurs first in order. ~~So, using the same example, consult the chapter dealing with printed books (chapter 2) to supplement chapter 11. In short, the starting point for description is the physical form of the item in hand, not the original or any previous form in which the work has been published.~~

~~In describing serials, consult chapter 12 in conjunction with the chapter dealing with the physical form in which the serial is published. For example, in describing a serial motion picture, use both chapters 12 and 7.~~

Pro's: Option 3 would require less change in the rules than Option 1.

Option 3 may correspond more closely than Option 1 to the way some cataloguing departments are organized.

Option 3 may correspond more closely than Option 1 to the training needs of departments that train specialized cataloguers, such as music cataloguers or serials cataloguers.

Option 3 corresponds most closely to the recent MARBI decision to prioritize content over carrier in the coding of leader, byte 6, type of record.

Con's: Does not meet Goal 1, clarity for cataloguers in deciding how to formulate a description for an item with multiple characteristics, as well as Option 1 does.

Does not meet Goal 5, a code that is expansible to cover new materials, as well as Option 1 does.

Does not meet Goal 6, clear decision-making for cataloguers cataloguing an item with multiple characteristics when a particular rule for one aspect of the item conflicts with the same rule for another aspect of the item, as well as Option 1 does.

Option 4 to deal with multiple characteristics

Use a phased approach, consisting of Option 2 in the short term, to allow fairly immediate guidance for the cataloguing of electronic serials and other electronic resources, and Option 1 in the long term, moving eventually to a code that is organized by ISBD area.

Note: This option was withdrawn by the CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24 prior to presentation of its report to CC:DA, and replaced by the recommendation that a staged approach to option 1 be taken ([see above](#)).

Pro's: This would allow us to have the best of both worlds – immediate relief for cataloguers who need to know NOW how to catalogue electronic resources, especially electronic serials, and eventual movement toward a more logically organized code that is easier for cataloguers to use for the cataloguing of items with multiple characteristics. (Also see all of the pro's and con's listed under [Option 1](#) and [Option 2](#) above.)

Con's: This is a “band-aid” approach. If these problems are unavoidable, they should be dealt with, rather than being swept under the rug yet again.

VI. Options to Deal with Format Variations

Option C is recommended by CC:DA as one starting point for further discussion on the issues concerning format variation or multiple versions with respect to further revision of rule 0.24.

Option A to deal with format variations

Simply modify the language of 0.24, leaving the rest of AACR2R intact. For example, the notion of 'physical' could be removed from the wording of 0.24, and the examples could be changed so that it is permissible to base the description on an original rather than a reproduction when that is possible without research into the nature of the original.

Proposed text for rule 0.24 to support option A to deal with format variations:

0.24. It is a ~~cardinal~~ central principle of the use of part I that the description of a physical item should be based in the first instance on the chapter dealing with the class of materials to which that item belongs. For example, describe a printed monograph in microform as a microform (using the rules in chapter 11). There will be need in many instances to consult the chapter dealing with the original form of the item, especially when constructing notes. So, using the same example, consult the chapter dealing with printed books (chapter 2) to supplement chapter 11. In short, the starting point for description is the physical form of the item in hand, not the original or any previous form in which the work has been published. However, it is permissible to base the description on an original rather than a reproduction when that is possible without research into the nature of the original.

In describing serials, consult chapter 12 in conjunction with the chapter dealing with the physical form in which the serial is published. For example, in describing a serial motion picture, use both chapters 12 and 7.

Pro's: Option A requires that less text be added to AACR2R than any of the other options.

Option A would codify the practice that is actually being followed in many libraries for preservation microfilming and digitization projects. These practices are likely to become more and more widespread with the development of digital library initiatives.

Option A would be sure to meet Goal 8, in that it would lead to the production of exchangeable records.

Associated costs (see below) might be offset by lowered cataloging costs (fewer new records) and lowered searching costs (more efficient searching, fewer records viewed, and less staff and patron time spent searching).

Con's: Option A would involve costs connected with the reprogramming of existing systems to support interlibrary loan, copy cataloging, and acquisitions activities using records that represent more than one different manifestation.

Option A would involve disjunctions between older and newer records, and disjunctions between what is in a local catalog and what is in a utility. Dealing with these disjunctions might involve costs, depending on whether or not retrospective conversion to the single-record approach were to be attempted. Such retrospective conversion might have to be done with the item in hand.

Option A would not meet Goal 3, clarity for both the public and for cataloguers about what the object of a bibliographic record is, or about what a record represents (i.e., whether it represents a particular expression or a particular manifestation). Separate records would be made both for different expressions of the same work, and for different manifestations of the same expression of the same work.

There would be times when Goal 2, clarity for catalogers in determining when two similar items should be described on two different bibliographic records, might not be met, although research should be done to determine how frequently that might occur. One suspects it would not occur often.

Option A would not meet Goal 9 in that it would not clearly express to the public the situation in which two items represent the same expression of the same work and differ only in carrier.

Option A would not support a single-record approach to electronic journals.

Option B to deal with format variations

The following text would support three different single-record approaches based on three different definitions of "minor variation"; these three different definitions are identified below as options B.1, B.2, and B.3.

Proposed text for rule 0.24 to support option B to deal with format variations:

Add to whatever text is chosen to deal with items with multiple characteristics:

Create a new record for each different expression or manifestation of a monographic work. Do not create a new record if there is only minor variation between two different manifestations of the same expression. (See Appendix XXX, A & B.)

Create a new record for each new title of a successively issued work. Do not create a new record if there is only minor variation. (See Appendix XXX, C & D.)

All changes to an integrating work should be described on one latest-entry record.

Note: C & D are not relevant to option B.2.

Option B.1: Define minor variation by reconciling and codifying current practice, as found in OCLC guidelines, CONSER guidelines, and LCRI 1.0. See below for [proposed text for an appendix](#) to support this definition of minor variation.

Option B.2: Define minor variation by codifying the MULVER guidelines (limiting the single-record approach to reproductions only). See below for [proposed text for an appendix](#) to support this definition of minor variation.

Option B.3: Define minor variation by extending to all materials the ISBD(ER) approach of ignoring minor physical variations in manifestation or carrier. Do not ignore physical variation at or above the SMD level. See below for [proposed text for an appendix](#) to support this definition of minor variation.

Discussion of option B.3: Note that the GMD and SMD levels in AACR2R are not set in a very principled manner. The change between motion picture and videorecording (at the GMD level) is actually equivalent to the change between sound disc and sound cassette (at the SMD level). Also, codification of current practice regarding preservation microfilming and digital library projects would require describing change at the GMD level ('microform' or 'computer file/electronic resource' vs. 'text') on a single record.

Also note that changes in physical description below the GMD and SMD levels can signify change in expression, as in the difference between the sound and the silent version of a film released at the time of the changeover from silent to sound films, or as in the case of an illustrated edition of a text, or as in the case of two different expressions of a work that vary only in extent, e.g. a film version that has a scene restored that was censored from the original release version.

Note that options B.2, B.3, and C would require that the definition of 'edition' in AACR2R be reworked to be more in conformity with the definition of 'expression' in FRBR⁶ (See [Appendix B](#)).

Note: The Subgroup on Option 2 for Multiple Characteristics proposed the following alternative wording for rule 0.24 to support the ISBD(ER) approach:

Add to whatever text is chosen to deal with items with multiple characteristics:

An edition is considered to consist of all copies produced from substantially the same master copy for all bibliographic items. Not to be considered a new edition are minor changes to the content of the item or changes to the formatting, such as corrections of misspellings of data, changes in the arrangement of the contents, most changes in the type and size of physical carrier, and for electronic resources, changes in system-related format, differences in display or output formats, technical differences relating to character code, blocking, or density. See chapters 2-12 for details.

⁶ *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* / IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. Munich: K.G. Saur, 1998. Available at: <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.pdf>

Proposed text for an AACR2 appendix to support option B.1 to define major and minor variations:

Note: The recommended text for the Option B.1 appendix has been edited down considerably from the OCLC guidelines because it was not felt necessary to refer so explicitly to differences in cataloguing practice either over time or from institution to institution.

Note also that these rules follow both current AACR2R and OCLC, rather than LC, with regard to format changes, such as from text to microfilm.

A. Create a new record for a monographic item whenever:

1) there is an explicit indication of changes (including corrections) of content [LCRI 1.0]; or,

2) anything in the following areas or elements of areas differs:

title and statement of responsibility area [LCRI 1.0]

edition area (with the exceptions noted below) [LCRI 1.0]

extent statement or specific material designation in the physical

description area [LCRI 1.0, OCLC]

technical details for nonprint materials in the physical description area, such as sound or color characteristics, playing speed, number of channels of sound, etc. [OCLC]

dimensions in the physical description area [OCLC]

series area [LCRI 1.0] (with the exceptions noted below)

system requirements note [OCLC]

B. Do not create a new record for a monographic item when there are minor variations in the edition, publication/distribution, physical description or series areas:

Examples of minor variations in the edition area:

absence or presence of “book club edition,” “paperback edition,” or “first edition” statements [OCLC]

absence or presence of edition statements appearing on some foreign language publications (e.g., Romance language imprints) that reflect printing information rather than expression information. If the edition statement appears in conjunction with the printer’s name or the number of copies printed, generally consider the edition statement to reflect printing information [OCLC]

Examples of minor variations in the publication/distribution area:

variation in the form of the name of the place of publication (e.g., Cologne vs. Koln) [OCLC]

change of place within the same country between printings of the same expression [OCLC]

change of place among issues or parts of a multipart item [OCLC]

variation in multiple places of publication as long as the first place is the same (e.g., an item published in Denmark may show only Kobenhavn, but the same item issued in the U.S. shows Kobenhavn and Philadelphia) [OCLC]

variation in fullness of the publisher's name [LCRI 1.0, OCLC]

change of publisher among issues or parts of a multipart item [OCLC]

absence or presence of multiple publishers, distributors, etc., as long as one on the item matches one on the record, and vice versa [OCLC]

absence or presence of a publication or copyright date [OCLC]

variation in printing, manufacture, or distribution date alone [LCRI 1.0, OCLC]

variation in copyright dates if the publication dates are the same [LCRI 1.0, OCLC]

Examples of minor variations in the physical description area:

variation in preliminary paging, post paging, or separate numbering [OCLC]

a difference in dimensions of less than 2 cm. for a book, serial or printed music item [OCLC]

a difference in binding [LCRI 1.0, OCLC]

Examples of minor variations in the series area:

change of series among issues or parts of a multipart item [OCLC]

absence, presence, or difference in series statement of responsibility [OCLC]

Other minor variation:

the addition, deletion, or change of an ISBN or other standard number
[LCRI 1.0, OCLC]

C. Create a new record for a successively issued item whenever:

- 1) The title changes [rule 21.2A1 and 21.2C]
- 2) The corporate main entry changes [rule 21.3B1]
- 3) The corporate body used as a qualifier in the uniform title changes
- 4) The serial work is translated or issued in a language expression
- 5) The serial's enumeration repeats the exact numeric designation and the publisher does not link the old and new systems with a designation such as "new series" or "second series" [LCRI 12.3G]
- 6) the physical format in which a serial work is issued changes [LCRI 21.3Bd]

D. Do not create a new record for a successively issued item when:

- 1) there are minor title variations among issues or parts of a successively issued work, including variation in order of titles in different languages, variation in titles other than the title proper; (consider moving relevant parts of rule 21.2A1 and 21.2C here, or referring to them from here)
- 2) there are minor variations in responsible entities among issues or parts of a successively issued work; (consider moving relevant parts of rule 21.3B1 here, or referring to it from here)
- 3) there is change of frequency among issues or parts of a successively issued work
- 4) there is change of place among issues or parts of a successively issued work
- 5) there is change of publisher among issues or parts of a successively issued work
- 6) there is change of series among issues or parts of a successively issued work

Proposed text for an AACR2 appendix to support option B.2 to define major and minor variations:

- A. For monographic items, do not create a new record for the following types of reproduction:

photocopies
microform copies
reprints which are not being considered as distinct expressions
reproductions of full or partial runs of serials and multipart items
tape dubs of sound recordings and moving image materials
photomechanical or photographic copies of graphic materials
computer files produced by optical scanning of a printed original

- B. Do create a new record for the following:

reprints containing significant intellectual alterations or additions
simultaneous publications, including US and international expressions of
 printed items where it is impossible to identify the original
reissues of sound recordings in the same or a different format
sound or video recordings issued simultaneously in more than one format
two-dimensional copies of three-dimensional materials
materials issued simultaneously in print and in electronic formats

Proposed text for an AACR2 appendix to support option B.3 to define major and minor variations:

- A. Create a new record for a monographic item whenever:

1. There is change in title or subtitle
2. There is any change in statement of responsibility or credits (new statements of subsidiary authorship)
3. There is any change in edition statement that indicates a substantive change in the underlying expression
4. There is any change in extent
5. There is addition of illustrations, maps, bibliographies or other supplementary material
6. There is change in series
7. There is an explicit indication of changes (including corrections) of content; includes changes in contents notes
8. There is any change in language of the work
9. There is any change in carrier at the GMD level
10. There is significant change in the carrier; for example, if a digital resource has difference in the programming language, changes to upgrade or improve the efficiency of the resource, or modifications in the programming language or

operating system that allow the resource to be compatible with other machines and operating systems, make a new record

- B.** Do not make a new record for a monographic item when there are minor variations in the carrier, such as the following examples of minor variation in an electronic resource:

Note: If any of these changes occur in conjunction with changes listed above, they should be noted in the new bibliographic record that results. However, if they occur in isolation, not associated with any change in the underlying expression or manifestation, they should not cause the creation of a new record.

1. Difference in the type of physical carrier (e.g. from disk to cassette) and/or the size of the physical carrier (e.g. 14 cm. to 9 cm. disk)
2. Differences in printer-related file formats (e.g. ASCII vs. PostScript)
3. Differences in system-related formats (e.g. IBM vs. Macintosh)
4. Differences relating to the character code or to blocking or recording densities
5. Differences in the output medium or display format (e.g. a remote access resource reproduced on floppy disk and optical disk)

- C.** Create a new record for a successively issued item whenever:

1. The title changes
2. The corporate main entry changes
3. The corporate body used as a qualifier in the uniform title changes
4. The serial work is translated or issued in a language expression
5. The serial's enumeration repeats the exact numeric designation and the publisher does not link the old and new systems with a designation such as "new series" or "second series"
6. There is change in geographic coverage
7. There is any change in carrier at the GMD level

- D.** Do not create a new record for a successively issued item when:

Note: If any of these changes occur in conjunction with changes listed above, they should be noted in the new bibliographic record that results. However, if they occur in isolation, not associated with any change in the title, they should not cause the creation of a new record.

1. There are minor title variations among issues or parts of a successively issued work, including variation in order of titles in different languages, variation in titles other than the title proper, etc.
2. There are minor variations in responsible entities among issues or parts of a successively issued work
3. There is change of frequency among issues or parts of a successively issued work

4. There is change in place of publication among issues or parts of a successively issued work
5. There is change in publisher or distributor among issues or parts of a successively issued work
6. There is difference in paper, typography or binding
7. There is difference in presence or absence of closed captioning

Pro's for Option B.1: Option B.1 would not involve costs, or disjunctions between older and newer records.

Option B.1 would codify the practice that is actually being followed by most libraries, except with regard to preservation microfilms and digitization projects.

Option B.1 would be sure to meet Goal 8, in that it would lead to the production of exchangeable records.

Pro's for Options B.2 and B.3: Associated costs (see below) might be offset by lowered cataloging costs (fewer new records) and lowered searching costs (more efficient searching, fewer records viewed, and less staff and patron time spent searching).

Pro's for Option B.2: Option B.2 would codify the practice that is actually being followed in many libraries for preservation microfilming and digitization projects. These practices are likely to become more and more widespread with the development of digital library initiatives.

Pro's for Option B.3: Option B.3 would sometimes meet Goal 3, clarity for both the public and for cataloguers about what the object of a bibliographic record is, or about what a record represents (i.e., whether it represents a particular expression or a particular manifestation), but see below under con's. Separate records would be made for different expressions of the same work, but the same record would sometimes be used for different manifestations of the same expression of the same work.

Option B.3 would sometimes meet Goal 9 in that it would sometimes clearly express to the public the situation in which two items represent the same expression of the same work and differ only in carrier, but see below under con's.

Con's for Options B.1, B.2, and B.3: There would be times when Goal 2, clarity for cataloguers in determining when two similar items should be described on two different bibliographic records, might not be met, although research should be done to determine how frequently that might occur. One suspects it would not occur often.

Con's for Option B.1: Option B.1 would not meet Goal 3, clarity for both the public and for cataloguers about what the object of a bibliographic record is, or about what a record represents (i.e., whether it represents a particular expression or a particular manifestation). Separate records would be made both for different

expressions of the same work, and for different manifestations of the same expression of the same work.

Option B.1 would not meet Goal 9 in that it would not clearly express to the public the situation in which two items represent the same expression of the same work and differ only in carrier.

Option B.1 would not allow the current approach to microform reproductions.

Option B.1 would not allow a single record approach to digital library reproductions.

Con's for Options B.2 and B.3: Options B.2 and B.3 would involve costs connected with the reprogramming of existing systems to support interlibrary loan, copy cataloging, and acquisitions activities using records that represent more than one different manifestation.

Options B.2 and B.3 would involve disjunctions between older and newer records, and disjunctions between what is in a local catalog and what is in a utility. Dealing with these disjunctions might involve costs, depending on whether or not retrospective conversion to the single-record approach were to be attempted. Such retrospective conversion might have to be done with the item in hand.

It might be more difficult to meet Goal 8, in that, depending on the underlying record structure, Option B.2 or B.3 might make the production of exchangeable records more complex.

Con's for Option B.2: Option B.2 would meet Goal 3 only for reproductions, goal 3 being clarity for both the public and for cataloguers about what the object of a bibliographic record is, or about what a record represents (i.e., whether it represents a particular expression or a particular manifestation). Separate records would be made both for different expressions of the same work, and for different manifestations of the same expression of the same work when the latter were not reproductions.

Option B.2 would meet Goal 9 only for reproductions, in that in cases other than reproductions, it would not clearly express to the public the situation in which two items represent the same expression of the same work and differ only in carrier.

Option B.2 would not support a single record approach to electronic journals, since electronic journals do not fall into the MULVER definition of reproduction.

Con's for Option B.3: Option B.3 would meet Goal 3 only in certain cases, goal 3 being clarity for both the public and for cataloguers about what the object of a bibliographic record is, or about what a record represents (i.e., whether it represents a particular expression or a particular manifestation). Separate records would be made both for different expressions of the same work, and for different manifestations of the same expression of the same work, when the latter

did not fall into the categories identified by ISBD(ER).

Option B.3 would meet Goal 9 only in certain cases, in that it would clearly express to the public the situation in which two items represent the same expression of the same work and differ only in carrier only when those items fall into the categories identified by ISBD(ER).

Option B.3 would not codify the practice that is actually being followed in many libraries for preservation microfilming and digitization projects, since microfilming and digitization involve change at the GMD level. These practices are likely to become more and more widespread with the development of digital library initiatives.

Option B.3 would not support a single record approach to electronic journals, since electronic journals have a different GMD from their textual equivalents.

Option C to deal with format variations

Ignore any mere physical variation or any mere variation in distribution information (i.e. any manifestation variation) in determining when to make a new record.

Note: Option C is recommended by CC:DA as one starting point for further discussion on the issues concerning format variation or multiple versions with respect to further revision of rule 0.24.

Note again (as under option B.3), however, that changes in physical description can signify change in expression, as in the difference between the sound and the silent version of a film released at the time of the changeover from silent to sound films, or as in the case of an illustrated edition of a text, or as in the case of two different expressions of a work that vary only in extent, e.g. a film version that has a scene restored that was censored from the original release version.

Note that options B.2, B.3, and C would require that the definition of 'edition' in AACR2R be reworked to be more in conformity with the definition of 'expression' in FRBR (See [Appendix B](#)), although the definition should be carefully written to ensure that extent of content can be used as a clue concerning change of expression (see below).

Proposed text for rule 0.24 to support option C to deal with format variations:

Add to whatever text is chosen to deal with items with multiple characteristics:

Create a new record for each different expression of a monographic work. Do not create a new record if the only variation is a variation in manifestation. *Optionally*, create a new record for each manifestation. (See Appendix XXX, A & B.)

Create a new record for each new title of a successively issued work. Do not create a new record if there is only minor variation. (See Appendix XXX, C & D.)

All changes to an integrating work should be described on one latest-entry record.

Proposed text for an AACR2 appendix to support option C to define major and minor variations:

- A.** Create a new record for a monographic item whenever a new expression is found to exist. Consider as clues in the decision making process the presence of variations in the following elements, but use cataloguer's judgement and do not unnecessarily create new records unless there is a true change in content:
1. There is change in title or subtitle
 2. There is any change in statement of responsibility or credits
 3. There is any change in edition statement that indicates a substantive change in the underlying expression
 4. There is change in extent of content, e.g. change in paging of materials with stable paging (whether remote or direct access), or change in playing time of materials with stable playing time (whether remote or direct access)
 5. There is change in series
 6. There is addition of illustrations, maps, bibliographies or other supplementary material
 7. There is an explicit indication of changes (including corrections) of content; includes changes in contents notes
 8. There is any change in language of the work
- B.** Do not create a new record for a monographic item when the underlying expression has not changed. The following variations are not conclusive evidence for a new expression:

Note: If any of these changes occur in conjunction with changes listed above, they should be noted in the new bibliographic record that results. However, if they occur in isolation, not associated with any change in the underlying expression, they need not cause the creation of a new record.

1. There is change in edition statement, not associated with change in expression; e.g. absence or presence of "book club edition," "first edition," or "paperback edition" statements
2. There is change in place of publication, as long as the change is not associated with change in expression
3. There is change in publisher or distributor, as long as the change is not associated with change in expression
4. There is change in publication date, printing date or copyright date, as long as the change is not associated with change in expression
5. There is minor variation in series (see 21.2A1 and 21.2C?)
6. Change in manifestation or carrier, e.g. change from audiocassette to CD, or from text to microform, or from text to digital text, or from col. to b&w, as long as the change is not associated with change in expression

7. Addition, deletion or change of an ISBN, as long as the change is not associated with change in expression
8. Difference in paper, typography or binding, as long as the change is not associated with change in expression
9. Difference in presence or absence of closed captioning
10. Addition or deletion of advertising matter

C. Create a new record for a successively issued item whenever:

1. The title changes
2. The corporate main entry changes
3. The corporate body used as a qualifier in the uniform title changes
4. The serial work is translated or issued in a language expression
5. The serial's enumeration repeats the exact numeric designation and the publisher does not link the old and new systems with a designation such as "new series" or "second series"
6. There is change in geographic coverage

D. Do not create a new record for a successively issued item when:

Note: If any of these changes occur in conjunction with changes listed above, they should be noted in the new bibliographic record that results. However, if they occur in isolation, not associated with any change in the title, they should not cause the creation of a new record.

1. There are minor title variations among issues or parts of a successively issued work, including variation in order of titles in different languages, variation in titles other than the title proper, etc.
2. There are minor variations in responsible entities among issues or parts of a successively issued work
3. There is change of frequency among issues or parts of a successively issued work
4. There is change in place of publication among issues or parts of a successively issued work
5. There is change in publisher or distributor among issues or parts of a successively issued work
6. There is change in manifestation or carrier, e.g. change from audiocassette to CD, or from text to microform, or from text to digital text, or from col. to b&w
7. There is difference in paper, typography or binding
8. There is difference in presence or absence of closed captioning

Pro's: Option C would meet Goal 3, clarity for both the public and for cataloguers about what the object of a bibliographic record is, or about what a record represents (i.e., whether it represents a particular expression or a particular manifestation). Separate records would be made for different expressions of the same work, but

the same record would be used for different manifestations of the same expression of the same work.

Option C would meet Goal 9 in that it would clearly express to the public the situation in which two items represent the same expression of the same work and differ only in carrier.

Option C would codify the practice that is actually being followed in many libraries for preservation microfilming and digitization projects. These practices are likely to become more and more widespread with the development of digital library initiatives.

In addition, Option C would allow treatment similar to that given to reproductions for items created by the simultaneous release of various kinds of content in different formats, e.g. both analog and digital formats, which is becoming more and more common, and which prevents designation of an original. As such, option C would support a single-record approach for electronic journals, as long as there was no change in content between the textual and the electronic variants.

Option C would allow any variation in physical format that is unconnected with change in intellectual or artistic content to be recorded on a single record.

Option C would allow any variation in transcription of details relating to distribution that is unconnected to change in intellectual or artistic content to be recorded on a single record.

Associated costs (see below) might be offset by lowered cataloging costs (fewer new records) and lowered searching costs (more efficient searching, fewer records viewed, and less staff and patron time spent searching).

Con's: Option C would involve costs connected with the reprogramming of existing systems to support interlibrary loan, copy cataloging, and acquisitions activities using records that represent more than one different manifestation.

Option C would involve disjunctions between older and newer records, and disjunctions between what is in a local catalog and what is in a utility. Dealing with these disjunctions might involve costs, depending on whether or not retrospective conversion to the single-record approach were to be attempted. Such retrospective conversion might have to be done with the item in hand.

There would be times when Goal 2, clarity for cataloguers in determining when two similar items should be described on two different bibliographic records, might not be met, although research should be done to determine how frequently that might occur. One suspects it would not occur often.

It might be more difficult to meet Goal 8, in that, depending on the underlying record structure, Option C might make the production of exchangeable records more complex.

Cataloguing examples demonstrating expression-based records following option C:

There are several possible record structures that might underlie the 'single-record approach' to format variations that is recommended in Option C. These include

1. The single record could be a multilevel description (rule 13.6 in AACR2) in which what is common to all manifestations represented by the record is described at the top level of the record, and the variations between manifestations are described in a subordinate level.
2. The single record could summarize the variations in manifestations represented by the record in the notes or in repeatable physical description elements or both; ideally, multiple elements applying to one manifestation could be linked in some fashion.
3. The single record could describe only what is common to all manifestations represented by the record, with variations between manifestations described in subrecords, either bibliographic or holdings records.
4. The single record could describe what is common to all manifestations represented by that record, and not include any reference to the variations.
5. The underlying bibliographic information could be stored in separate records for each manifestation. The virtual single record called for in the rules would be assembled by the system for display. The rules in this case would constitute a conceptual approach for the cataloger and a specification for display of information, but not a description of the data structures in which the data are stored and communicated.

It is important to note that the single-record for each expression approach does not require any particular underlying structure, although item 4 above would not be a full implementation of the approach. Given the extensive existing files of separate records for each manifestation, and given the difficulties of implementing a hierarchical record structure in MARC 21, item 5 above is an option that cannot be ruled out.

The following examples are intended to illustrate the concept of an expression-based record. They could be supported (in different ways and with some variation in detail) by several of the record structures described above. However, these examples do not constitute an endorsement of any particular record structure by CC:DA and are included only to illustrate what an expression-based record display might look like.

Example 1:

Andreoni, James.

The simple analytics of the environmental Kuznets curve / James Andreoni, Arik Levinson. — Cambridge, MA : National Bureau of Economic Research, 1998.

20 p. : ill. — (NBER working paper series ; no. 6739)

“Issued in September 1998.”

Formats issued:

1. [text] — 22 cm.

2. [electronic resource] — Computer data (1 file : 154,000 bytes).

System requirements: Adobe Acrobat Reader.

Mode of access: World Wide Web.

Electronic location: Electronic format type: PDF — File size: 154,000 bytes — URL: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w6739>

Example 2:

Circular panorama of Electric Tower. — [S.l.] : Thomas A. Edison, Inc., 1901.

(1 min., 26 sec.) : si., b&w

Originally produced and released by Thomas A. Edison, Inc. in 1901.

Footage was shot by Edwin S. Porter and James H. White, according to the description at the American Memory site at the Library of Congress.

Silent actuality short.

Summary: The film, photographed from a single camera position, shows in a 360-degree pan buildings at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, as spectators stroll past the camera. Buildings and sites shown probably include the Transportation Building, the Mexican Plaza, the Stadium, and the north side of the Electric Tower.

Copyright: Thomas A. Edison; 14Aug1901; H7633.

Formats issued:

1. [motion picture] — [Los Angeles, Calif. : UCLA Film and Television Archive, 1989]

1 reel (135 ft.) ; 35 mm.

Reproduction of: paper print. In Paper Print Collection, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress.

2. [motion picture] — [Los Angeles, Calif. : UCLA Film and Television Archive, 1989]
1 reel ; 16 mm.
Reproduction of: [motion picture]. 1 reel (135 ft.) : si., b&w ; 35 mm. In Paper Print Collection, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress.
6th on 800 ft. reel, [Paper prints, Churchill, no. 1] with 12 other paper prints.
3. [electronic resource] — Computer data (1 file : 13,367,364 bytes (MPEG) or 6,381,308 bytes (Quick Time)) — [Washington, D.C.] : Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress, [1999]
Available in MPEG and Quick Time formats.
System requirements: To view films in the MPEG format, you should have a high-end, high-speed computer (such as a Pentium 90 (or better) with a PCI or AGP graphics card and .mpg playback software, or a PowerMac with .mpg playback software.
Mode of access: World Wide Web.
Viewed on: April 8, 1999.
LC call number: LC 1533 (paper pos)
Digital ID: (m) lcmp001 m1b02879.
Electronic reproduction of: [motion picture]. 1 reel (135 ft.) : si., b&w ; 35 mm. In Paper Print Collection, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress.
Electronic location: Electronic format types: MPEG and Quick Time —
File size: 13,367,364 bytes (MPEG) or 6,381,308 bytes (Quick Time) —
URL: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/edhtml/edhome.html>
4. [videorecording] — [Los Angeles, Calif. : UCLA Film and Television Archive, 1989]
1 videocassette ; 1/2 in.
VHS.
Reproduction of: [motion picture]. Los Angeles, Calif. : UCLA Film and Television Archive, 1989. — 1 reel : si., b&w ; 16 mm.
6th on videocassette, [Paper Prints, Churchill, no. 1], with 12 other paper prints.

Example 3:

Smollett, Tobias George, 1721-1771.

The expedition of Humphry Clinker / with introduction and notes by L. Rice-Oxley.

xx, 440 p. ; 16 cm. — (The world's classics ; 290)

Variants issued:

1. London ; New York : Oxford University Press, 1925.
2. London ; New York : Oxford University Press, 1930.
3. London : Oxford University Press, [1934?]
4. London : Oxford University Press, [1939?]
5. London : Humphrey Milford, 1941, c1925.
6. London : Oxford University Press, 1960, c1925.
7. London : Oxford University Press, 1967, c1925.

Other entries:

1. Rice-Oxley, Leonard.

Example 4:

Smollett, Tobias George, 1721-1771.

The expedition of Humphry Clinker / by Tobias George Smollett.

372 p., [5] leaves of plates : ill., port. ; 21 cm. — (The English comedie humaine ; 1st ser., v. 4)

Variants issued:

1. New York : Century, 1902.
2. New York : Century, 1903, c1902.
3. New York : Century, 1904.
4. New York : Century, 1905, c1902.
5. New York : Century, 1906, c1902.
6. New York : Century, 1907, c1902.

Example 5:

Patton / Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. ; a Frank McCarthy-Franklin J. Schaffner production ; producer, Frank McCarthy ; associate producer, Frank Caffey ; director, Franklin Schaffner ; screenplay and screen story by Francis Ford Coppola, and Edmund H. North.

(171 min.) : sd., col.

Based on the books Patton : ordeal and triumph, by Ladislav Farago, and A soldier's story, by Omar N. Bradley.

Originally released in 1970 by Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.

Cast: George C. Scott (Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.); Karl Malden (Gen. Omar N. Bradley); Michael Bates (Field Marshall Sir Bernard Law Montgomery); Edward Binns (Maj. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith); Lawrence Dobkin (Col. Gaston Bell); John Doucette (Maj. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott); James Edwards (Sgt. William George Meeks); Frank Latimore (Lieut. Col. Henry Davenport); Richard Munch (Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl); Morgan Paull (Capt. Richard N. Jenson); Siegfried Rauch (Capt. Oskar Steiger); Paul Stevens (Lieut. Col. Charles R. Codman); Michael Strong (Brig. Gen. Hobart Carver); Karl Michael Vogler (Field Marshall Erwin Rommel); Stephen Young (Capt. Chester B. Hansen); Peter Barkworth (Col. John Welkin); John Barrie (Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham); David Bauer (Lieut. Gen. Harry Buford); Tim Considine (soldier who gets slapped); Albert Dumortier (Moroccan minister); Gerald Flood (Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder); Jack Gwillim (Gen. Sir Harold Alexander); David Healy (clergyman); Bill Hickman (General Patton's driver); Sandy Kevin (correspondent); Carey Loftin (General Bradley's driver); Alan MacNaughtan (British briefing officer); Lionel Murton (Third Army chaplain); Clint Ritchie (tank captain); Douglas Wilmer (Maj. Gen. Francis de Guingand); Patrick J. Zurica (1st Lieut. Alexander Stiller); Lowell Thomas (narrator for Fox Movietone news clips); Abraxas Aaran (Willy, a dog).

Credits: 2d unit director, Michael Moore; director of photography, Fred Koenekamp; 2d unit photography, Clifford Stine, Cecilio Paniagua; art director, Urie McCleary, Gil Parrondo; set decorator, Antonio Mateos, Pierre-Louis Thevenet; main titles, Pacific Title; film editor, Hugh S. Fowler; music, Jerry Goldsmith; orchestrations, Arthur Morton; sound supervisor, James Corcoran; sound re-recording, Douglas O. Williams, Ted Soderberg, Murray Spivack; sound producer, Don Bassman; assistant directors, Eli Dunn, Jose Lopez Rodero; unit production managers, Francisco Day, Eduardo G. Maroto, Tadeo Villalba; makeup supervisor, Dan Striepeke; makeup artist, Del Acevedo; special photographic effects, L.B. Abbott, Art Cruickshank; process consultants, Richard Vetter, Carl Williams; technical advisors, General Paul D. Harkins, Colonel Glover S. Johns Jr.; senior military advisor, General Omar N. Bradley; Spanish military advisor, Lieutenant Colonel Luis Martin Pozuelo; action coordinator, Joe Canutt; mechanical effects, Alex Weldon; casting, Michael McLean.

Location scenes filmed in Spain, England, Morocco, and Greece.

Playing time on release was 170 min., according to: AFI catalog, 1961-1970.

Released in both 35 mm. and 70 mm.; Dimension 150 process was used, but only on 70 mm. roadshow prints.

Rated PG.

Winner, 1970 Academy Award (best picture, actor, director, writing, art direction, sound).

Variants issued:

1. [motion picture] — [S.l.] : Ken Films, c1969.

1 reel : si., b&w ; super 8 mm.

2. [videorecording] — Davenport, Ia. : Magnetic Video Corp. : Distributed by Eastin-Phelan, [197-?]
3 videocassettes ; 1/2 in.
Beta.
3. [videorecording] — Farmington Hills, MI : CBS/Fox Video, 1970.
1 videocassette ; 1/2 in.
VHS.
4. [videorecording] — Farmington Hills, MI : Magnetic Video Corp., 1977.
2 videocassettes ; 1/2 in.
Beta 2.
5. [videorecording] — Farmington Hills, MI : Magnetic Video Corp., 1978.
2 videocassettes ; 1/2 in.
VHS.
6. [videorecording] — New York : RCA SelectaVision VideoDiscs, [1981]
2 videodiscs ; 12 in.
7. [videorecording] — Farmington Hills, MI : 20th Century-Fox Video, c1982.
2 videocassettes ; 1/2 in.
VHS.
8. [videorecording] — Farmington Hills, MI : 20th Century-Fox Video, c1982.
2 videodiscs ; 12 in.
9. [videorecording] — Farmington Hills, MI : CBS/Fox Video, 1983.
2 videocassettes ; 1/2 in.
VHS.
10. [videorecording] — Farmington Hills, MI : CBS/Fox Video, 1983.
2 videodiscs ; 12 in.
11. [videorecording] — Farmington Hills, MI : CBS/Fox Video, 1983.
2 videocassettes ; 1/2 in.
Beta.
12. [videorecording] — Farmington Hills, MI : CBS/Fox Video, 1984.
2 videocassettes ; 1/2 in.
VHS; stereo.
13. [videorecording] — Livonia, MI : CBS/Fox Video, 1986.
2 videocassettes ; 1/2 in.
Beta II; stereo.
14. [videorecording] — Livonia, MI : CBS/Fox Video, [1986?]
2 videocassettes ; 1/2 in.
VHS; stereo.
15. [videorecording] — Beverly Hills, Calif. : Fox Video, c1994.
2 videocassettes ; 1/2 in.
VHS; stereo.

Subjects:

1. Patton, George S. (George Smith), 1885-1945—Drama.
2. United States. Army—Biography—Drama.
3. Generals—United States—Biography—Drama.
4. World War, 1939-1945—Drama.

Genres:

1. Biographies.
2. Features.

Other entries:

1. McCarthy, Frank, 1912-
2. Schaffner, Franklin J.
3. Coppola, Francis Ford, 1939-
4. North, Edmund H., 1911-
5. Scott, George C., 1927-
6. Malden, Karl.
7. Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation.
8. Farago, Ladislas. Patton.
9. Bradley, Omar Nelson, 1893-1981. A soldier's story.

Example 6:

Wired (San Francisco, Calif.)

Wired. — 1.1-
v. : col. ill.

Variants issued:

1. [text] — San Francisco, CA : Wired USA, c1993-
28 cm.
Monthly, Nov. 1993-
Former frequency: Bimonthly, 1993
Published: New York, N.Y. : Condé Nast Publications, Aug. 1998-
Issues for Sept./Oct. 1993- have Chinese title: Ch'uan lien hao.
Title from cover.
Special Wired edition titled: Scenarios, also carries spine title: Wired
scenarios: 1.01, issued Oct. 1995 with numerical designation: v. 3, issue no.
11.
2. [electronic resource] — San Francisco, CA : Wired Ventures, c1993-
Monthly, <2.08->
Former frequency: Bimonthly, 1993-
Mode of access: e-mail via the Internet; send requests to
subscriptions@wired.com
Title from title screen.

Subjects:

1. Computer networks–Periodicals.

Other entries:

1. Ch'uan lien hao.
2. Wired online
3. Wired (Online version)
4. Wired (San Francisco, Calif.)

VII. Change to Section Heading 'Methods of Procedure'

CC:DA recommends that the current heading for the section that contains rule 0.24 in AACR2R (on p. 8) be changed as follows:

METHODS OF PROCEDURE USING PART I

Our reasons are two. First, the newly reworded header serves to establish a framework for the conditions/mindset/frame of reference under which the cataloguer must labor in accomplishing the building of a record according to part I. Secondly, it also serves the function of avoiding a micro-managing road map style of instruction, and so avoids the implication that a cataloguer must start in place X on the cataloguing record and move to place Y, an implication which is present in the current header and subsequent text.

VIII. GMD's — A Special Problem

In creating cataloguing examples of items with multiple characteristics (in [section III.2](#) above) and in carrying out experiments in reorganization based on ISBD area, it quickly became apparent that one of the most intractable content-carrier problems in AACR2R is presented by the GMD. This is a problem that is not going to go away under any of the proposed options, and probably needs to be addressed independently as a problem in its own right.

The underlying problem is that the GMD's are as riddled with content and carrier contradiction as the descriptive chapters of AACR2R (and the ISBDs from which they derive, for that matter). What should the GMD be for a digital map or motion picture? A map or music manuscript? If option C for dealing with format variation, allowing a single-record approach, is adopted, what should be done about the case in which a GMD applies to one item attached to the record, but not to the other, e.g. a record that represents both a textual serial and an electronic serial?

Possible options for dealing with the GMD problem include:

1. Provide a table of precedence to support the current approach requiring choice of a single GMD from the current list.
2. Allow the formulation of a compound GMD when required:
 - a. allow the addition of the terms 'electronic' or 'manuscript' to existing GMD's when applicable, e.g. 'electronic game';
 - b. allow the addition of terms such as 'electronic' or 'manuscript' as a parenthetical qualifer, e.g. 'game (electronic)';
 - c. allow the assignment of more than one GMD separated by the '+' symbol, e.g. 'game + electronic resource';

- d. allow the addition of terms such as 'electronic' or 'manuscript' in inverted form, e.g. 'game, electronic'.

Any of these approaches would require an explicit rule in or following 1.1C2.

3. Abandon the use of the GMD. This would require deletion of rule 1.1C and its counterparts in other chapters. (NOTE: Currently, GMD's are required by ISBD, so if AACR2R abandoned the GMD, it would be failing to follow ISBD in this regard.) CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24 members agree that this option should not be adopted without first studying the impact on existing libraries and systems. If MARC 21 coding is used differently by different systems to produce OPAC displays as a substitute for the GMD, there might be an undesirable loss of consistency across systems.
4. If the GMD is abandoned, consider transferring the "early warning" function of the GMD to Area 3, allowing whatever combinations of terms are necessary to signal to users that the record they are looking at is "not a book," and/or "requires special equipment."
5. Continue to use the single GMD as is in AACR2R, but allow use in Area 3 of whatever combinations of GMD terms are necessary to bring out aspects of the item not covered by the single GMD chosen.

Like the transcription problem, the GMD problem is probably too large to be tackled by this Task Force, and should be left for others to solve.

IX. Introductory Chapter

CC:DA recommends that JSC add an introductory chapter (variously described as 'a conceptual chapter,' 'a statement of principles,' and 'an expanded introduction to either the descriptive section of the code or the whole code') to address the following topics:

- The principles of AACR2 as determined by the Joint Steering Committee
- The issue of expression. This should include a discussion of what can be an expression of what. Can a moving image item ever be an expression of a musical or textual work? This should also include a discussion of the principles underlying rules concerning when to make a new record, and a discussion of the context in which decisions on when to make a new record must be made, namely the current shared cataloguing environment.
- Format variation and variation in distribution information (the issue of manifestation)
- Seriality (including successively issued and integrating items)
- Electronic resources available remotely, including their physicality and virtuality
- Transcription
- The use of cataloguers' judgement
- Items with multiple characteristics
- Mixed materials (e.g. kits, interactive multimedia, and the issue of predominant content, e.g. how do you determine whether the item is a) text with illustrations, b) illustrations with text, or c) a mixed work consisting of both textual and graphic content?)

It was the consensus of the Task Force that it would be inappropriate for us to attempt to draft such a chapter, as many of the topics that should be covered are out of scope for our charge, which was to deal specifically with rule 0.24 (which governs treatment of items with multiple characteristics, and treatment of format variation between two items that contain the same expression of the same work). However, the Subgroup assigned to draft 0.24 language to support option 2 for dealing with multiple characteristics included a great deal of language in their report that might appropriately be placed in such an introductory chapter (See [Appendix E](#)).

Appendix A: Experiments in Reorganization

A.1. Reorganization of Area 1

By Martha Yee

The following represents an attempt to demonstrate what a reorganization of AACR2R by ISBD areas might look like. The approach taken was simply to bring together all of the rules concerning Area 1, eliminating duplication, but without any further editing of the rules themselves.

Conventions of this exercise:

Variations from Chapter 1 are noted. When the identical text is present in a later chapter, this is not noted. When the Chapter 1 text is missing, this is noted in brackets and bold face. When a variant on the Chapter 1 text is present, this is noted in brackets and highlighted.

Variation is noted paragraph by paragraph.

A statement such as 'Transcribe the title proper as instructed in 1.1B' is taken to mean that there is no variation from 1.1B, and this is not noted below.

1.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 1.1A. Preliminary rule
- 1.1B. Title proper
- 1.1C. General material designation
- 1.1D. Parallel titles
- 1.1E. Other title information
- 1.1F. Statements of responsibility
- 1.1G. Items without a collective title [**12 missing**]

1.1A. Preliminary rule

1.1A1. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede the title of a supplement or section (see 1.1B9) by a full stop. [**4, 10 missing**]

Enclose the general material designation in square brackets.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede each unit of other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

For the punctuation of this area for items without a collective title, see 1.1G3.

[12 missing]

[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 variant: For the punctuation of this area for items without a collective title, see 1.1G.]

For the use of the equals sign to precede parallel statements, see the appropriate rules following. **[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 missing]**

1.1A2. Sources of information. Take information recorded in this area from the chief source of information for the material to which the item being described belongs. Enclose information supplied from any other source in square brackets.

[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 missing]

Give the elements of data in the order of the sequence of the following rules, even if this means transposing data. Transcribe the data as found, however, if case endings are affected, if the grammatical construction of the data would be disturbed, or if one element is inseparably linked to another. **[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 missing]**

1.1B. Title proper

1.1B1. Transcribe the title proper exactly as to wording, order, and spelling, but not necessarily as to punctuation and capitalization. Give accentuation and other diacritical marks that are present in the chief source of information (see also 1.0G). Capitalize according to appendix A.

An alternative title is part of the title proper (see Glossary, appendix D). Precede and follow the word *or* (or its equivalent in another language) introducing an alternative title by a comma. Capitalize the first word of the alternative title.

If the title proper as given in the chief source of information includes the punctuation marks ... or [], replace them by — and (), respectively.

If the title proper as given in the chief source of information includes symbols that cannot be reproduced by the facilities available, replace them with a cataloguer's description in square brackets. Make an explanatory note if necessary.

[2.12-18 variant:

2.14E. Transcription of certain letters

2.14E1. Transcribe capitals that are to be converted to lowercase according to the usage of the text. If the usage of the text is in doubt or if it is inconsistent, transcribe

I as i

J as i

U as u (but as v when it is the first letter of the word)

V as u (but as v when it is the first letter of the word)

VV as uu (but as vv when it is the first letter of the word)

Transcribe gothic capitals in the form of J and U as I and V.]

[3 variant:

3.1B2. If the title proper includes a statement of the scale, include that statement in the transcription.]

[5 variant:

5.1B1. Transcribe the title proper as instructed in 1.1B. If a title consists of the name(s) of one or more type(s) of composition, or one or more type(s) of composition and one or more of the following:

medium of performance

key

date of composition

number

treat type of composition, medium of performance, etc., as the title proper.

In all other cases, if one or more statements of medium of performance, key, date of composition, and/or number are found in the source of information, treat those elements as other title information (see 5.1E).

In case of doubt, treat statements of medium of performance, key, date of composition, and number as part of the title proper.]

[6 variant:

6.1B1. Transcribe the title proper as instructed in 1.1B. For data to be included in titles proper for musical items, see 5.1B.]

[9 variant:

9.1B3. Do not record a file name or a data set name as the title proper unless it is the only name given in the chief source. If desired, give a file name or data set name not used as the title proper in a note (see 9.7B4).]

[12 variant:

12.1B2. When the title appears in full and in the form of an acronym or initialism in the chief source of information, choose the full form as the title proper unless the acronym or initialism is the only form of title presented in other locations in the serial.

12.1B7. If the title includes a date or numbering that varies from issue to issue, omit this date or numbering and replace it by the mark of omission, unless it occurs at the beginning of the title, in which case do not give the mark of omission.]

If the title proper is not taken from the chief source of information, give the source of the title in a note (see 1.7B3).

[6 variant:

If the title proper is not taken from the chief source of information or if it is taken from a container that is a unifying element, give the source of the title in a note (see 6.7B3).]

[8 variant:

If the title proper is taken from a container that is a unifying element, or if it is not taken from the chief source of information, give the source of the title in a note (see 8.7B3).]

[9 variant:

9.1B2. Always give the source of the title proper in a note (see 9.7B3). If the title has been supplied (see 1.1B7), give the source of the supplied title in a note (see 9.7B3).]

[11 variant:

If the title proper is not taken from the chief source of information or if the chief source of information is a container or eye-readable matter, give the source of the title in a note (see 11.7B3).]

[12 variant:

If the title proper is not taken from the chief source of information or if, in a printed serial, it is taken from a title page substitute (see 12.0B1), give the source in a note (see 12.7B3).]

1.1B2. If the title proper includes a statement of responsibility or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., and the statement or name is an integral part of the title proper (i.e., connected by a case ending or other grammatical construction), transcribe it as part of the title proper.

[12 variant:

12.1B3. In case of doubt about whether a corporate body's name or an abbreviation of that name is part of the title proper, treat the name as such only if it is consistently so presented in various locations in the serial (cover, caption, masthead, editorial pages, etc.) and/or, when cataloguing retrospectively, in indexes, abstracts, or other lists.]

1.1B3. If the title proper consists solely of the name of a person or body responsible for the item, transcribe such a name as the title proper.

1.1B4. Abridge a long title proper only if this can be done without loss of essential information. Never omit any of the first five words of the title proper (excluding the alternative title). Indicate omissions by the mark of omission.

[2.12-18 variant:

2.14B. In abridging a long title proper (see 1.1B4), omit first any alternative title and the connecting word (e.g., *or*), then omit inessential words or groups of words. Indicate omissions by the mark of omission.]

1.1B5. If a letter or word appears only once but the design of the chief source of information makes it clear that it is intended to be read more than once, repeat the letter or word without the use of square brackets.

If the first level of description is used (see 1.0D1), the transcription of such a title is:

1.1B6. If a title proper includes separate letters or initials without full stops between them, transcribe such letters without spaces between them.

If such letters or initials have full stops between them, transcribe them with full stops and omit any internal spaces.

1.1B7. Supply a title proper for an item lacking a chief source of information from the rest of the item, or a reference source, or elsewhere. If no title can be found in any source, devise a brief descriptive title. Enclose such a supplied or devised title in square brackets.

[2.12-18 variant:

2.14A. If the item has no title page and if no other source furnishes a title proper, transcribe as the title proper as many of the opening words of the text as are sufficient to identify the item uniquely.]

[3 variant:

3.1B4. If the item lacks a title, supply one as instructed in 1.1B7. Always include in the supplied title the name of the area covered.]

[4 variant:

4.1B2. If a manuscript or manuscript collection lacks a title, supply one as instructed below. Give the source of a supplied title (other than one composed by the cataloguer) in the note area (see 4.7B3).

Manuscript volumes and similar material. Supply a brief title indicating the nature of the material for literary manuscripts, diaries, journals, memorandum books, account books, etc. For manuscripts of subsequently published texts, give the title by which the work is known.

Ancient, medieval and Renaissance manuscripts and oriental manuscripts lacking a title page. [f.n.] Follow, when appropriate, the provisions for early printed monographs (see 2.14). If those rules do not apply, supply a title by which the work is known or a title indicating the nature of the material.

Single letters, postcards, telegrams, radiograms, etc. Supply a title consisting of *Letter* (or *Postcard*, *Telegram*, etc.), the date of writing (expressed as year, month, day), the place of writing, the name of the addressee, and place to which addressed. Enclose any details not taken from the letter, etc., its envelope, or enclosures, in square brackets.

Speeches, sermons, etc. Supply a title consisting of an appropriate word (e.g. *Speech*, *Address*) followed by the place and/or the occasion of the delivery.

Legal documents (wills, deeds, mortgages, leases, warrants, commissions, etc.) Supply a title consisting of a word or brief phrase characterizing the document, the date of signing (expressed as year, month, day), the name(s) of persons concerned other than those responsible for the document, and the occasion for the document if it can be expressed concisely. Enclose any details not taken from the document in square brackets.

Collections of manuscript materials formed by or around a person, family, corporate body, or subject. The materials may be in their original form or reproductions, and may include photographs and printed materials. Give the title by which the collection is known, or supply a title indicating the nature of the collection. Unless more specific terms are used, use *Letters* for letters by an individual, *Correspondence* for letters between persons or to a person or persons, *Papers* for miscellaneous personal or family material, and *Records* for materials relating to a corporate body.

Miscellaneous single manuscripts. For a manuscript not covered by the above sections, give the title by which it is known, or supply a title indicating the nature of the material.]

[5 variant:

5.1B2. In a supplied title proper (see 1.1B7), give all of the elements prescribed for uniform titles for music in the order prescribed in 25.25-25.35.]

[7 variant:

7.1B2. If an item lacks a title, supply one as instructed in 1.1B7 and also follow these particular instructions.

Commercials. Supply for a short advertising film a title consisting of the name of the product, service, etc., advertised, and the word *advertisement*.

Unedited material and newsfilm. Include in a supplied title for unedited material, stock shots, and newsfilm all the major elements present in the picture in order of their occurrence (e.g., place, date of event, date of shooting (if different), personalities, and subjects).

Optionally, give a description of the action and length of each shot in a note (see 7.7B18).]

[8 variant:

8.1B2. If a single graphic item lacks a title, supply one as instructed in 1.1B7.

8.1B3. If a collection of graphic items lacks a title, supply a title by which the collection is known or a title indicating the nature of the collection.]

1.1B8. If the chief source of information bears titles in two or more languages or scripts, transcribe as the title proper the one in the language or script of the main written, spoken, or sung content of the item. If this criterion is not applicable, choose the title proper by reference to the order of titles on, or the layout of, the chief source of information. Record the other titles as parallel titles (see 1.1D).

[3 variant:

3.1B3. If the chief source of information bears more than one title, choose the title proper as instructed in 1.1B8. If both or all of the titles are in the same language and script, choose the title proper on the basis of the sequence or layout of the titles. If these are insufficient to enable the choice to be made or are ambiguous, choose the most comprehensive title.]

1.1B9. If the title proper for an item that is supplementary to, or a section of, another item appears in two or more parts not grammatically linked, give the title of the main work first, followed by the title(s) of the supplementary item(s) or section(s) in order of their dependence. Separate the parts of the title proper by full stops.

[12 variant:

12.1B4. If a serial is a separately published section of, or supplement to, another serial and its title proper as presented in the chief source of information consists of

- a) the title common to all sections (or the title of the main serial)
- and* b) the title of the section or supplement

and if these two parts are grammatically independent of each other, give the common title followed by the section or supplement title preceded by a full stop. In such a case disregard the order in which the parts of the title proper are presented in the chief source of information.

12.1B5. If the title of such a section or supplement (see 12.1B4) is preceded by an enumeration or alphabetic designation, give the common title, followed by the designation preceded by a full stop, and the section or supplement title preceded by a comma.

For enumeration used as a chronological series designation, see 12.3G.

12.1B6. If the title of a section or supplement is presented in the chief source of information without the title that is common to all sections, give the title of the section or supplement as the title proper. In the case of a section, give the title

that is common to all sections as the title proper of the series (see 12.6B). In the case of a supplement, give the title of the main serial in a note (see 12.7B7j).]

1.1B10. If the chief source of information bears both a collective title and the titles of individual works, give the collective title as the title proper and give the titles of the individual works in a contents note (see 1.7B18).

[12 variant:

12.1B8. If the title proper of a serial changes, make a new description (see 21.2C).]

1.1C. *Optional addition.* General material designation

1.1C1. Choose one of the lists of general material designations given below and use terms from the chosen list in all descriptions for which general material designations are desired. [f.n.]

If general material designations are to be used in cataloguing, British agencies should use terms from list 1 and agencies in Australia, Canada, and the United States should use terms from list 2. [f.n.]

[lists]

For materials for the visually impaired, add (*large print*) or (*tactile*), when appropriate, to any term in list 2. Add (*braille*), when appropriate, to any term in list 2 other than *braille* or *text*.

1.1C2. If an item consists of material falling within one category in the list chosen, give the appropriate designation immediately following the title proper (or the last part of the title proper, see 1.1B9).

In the case of an item having no collective title, give the appropriate designation immediately following the first title (inclusive of part titles (see 1.1B9) and alternative titles (see 1.1B1), but exclusive of parallel titles (see 1.1D) and other title information (see 1.1E)).

1.1C3. If the item is a reproduction in one material of a work originally presented in another material (e.g., a text as microform; a map on a slide), give the general material designation appropriate to the material being described (e.g., in the case of a map on a slide, give the designation appropriate to the slide).

1.1C4. If an item contains parts belonging to materials falling into two or more categories in the list chosen and if none of these is the predominant constituent of the item, give *multimedia* or *kit* (see 1.1C1 and 1.10C1).

[7 variant:

7.1C2. [as above, then:] Treat a sound track (recorded sound physically integrated or synchronized with the item and intended to be played with it) as an

integral part of the motion picture or videorecording, and give the general material designation appropriate to the motion picture or videorecording alone. See also 7.5C3 and 7.7B10a.]

1.1D. Parallel titles

1.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles in the order indicated by their sequence on, or by the layout of, the chief source of information.

1.1D2. In preparing a second-level description (see 1.0D2), give the first parallel title. Give any subsequent parallel title that is in English.

If, in preparing a second-level description, all of the following conditions apply:

- a) the title proper is in a nonroman script
- b) the first parallel title recorded in accordance with the instructions in the preceding paragraph is in a nonroman script
- c) no title is in English

give as the second parallel title the one that is (in order of preference) in French, German, Spanish, Latin, any other roman alphabet language.

In preparing a third-level description (see 1.0D3), transcribe all parallel titles appearing in the chief source of information according to the instructions in 1.1B.

1.1D3. Transcribe an original title in a language different from that of the title proper appearing in the chief source of information as a parallel title if the item contains all or some of the text in the original language, or if the original title appears before the title proper in the chief source of information. Transcribe as other title information an original title in the same language as the title proper (see 1.1E). In all other cases give the original title in a note.

[7 variant:

7.1D2. Transcribe an original title in another language appearing in the chief source of information as a parallel title.]

1.1D4. Give parallel titles appearing outside the chief source of information in a note (see 1.7B5).

[5 variant:

5.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D.

If the chief source includes statements of medium of performance, key, date of composition, and/or number that are treated as part of the title proper (see 5.1B1) in two or more languages or scripts, transcribe such information in the order in which it appears in the chief source of information. Precede each set of parallel statements by an equals sign.]

[12 variant:

12.1D2. If, in the case of a serial with a title proper made up of a title common to a number of sections and a section title, the common title has a parallel title and the section title has a parallel title, give the common title and the section title that make up the title proper followed by the parallel common title and the parallel section title (see 12.1B4).]

1.1E. Other title information

1.1E1. Transcribe all other title information appearing in the chief source of information according to the instructions in 1.1B.

1.1E2. Transcribe other title information in the order indicated by the sequence on, or the layout of, the chief source of information.

1.1E3. Lengthy other title information. If the other title information is lengthy, either give it in a note (see 1.7B5) or abridge it.

Abridge other title information only if this can be done without loss of essential information. Never omit any of the first five words of the other title information. Indicate omissions by the mark of omission.

[2.12-18 variant:

2.14F. Abridge lengthy other title information and statements of responsibility by omitting inessential words or groups of words. Include as many words of a statement of responsibility as are necessary to identify the person(s) concerned.]

1.1E4. If the other title information includes a statement of responsibility or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., and the statement or name is an integral part of the other title information, transcribe it as such.

1.1E5. Transcribe other title information following the whole or part of the title proper or the parallel title to which it pertains.

If there are no parallel titles and if other title information appears in more than one language or script, give the other title information that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the other title information that appears first. *Optionally*, give the other title information in other languages. Precede each parallel statement by an equals sign.

1.1E6. If the title proper needs explanation, supply a brief addition as other title information, in the language of the title proper.

[2.12-18 variant:

2.14D. Treat additions to the title, even if they are linked to it by a preposition, conjunction, prepositional phrase, etc., as other title information, not as part of the title proper.]

[3 variant:

3.1E2. If the title proper does not include an indication of the geographic area covered by the item and if the other title information does not include such an indication or if there is no other title information, supply, as other title information, a word or brief phrase indicating the area covered.]

[4 variant:

4.1E2. If a letter, etc., speech, sermon, etc., or legal document has a title lacking some information specified for supplied titles for those documents (see 4.1B2), add that information as other title information.]

[7 variant:

7.1E2. If the item is a trailer containing extracts from a larger film, add [*trailer*] as other title information.]

[12 variant:

12.1E1. Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E.

When an acronym or initialism of the title and its full form appear in the chief source of information, treat the one not chosen as the title proper as the other title information.]

1.1F. Statements of responsibility

1.1F1. Transcribe statements of responsibility appearing prominently in the item in the form in which they appear there. If a statement of responsibility is taken from a source other than the chief source of information, enclose it in square brackets.

[4 variant:

4.1F1. Transcribe statements of responsibility relating to persons or bodies appearing on the manuscript as instructed in 1.1F.]

[6 variant:

6.1F1. Transcribe statements of responsibility relating to those persons or bodies credited with a major role in creating the intellectual content of the sound recording (e.g., as writers of spoken words, composers of performed music, collectors of field material, producers having artistic and/or intellectual responsibility) as instructed in 1.1F. If the participation of the person(s) or body (bodies) named in a statement found in the chief source of information goes beyond that of performance, execution, or interpretation of a work (as is commonly the case with “popular,” rock, and jazz music), give such a statement as a statement of responsibility. If, however, the participation is confined to performance, execution or interpretation (as is commonly the case with “serious” or classical music and recorded speech), give the statement in the note area (see 6.7B6).

6.1F2. If the members of a group, ensemble, company, etc., are named in the chief source of information as well as the name of the group, etc., give them in the note area (see 6.7B6) if they are considered important. Otherwise, omit them.]

[7 variant:

7.1F1. Transcribe statements of responsibility relating to those persons or bodies credited in the chief source of information with a major role in creating a film (e.g., as producer, director, animator) as instructed in 1.1F. Give all other statements of responsibility (including those relating to performance) in notes.

7.1F3. If a statement of responsibility names both the agency responsible for the production of a motion picture or videorecording and the agency for which it is produced, give the statement as found.]

[8 variant:

8.1F1. Transcribe statements of responsibility relating to persons or bodies credited with a major role in creating or participating in the creation or production of a graphic item (e.g., directors, producers, artists, designers, developers, sponsors) as instructed in 1.1F. Give all other statements of responsibility in notes.]

[9 variant:

9.1F1. Transcribe statements of responsibility relating to those persons or bodies credited with a major role in creating the content of the file as instructed in 1.1F.]

[10 variant:

10.1F1. Transcribe statements relating to persons or bodies responsible for the creation of the item, or for its display or selection, as instructed in 1.1F.]

[12 variant:

12.1F3. Do not record as statements of responsibility statements relating to persons that are editors of serials. If a statement relating to an editor is considered necessary by the cataloguing agency, give it in a note (see 12.7B6).]

1.1F2. If no statement of responsibility appears prominently in the item, neither construct one nor extract one from the content of the item. Give the relevant information in a note (see 1.7B6).

Do not include in the title and statement of responsibility area statements of responsibility that do not appear prominently in the item. If such a statement is necessary, give it in a note.

[4 variant:

4.1F2. *Optional addition.* If the name appended to, or the signature on, a manuscript is incomplete, complete the name.

4.1F3. If a manuscript lacks a signature or statement of responsibility, supply the name(s) of the person(s) responsible for it, if known.]

1.1F3. If a statement of responsibility precedes the title proper in the chief source of information, transpose it to its required position unless it is an integral part of the title proper (see 1.1A2 and 1.1B2).

1.1F4. Transcribe a single statement of responsibility as such whether the two or more persons or corporate bodies named in it perform the same function or different functions.

1.1F5. If a single statement of responsibility names more than three persons or corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons or bodies. Indicate the omission by the mark of omission (...) and add *et al.* (or its equivalent in a nonroman script) in square brackets.

1.1F6. If there is more than one statement of responsibility, transcribe them in the order indicated by their sequence on, or the layout of, the chief source of information. If the sequence and layout are ambiguous or insufficient to determine the order, transcribe the statements in the order that makes the most sense. If statements of responsibility appear in sources other than the chief source, transcribe them in the order that makes the most sense.

[12 variant:

12.1F4. In the case of a serial with a title proper made up of a title common to a number of sections and a section or supplement title, give a statement of responsibility after the part of the title proper to which it refers. In case of doubt, give the statements of responsibility at the end of the title proper.]

1.1F7. Include titles and abbreviations of titles of nobility, address, honour, and distinction, initials of societies, qualifications, date(s) of founding, mottoes, etc., in statements of responsibility if:

- a) such data are necessary grammatically
- b) the omission would leave only a person's given name or surname
- c) the title is necessary to identify a person
- d) the title is a title of nobility, or is a British term of honour (*Sir, Dame, Lord, or Lady*)

Otherwise, omit all such data from statements of responsibility. Do not use the mark of omission.

[2.12-18 variant:

2.14C. Omit mottoes, quotations, dedications, statements, etc., appearing on the title page that are separate from the title proper.]

1.1F8. Add a word or short phrase to the statement of responsibility if the relationship between the title of the item and the person(s) or body (bodies) named in the statement is not clear.

1.1F9. Replace symbols or other matter that cannot be reproduced by the facilities available with the cataloguer's description in square brackets. Make an explanatory note if necessary.

1.1F10. If an item has parallel titles but a statement(s) of responsibility in only one language or script, transcribe the statement of responsibility after all the parallel titles or other title information.

If an item has parallel titles and a statement or statements of responsibility in more than one language or script, transcribe each statement after the title proper, parallel title, or other title information to which it relates.

If it is not practicable to give the statements of responsibility after the titles to which they relate, transcribe the statement of responsibility in the language or script of the title proper and omit the others.

1.1F11. If there are no parallel titles and a statement of responsibility appears in more than one language or script, transcribe the statement in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, transcribe the statement that appears first.

1.1F12. Treat a noun phrase occurring in conjunction with a statement of responsibility as other title information if it is indicative of the nature of the work.

If the noun or noun phrase is indicative of the role of the person(s) or body (bodies) named in the statement of responsibility rather than of the nature of the work, treat it as part of the statement of responsibility.

In case of doubt, treat the noun or noun phrase as part of the statement of responsibility.

1.1F13. When a name associated with responsibility for the item is transcribed as part of the title proper (see 1.1B2) or other title information (see 1.1E4), do not make any further statement relating to that name unless such a statement is required for clarity, or unless a separate statement of responsibility including or consisting of that name appears in the chief source of information.

[12 variant:

12.1F2. If a statement of responsibility is transcribed, in full or in abbreviated form, as part of the title proper or other title information, do not give a further statement of responsibility unless such a statement appears separately in the chief source of information.]

1.1F14. Transcribe a statement of responsibility even if no person or body is named in that statement.

A statement of responsibility may include words or phrases that are neither names nor linking words.

1.1F15. Omit statements found in the chief source of information that neither constitute other title information nor form part of statements of responsibility.

1.1G. Items without a collective title [12 missing]

1.1G1. If, in an item lacking a collective title, one work is the predominant part, treat the title of that work as the title proper and name the other work(s) in a contents note (see 1.7B18). [12 missing]

[2 variant:

If a printed monograph lacks a collective title, transcribe the titles of the individual parts as instructed in 1.1G.]

[3 variant:

3.1G1. If a cartographic item lacks a collective title, *either* describe the item as a unit (see 3.1G2 and 3.1G3), *or* make a separate description for each separately titled part (see 3.1G4), *or* (in certain circumstances) supply a collective title (see 3.1G5).]

[4 variant:

If a single manuscript lacks a collective title, transcribe the titles of the individual parts as instructed in 1.1G.]

[5 variant:

If an item lacks a collective title, transcribe the titles of the individual parts as instructed in 1.1G.]

[6,7,9,11 variant:

If a sound recording/motion picture or videorecording/computer file/microform lacks a collective title, *either* describe the item as a unit (see 6.1G2/7.1G2/9.1G2/11.1G2 and 6.1G3/7.1G3/9.1G3/11.1G3) *or* make a separate description for each separately titled part (see 6.1G4/7.1G4/9.1G4/11.1G4).]

[8 variant:

If a graphic item lacks a collective title, transcribe the titles of the individual parts as instructed in 1.1G.]

[10 variant:

If an item lacks a collective title, transcribe the titles of the individual parts as instructed in 1.1G.]

1.1G2. If, in an item lacking a collective title, no one work predominates, *either* describe the item as a unit (see 1.1G3) *or* make a separate description for each

separately titled work, linking the separate descriptions with notes (see 1.7B21).

[12 missing]

[3 variant:

3.1G4. *Optionally*, make a separate description for each separately titled part of an item lacking a collective title. For the statement of extent in each of these descriptions, see 3.5B4. Link the separate descriptions with notes (see 3.7B21).]

[6 variant:

6.1G4. *Optionally*, make a separate description for each separately titled work on a sound recording. For the statement of the extent in each of these descriptions, see 6.5B3. Link the separate descriptions with notes (see 6.7B21). For instructions on sources of information, see 6.0B.]

[7 variant:

7.1G4. *Optionally*, make a separate description for each separately titled work on a motion picture or videorecording. For the statement of the extent in each of these descriptions, see 7.5B3. Link the separate descriptions with notes (see 7.7B21).]

[9 variant:

9.1G4. *Optionally*, make a separate description for each separately titled part of an item lacking a collective title. For the statement of extent in each of these descriptions, see 9.5B2. Link the separate descriptions with notes (see 9.7B21). For instructions on sources of information, see 9.0B.]

[11 variant:

11.1G4. *Optionally*, make a separate description for each separately titled work on a microform. For the description of the extent in each of these descriptions, see 11.5B3. Link the separate descriptions with notes (see 11.7B21).]

1.1G3. If describing the item as a unit, transcribe the titles of the individually titled works in the order in which they appear in the chief source of information or, if there is no single chief source of information, in the order in which they appear in the item, treating multiple sources of information as if they were one source (see 1.0H). **[12 missing]**

Separate the titles of the works by semicolons if the works are all by the same person(s) or emanate from the same body (bodies), even if the titles are linked by a connecting word or phrase. Follow the title of each work by its parallel title(s) and other title information. **[12 missing]**

If the individual works are by different persons or emanate from different bodies, or in case of doubt, follow the title of each work by its parallel title(s), other title information, and statement(s) of responsibility. Separate the groups of data with a full stop followed by two spaces. **[12 missing]**

1.1G4. If, in an item lacking a collective title, more than one (but not all) of the separately titled works predominate, treat the predominating works as instructed in 1.1G3, and name the other work(s) in contents notes (see 1.7B18). **[12 missing]**

[2,5,8 variant:

2.1G2/5.1G2/8.1G2. Make the relationship between statements of responsibility and the parts of an item lacking a collective title clear by additions as instructed in 2.1F2/5.1F2/8.1F2.]

[3,6,7 variant:

3.1G3/6.1G3/7.1G3. Make the relationship between statements of responsibility and the parts of an item lacking a collective title and described as a unit clear by additions as instructed in 3.1F2/6.1F3/7.1F2.]

[3 variant:

3.1G5. If a cartographic item lacking a collective title consists of a large number of physically separate parts, supply a collective title as instructed in 3.1B4.]

A.2. Reorganization of Area 2

By John Attig

Rules for Editions Statements: Prototype for a Possible Reorganization of Part I of AACR2

The following was an attempt to illustrate how the rules for a particular I SBD area (in this case, Area 2) might be compiled; what editorial problems were encountered; and how some of these issues might be resolved. It is a working tool, an exploration of the editorial process and the issues raised, **not** a suggested revision of the rules.

I chose Area 2 because – unlike Areas 3, 5, 6 and 8 – it has both general and special rules and because – unlike Area 1 – it has only a modest number of serious conceptual problems to deal with. I do not claim that this exercise proves anything about the feasibility of organizing the rules in this manner. However, it may give us a better idea what is involved.

Many of the issues that I identify will have to be dealt with substantively through the rule revision and/or editorial process. So I can't claim to offer definitive answers. However, the answers I suggest are intended at the least to show that the issues can in fact be resolved.

I have used color and typeface (as indicated in the key below) to document how this version was put together. I have interspersed a lot of comments. Note that the same sort of mark-up (typeface and indentation, if not color) could be used in a published document to distinguish general and special rules and to help users identify relevant special rules.

There are some additional comments at the end of the document.

Key:
Rules moved from Chapters 2-12
Comments

Chapter 2. EDITION AREA

2A. Preliminary rule

2A1. Scope

- a. **General rule:** Use this area to give statements relating to editions that contain differences from other editions, or to a named reissue, as instructed in 2B-E below. [X.2B1]

[**Note:** The general rule is a generalized rewording of the transcription rule contained in rule X.2B1 in Chapters 2-12. Collating these rules reveals something strange and wonderful. The following table gives the various terms that follow the word "edition":

Chapter	Term
2	"of a work"
3	"of a work"
4	"version [not 'edition'] of a manuscript"
5	"of a work"
6	"of a sound recording"
7	"of a motion picture or videorecording"
8	"of a graphic item"
9	"of a computer file"
10	"of an artefact"
11	"of a microform"
12	[nothing comparable]

The chapters seem to be about equally divided between those that consider edition to be an attribute of a work and those that consider edition to be an attribute of a particular category of item. My own take is that edition is an attribute of a work, but an edition statement is an attribute of an item. Which still leaves a question. So I have evaded the issue by omitting any qualifying statement after "edition" and "reissue".]

- b. **Special rule for unpublished items:** Use this area to give statements relating to versions of unpublished items existing in two or more versions or states in single or multiple copies. Examples are different manuscript drafts of a work and filmstrips existing in various versions. [4.2A1]

In case of doubt about whether a statement is an edition statement, do not treat it as such. [4.2B2]

[**Notes:** There are several interesting features of this special rule:

(a) Rule 4.2A1 (covering manuscripts) is referred to in rules 4.2A2 and 8.2A2; rather than having to repeat this rule or reference, we can define a class of materials that covers all "unpublished items"; although this is extending the rule somewhat into additional categories, that seems to be the intent of the references.

(b) I would characterize the first part of this special rule as a special application; the point seems to be that the term "edition" is not usually applied to unpublished materials, but that certain analogous conditions can be treated as edition statements. The second part of the special rule, on the other hand, contradicts the "in case of doubt" provision of 2B5; this might be termed a special exception.

(c) The last paragraph also appears in 2B5 below. I'm not sure where it fits best.]

c. *Special rule for serial items*: Use this area to give edition statements of the following types:

i. local edition statements

Northern ed.

ii. special interest edition statements

Éd. Pour le médecin

iii. special format or physical presentation statements

Airmail ed.

Braille ed.

Library ed.

Microform ed.

iv. language edition statements

English ed.

Éd. française

v. reprint or reissue statements indicating a reissue or revision of the serial as a whole.

Reprint ed.

2nd ed. [12.2B1]

[**Note:** It might not be a good idea to give examples in a scope note; this is an editorial question that can be resolved later; I opted to keep the rule intact for now.]

[**Additional note:** Jean Hirons suggests here that rule 2A1 is an opportunity to make some important distinctions. In addition to the distinction between named and unnamed editions, she points to the distinction between edition statements that refer to sequential revisions of a work and those that refer to simultaneously issued versions that differ as to content, language or format. Such substantive changes are beyond the scope of what I was trying to show here, but clearly the presence of a "Scope" rule at the beginning of each area provides the opportunity to lay out this kind of thing in a structured manner.]

2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede a statement relating to a named revision of an edition by a comma.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

For the use of the equals sign to precede parallel statements, see the appropriate rules following.

2A3. Sources of information. Give in this area information taken from the prescribed sources of information set out below. Enclose information supplied for any other source in square brackets.

Class of materials	Prescribed sources of information
Books, pamphlets, printed sheets Cartographic materials	Title page, other preliminaries, colophon Sources for Area 1, accompanying printed material
Manuscripts (including Manuscript Collections) Music	Sources for Area 1, published copies of manuscript Sources for Area 1, caption, cover, colophon, other preliminaries
Sound recordings	Sources for Area 1, accompanying textual material, container
Motion pictures and videorecordings Graphic materials	Sources for Area 1, accompanying material Sources for Area 1, container, accompanying material
Computer files	Sources for Area 1, the carrier or its labels, information issued by the publisher, creator, etc., container
Three-dimensional artefacts and realia Microforms	Sources for Area 1 Sources for Area 1, rest of the item, container
Serials	Title page, other preliminaries, colophon

[Notes: (a) The reorganization of the rules implies a redefinition of the concept of "chief source of information"; the chief source will become the prescribed source for Area 1 or the source of the title proper. For this exercise, I simply substituted "Sources for Area 1" for "Chief source of information" in the table.

(b) At this point, "Class of materials" is still the list of chapter titles from the present Part I. However, there is no reason why there couldn't be distinct classes wherever there is something different to say. For example, if a different list of sources were applicable to videorecordings than that applicable to motion pictures, there could be distinct classes in the table. I didn't go through the exercise in this case, but it will definitely have to be done in the case of the rules for chief source/source for Area 1, because many of those rules are divided into subcategories.]

2B. Edition statement**2B1.** Transcribe the edition statement as found on the item.

2nd ed. [2.2B1]

New ed., rev. and enl. [2.2B1]

1st American ed. [2.2B1]

Household ed. [2.2B1]

6. Aufl. [2.2B1]

Prelim. draft [4.2B1]

2e éd. du recueil noté [5.2B1]

Re-edited version [7.2B1]

Version 5.20 [9.2B1]

[Version] 1.1 [9.2B1]

Prelim. Release 0.5 [9.2B1]

Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix C.

Ny udg.

(Source of information reads: Ny udgave)

2nd ed.

*(Source of information reads: Second edition)***2B2.** If the edition statement consists solely or chiefly of characters that are neither numeric nor alphabetic, give the statement in words in the language and script of the title proper and enclose them in square brackets.

[Three asterisks] ed.

If the edition statement consists of a letter or letters and/or a number or numbers without accompanying words, add an appropriate word or abbreviation.

3^e [éd.]

[State] B

[Note: There is no equivalent rule in any other chapter, so I suspect this is included in the general instruction to apply 1.2B.]**2B3.** *Special rule for computer files:* Transcribe an edition statement appearing in accompanying material only if it also refers to the file. In case of doubt, do not record such an edition statement. [9.2B5]**2B4.** *Special rule for serial items:* Give statements indicating volume numbering or designation, or chronological coverage (e.g., 1st ed., 1916 ed.) in the numeric and/or

alphabetic, chronological, or other designation area (see 12.3). Give statements indicating regular revision (e.g., Rev. ed. issued every 6 months) in the note area. [12.2B2]
For serials published in numerous editions, see 12.7B7h. [12.2B4]

- 2B5.** In case of doubt about whether a statement is an edition statement, take the presence of such words as *edition*, *issue*, *version*, *release*, *level*, *update* [added from 9.2B2] (or their equivalents in other languages) as evidence that such a statement is an edition statement, and transcribe it as such.

South-west gazette [GMD]. – Somerset ed.

Subbuteo table soccer [GMD]. – World Cup ed.

[Notes: (a) Chapter 12 contains no comparable rule. However, I find it difficult to believe that this rule of thumb is not intended to apply to serials, so I have not noted this exception. Jean Hirons notes that because serials catalogers have had to refer back to Chapter 1 for rules not repeated in Chapter 12, this has caused some disagreement as to which Chapter 1 rules should apply. Having all the rules in one sequence would make this clear.

(b) The addition of “release, level, update” to the list is in fact a substantive change: a provision that presently applies only to Chapter 9 is being added to a general rule. This would mean that the use of (say) “release” on a motion picture would now fall under this rule. Both of these issues are the kind of thing that will have to be confirmed time and again during the editorial process: when is an almost-general rule truly general? And the editors will need to balance the need for precision against the need for a pragmatic simplicity.]

Special rule for unpublished items: In case of doubt about whether a statement is an edition statement, do not treat it as such. [4.2B2]

- 2B6.** *Optional addition.* If an item lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from other editions, supply a suitable brief statement in the language and script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets.

[New ed.]

[3^e éd.]

[2nd ed., partly rev.]

[2nd draft] [4.2B3]

[3. Konzept] [4.2B3]

[Continuity] [4.2B3]

[Mar. 1970 draft] [4.2B3]

[Rev. screenplay] [4.2B3]

Wooded landscape with church, cow, and figure [gmd] / T. Gainsborough fecit
aqua forte ; J. Wood perfecit. – [3rd state] [8.2B3]

[**Note:** Chapter 12 contains no comparable rule. Is this an intentional decision that this option should not be available for serials? If so, I would change the caption to this rule to "*Optional addition for non-serial items:*"]

Optional addition for computer files: If a computer file lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from other editions (e.g., changes in the data involving content, standardized coding, etc.; changes in the programming including changes in the program statements, programming language, and programming routines and operations; the addition of sound or graphics; improvement of graphics), supply a suitable brief statement in the language and script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets.

[Version 7]

Do not treat an issue of a file that incorporates minor changes as a new edition. Such minor changes include corrections of misspellings of data, changes in the arrangement of the contents, changes in the output format or the display medium, and changes in the physical characteristics (e.g., blocking factors, recording density). If desired, give the details of such changes in a note (see 9.7B7). [9.2B3-4]

[**Note:** I'm a bit uncomfortable about the placement of this special rule; it almost belongs in the scope statement for this area (2A1). However, it literally deals only with supplied statements, so I have given it following the general rule in 2B6. On the other hand, it perhaps deserves its own rule number. That would also make it clear that both paragraphs belong to the special rule. This is further grounds for re-thinking the numbering schema for the reorganized rules; perhaps the rule numbering could distinguish between general and special rules. Jean Hirons adds another possibility. The seriality report recommends that a preliminary chapter explicitly address the question of when to make a new record; CC:DA also proposes doing the same thing in an appendix. Such rules would have to include guidelines for deciding what sorts of changes denote a new edition. That might be the appropriate place for this special rule.]

2B7. If an edition statement appears in more than one language or script, transcribe the statement in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, transcribe the statement that appears first.

Rev. 1980 = Révision 1980

2de herziene en verb. Uitg. = 2^e éd., rev. et corr.

Carte géologique internationale de l'Europe [gmd] = International geological map of Europe. – 3e éd. [3.2B4]

Canadian ed. = Éd. Canadienne [12.2B3]

Optionally, transcribe the parallel statement(s), each preceded by an equals sign.

2^e éd. = 2^a ed. = 2. Aufl.

[**Note:** Chapter 4 has no comparable rule. See comments on rule 2D below.]

- 2B8.** If an item lacking a collective title contains one or more works with an associated edition statement(s), transcribe each edition statement following the title and statement(s) of responsibility to which it relates, separated from them by a full stop.

Le western [GMD] / textes rassemblés et présentés par Henri Agel. Nouv. éd.
Évolution et renouveau du western (1967-1968) / par Jean A. Gili

Finnegans wake [gmd]. – 2nd ed. ; Ulysses / James Joyce [11.2B5]

[Note: Chapters 4 and 12 have no comparable rule. See comments on rule 2D below.]

- 2B9.** *Special rule for computer files:* Give the source of the edition statement in a note (see 9.7B7) if it is different from the source of the title proper. [9.2B1]

2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

- 2C1.** Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions, of a given work following the edition statement if there is one. Follow the instructions in 1.1F for the transcription and punctuation of such statements.

The well-beloved : a sketch of a temperament / Thomas Hardy. – New Wessex ed.
/ introduction by J. Hillis Miller ; noted by Edward Mendelson [2.2C1]

A short history of the Catholic Church / by Philip Hughes. – 8th ed. / with a final
chapter (1966-1974) by E.E.Y. Hales [2.2C1]

The nether world [GMD] : a novel / George Gissing. – [New ed., repr.] / edited,
with an introduction, by John Goode

Shachiapang [GMD] : a modern revolutionary Peking opera. – May 1970 script /
revised collectively by the Peking Opera Troupe of Peking

Piano concerto, A major, K. 414 [gmd] / Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. – Rev. ed. /
foreword by Paul Badura-Skoda [5.2C1]

- 2C2.** In case of doubt about whether a statement of responsibility applies to all editions or only to some, or if there is no edition statement, give such a statement in the title and statement of responsibility area.

The prelude, 1798-1799 [GMD] / by William Wordsworth ; edited by Stephen
Parrish

When describing the first edition, give all statements of responsibility in the title and statement of responsibility area (see 1.1F).

- 2C3.** *Special rule for computer files:* If desired, transcribe other statements of responsibility relating to the edition in a note (see 9.7B7). [9.2C1]

[Note: There is some obscurity regarding what "other" statements means in this context. I think this was part of an attempt to distinguish significant responsibility that should be given in Area 1 or 2 from subsidiary responsibility that should be given

in a note. If that is true, rule 9.2 as a whole does not really support that distinction.
This may be a problem for the ISBD(ER) TF.]

2C4. If an item has parallel edition statements that have been recorded (see 2B7) and a statement of responsibility relating to the edition in only one language or script, give the statement of responsibility after all the parallel edition statements.

3rd ed. = 3. Uppl. / B. Larsen

2C5. *Optional addition.* If an item has both an edition statement and a statement of responsibility relating to the edition in more than one language or script, give each statement of responsibility after the edition statement to which it related.

2nd ed. / edited by Larry C. Lewis = 2^e éd / rédigé par Larry C. Lewis

2C6. If an item has an edition statement in only one language or script and a statement of responsibility relating to the edition in more than one language or script, give the statement of responsibility in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the statement that appears first.

2 opl. / reviderade og udvidet af David Hohnen

Optionally, transcribe the parallel statements of responsibility after the edition statement, each preceded by an equals sign.

2 opl. / reviderade og udvidet af David Hohnen = revised and enlarged by David Hohnen

2D. Statement relating to a named revision of an edition

2D1. If an item is a revision of an edition (a named reissue of a particular edition containing changes from that edition), transcribe the statement relating to that revision following the edition statement and its statements of responsibility.

The pocket Oxford dictionary of current English [GMD] / compiled by F.G. Fowler & H.W. Fowler. – 4th ed. / revised by H.G. Le Mesurier and E. McIntosh, Reprinted with corrections

The natural history of Selborne in the county of Southampton [GMD] / by Gilbert White. – World's classics ed., New ed., rev., reset, and illustrated

[Ed.] A, [Three bars, one star] [3.2D1]

ICPSR ed., OSIRIS IV version [9.2D1]

English ed., 2nd ed. [12.2D1]

2D2. *Special rule for computer files:* Do not record statements relating to a named revision of an edition when the changes are of a minor nature (see 2B6). [9.2D1]

2D3. If the statement relating to the revision appears in more than one language or script, follow the instructions in 2B7.

2nd ed., 3rd corr. impression

or 2nd ed., 3rd corr. impression = 2^e éd., 3^e réimpr. corr.

- 2D4.** Do not record statements relating to a reissue of an edition that contains no changes unless the item is considered to be of particular importance to the cataloguing agency.

[**Note:** Chapter 4 contains no rule comparable to 2D. Is this a significant omission that should be stated as an exception? Or is it simply a recognition that this kind of statement is unlikely to occur in manuscript material? I have chosen the latter interpretation, but the matter deserves some thought.]

2E. Statements of responsibility relating to a named revision of an edition

- 2E1.** Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more named revisions of an edition (but not to all such revisions) following the statement relating to the revision(s). Follow the instruction in 1.1F for the transcription and punctuation of such statements of responsibility.

The elements of style [GMD] / by William Strunk, Jr. – Rev. ed. / with revisions, an introduction, and a chapter on writing by E.B. White, 2nd ed. / with the assistance of Eleanor Gould Packard

3rd ed., Version 1.2 / programmed by W.G. Toepfer [9.2E1]

- 2E2.** If an item has parallel statements relating to the revision of an edition that have been recorded (see 2D2) and a statement of responsibility relating to that revision in only one language or script, give the statement of responsibility following all the parallel statements relating to the revision

4th ed., Corr. = 4^a ed., Corr. / G.A. Phelan

- 2E3.** *Optional addition.* If the statement of responsibility referred to in 2E1 appears in more than one language or script, give each statement as instructed in 2C4 and 2C5.

2nd ed., 3rd revision / by N. Schmidt = 2. Uppl., 3 utg. / af N. Schmidt

[**Note:** Chapter 4 contains no rule comparable to 2E. See comment on rule 2D.]

Afterthoughts

As I noted at the outset, my goal was to show that the rules could be reorganized and to identify some of the issues involved. Let me comment on a few of those issues.

First, my editorial concept has been that the special rules for particular classes of materials should be interspersed with the general rules somehow and that both the distinction between general and special and the class to which special rules apply should be labeled as clearly as possible. I've done this with captions and a bit of typography, but more could clearly be done.

If this editorial/design concept works, its advantages would be that (a) catalogers would no longer be able to avoid reading the general rules; (b) the general rules would contain examples that are presently in different chapters, thus helping to make clear the applicability of the general rule; (c) the special rules would be clearly identified and the class of materials to which they apply would be equally clear, making it possible to scan for special rules; and (d) the special rules could be written for the exact class of materials to which they apply and not limited to the present list of 11 chapters. The disadvantages are that (a) catalogers would no longer be able to avoid reading the general rules; (b) all of the special rules would be present, making it more difficult to find the appropriate rules for any given case; (c) there would (probably) be less guidance about how to apply general rules to special cases.

Note that the need for special rules for particular categories of material would require that the scope of those categories be defined. Although the categories (as noted above) would not have to be confined to the present list of chapters, scope statements would have to be included – perhaps as one of the components of the introductory chapter being proposed. In addition to the scope statements, the categories could be organized according to the aspect of the item which they addressed: content, carrier, type of publication, etc.

Second, one of the largest components of the editorial process of reorganizing the rules will be to decide when a rule is truly general. In the limited scope of Area 2, I found all too many cases where rules in each chapter seem to be saying the same thing, but using wording that is just different enough to raise the question of whether or not a distinction is intended. A variation on this is the frequent case where one or two of the eleven special chapters omit a particular instruction; somebody will have to decide whether the absence of the rule for certain classes is an intentional exception or an inadvertent omission. These problems have ready solutions, and Tom Delsey's analysis has already begun to identify some of the cases, but there are likely to be a lot of them, and each will need to be considered carefully. My own feeling is that most of the decisions will be made in favor of generality and that we will end up with more general and fewer special rules that appears to be the case at present — and that this will be a good thing!

Third, given that there will continue to be special rules, what should happen when more than one special rule applies? The instances of this in Area 2 are not that profound or difficult, but there will certainly be difficult cases. In general, I think that the rules should be cumulative: If I have a serial map and see a special rule for serials and another special rule for maps, it seems obvious to me that both of them apply to my item. One additional question is whether it matters in which order I apply the special rules. I suspect that in most cases it won't matter; when it does (as in the various iterations of Area 3), it should not be difficult to give an order of application.

The more difficult case comes when two or more special rules contradict each other. I don't think this really happened in Area 2 (although the in-case-of-doubt rule at 2A1b/2B5 might be an actual contradiction). Again, there are undoubtedly cases of conflict; I hope they will be few and that they can be handled on a case-by-case basis, rather than trying to formulate some global list of precedences.

Finally, what are the implications of all this for rule 0.24 and its various functions? It seems to me that this reorganization would push much of the decision making based on 0.24 down to the individual rule level. This may leave little need for any sort of general statement in the introduction to Part I . . . but probably not. I want to think a bit more about this — about the cardinal principle as a principle and not as a roadmap for applying the rules. That might be one place to continue the discussion.

[Draft reorganization of the rules for Area 2 in AACR2. — jca 4/5/99; rev. 7/29/99]

Appendix B: A Collection of Current Definitions from Various Sources and Some Proposed New Definitions

What follows are definitions compiled from the following sources:

- AACR2R: *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. 2nd ed., 1998 rev. Chicago: American Library Association, 1998.
- FRBR: *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* / IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. Munich: K.G. Saur, 1998.
Available at: <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.pdf>
- Delsey: Delsey, Tom. *The Logical Structure of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Part I*. 1998.
Available at: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/aacr.pdf>
- Hirons: Hirons, Jean. *Revising AACR2 to Accommodate Seriality*. 1999.
Available at: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/ser-rep0.html>

In addition, definitions proposed by the Task Force on Rule 0.24 and one of its subgroups are included.

Class of materials.

The broad class or specific class of materials to which an item belongs. (Delsey definition)

Any of several bibliographic groups having similar characteristics which differentiate one group of materials from another. These characteristics require members of these groups to be catalogued with attention to their unique shared

characteristics. The major classes are: textual materials (books, pamphlets, printed sheets, and the texts of serials); cartographic materials; manuscripts; music; sound recordings; motion pictures and videorecordings; graphic materials; electronic resources; three dimensional artefacts and realia; and microforms. (CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24, Multiple Characteristics Option 2 Subgroup proposed definition)

CC:DA notes that the term 'class of materials' is used in rule 0.24 to refer to whatever is the subject of a chapter in Part I of AACR2R. That means that 'class of materials' encompasses content (e.g. maps), carrier (e.g. microforms), type of publication (e.g. serials), and published vs. unpublished (e.g. manuscripts). The lack

of clear logic in the creation of the category 'class of materials' is the real source of the problems with rule 0.24.

Collection.

A collection of documents, normally formed by or around a person, family, corporate body, or subject, assembled by a library or by a previous owner. (Delsey definition)

Container.

Any housing for a [document], a group of [documents], or part of a [document] that is physically separable from the material being housed. (AACR2R glossary as modified in brackets by Delsey)

Content.

The intellectual or artistic substance contained in a document or document part. (Delsey definition)

Content part.

An individual component of the intellectual or artistic content of a document or document part. (Delsey definition)

Copy.

A single specimen of a document. (Delsey definition)

Document.

An object that comprises intellectual and/or artistic content and is conceived, produced, and/or issued as an entity. (Delsey definition)

Document part.

A physically separate component of a document. (Delsey definition)

Edition/Expression.

AACR2R definition of edition:

Edition: Books, pamphlets, fascicles, single sheets, etc. All copies produced from essentially the same type image (whether by direct contact or by photographic or other methods) and issued by the same entity. *See also* Facsimile reproduction, Impression, Issue, Reprint.

Edition: Computer files. All copies embodying essentially the same content and issued by the same entity.

Edition: Unpublished items. all copies made from essentially the same original production (e.g. the original and carbon copies of a typescript).

Edition: Other materials. All copies produced from essentially the same master copy and issued by the same entity. A change in the identity of the distributor does not mean a change of edition. *See also* Facsimile reproduction, Issue.

FRBR definition of expression:

The intellectual or artistic realization of a work in the form of alpha-numeric, musical, or choreographic notation, sound, image, object, movement, etc., or any combination of such forms.

An expression is the specific intellectual or artistic form that a work takes each time it is “realized.” Expression encompasses, for example, the specific words, sentences, paragraphs, etc. that result from the realization of a work in the form of a text, or the particular notes, phrasing, etc. resulting from the realization of a musical work. The boundaries of the entity expression are defined, however, so as to exclude aspects of physical form, such as typeface and page layout, that are not integral to the intellectual or artistic realization of the work as such.

Inasmuch as the form of expression is an inherent characteristic of the expression, any change in form (e.g., from alpha-numeric notation to spoken word) results in a new expression. Similarly, changes in the intellectual conventions or instruments that are employed to express a work (e.g. translation from one language to another) result in the production of a new expression. Strictly speaking, any change in intellectual or artistic content constitutes a change in expression. Thus, if a text is revised or modified, the resulting expression is considered to be a new expression, no matter how minor the modification may be.

Examples

- w1 Ellwanger’s *Tennis—bis zum Turnierspieler*
 - e1 the original German text
 - e2 the English translation by Wendy Gill
 - . . .

- w1 Franz Schubert’s *Trout quintet*
 - e1 the composer’s score
 - e2 a performance by the Amadeus Quartet and Hephzibah Menuhin on piano
 - e3 a performance by the Cleveland Quartet and Yo-Yo Ma on the cello

Electronic journal.

A serial that usually consists of articles and is delivered via a computer network.
(Hirons)

Infixion.

The formatting of intellectual or artistic content. (Delsey definition) Examples from the Delsey document include:

Sound recording

- Type of recording (analog, digital, optical, magnetic)
- Playing speed
- Groove characteristic (grooves per inch, lateral vs. vertical)
- Track characteristic (no. of tracks, placement of tracks)
- Kind of sound (mono, stereo)
- Recording/reproduction characteristic (Dolby)

Film

- Aspect ratio (anamorphic)
- Projection speed (fps)
- Sound characteristic (sd. vs. silent, opt vs. mag, separate or on film)
- Form of print (generation)

Videorecording

- Videorecording characteristic (Beta vs. VHS, high band vs. low band)
- Sound characteristic (sd. vs. si.)

Computer file

- Recording density
- Sectoring
- Sound characteristic

Graphic content

- Colour

Microform

- Polarity
- Reduction ratio

Alternative format materials

- Format

Integrating entity.

A bibliographic item issued with the potential for seamless integration of new data into the content (e.g., looseleaf services, online databases, and some Web sites). Note that monographs and serials accompanied by materials issued in differing forms from the material they accompany are not to be considered integrating entities and treated either as monographs or serials. Equally, monographs and other bibliographic items issued in discrete physical parts (e.g., serials, electronic resources such as CD-ROMs, electronic disks, etc.) are not to be considered integrating entities. (CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24, Multiple Characteristics Option 2 Subgroup first proposed definition [[Appendix E](#)])

A bibliographic item issued with the potential for seamless integration of new data into the content (e.g., looseleaf services, online databases, and some Web sites). (CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24, Multiple Characteristics Option 2 Subgroup second proposed definition (final report to CC:DA))

Integrating issuance.

A type of publication that describes bibliographic resources that are added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. The updates may be separately issued (e.g., loose-leafs), or integrated by the publisher (e.g., an electronic database or Web site). (Hirons)

Integrating resource.

A bibliographic resource issued in an integrating manner. Examples of integrating resources include publications that are loose-leaf for updating, databases, and Web sites. (Hirons)

Item.

A document or set of documents in any physical form, published, issued, or treated as an entity, and as such forming the basis for a single bibliographic description. (AACR2R glossary)

A single exemplar of a manifestation. Item is a concrete entity. It may comprise more than one physical object. (FRBR)

The item may equate to any one of a number of candidate entities: Document, Document part, Copy, Content part, or Collection. (Delsey definition of Item)
According to Delsey, item is abstract.

Bibliographic item.

The basis for a bibliographic description. A bibliographic item may be perceived directly through either sight, sound, or touch, or a combination thereof. (CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24, Multiple Characteristics Option 2 Subgroup)

Manifestation.

The physical embodiment of an expression of a work. A manifestation represents all the physical objects that bear the same characteristics, in respect to both intellectual content and physical form. When the production process involves changes in physical form, the resulting product is considered a new manifestation. Changes in physical form include changes affecting display characteristics (e.g., a change in typeface, size of font, page layout, etc.), changes in physical medium (e.g., a change from paper to microfilm as the medium of conveyance), and changes in the container (e.g., a change from cassette to cartridge as the container for a tape). Where the production process involves a publisher, producer, distributor, etc., and there are changes signaled in the product that are related to publication, marketing, etc. (e.g. a change in publisher, repackaging, etc.), the resulting product may be considered a new manifestation (FRBR 3.2.3).

Note that this definition of manifestation, if adopted in AACR2R, would require the removal from EDITION 2 of the requirement for issuance from the same entity.

Monograph.

A nonserial item (i.e., an item either complete in one part or complete, or intended to be completed, in a finite number of separate parts). (AACR2R)

A bibliographic item complete in one part or complete or intended to be completed in a finite number of separate parts within a fixed period of time (e.g., printed books, manuscripts, music scores, motion pictures and videorecordings, 3-D artifacts and realia, electronic resources such as CD-ROMs, electronic disks, some Web sites, etc.). (CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24, Multiple Characteristics Option 2 Subgroup proposed definition)

A bibliographic resource that is complete or is intended to be completed within a finite number of parts or within a fixed period of time. (Hirons)

Physical carrier.

The physical form of the carrier for the content of a document or document part (Delsey definition)

Serial.

A publication in any medium issued in successive parts bearing numeric or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals; newspapers; annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.); the journals, memoirs, proceedings, transactions, etc., of societies; and numbered monographic series. *See also* Series 1. (AACR2R)

A bibliographic item issued in successive parts usually bearing numeric or chronological designations and ongoing, so intended to be continued indefinitely with no predetermined conclusion, and in any medium, including print, microform and direct and remote electronic resources. Serials include journals, magazines, annuals, some conference proceedings, newspapers, monographic series. (CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24, Multiple Characteristics Option 2 Subgroup proposed definition)

A bibliographic resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numeric or chronological designations, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, annual reports, newspapers, monographic series, etc. (Hirons)

Successive issuance.

A type of publication that describes a bibliographic resource that is issued as a succession of discrete parts. Examples of successively-issued resources include printed or other tangible serials, electronic journals, multi-part items issued over time, and monographic series. (Hirons)

Work.

A distinct intellectual or artistic creation. Paraphrases, rewritings, adaptations for children, parodies, musical variations on a theme and free transcriptions of a musical composition, adaptations of a work from one literary or art form to another (e.g., dramatizations, adaptations from one medium of the graphic arts to another, etc.), abstracts, digests, and summaries represent new works. (FRBR 3.2.1) Work is an abstract entity. (FRBR, p. 16)

Appendix C: Some Studies of AACR2R

C.1. A Quick Study of Where the Rules in Any Given ISBD Area Differ Based on Class of Material in Current AACR2R

The CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24 did a quick study of how often rules in any given ISBD area differ based on content, carrier or type of publication, and found that the potential for the need to set up tables of precedence in a reorganization might be rather high (although this was a very quick and dirty study). See below:

Content chapters:

Chapter 3, Cartographic materials

Chapter 5, Music

Chapter 6, Sound recordings (for new works, e.g. ethnographic recordings, bird songs)

Chapter 7, Motion pictures and videorecordings (for new works and adaptations of existing works)

Chapter 8, Graphic materials

Chapter 9, Computer files (for programs and new works)

Chapter 10, Three-dimensional artefacts and realia

Carrier chapters:

Chapter 2, Books pamphlets and printed sheets

Chapter 6, Sound recordings (for musical performances and talking books)

Chapter 7, Motion pictures and videorecordings (for musical performances only)

Chapter 9, Computer files (for digitized copies and versions of non-computer files)

Chapter 11, Microforms

Type of publication chapters:

Chapter 12, Serials

Other:

Chapter 4, Manuscripts (including manuscript collections) (published vs. unpublished; method of management)

Chapter 13, Analysis (part-whole relationships)

Where the Rules Differ from Chapter to Chapter:

CHIEF SOURCE

Content (3,5,6,7,8,10)
Carrier (2,7,8,9,11)
Type of publication (12)
Other (Early printed monographs (2.13),4,13)

AREA 1

Content (3,5,6,7,8,9,10)
Carrier (7,9)
Type of publication (12)
Other (Early printed monographs (2.14),4)

AREA 2

Content (9)
Type of publication (12)
Other (Early printed monographs (2.15))

AREA 3

Content (3,6,9)*
Carrier (9)
Type of publication (12)

**Note that archival moving image materials (Chapter 7) also use Area 3 for country of production.*

AREA 4

Content (5,6,8,10)
Carrier (6)
Type of publication (12)
Other (Early printed monographs (2.16), 4, early printed music (5.4B2))

AREA 5

Content (3,5,6,7,8,9,10)
Carrier (2,6,7,9,11)
Type of publication (12)
Other (Early printed monographs (2.17),4,13)

AREA 6

Type of publication (12)

Other (4)

AREA 7

Content (3,5,7,8,9,10)

Carrier (6,7,9,11)

Type of publication (12)

Other (Early printed monographs (2.18),4,13)

AREA 8

Other (4)

C.2. AACR2R Chapters Compared to ISBD

This chart was compiled by Martha Yee because of a concern about the impact of change to rule 0.24 (especially reorganization of AACR2 by ISBD area) on the correspondence between AACR2R and the ISBDs mandated by rule 0.22. The chart demonstrates that there is not a perfect relationship now between AACR2R chapters and the ISBDs.

AACR2R chapter	ISBD
2. Books, pamphlets and printed sheets	ISBD(M), ISBD(A)
3. Cartographic materials	ISBD(CM)
4. Manuscripts	?
5. Music	ISBD(PM), ISBD(A)
6. Sound recordings	ISBD(NBM)
7. Motion pictures and videorecordings	ISBD(NBM)
8. Graphic materials	ISBD(NBM)
9. Computer files	ISBD(ER)
10. Three-dimensional artefacts and realia	ISBD(NBM)
11. Microforms	ISBD(NBM)
12. Serials	ISBD(S)
13. Analysis	all

C.3. Content Categories Compared to GMD's AND SMD's

This chart was compiled by Martha Yee to advance discussion of the impact of change in rule 0.24 on the current GMD's and SMD's in AACR2R. It was also compiled because of what it revealed about various relationships between content and carrier. For example, one use of this chart is to indicate roughly what content can be copied onto or distributed as what carrier; text can be copied onto microfilm, but not onto a videorecording, for example; a motion picture can be copied onto a videorecording, but not onto text. Note that a computer file can be copied onto text (on-demand printing of Web documents).

Another reason for its compilation was to indicate how much cross-classification exists in the GMDs. For example, you can have a digitized manuscript map. Would the GMD be [computer file], [manuscript] or [map]?

Content	Potential GMDs (United States) * not used by LC	Potential SMDs
textual/alpha-numeric content	*activity card *braille *chart (broadside) computer file filmstrip *flash card kit microform slide *text transparency	activity card aperture card chart computer cartridge computer cassette computer disk computer optical disc computer reel filmstrip filmstrip flash card flip chart microfiche microfilm microopaque postcard poster slide transparency wall chart
textual/alpha-numeric sound	computer file kit sound recording	computer cartridge computer cassette computer disk computer optical disc computer reel sound cartridge sound cassette sound disc sound tape reel sound track film

spatial/cartographic/geographic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *activity card *braille *chart computer file *flash card *game *globe kit *manuscript *map microform *picture (for aerial photographs?) slide transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aperture card atlas computer cartridge computer cassette computer disk computer optical disc computer reel diagram globe map map section microfiche microfilm microopaque profile relief model remote-sensing image view
musical notation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *activity card *braille computer file *flash card? *kit *manuscript microform *music slide? transparency? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aperture card chorus score close score computer cartridge computer cassette computer disk computer optical disc computer reel condensed score microfiche microfilm microopaque miniature score part piano [violin,etc.] conductor part piano score score vocal score
musical sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> computer file kit sound recording 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> computer cartridge computer cassette computer disk computer optical disc computer reel sound cartridge sound cassette sound disc sound tape reel sound track film

<p>other sound</p>	<p>computer file kit sound recording</p>	<p>computer cartridge computer cassette computer disk computer optical disc computer reel sound cartridge sound cassette sound disc sound tape reel sound track film</p>
<p>moving image content</p>	<p>computer file kit motion picture videorecording</p>	<p>computer cartridge computer cassette computer disk computer optical disc computer reel film cartridge film cassette film loop film reel videocartridge videocassette videodisc videoreel</p>

graphic content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *activity card *art original *art reproduction *chart computer file filmstrip *flash card kit microform *picture slide *technical drawings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activity card aperture card art original art print art reproduction chart computer cartridge computer cassette computer disk computer optical disc computer reel filmslip filmstrip flash card flip chart microfiche microfilm microopaque photograph picture postcard poster radiograph slide stereograph study print technical drawing transparency wall chart
computer programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> computer file *game kit *text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> computer cartridge computer cassette computer disk computer optical disc computer reel
three-dimensional content/ artefact/object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *diorama *game kit *microscope slide *model *realia *toy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> art original art reproduction braille cassette diorama exhibit game microscope slide mock-up model

C.4. AACR2R (United States) Compared to MARC 21

The following table was compiled by Martha Yee to advance discussion of the impact of change in rule 0.24 on MARC 21. It was an attempt to diagram the current relationship among AACR2R chapters, GMD's and SMD's, and MARC 21 leader, 008/006 and 007 codes. (If retained, it should probably be reviewed by a MARC 21 expert for accuracy.)

AACR2R chapter	GMD (United States) * not used by LC	SMD	MARC 21 leader	MARC 21 008/006	MARC 21 007
2. Books, pamphlets and printed sheets	*activity card *braille *chart? (broadside?) computer file *flash card? kit microform slide? *text transparency?		06/a 07/m, c? (collection), d? (subunit) 08/a (archival control)	008/18-34 (books) 006 (books)	007/00= c (computer file), h (microform), t (text)
3. Cartographic materials	*activity card *braille *chart computer file *flash card? *game *globe kit *manuscript *map microform *picture (for aerial photographs?) slide transparency	atlas diagram globe map map section profile relief model remote-sensing image view	06/e,f (manuscript) 07/a, b, c, d, m, s 08/a (archival control)	008/18-34 (maps) 006 (maps)	007/00=a (map), c (computer file), d (globe), g (projected graphic), h (microform), k (nonprojected graphic), r (remote-sensing image)
4. Manuscripts	computer file *manuscript *map? microform? *music? slide? transparency?		06/d (music), f (cartographic), t 07/c, d 08/a (archival control)		007/00= c (computer file), h (microform), t (text)
5. Music	*activity card *braille computer file *flash card? *kit *manuscript microform *music slide? transparency?	score condensed score close score miniature score piano [violin,etc.] conductor part vocal score piano score chorus score part	06/c,d (manuscript) 07/a, b, c, d, m, s 08/a (archival control)	008/18-34 (music) 006 (music)	007/00= c (computer file), h (microform), t (text)?
6. Sound recordings	computer file kit sound recording	sound cartridge sound cassette sound disc sound tape reel sound track film	06/I (nonmusical), j (musical) 07/a, b, c, d, m, s 08/a (archival control)		007/00= c (computer file), s (sound recording)

7. Motion pictures and videorecordings	computer file kit motion picture videorecording	film cartridge film cassette film loop film reel videocartridge videocassette videodisc videoreel	06/g (projected medium) 07/a, b, c, d, m, s 08/a (archival control)	008/18-34 (visual materials) 006 (visual materials)	007/00= c (computer file), m (motion picture), s (sound recording for sound track film), v (videorecording)
8. Graphic materials	*activity card *art original *art reproduction *chart computer file filmstrip *flash card kit microform *picture slide *technical drawings	activity card art original art print art reproduction chart filmstrip flash card flip chart photograph picture postcard poster radiograph slide stereograph study print technical drawing transparency wall chart	06/k (two-dimensional, nonprojectable) 07/a, b, c, d, m, s 08/a (archival control)	008/18-34 (visual materials) 006 (visual materials)	007/00= c (computer file) g (projected graphic), h (microform), k (nonprojected graphic)
9. Computer files	computer file *game kit *text	computer cartridge computer cassette computer disk computer reel	06/m 07/a, b, c, d, m, s 08/a (archival control)	008/18-34 (computer files) 006 (computer files)	007/00=a (map), c (computer file), g (projected graphic), k (nonprojected graphic), m (motion picture), r (remote-sensing image), s (sound recording), t (text), v (videorecording)
10. Three-dimensional artefacts and realia	*diorama *game kit *microscope slide *model *realia *toy	art original art reproduction braille cassette diorama exhibit game microscope slide mock-up model	06/r 07/a, b, c, d, m, s 08/a (archival control)	008/18-34 (visual materials) 006 (visual materials)	
11. Microforms	*activity card *art reproduction *chart *flash card *game kit *manuscript *map microform *music *picture *technical drawing	aperture card microfiche microfilm microopaque	07/a, b, c, d, m, s 08/a (archival control)	008/18-34 (books, music, serials, mixed) 006 (books, music, serials, mixed)	007/00=a (map), g (projected graphic), h (microform), k (nonprojected graphic), r (remote-sensing image)

<p>12. Serials</p>	<p>*activity card *braille *chart computer file *diorama filmstrip *flash card *game *globe kit *map microform *microscope slide *model motion picture *music *picture *realia slide sound recording *technical drawing *toy transparency videorecording</p>		<p>07/b (serial component part), s</p>	<p>008/13-34 (serials) 006 (serials)</p>	<p>007/00=a (map), c (computer file), d (globe), g (projected graphic), h (microform), k (nonprojected graphic), m (motion picture), r (remote-sensing image), s (sound recording), t (text?), v (videorecording)</p>
<p>13. Analysis</p>	<p>*activity card *braille *chart computer file *diorama filmstrip *flash card *game *globe kit *manuscript? *map microform *microscope slide *model motion picture *music *picture *realia slide sound recording *technical drawing *toy transparency videorecording</p>		<p>07/a (monographic component part), b (serial component part) 08/a (archival control)</p>		<p>all?</p>

C.5. X.0A Chapter Scope Rules Analyzed

Chapter 2

2.0A1. The rules in this chapter cover the description of separately published monographic printed items other than cartographic items (see chapter 3) and printed music (see chapter 5). These are referred to hereafter in this chapter as printed monographs and comprise books, pamphlets, and single sheets. For microform reproductions of printed texts, see chapter 11. For serial printed texts, see also chapter 12.

Type of chapter: Content (textual) plus carrier (books, pamphlets, and single sheets) plus type of publication (monographic)

References:

Content references: use chapter 3, chapter 5

Carrier reference: use chapter 11

Type of publication reference: use also chapter 12

Referred to from: chapter 4 (type of publication)

Chapter 3

3.0A1. The rules in this chapter cover the description of cartographic materials of all kinds. Cartographic materials include all materials that represent the whole or part of the earth or any celestial body. These include two- and three-dimensional maps and plans (including maps of imaginary places); aeronautical, navigational, and celestial charts; atlases; globes; block diagrams; map sections; aerial photographs with a cartographic purpose; bird's-eye views (map views); etc. They do not cover in detail the description of early or manuscript cartographic materials, though the use of an additional term in the physical description (see 3.5B) and/or the use of the specific instructions in chapter 4 will furnish a sufficiently detailed description for the general library catalogue. For items falling within the scope of other chapters but presenting cartographic information (e.g., some wall charts, some playing cards), consult the rules in this chapter in conjunction with those of the chapter appropriate to the item.

Type of chapter: Content

References:

Published vs. unpublished reference: use also chapter 4

Referred to from chapter 2 (content and carrier), chapter 8 (content), chapter 10 (content)

See also from: chapter 4 (published vs. unpublished)

Chapter 4

4.0A1. The rules in this chapter cover the description of manuscript (including typescript or printout) materials of all kinds, including manuscript books, dissertations, letters, speeches, etc., legal papers (including printed forms completed in manuscript), and collections of such manuscripts. For reproductions of manuscripts published in multiple copies, see chapter 2 or chapter 11, as appropriate. For manuscript cartographic items, see also chapter 3. For manuscript music, see also chapter 5.

Type of chapter: Published vs. unpublished

References:

Carrier/type of publication reference: use chapter 2, chapter 11

Content references: use also chapter 3, use also chapter 5

See also from: chapter 3 (content), chapter 5 (content)

Chapter 5

5.0A1. The rules in this chapter cover the description of published music. They do not cover manuscript or other unpublished music in detail, though the use of an additional term in the physical description (see 5.5B) and the use of the specific provisions of chapter 4 will furnish a sufficiently detailed description for the general library catalogue. For the description of recorded music, see chapter 6. For microform reproductions of music, see chapter 11.

Type of chapter: Content

References:

Content/carrier reference: use chapter 6

Carrier reference: use chapter 11

Published vs. unpublished reference: use also chapter 4

Referred to from: chapter 2 (content, carrier, and type of publication)

See also from: chapter 4 (published vs. unpublished)

Chapter 6

6.0A1. The rules in this chapter cover the description of sound recordings in all media, i.e., discs, tapes (open reel-to-reel, cartridges, cassettes), piano rolls (and other rolls), and sound recordings on film (other than those intended to accompany visual images, for which see chapter 7). They do not cover specifically recordings in other forms (e.g., wires, cylinders) or in various experimental media, though the use of appropriate specifications in the physical description (see 6.5) and special notes will furnish a sufficiently detailed description for such items.

Type of chapter: Content (sound; music/textual/other) and carrier (sound recording)

References:

Content reference: use chapter 7

Referred to from: chapter 5 (content), chapter 7 (content)

Chapter 7

7.0A1. The rules in this chapter cover the description of motion pictures and videorecordings of all kinds, including complete films and programmes, compilations, trailers, newscasts and newsfilms, stock shots, and unedited material. For other visual material, see chapter 8. For sound track film not accompanied by visual material, see chapter 6.

Type of chapter: Content

References:

Content references: use chapter 6, use chapter 8

Referred to from: chapter 6 (content and carrier), chapter 8 (content)

Chapter 8

8.0A. The rules in this chapter cover the description of graphic materials of all kinds, whether opaque (e.g., two-dimensional art originals and reproductions, charts, photographs, technical drawings) or intended to be projected or viewed (e.g. filmstrips, radiographs, slides), and collections of such graphic materials. For unpublished graphic materials, see also the instructions in chapter 4. For visual material recorded on film and intended to be projected so as to create the illusion of movement, see chapter 7. For microforms, see chapter 11. For maps, etc., see chapter 3. For microscope slides, see chapter 10.

Type of chapter: Content

References:

Content references: use chapter 3, use chapter 7, use chapter 10

Carrier references: use chapter 11

Published vs. unpublished reference: use also chapter 4

Referred to from: chapter 7 (content)

Chapter 9

9.0A1. The rules in this chapter cover the description of files that are encoded for manipulation by computer. These files comprise data and programs. Computer files may be stored on, or contained in, carriers available for direct access or by remote access.

The rules in this chapter do not cover electronic devices such as calculators, etc.; see chapter 10 for such materials. Programs residing in the permanent memory of a computer (ROM) or firmware are considered to be part of the device and should be described in conjunction with the device (e.g., the programming language of a particular computer, such as: Applesoft in ROM).

Type of chapter: Carrier (digitized materials) and content (programs)

References:

Content reference: use chapter 10

Chapter 10

10.0A1. The rules in this chapter cover the description of three-dimensional objects of all kinds (other than those covered in previous chapters), including models, dioramas, games (including puzzles and simulations), braille cassettes, sculptures and other three-dimensional art works, exhibits, machines, and clothing. They also cover the description of naturally occurring objects, including microscope specimens (or representations of them) and other specimens mounted for viewing. For the description of three-dimensional cartographic materials (e.g. relief models, globes), see chapter 3.

Type of chapter: Content

References:

Content reference: use chapter 3

Referred to from: chapter 8 (content)

Chapter 11

11.0A1. The rules in this chapter cover the description of all kinds of material in microform. Microforms include microfilms, microfiches, microopaques, and aperture cards. Microforms may be reproductions of existing textual or graphic materials or they may be original publications.

Type of chapter: Carrier

References:

Referred to from: chapter 2 (content, carrier, and type of publication), chapter 4 (type of publication), chapter 5 (content), chapter 8 (content)

Chapter 12

12.0A1. The rules in this chapter cover the description of serial publications of all kinds and in all media. Consult this chapter in conjunction with the chapter dealing with the physical form in which the serial is published. For example, in describing a serial motion picture, use both chapter 12 and chapter 7.

Type of chapter: Type of publication

References:

General reference: use also all previous chapters

See also from: chapter 2 (content, carrier, and type of publication)

Chapter 13

13.1A. Analysis is the process of preparing a bibliographic record that describes a part or parts of an item for which a comprehensive entry might be made. The rules in this chapter offer various ways of achieving analysis. Some of these methods of analysis are related to provisions found in other chapters, but all the methods are collected here with general guidelines to assist in the selection of one of the means of analysis. Cataloguing agencies have their own policies affecting analysis; in particular, a policy predetermining the creation of separate bibliographic records may override any other consideration.

Although the rules in this chapter are stated as instructions, apply them according to the policy of the cataloguing agency.

Type of chapter: Participant in part-whole relationship

References:

General reference: use also all previous chapters

Inconsistencies and anomalies noted in study of chapter scope rules:

1. Only chapters 2, 4, 5, and 8 refer to chapter 11; does that mean that microform maps (chapter 3) are cataloged using chapter 3? (Probably not the intent of the code; see for example, rule 1.1C3.)
2. Chapters referring to chapter 11 say 'use' chapter 11, not 'use also' chapter 11; this seems to contradict rule 0.24, which suggests that you use the carrier chapter 'in the first instance' but then use any other chapters that apply to supplement those rules ("especially when constructing notes"). Perhaps it would have been more accurate to say "use chapter 11 in the first instance, and use this chapter to supplement chapter 11."
3. 1.1C3 seems to imply that a map on a slide would be cataloged using chapter 8, yet the chapter 8 scope rule explicitly states that for maps you should use chapter 3. Chapter 3, on the contrary, suggests that you would use both chapter 3 and other chapters 'for items falling within the scope of other chapters but presenting cartographic information.'
4. Scope rules do not indicate which chapter to use for digital maps, digital moving images, digital sound recordings, etc.

5. Chapter 12 has a general reference instructing the cataloguer to use chapter 12 in conjunction with the chapter dealing with the physical form of the material, but only chapter 2 refers cataloguers (and in a see also, which seems odd) to chapter 12. Why doesn't each chapter refer to chapter 12 as a chapter to be used in conjunction with itself for serial materials?

Appendix D: Options Considered by the CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24 but Not Worked On

Option 5 to deal with multiple characteristics. Reorganize the current chapters 1-13 such that they cover fundamental content only, with chapters on cataloguing:

- textual/alpha-numeric content (currently Chapter 2, Books, Pamphlets, and Printed Sheets, and Chapter 4, Manuscripts (Including Manuscript Collections); or should the latter be considered to be dealing predominantly with the unpublished aspect and/or the archival management aspect?)
- textual/alpha-numeric sound (currently Chapter 6, Sound Recordings; consider incorporating with textual/alpha-numeric content?)
- musical notation (currently Chapter 5, Music)
- musical sound (currently Chapter 6, Sound Recordings; consider incorporating with musical content?)
- other (not musical or textual) sound (currently Chapter 6, Sound Recordings)
- moving image content (currently Chapter 7, Motion Pictures and Videorecordings)
- graphic content (currently Chapter 8, Graphic Materials)
- spatial/cartographic/geographic content (currently Chapter 3, Cartographic Materials)
- 3-dimensional content/artefact/object (currently Chapter 10, Three-Dimensional Artefacts and Realia)
- computer programs and other predominantly digital content (currently Chapter 9, Computer Files)
- mixed (would need new chapter)

Within each chapter, include special rules to deal with conditions arising out of:

- a. type of publication (static vs. integrating vs. successively issued)
- b. published vs. unpublished
- c. 'type of carrier' or physical format, i.e. the physical medium onto which the fundamental content has been placed for distribution
- d. method of management (library bibliographic control, typically at the item level vs. archival/collection level records based on provenance)
- e. reproduction (same physical format/different physical format; simultaneously released/successively released such that there is an "original")

Rule 0.24 would either cease to exist, replaced by indications in the rules themselves as to which aspect other than content (carrier, type of publication, etc.) takes precedence in case of conflict, or Rule 0.24 would have to be rewritten to provide a general table of precedence for use throughout the rules.

Option 6 to deal with multiple characteristics. Reorganize the current chapters 1-13 such that they are based on publication/stabilization type, with chapters on monographs, serials and integrating entities. Within each chapter, include special rules to deal with conditions arising out of:

- a. published vs. unpublished
- b. fundamental content (textual/alpha-numeric content, textual/alpha-numeric sound, musical notation, musical sound, other sound, moving image content, graphic content, spatial/cartographic/geographic content, 3-dimensional content/artefact/object, computer program, mixed)
- c. 'type of carrier' or physical format, i.e. the physical medium onto which the fundamental content has been placed for distribution
- d. method of management (library bibliographic control, typically at the item level vs. archival/collection level records based on provenance)
- e. reproduction (same physical format/different physical format; simultaneously released/successively released such that there is an "original")

Rule 0.24 would either cease to exist, replaced by indications in the rules themselves as to which aspect other than publication/stabilization type (content, carrier, etc.) takes precedence in case of conflict, or Rule 0.24 would have to be rewritten to provide a general table of precedence for use throughout the rules.

Option 6 to deal with format variations. Reverse the order of chapters in AACR2R, putting the current 1-13 after the current 21-26, so that the cataloguer classifies an item in the following order:

- a. as to authorship (main entry, Chapter 21)
- b. as to work (main entry, Chapters 21 and 25)
- c. as to expression (represented by a bibliographic record; change 0.24 to a rule for when to make a new bibliographic record)
- d. as to manifestation (physical format and distributor); append manifestation descriptions to expression-based records

Appendix E: Report from the Subgroup on Option 2 for Multiple Characteristics

Note from Chair: This document was submitted by Laurel Jizba on behalf of the subgroup on Option 2 for multiple characteristics, for inclusion in the first draft of the overall report that was reviewed by the entire CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24 during the month of May, 1999. During the month-long review, the proposed text for option 2 was revised considerably, as reflected in the section of the report proper that deals with [Option 2](#). Appendix E may now be of historical interest only.

Combined Revised Texts for 0.24 Versions A, B-C, and D

I. Proposed New Section Heading (p. 8)

Change: METHODS OF PROCEDURE to USING PART I

Justification for changing the heading. Replacing “Methods of procedure” with “Using part I” serves two functions. First, the newly reworded header serves to establish a framework for the conditions/ mindset/ frame of reference under which the cataloger must labor in accomplishing the building of a record according to part I. Second, it serves the function of avoiding a micro-managing road map style of instruction, avoiding the implication that a cataloger must start in place X on the cataloging record and move to place Y, an implication which is present in the current header and subsequent text.

Rejected heading options. Other section heading options considered but for which there was less preference were: Option a. Change: “Methods of procedure” to “Use of part I” Option b. Change: “Methods of procedure” to “Framework for working in part I.” Alternatively, eliminating the “Methods of procedure” header altogether, leaving the 0.24 and 0.25 texts to fall under the previous header, which would then be revised to read as follows in either options c. or d. Option c. Change: “Structure of part I” to “Structure and use of part I”. Option d. Change: “Structure of part I” to “Structure and framework for working in part I”.

II. Proposed Revised Texts for 0.24

A. Text Version A

0.24. Taken together, chapters 2-13 of part I collectively represent classes of materials. It is a central principle of the use of part I that description should be primarily based on only one of the chapters in part I, and so primarily based on only one of class of material.

For both monographs and serials, consider the physical item first, not the original or previous formats in which the work may exist. If a bibliographic item is not available directly, but is remotely accessed on a computer, base the description on the observed or otherwise known characteristics of the item. (Cf. Chapter 9).

Also consult those chapters relevant to other characteristics of the item, chapters which would enable fuller description and enhance accurate identification. This relates to use of those chapters dealing with the original, previous or concomitant formats, as applicable. For example, consult chapters 5 and 6 in constructing notes on musical edition and history and/or names of composers or performers relating to description of the whole of a musical computer file, if such notes are considered important for primary identification of the electronic resource (e.g., an electronic resource which includes textual analysis, commentary and biography, performances of selections of several composers' works, and related scores).

In describing serials, consult both chapter 12 and the chapter or chapters relevant to various aspects of the serial. For example, in describing a serial cartographic computer file, give details relating first to the computer file, then to the cartographic material, and finally to the seriality, in that order.

B-C. Text Version B-C

0.24. Taken together, chapters 2-11 of part I collectively represent classes of materials. A class of materials constitutes any of several bibliographic groups having similar characteristics that differentiate one group of materials from another. These characteristics require members of these groups to be catalogued with attention to their unique shared characteristics. The major categories are: textual materials (books, pamphlets, printed sheets, and the texts of serials); cartographic materials; manuscripts; music; sound recordings; motion pictures and video recordings; graphic materials; original electronic resources; 3-D artifacts and realia; and original microforms.

In using part I, consider that accurate transcription and description are key to the best practice of bibliographic description. Transcription is the act of copying data from the chief source of a bibliographic item, for identification, to supply areas of description. See rule 1.0E for details on the mechanics of transcription. Chapters emphasizing transcription from one chief source are chapters 2-9, and 11. Description, a broader concept than transcription, includes transcription, identification through further examination of the item, and the addition of other required or useful information known about the item, all of which assist in creating standard areas of description. All chapters require some aspect of both transcription and observational description. Chapters 10 and 12 place more emphasis on observational description than on transcription, the former as there is often no chief source and the latter as chief source information is widely scattered or otherwise supplied by the publisher. {CAVEAT: There was dissent on the Task Force for including this section. Some wanted more study of the issue.

However, at least three Task Force members support it, as a theoretical truth to be explained in 0.24. Further, it is under consideration for AACR2R by CONSER. CONSER proposals consulted. The reference made to the latter sources is general; no specific proposed wording in the above proposed revision of rule 0.24 is directly attributable to those sources.}

A bibliographic item is a manifestation of a work that forms the basis for a bibliographic description. A bibliographic item may be perceived directly through touch, sight or sound, or only indirectly through observation, as in the case of remote electronic resources.

For mixed materials and material with multiple characteristics, consult those chapters relevant to other characteristics of the item, chapters that would enable fuller description and enhance accurate identification. This relates to use of chapters dealing with the original, previous or concomitant formats, as applicable. For example, consult chapters 5 and 6 in constructing notes on musical edition and history and/or names of composers or performers relating to description of the whole of a musical electronic resource, if such notes are considered important for primary identification of the electronic resource (e.g., an electronic resource which includes textual analysis, commentary and biography, performances of selections of several composers' works, and related scores). {Reference could be made to an expanded 1.10 for instructions for choosing among general material designations, use of an expanded area 3 (for all chapters), and summary note construction, etc. Or say, a new chapter (15?) if preferred over 1 for mixed materials.}

It is a central principle of the use of part I that description should be based first on one of three forms of issuance: monograph, serial, integrating entity, and subsequently on various other chapters in part I that are applicable to the bibliographic item being described, depending upon the policies of an individual bibliographic agency.

In considering type of publication, determine whether the item is best treated as a monograph, as a serial, or as an integrating entity. Consider the following, and then consult the appropriate chapter of Part I, as indicated.

Monograph. A monograph is a bibliographic item complete in one part or complete or intended to be completed in a finite number of separate parts within a fixed period of time (e.g., printed books, manuscripts, music scores, motion pictures and videorecordings, 3-D artifacts and realia, electronic resources such as CD-ROMs, electronic disks, some Web sites, etc.). Description is primarily from transcription. Choose the chapter (class of materials) most applicable in describing the physical item and in determining the chief source. As applicable, also consult one or more of the chapters 2-11, when describing characteristics highlighted in those chapters, characteristics beyond those discussed in the primary chapter for the physical item. Consult also chapter 1 for mixed materials and materials with multiple characteristics. {Or, a new chapter if a new chapter is preferred over an expanded chapter I for mixed materials.}

Serial. A serial is a bibliographic item issued in successive parts usually bearing numeric or chronological designations and ongoing, so intended to be

continued indefinitely with no predetermined conclusion, and in any medium, including print, microform, and direct and remote electronic resources. Serials include journals, magazines, annuals, some conference proceedings, newspapers, and monographic series. Consult chapter 12 for chief source information and instructions for recording the identifying and enduring characteristics of the serial, including important changes to the title, issuing body, numbering sequences, etc. Subsequently, as applicable, also consult one or more of 2-11 when describing characteristics highlighted in those chapters, characteristics beyond those discussed in chapter 12. Consult also chapter 1 for mixed materials and materials with multiple characteristics. For example, in describing a serial cartographic electronic resource, give details relating first to the serial and then to both the electronic and cartographic aspects of the resource. {Note: CONSER proposals, Serials Review v.24:3/4 consulted}

Integrating entity. An integrating entity is a bibliographic item issued with the potential for seamless integration of new data into the content (e.g., looseleaf services, online databases, and some Web sites). As applicable, also consult one or more of chapters 2-11 when describing characteristics highlighted in those chapters. * Note that monographs and serials accompanied by materials issued in differing forms from the material they accompany are not to be considered integrating entities and treated either as monographs or serials. Equally, monographs and other bibliographic items issued in discrete physical parts (e.g., serials, electronic resources such as CD-ROMs, electronic disks, etc.) are not to be considered integrating entities. {*For integrating entities, in the future consult a new chapter (14?). CONSER proposals, Serials Review v.24:3/4 consulted}

D. Text Version D. Text version D would include everything found in text version B-C. However, the following text would be added:

An edition is considered to consist of all copies produced from substantially the same master copy for all bibliographic items. Not to be considered a new edition are minor changes to the content of the item or changes to the formatting, such as corrections of misspellings of data, changes in the arrangement of the contents, most changes in the type and size of physical carrier, and for electronic resources, changes in system-related format, differences in display or output formats, technical differences relating to character code, blocking or density. See chapters 2-12 for details.

Adherence to the principles espoused in the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules is critical for exchange of records in shared cataloguing databases. See Part III of AACR for a discussion of AACR in the context of shared bibliographic databases.

For multiple version records in shared databases, consider that in certain specific circumstances, given the policies of an individual bibliographic agency and of the databases, in the case that there are minor variations in physical format or distribution details, such as between films and videorecordings or between print and microform reproductions, record those variations on the same record for

the original, starting with the description of the original. Part III of AACR must be consulted. Alternatively, depending upon the policies of a bibliographic agency, it may be possible for a bibliographic agency to record those minor variations in subrecords attached to the record representing the particular edition of the particular work represented by an item. Consult part III for details, including discussions of subrecords.

III. Justifications for Revised Texts for 0.24 (A, B-C, and D below refer to the texts above)

- A. Moderate Change.** (A) Functionally, the above revised text A of 0.24 holds the assumption that Chapter 9 is the way it is now. No new additional chapter at the front of part I or of the whole of AACR2R is assumed. However, remote objects are brought into the same realm as physical objects by use of the adjective “observed” and instructions for multiple characteristics are made relatively more clearly than before.
- B. Framework and Language.** (A, B-C, D) Like the revised header proposal, the three text versions function to establish the framework for the conditions/ mindset/ frame of reference under which the cataloger must labor in accomplishing the building of a record according to part I. The language and phrasing are modernized, the tone of voice is improved. The dated and obfuscatory term “cardinal principle” is changed to the clearer and more modern “central principle” and “in the first instance” is changed to “primarily”. Remote objects are brought into the same realm as physical objects by use of the adjective “observed” to describes what the cataloger sees when the item is a computer, as opposed to being located “in hand”. Instructions for items with multiple characteristics are made more clearly.
- C. No Roadmap/Procedure.** (A, B-C, D) Like the new header, the revised text also serves the function of avoiding a micro-managing road map/ procedure unlike the present header and text. Unambiguously, the cataloger may develop an individual work flow.
- D. Guidance/Instruction Increased.** (A, B-C, D) More fleshed-out guidance is provided than in the existing 0.24. The texts read and flow better, so the messages about underlying functions are less obscured, and the examples are improved.
- E. ISBD(ER) Harmonization with Chapter 9.** (B-C, D) These two versions (B-C, D) assume that the ISBD(ER) has been incorporated into chapter 9 of part I of AACR2R, that Chapter 9 is using the term “electronic resource” , and that other portions of AACR2R have been harmonized as well.
- F. Multiple/Mixed Characteristics.** (B-C, D) The language used functions to:
a) give importance to highlighting various characteristics of an item; b) indicate positive aspects that other chapters can bring to the basic chapter

using the adjectives “fuller” and “enhance”; c) bring in “original or previous formats”, per the current text; d) indicate parallel occurrence of further characteristics based in other formats by adding “concomitant formats”; e) update the discussion with a new example that clearly falls into a mixed category for which additional instruction in the rules has been needed; and f) eliminates the controversial chapter 11 example. It does not provide a table of precedence for materials.

- G. Three Forms of Issuance.** (B-C, D) The cataloguer is asked to focus on determining which of three forms of issuance apply to an item, then subsequently to focus on further characteristics.
- H. Overall Theory.** (B-C, D) Philosophical instruction in a myriad of overarching situations are addressed in these texts, including: a) defining classes of materials; b) bibliographic item to include remote resources; c) multiple characteristics; d) transcription and the related importance of description in the context of serials and realia (three dimensional objects, found objects, clothing, etc.); e) integrating entities, including aspects of looseleaf printed monographs and content-changed remote resources; f) current issues of seriality (three forms of issuance).
- I. ISBD(ER) Edition.** Version D functions to extend to all materials the ISBD(ER) approach of ignoring minor physical variations when considering edition.
- J. Standards in Databases and MULVER.** Version D calls for creating a new Part III of AACR, including: a) statements about the critical function that standardized description plays in creating records in shared databases and b) the concept of multiple versions only in the context of such databases. It might be entitled: “The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules in Shared Databases and Bibliographic Description of Reproductions and Editions on Single Records”.
- K. Sources Consulted.** (A, B-C, D) AACR2R, the Delsey model; Serials Review, v.24:3/4:107-120; Journal of Internet Cataloging, v.1: 2:15-39; and Foundations of Descriptive Cataloging (1985).
- L. Omissions from A.** Version A does not incorporate the ISBD(ER) language. It lacks adequate discussion and instruction in a myriad of overarching situations not addressed elsewhere in AACR2R. Class of materials is not defined. Further, no functional statements are present to cover: a) multiple characteristics, in more depth; b) outright statements about transcription or the related importance of description and intent of publisher in the context of serials, archival materials, realia, etc.; d) integrating aspects of looseleaf printed monographs and remote resources to which content is added or changed.
- M. Omissions from A and B-C.** Versions A and B-C do not include functional statements to cover: a) editions; b) generalized statements about the critical

function that standardized description plays in creating records in shared databases; c) furthermore, this version does not address multiple version issues (which, as discussed in our January 1999 Task Force report, may be related not only to description per se, but also to database record exchange).

N. No Omissions Exist for Version D.

IV. Underlying Assumptions

- A. Present Assumed.** Version A can work in the present, with the current Chapter 9.
- B. Present or Future Assumed.** Version B-C can work in the present or in the future. If in the future, the ISBD(ER) has been incorporated and some portions of AACR2R part I have been extended or enhanced, as discussed.
- C. Future Assumed.** In the future, a new chapter (for example a chapter 14), could be added for integrating entities, heavily adapted from Hallam's work and expanded to include not only print looseleafs but also electronic integrating resources and in other applicable formats.
- D. Future Assumed.** In the future, chapter 1 could be expanded to better address mixed materials and materials with multiple characteristics, since 1.10 "Items made up of several types of material" already exists and could be a) expanded with tables of precedence for mixed characteristics, or alternatively with b) statements such as "choose to highlight characteristics depending upon the policies of an individual bibliographic agency". Located here may be a discussion of the most appropriate choices for GMD. Area 3 could also be expanded to other chapters in the future and be made repeatable. More standard guidance on summary notes could be added. Alternatively, instead of expanding chapter 1, a new chapter 15 might be created for mixed materials.