LIBRARY RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

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Guesstimates Unlimited: The Draft Code in Imagined Operation

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"IF YOUR LIBRARY were to adopt the draft code as it stands, what would be the cost?" In this issue of *LRTS* some catalogers try to answer this question. We hope to publish more in future issues as papers and space become available.

"If your library were to adopt the draft code as it stands, what would be the cost?" The simplicity of this question is only seeming. It is really a very difficult question for at least three reasons:

1. Prejudice. I happen to believe that the draft code is clear, logical, and practical. That is my prejudice. Some of my friends happen to believe that the draft code is (to say the least) something short of perfection. That is their prejudice. Yet we should each be unfair to ourselves and to the draft code if we did not allow these prejudices to affect what we think would be the effect of the code in operation. For "prejudice" is not entirely a dirty word. Part of prejudice is emotion; this makes it blind and ugly. But part of prejudice is experience; this makes it valuable. Of course, the value of prejudice gained by experience in Library X depends entirely on how much the conditions in Library X resemble conditions in many other libraries. "Prejudice" is a dirty word only when we call it "objectivity."

2. "Adopt." What do we mean by the word? When Bernice Field was preparing her interesting study of serials cataloging for the Stanford Institute, she discovered a rather wide range of practice in various libraries. Yet it seems likely that each of these libraries would have said that it had "adopted" the Red Book for author and title entry. What *is* a code? Is it a strait jacket? Or it is simply a statement of what its authors consider, after much thought, the ideal answers to a series of problems? Will all libraries ever adopt any code in every detail?

3. Cost. Cost depends on attitude and method. Where the draft code differs and we decide to follow it, should we change all old entries as well as the new? (There is something of the "perfectionist cataloger" in each of us; we itch for complete consistency for all time.) Or can we simply have "see references" from the old form of entry to the new? Should we begin a new catalog with the new code—perhaps print the old catalog and put the volumes on the shelves? Or should we try something akin to what Mr.

Ranganathan calls "osmosis"—apply the new code to new materials and to the old only when necessary? Obviously the *way* we apply the new code would seriously affect the cost of change. Cost depends, of course, on what the library administrator will let us do; it depends even more on what we *ask* him to let us do.

We are glad these people took time to write about the question; it must have been most frustrating even to try an answer. At this stage of the game the most anyone can hope to come up with is an educated guess.

Their comments are based on the latest published version of the draft code: *Code of Cataloging Rules: Author and Title Entry, an Unfinished Draft* (1960), hereafter referred to simply as CCR. This draft version may be secured from ALA; for the benefit of readers who may not have the pamphlet, there are below a few remarks about what seem to be some of its major provisions.

CCR approaches works in terms of authorship, and the rules are arranged in four main groups relating to (1) Personal Authors, (2) Corporate Authors, (3) Governmental Authors, and (4) Works of Unknown, Complex, or Changing Authorship. Each rule is preceded by its number in CCR. I have listed only the roughest of outlines of each rule, giving for each only what seems to be the main point. To do any rule full justice one should read its full statement in CCR.

Several things I have *not* done: CCR provides liberally for cross references and/or added entries for rejected entries; none of these is noted below. In a number of cases I have not tried to give every main provision of a rule; I have given only what seemed to have some possible pertinence for the present problem. Finally, in no case have I tried to offer the philosophical or logical basis on which Mr. Lubetzky and/or I think a particular rule rests. (This has been done elsewhere many times.)

It follows that this list is in no sense a substitute for CCR. It follows also that if there is anywhere a misinterpretation of a rule, I alone am responsible.

A. Personal Authors.

Broadly speaking, most entries prepared for personal authors under CCR could fit in with entries already in any library which has been following "no conflict." Perhaps a major exception is in the matter of Standard Title (CCR 7 and 8). Many libraries already use a standard title for voluminous authors by "corner marking"; the chief problem, perhaps, might arise with smaller libraries which might not need or want the bracketed standard titles on LC cards—assuming that LC might print them in.

1. Entry of the work of a person is under the name of the person as author.

2. A work prepared by one person for another is entered under the avowed author unless, of course, the attribution is erroneous.

3. A work of joint authorship is entered under the principal author.

4. An anthology or collection of the works of various authors is en-

tered under the compiler if named on the title-page, or under the title. If there is no collective title, entry is under the author of the work listed first on the title-page.

5. A work issued in successive editions with different authors or compilers—e.g., the *Guide to Reference Books,* currently by Winchell—is entered under title.

6. A work of uncertain authorship generally attributed to a particular person is entered under that person; but such a work attributed to different persons is entered under title. (N.B. The Red Book's form division "Spurious and doubtful works" is eliminated.)

7. Editions of a work with varying titles are brought together by use of a standard title within brackets—e.g.

> Adams, James Truslow.
> [The march of democracy]
> History of the United States . . .
> First issued with title: The march of democracy.

8. Translations are brought together by a standard title followed by the language of the translation—e.g.

> Mann, Thomas.
> [Zauberberg. English]
> The magic mountain, translated by . . .

But in a library where foreign works are generally represented in translation only, the original title is preferably omitted.

9. Revised works are entered under the name of the original author except that a revision issued under the name of the reviser is entered under the reviser's name.

10. A work rewritten in another style or reconstructed in another literary form (adaptation, paraphrase, dramatization, etc.) is entered under the adapter.

11. A separately published supplement to the work of another person is entered under the author of the supplement. If the author of the supplement and the original work are the same, entry is with the other work or separate depending on whether the supplement's title is individual.

12. A concordance or index to a work or the works of an author is entered under the compiler; an index to the text of a particular publication is treated as a supplement.

13. A person is generally represented under one particular name, the form of the name by which he is commonly identified in his works. Structure of the entry follows custom prevailing in the language of the bearer of the name.

14. Entry is under surname, followed by forenames with forenames represented by initials spelled out when necessary to distinguish the person from another person with the same name. Similarly, dates and titles are added when readily available or when needed to set apart one person from another with the same name. Broadly speaking, compound names

and names with prefixes conform with the custom prevailing in the language of the bearer of the name or, if his language is uncertain, with the custom prevailing in the language of the country to which he belongs.

15. A person commonly identified by a pseudonym—e.g., Mark Twain —is entered under the pseudonym, but a person variously identified in his works is entered under his real name. The entry of "popular works (chiefly fiction) intended primarily for current use" may, however, be by the different names used by him (tied together by see also's). Two or more persons represented in their jointly produced works by a pseudonym—e.g., Ellery Queen—may be entered under that name alone.

16. A person identified in his works by a title of nobility is entered under that title followed by forename, surname and rank in the vernacular; but a nobleman generally identified by surname—e.g., Francis Bacon —is entered under that name.

17. A married woman is generally entered under her husband's surname followed by her maiden name, but if she is identified by some other form of her name—e.g., Edna St. Vincent Millay or Mrs. Humphrey Ward—entry is constructed from that form.

18. A person customarily identified by forename and title or epithet is entered under forename followed by epithet or title. A modern saint, however, more commonly identified by surname or title of nobility, is entered under that name.

19. Names in non-Latin alphabets are transliterated or romanized in the system adopted for the catalog.

20. Not yet drafted.

B. Corporate Entry.

Broadly speaking, many corporate entries constructed according to CCR could be interfiled with Red Book entries. There are, perhaps, two major areas of difficulty:

a) "Institutions" have been absorbed in the rules for corporate entry; all corporate bodies are entered under name—e.g., "Illinois. University." would now be "University of Illinois." (CCR 27). This would mean changing the Red Book cards or some sort of compromise such as re-filing Red Book entries (unchanged) behind guide cards bearing CCR entries, or simply leaving the Red Book entries in the files and connecting them with the appropriate CCR entries by cross references.

b) With each change of name in a corporate body there is a new entry as though it were a new corporate body (CCR 29), tied by history cards. This, of course, would not need to be done for Red Book entries now in the file.

21. A work of corporate authorship is treated the same as a work of personal authorship *except* for the following rules:

22. There are three main types of works with corporate entry: (1) proceedings, transactions, reports, etc., produced by or issued in the name of a corporate body; (2) administrative, regulatory, and other official documents; and (3) works issued by a corporate body not a commercial pub-

lisher without the name of author or compiler and not represented as anonymous works.

23. The work of a division of a corporate body is entered under the name of the division—e.g., Special Libraries Association. Southern California Chapter.

24. Work of a conference, symposium, or expedition, etc., is entered under the name of the group—e.g., Babylonian Expedition—but if the group lacks a distinctive name, entry is under the sponsoring corporate body.

25. The work of an unnamed group is entered as an anonymous work.

26. The work of an individual issued by a corporate body is entered under the name of the individual except (1) when the work is prepared for, and issued in the name of, the corporate body, (2) when it represents an administrative or other official communication of the corporate body, and (3) when the work represents an official statement on behalf of the corporate body.

27. A corporate body is entered under the name by which it is identified in its works with such additions as are needed to set it apart from other corporate bodies with the same name—e.g., Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

28. If the name regularly used by a corporate body includes or consists of initials or other abbreviations, that form is used for entry—e.g., Aslib.

29. If the name of a corporate body appears in its works in variant forms with no one form predominating, the official form of the name is generally used for entry. If the name changes, the several names are successively used.

30. If the corporate name appears in the body's work in several languages, the official form is preferred.

31. If the name of a business firm consists solely of a personal name, it is entered like a personal name followed by the qualification—e.g., Rostenberg, Leona (Firm).

32. A corporate body whose real name is unknown—e.g., Sanhedrin—or which is commonly identified by a conventional name—e.g., Benedictines—is entered under this name, preferably in English.

33. (a) An affiliated body or subordinate part of a corporate body is entered under its own name if (1) the name does not imply subordination and (2) the name is adequate without the name of the other body. (b) Any other subdivision is entered as a subdivision of the main body. (c) A subdivision of a subdivision may be entered directly under the main body if it meets qualifications (1) and (2) listed above under (a). Examples of these provisions are as follows:

a) Association of College and Research Libraries.
b) American Library Association. Resources and Technical Services Division.
c) Tennessee Valley Authority. Technical Library. (*not* Tennessee Valley Authority. Information Division. Technical Library.)

34-40. Not yet drafted.

C. Government Publications.

Broadly speaking, CCR entries for government publications could be interfiled with Red Book entries with one exception, the Standard Title (CCR 42). Red Book form subheadings provided in rules such as ALA 84, 85, 87, and 88 (e.g., "Laws, statutes, etc." or "Treaties")—are replaced by standard titles within brackets—e.g.,

Germany.
[Constitution. 1919]
Die Verfassung des Deutschen Reichs vom 11. August 1919 . . .

Red Book entries could be changed to meet this standard, or there could be some sort of compromise such as is suggested above for "Institutions" under B. Corporate Entry.

41. Government publications are to be treated in the same way as corporate body publications except for the rules listed below.

42. The constitution, laws, treaties, and other acts and communications of a government of a national or local jurisdiction are entered under the name of the jurisdiction.

43. The constitution, laws, treaties, etc., of a jurisdiction subject to another jurisdiction are entered under the jurisdiction concerned even if passed for it by the governing jurisdiction—e.g., the Charter of Annapolis is entered under Annapolis.

44. A work for which a government department or agency is responsible is entered under the name of the office or agency—e.g., "U. S. President." is the entry for a President's executive order.

45. The work of a government official is entered under the name of the government or agency involved if (a) it is presented officially in the name of the government or agency; (2) it is an administrative report of the work of the governmental unit involved; or (3) it is a routine publication which may successively be prepared or continued by different representatives of the governmental unit.

46. A country, state, or province generally known by a conventional name is entered by that name, preferably in English. A county, city, or other local jurisdiction is entered under the vernacular name. In all cases qualifications are added if necessary—e.g., Mexico (City), Charlotte County, N.B.; La Rochelle, France.

47. A governmental unit which exercises "legislative, administrative, or judicial authority" is entered as a subdivision of the jurisdiction to which it belongs—e.g., Virginia. General Assembly. But a governmental unit "established to serve educational, cultural, scientific, commercial, religious, welfare and other nonregulatory and nonadministrative functions"—e.g., a college, library, or museum—is entered directly under its name except when the name implies subordination or is not complete without the name of the jurisdiction. An office or agency administratively subordinate to a department of government is entered under its name as a direct subdivision if the name does not imply subordination to the department—e.g.,

U. S. Bureau of Mines.

not

U. S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of Mines.

48. Entry of the work of a government official is the name of the office he fills—e.g.

U. S. Dept. of State.

not

U. S. Secretary of State.

49-60. Not yet drafted.

D. Works of Unknown, Complex, or Changing Authorship.

Although this is a new category, it is possible that the only problem in interfiling CCR entries with Red Book entries would occur in connection with the rule for anonymous "non classic" (CCR 62) works and some of the alternatives offered with "live" serials (CCR 72).

61. A work of unknown authorship is entered under title.

62. A modern anonymous work, issued under different titles is generally entered under the title of the original edition unless it is better known by a later title. An early anonymous work is generally entered "under the title by which it is traditionally referred to, the title by which it is most frequently identified in bibliographical sources, the title most frequently used by the editors of the work, or the distinctive part of the title common to most editions—in this order of preference—in the original language." A translation of an anonymous work is entered under the title of the original work followed by the language of the translation.

63. A cycle of anonymous stories centering around the name of some real or imaginary person, object, or event is treated the same as an individual anonymous work in choice of title—e.g., the entry for "The rare romance of Reynard the Fox, the crafty courtier . . ." is "Reynard the Fox."

64-68. Not yet drafted.

69. A work of complex or changing authorship (other than a serial) and titles is treated the same as an anonymous work.

70. Not yet drafted.

71. "A newspaper, periodical, annual, monographic series, or other publication which continues indefinitely and may be prepared by different compilers or editors, is entered under title. . . ." But a serial reporting the transactions of a corporate body or giving a periodic report of the work of the body is entered under the name of the body.

72. A serial no longer published is entered under its last title unless that title had a short duration. A continuing serial may be entered under (1) first title, (2) latest title, or (3) successive titles.

Comparison of Results of Use of CCR Draft Code versus Present ALA Rules*

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IN ORDER TO HAVE some rough statistical data on the effect of the proposed rules on our present cataloging practices and on the work already represented in our catalogs, twenty research libraries were asked to catalog one hundred titles each under both the present rules and the proposed rules as represented in the draft code distributed in June, 1960. Eighteen libraries responded, one of which could furnish only fifty titles. The following figures are therefore based on a sample of 1750 titles, cataloged both under the old and the new rules. For each entry, the libraries were asked to show whether the results were the same, had minor differences (in general, not enough to affect the location of the material in the catalog), or were different.

The cooperating libraries were asked to check for each choice of main entry and for the form of the entry in main entries and added entries. Where the same rule covered both choice and form of main entry (as with the entry of periodicals), I have tried to count the item once only. In a number of cases more than one rule was involved (as with the entry of a department under a university), and a difference in either part would result in a difference in the entry. The figures given are therefore weighted, if at all, on the side of differences rather than of identity of results.

In total there were 4,129 entries checked (including both choice and form) or an average of 2.4 per title. Of these, 2,882 (70 percent) were identical, 555 (13 percent) had minor changes, and 692 (17 percent) were different. There were 5,010 rules cited, of which 3,369 (67 percent) produced the same result, 769 (15 percent) minor changes, and 872 (17 percent) major differences.

The results in the application of the individual rules follow:

Rule 1. Personal authorship. Same, 723; minor change, 12; different, 31
Rule 2. Avowed authorship. Only 3 cases, the same.
Rule 3. Joint authorship. Same, 131; minor change, 6; different, 27
Rule 4. Anthologies & Collections. Same, 82; minor change, 7; different, 9
Rule 5. Changing authorship. Same, 12; different, 4
Rule 6. Uncertain or doubtful authorship. Same, 1; minor, 2; different, 1

* A report prepared for ARL discussion.

Rule 7. Editions, etc. Same, 33; minor, 3; different, 18
Rule 8. Translations. Same, 21; different, 55
Rule 9. Revisions. Same, 8; minor, 1; different, 3
Rule 10. Adaptations. Same, 5; minor, 1; different, 2
Rule 11. Continuations. Same, 2
Rule 12. Concordances & indexes. Same, 1; different, 1
Rule 13. Personal name entry. Same, 117; minor, 13; different, 28 (of which 19 were reported in one library.)
Rule 14. Surnames, forenames & dates.

14a. Completeness of name. Same, 641; minor, 310; different, 129. (Of the minor changes, 153 were reported from 2 libraries which now follow the proposed rules; one of these libraries reported it had checked this way because there *might* be a difference if they had searched long enough for full name. 45 of the "different" reports were from one institution which does not now follow the ALA rule and checked all instances of this rule as different.)

14b. Dates. 255 same; 178 minor; 44 different

14c. Compound names. Same, 100; minor, 7; different, 4

14d. Names with prefixes. Same, 69; minor, 14; different, 13

Rule 15. Pseudonyms. Same, 14; minor, 4; different, 14
Rule 16. Titles of nobility. Same, 18; minor, 13; different, 5
Rule 17. Married women. Same, 10; minor, 12; different, 1
Rule 18. Forename entry. Same, 17; minor, 10; different, 3
Rule 19. Transliteration. Same, 16; minor, 30; different, 3
Rule 21. Corporate authorship, General. Same, 3; different, 1
Rule 22. Work of corporate body. Same, 195; minor, 18; different, 9
Rule 23. Work of division of corporate body. Same, 30; minor, 3; different, 9
Rule 24. Work of group. Same, 51; minor, 19; different, 25
Rule 25. Unnamed group. Same, 1; different, 1
Rule 26. Work of individual issued by corporate body. Same, 84; minor, 4; different, 18
Rule 27. Name of corporate body. Same, 225; minor, 68; different, 182. (This is undoubtedly the rule which will cause the greatest amount of changes in the present catalogs, if 40 percent of the large number of entries affected by this rule must be shifted.)
Rule 28. Initials, etc. Same, 4; minor, 8; different, 5
Rule 29. Changes of name. Same, 3; different, 11
Rule 30. Name in several languages. Same, 25; minor, 8; different, 5
Rule 31. Personal name as corporate name. Same, 2; minor, 3; different, 3
Rule 32. Conventional names. Same, 1; different, 11
Rule 33. Affiliated or subordinate body. Same, 56; minor, 9; different, 66. (Here the fact that the name frequently consists of the name of the main body plus the name of the subordinate body, and that the checking was done on the basis of differences in the total name, has in my opinion contributed heavily to the number of reported differences.)
Rule 41. Government publications. Same, 5; minor, 1; different, 1
Rule 42. National or local jurisdiction. Same, 10; minor, 3; different, 18. (This rule covers constitutions, treaties, laws.)
Rule 44. Departments, agencies, etc. Same, 54; different, 11
Rule 45. Government officials. Same, 3; different, 6
Rule 46. Name of jurisdiction. Same, 41; minor, 1; different, 13
Rule 47. Name of department, etc. Same, 137; minor, 2; different, 55
Rule 48. Name of office. No example procured

Rule 61. Unknown authorship. Same, 13; different, 1
Rule 62. Title entry (Classics & modern) Same, 9; minor, 2; different, 1
Rule 63. Cycles, etc. Same, 1; different, 3
Rule 69. Complex or changing authorship. Same, 1; different, 1
Rule 71. Serials. Same, 117; minor, 4; different, 21
Rule 72. Changed titles. Same, 19; different, 3

Comments

"Five catalogers, all with considerable experience, participated in the project. All expressed concern over their difficulty in locating the applicable rule and in interpreting what they feel is often unnecessarily complicated sentence structure."

"We would like to assure you that we were very much impressed with the ease in using the CCR rules (1960 draft) even without an index in contrast to the cumbersome ALA rules. Whether this will apply to a person new in the field, we cannot tell; but hope to experiment in this area later."

"The Catalogers expressed unanimous opinion that the new rules were more explicit, more reasonable, and easier to use. The major objections were to Rules 7b, 7c and 8. On the other hand, they were pleased to have one rule to cover entries for institutions and societies."

"The catalogers seem to be optimistic about the outcome of the possible changes and feel that several of the major ones are long overdue."

"The serials catalogers expressed the view that the application of the CCR rules was simpler than the ALA rules, whereas the monograph catalogers found the reverse to be true. However, the latter found that the absence of an index to the CCR rules was an important factor in this."

"One comment that occurred to me while working on these was that the new rules are helpful in eliminating the difference in treatment of collections and composite works."

"I must say that I have quite mixed emotions about the Draft Code at present. Where are we going? And why?"

"In general, after having made this study, we find much of great value in the *Code*. We also find that we have verified as areas of difficulty those brought out in my Montreal paper, and that our position on the handling of editions and translations remains the same now as shown in that paper."

"Parenthetically, let me express my own opinion to the effect that I hope that there will be no compromise merely on the grounds that a given proposed rule will allegedly call for a large amount of change. Actually, the amount of change to be done depends on local policy. It can vary from the mere physical shifting of cards in the catalog to a full-scale, old-fashioned recataloging job of hundreds and perhaps thousands of titles under one particular entry. I believe that if the idea of logical validity is supported by strong leadership, the waverers who are worried by the consequences to our present catalogs will follow. After all, despite the clouds on the international horizon, most of us do really believe that the future will be longer than the past. Few of the card catalogs of today are more than 50 years old."

Is Harvard Bound by the Past?

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DURING THE PERIOD of theoretical study and revision of the rules for catalog entry, catalogers were urged to postpone until a later day the pragmatic, down-to-earth economic aspects of implementation while we concentrated on the attainment of a code that was the best that theory and logic could provide. Now the "honeymoon" is over; we must come to grips with the problems we will have to face if we approve and adopt the rules as they were set forth in the latest draft of March 1960.

The situation is especially difficult in the very large library whose card catalog is not only an old one but has grown to a tremendous size. The Library of Congress considers there are two major choices: (1) to continue the present catalog, or (2) to start a new catalog. Under the first alternative, a decision would have to be made whether old and new forms of a heading would be allowed to "coexist," or whether present headings would be changed to the new form. If a new catalog is favored, will it contain (1) new imprints only, (2) new titles only, or (3) all new cataloging? In considering this last possibility, the Library faces the decision of publishing all or part of the old catalog, or leaving it in its present form.[1]

Any large library will be faced with these same decisions, which will be influenced, of course, by local circumstances. Three important factors which are peculiar to the situation at the Library of Congress are its printed card service, the Union Catalog on cards, and the printed *National Union Catalog*. Because of the extensive use that is made of LC cards, all libraries, large and small, are anxious to know whether the Library of Congress will approve the new rules for use in its catalogs.

What is the thinking at Harvard at the present time in regard to the acceptance and implementation of the revised rules? Before an attempt is made to consider this question, there should be a general understanding of certain local factors that have a bearing on the problem.

Besides being the largest university library in the country, the Harvard University Library is also one of the three largest libraries. Its complex, web-like system is a generally decentralized one, comprising the Harvard College Library at the center and almost 90 libraries belonging to the various departments, institutions, and faculties of the University. These libraries, like their parent bodies, function with varying degrees of autonomy, but by diverse means they are held together to form a system that is characterized as "coordinated decentralization."

This policy is strongly reflected in the cataloging of the collections, which is not centralized in the main library, as is done in many university libraries, but for the most part is performed by the individual libraries to meet their particular needs. However, each library must send a catalog record of every book in its collection to the Union Catalog which is maintained in the central library and provides a major coordinating feature in this decentralized organization. No attempt is made to dictate to these libraries what their cataloging policies shall be. They function as special libraries, and as such they will tend to reflect special-library policies. In general, they follow standard cataloging rules, but they do not hesitate to depart from a rule if it is felt that their readers will be better served by a different approach. Therefore, entries for the same heading may not be uniform throughout the library system. Also, different headings may have been selected for the main entry for the same work. These two factors result in a considerable task of checking and correlating entries for the University's Union Catalog.

In the Harvard College Library are two huge catalogs, each containing five to six million cards, and each growing at the rate of approximately 75,000 cards a year. One, the above mentioned Union Catalog, is chiefly a main-entry catalog only, which serves also as the Official Catalog for the College Library. Into this catalog are filed a large percentage of the LC depository cards. The second catalog is the Public Catalog, which contains in dictionary form under author, title, and subject a record of the books in the Harvard College Library. Frequently these two catalogs reflect changes in cataloging policy that have taken place at Harvard during the last hundred years. There are still some of the old, short, handwritten cards that were in use before the standard-size card was adopted. Many of these have been retyped but not recataloged, so that the original, bibliographical record, dating back to the 19th century, remains the same.

Is it not obvious that any large-scale operation must be imperative to justify the expense of making multiple and drastic changes in these enormous catalogs? Even though the trend of the revised rules is generally in accord with present cataloging policy at Harvard, there would be thousands of entries that would require some kind of change, large or small, to make them conform to the new rules.

Our chief concern is with the changes that have been introduced in the rules in three areas: (1) the abandonment of form headings; (2) the entry of *all* institutions under their name; and (3) the use of a standard title for editions and translations of a work. These areas involve only a few rules out of the whole code, but they represent an enormous number of entries in the catalog of any large research library. We hope more consideration will be given to these rules during the next year or two, and that some modification may result. I would like to discuss briefly the reaction of the Harvard Library staff to these particular rules.

Form Headings

What is to be gained by giving up this type of heading which has been in use over a long period and is generally understood and liked? As Mr.

Jolley says in his recent thoughtful analysis, *Principles of Cataloguing:*

> No real difficulty arises if it is recognized that "non-author headings" or "form headings" are not a new principle which provides an easy solution to all difficulties, or the basis of a new approach to cataloguing theory. They are simply part of an old and well tried method of approaching certain specific difficulties which should never be used where an ordinary author or title entry is possible. It is true that such headings are, or can be, a disguised form of subject entry as can be illustrated from the British Museum catalogue and even more strikingly from some other nineteenth century British library catalogues. But provided the headings are not used as an easy substitute for a possible orthodox author entry they can give easier access to individual works without impairing the integrity of the catalogue.[2]

It is sometimes argued that if the form heading is considered desirable, it should be used as a subject heading. But why should it be necessary to make two cards when one has served the purpose? In a large catalog this duplication of cards would be considerable and would result in two large blocks under the same jurisdiction. The principal change that results from the revised rule is in the filing position. This means that a great many entries will be added under the general heading for a jurisdiction, such as *U. S.* This kind of heading is looked upon with disfavor at Harvard. Its use is rarely, if ever, understood by readers and seldom by the library staff.

The Library of the Harvard Law School, with a collection of nearly a million volumes, is opposed to these revised rules and will not adopt them if they are approved for the code. Since the bulk of legal material in Harvard University is in the Law School, the main Library is naturally influenced by this decision. Apart from this factor, however, we are also in agreement with the stand that the Law School has taken. The proposed change is not considered a necessary or desirable one.

Entry for Institutions

The underlying motive for proposing to enter institutions under their names is appreciated as an attempt to simplify the existing confusion, and for a large proportion of such bodies the revised rule meets with our approval. However, it is felt that in this area logic has been carried to an extreme for the sake of absolute consistency in a rule, even though it will not result in consistency in the form of heading for similar institutions (for example, University of Michigan, but Indiana University).

Much of the criticism of the revised rule has been directed against the change it would mean in the entry for universities whose names contain the name of a place. In this respect is the new rule an improvement over the old? As with form headings, we now have an established practice that is familiar and simple in application (with only a few exceptions and these are readily recognizable). The reader is not dependent upon his memory to arrive at the heading, and there is not the need for as many cross references. The present rule is much simpler for foreign universities than the proposed rule.

However, at the McGill Institute on Catalog Code Revision, "Mr. Chaplin[3] expressed the opinion that the rule as drafted is much more likely than the alternative to achieve a wide measure of international agreement. In countries in which corporate authorship is just now being adopted, the tendency is to use the name as it stands."[4]

Of considerable concern to the Harvard staff is the scattering of civic institutions by their names. From the standpoint of use of the catalog the most direct approach would appear to be by the place where they are located. Also, there would seem to be a real advantage in bringing together the schools, hospitals, churches, museums, etc., that generally may be of slight interest individually, but which play such a large part in the life of a city. If an institution bears a name that has little significance without the place where it is located, whether it be the Free Public Library, the First Church, Unitarian, Saint Paul's Church, or Saint Luke's Hospital, is it not logical to record it under the name of the place?

For many of these civic institutions no cross reference has been made under the name because it was not considered necessary. Now the proposal is to enter them under that form of the heading. Does this make sense? Perhaps we have been in error in thinking the reference was unnecessary. The Library of Congress is beginning to print general references under churches with names such as First Church, Unitarian. Is this being done through the influence of the revised rule or because a need has been felt for the reference?

Three large libraries in the Harvard system are concerned with institutions of this kind. Not one of them favors entry under the name. All are influenced by the approach of the reader and by the practice of reference works in which the general arrangement is by place. The Divinity School Library prefers to enter churches under the place where they are located; the Fogg Art Museum is strongly opposed to entering museums under their name, and the Medical School also prefers entry for local hospitals under the place. Should the experience and opinion of such libraries be ignored in considering the best approach to materials relating to this type of institution?[5]

The main advantage that I can see in this rule is that there will be one rule only for institutions. Granted that this will make it easy for teachers of cataloging and that it would be a real advantage for catalogers, will it achieve the best results in the catalog? Until the rule has been further considered by the Catalog Code Revision Committee and until we have the benefit of discussions held at the IFLA Conference, the Harvard staff will adopt a policy of "wait and see," hoping in the meantime that there will be some modification in the proposed rule.

Standard Titles

In this area also it is felt that the rule should be modified. A standard title can be a useful and desirable device in establishing a systematic arrangement in an extensive file under a single author. But there are several reasons why the Harvard Library staff is not in favor of this rule

for general practice. The standard title is a filing device, and as such its use should be permissive so that a library is left free to determine the arrangements that are considered most suitable in its catalog. For example, some libraries file translations of an author's works with the original works. Others file them by the translated title. The latter practice is preferred at Harvard. Under a voluminous author the translations are filed in a block (arranged usually by the language of the translation) at the end of all the works in the original language. Therefore the title of the original work is not usually required for filing purposes. (An exception occurs under voluminous authors when the text is in the original language, but the title is in another language, and the card is to be filed with the original works).

Special filing arrangements for voluminous authors are usually desirable when multiple editions of works are published under variant titles. It would be absurd, for example, to scatter the editions of Hamlet by their varying titles. Even though standard titles have not been used in the Harvard catalogs, except in special cases such as anonymous classics, they are recognized as a useful device. Special arrangements have been accomplished in our catalogs in an informal manner, and are usually made apparent by the system of guides. We are ready to admit, however, that these complex files could be greatly improved. But the standard-title method could not be put into effect until a file had been completely worked over, which would require considerable professional time, entailing research in many cases. Experiments along this line were undertaken several years ago, but we have never been in a position to carry them to conclusion. There are probably more entries under voluminous authors in the Harvard catalogs than in any other library in the country, with the possible exception of the New York Public Library. A quick check in the Official Catalog (which contains no subject cards) revealed approximately 38,200 cards under 33 authors only for which the files were at least 4 inches long. And there are many, many more. It would be no small project to rework these files.

If we leave aside the classical, literary authors, the general adoption of a standard title for variant editions and of the original title for translations would require extensive research on the part of the catalogers. We have had this policy under observation for some time and are well aware of the professional time that would be involved if it were practiced consistently. In the large research library a high percentage of titles would be subject to investigation as to whether they had been issued previously under a different title, had been translated, or were translations of works whose original titles were not evident. The results would certainly offset any gains that have been made in reducing cataloging costs by the adoption of the "no-conflict" policy for establishing names.

At Harvard the title of the publication is preferred for cataloging purposes to the title of the work. When information regarding titles of variant editions is readily available, notes on the cards will relate the editions. When the Library does not have a variant edition for which the title is

known (such as the American edition of an English publication), an information card is placed in the file for this title. Some libraries use an added entry for the same purpose.

The revised rule represents an attempt to achieve a theoretically perfect system which will admirably serve the occasional bibliographer, but is not necessary for the general reader or for usual library purposes. At Harvard we are glad to assist a bibliographer whenever possible, but we make no claim to do his work for him. The catalog is not primarily a bibliographical tool. If we are to keep the costs of cataloging down and are to catalog as soon as possible the thousands of volumes that steadily pour into the library in order that they may be available for reader use, we do not feel that we can become involved with this type of cataloging. It is not a case of transferring costs from one department to another (as some are fond of saying). Occasionally, a reference department may have to help a reader find this type of bibliographical information, but in contrast the catalog department would be trying to supply it hundreds of times.

Other Rules in Question

The Harvard staff is also giving considerable thought to the rules for entry for corporate bodies which have changed their name and for Italian names with a prefix.

When there has been a change in the name of a corporate body, the revised rule proposes to enter the publications under the successive names. This rule would give preference to the form of name as it appears on a particular publication and would also avoid the necessity for correcting records when a name changes. While we favor economical methods whenever possible, we prefer the latest form of name unless there has been a real change in organization, as with the merger of two separate bodies. A case in point is the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, Berlin, which became the Otto Suhr Institut of the Freie Universität, Berlin. It would be incorrect to adopt the latter form of name for publications of the Hochschule since it was in existence for many years before the University was founded.

The latest form of name is preferable for serial publications and for works about a corporate body. Entry under successive names necessitates an entry for the serial title under each name. Frequently the only publication of a corporate body is a journal or an annual report. In such a case a ridiculous situation results, with the reader being sent from one name to another only to find the same title. For histories and other works about a corporate body it will also be necessary to repeat the subject cards under each name. Another factor that influences us is that a *see also* reference is commonly overlooked when there are more than a few entries under a particular heading. Finally, in spite of theoretical reasons to the contrary we feel that the revised rule violates one of the main objectives of our catalogs: namely, to bring together the works of a given author. In our observation there is not enough work entailed in changing the records to offset the gain in having them under a single form of name.[6]

In the case of Italian names with a prefix, we are concerned about the change in the rule not only because of the implications for our own catalog, but also because we are not convinced that the change is justified. There are many thousand such names in the Harvard catalog that would have to be located. A great many of them are now entered under the part of the name following the prefix.[7] Cross references from the prefix were not heretofore considered necessary, and yet the revised code now proposes to enter these names under the prefix. Unless entries under such names in the catalog are located and changed, implementation of the new rule, involving as it does a reversal in policy, would create considerable confusion.

The present ALA rule for Italian names has been termed "arbitrary and capricious" by Paul Dunkin in his commentary to CCR 14d. It has been our observation that the custom of a country as reflected in its various vernacular sources may be just as capricious. The whole problem of entry for names with a prefix is one of the basic isssues which will be presented to the IFLA Conference in October. It may well be one of the most difficult principles on which to achieve international agreement.

I have said earlier that in general the revised rules would not involve a major change in present cataloging policy for the Harvard College Library. This does not mean, however, that an enormous number of changes in catalog entries would not be required if the new code were approved and implemented. Two types of changes in the rules would have to be kept in mind. Most of the changes would be in the forms of headings, and these are the changes that are of major concern. But there are also the changes in the rules for choice of entry. Are these to be left until new editions come along, and then earlier editions will be recataloged according to the new rule? There has been very little discussion of this aspect of implementing the new rules. Such changes, even more than those involving the forms of names, would necessitate a careful scrutiny of the catalog. Even if the rules were adopted for new cataloging only, in which case only those headings would be made to conform which were involved in cataloging new books, the amount of work would be more than the regular staff could absorb.

Any attempt to change all headings to conform to the rules prescribed in the new code would mean that the catalog would have to be examined entry by entry. It is true that often large blocks could be skipped over, but thousands upon thousands of headings would still have to be studied. This is not a task that can be done by a clerical assistant, or even a junior professional. It is not a task that can be done rapidly, even by an experienced cataloger, although one would naturally acquire some speed as he progressed on the job. The immensity of such a program for the Harvard catalogs is considered prohibitive, and the cost cannot be justified.

However, it is possible to limit the application of the revised rules to the establishing of new headings only. This will mean inconsistencies between old and new practices, but such a situation already exists. Desirable cross references will of course be made, and I doubt that there

will be much if any increased confusion. In addition to applying the new rules to new headings we can continue, as at present, to make desirable changes in headings as the work can be absorbed by the normal staff. As mentioned earlier, these changes in many cases will be made in an informal fashion, such as typing the new heading above the old, lining out parts of a heading, or even just shifting a block of cards, with a guide indicating the new form of heading (as was done with the cards under *U. S. Library of Congress.* We have not yet lined out *U. S.*). In general, this represents the pragmatic policy which the Harvard College Library will adopt. Beyond this we cannot go.

As the Library of Congress is doing, we have given thought to starting a new catalog, but we are not in favor of this solution. For one reason, it would mean starting not one new catalog, but several. This would increase operative costs and would create confusion for readers. We have also considered a printed catalog. This idea has been discussed frequently as a solution to the problems created by the size of our catalogs. However, we do not feel we can embark on such a project at this time. A tremendous editorial job would be necessary before our catalog could be printed.

Along with other libraries we are keenly interested in the administrative decisions that the Library of Congress will make. I believe we are one of few libraries that receive the depository set of cards and interfile them in our main Official Catalog. Should the Library of Congress decide to approve and adopt the new rules, we feel that we could no longer file the LC cards ihto our catalog, since there would be far too many conflicting entries. By having the LC cards in a single alphabet with Harvard entries, we are able to use them right from the start of the cataloging process, with one searching only. In this way we get full benefit from the LC cards that are in the catalog at the time the books are searched. We would regret the necessity of giving up this advantage and will give serious consideration to the problem if it arises.

The rules have been drawn up for the large, research library. They call for many, many changes. Can the large research library justify the cost of making these changes? Should the libraries that perhaps can obtain the necessary funds be allowed to influence the decision? In most private institutions it is not possible to obtain funds for such a project in addition to what is needed for regular library operations. It is a question of either-or. Something would have to be sacrificed.

In the Harvard College Library it has always been the policy not to engage in any project that would extend over a period of years unless it was absolutely essential. This has traditionally been the policy in the Catalogue Department and has been especially evident in regard to programs entailing extensive recataloging or reclassifying. First priority is always given to recording titles that are new to the Library. We feel that by operating under this policy we are giving better service to those who wish to make use of the Library's resources than by making costly changes which will have little meaning to most of the readers and perhaps to many of the staff.

Notwithstanding this general administrative policy and in spite of the fact that the local situation obviously militates against making drastic changes in two huge catalogs and several smaller ones, the Library staff does not intend to adopt an overall negative attitude toward the revised rules. A need for some revision and simplification has long been advocated.

There is also at Harvard a strong sympathy for general uniformity in cataloging rules, both nationally and internationally. We may be reaching for the stars, and even though the achievements may be small, some gain is better than nothing. Anyone who is responsible for the operation of a union catalog in a decentralized system, anyone who is desirous of avoiding the duplication of cataloging effort by making use of bibliographical citations or the catalog records of other libraries cannot help but support the objective of a high degree of uniformity in our cataloging rules, especially in the rules for entry. We might as well recognize, however, that absolute uniformity is an ideal that will never be achieved. As long as our catalog records are prepared by human beings, the human element will always enter into the interpretation of a rule and into the judgment involved in its application.

In concluding these comments on the reaction to the revised rules at Harvard, I am beginning to wonder if we, as librarians generally and as catalogers specifically, know what we really want in the way of a cataloging code. We became dissatisfied with the 1908 code. For one thing it was too general. So a large committee made up of extremely able people worked for many years to revise the rules. The result was a very detailed code. In that respect it should have been the answer to a cataloger's prayer. Perhaps it was for many. But within a short time, even before the second (1949) edition was published, it was on the carpet and was severely criticized for its complex rules, when the trend was toward simplification, for its lack of organization, its lack of basic principles, and so on. So once again we set to work. This time we started from scratch. We drew up basic objectives and principles on which we reached general agreement. We have attempted to draw up rules which conform to these principles and will achieve the objectives. This is as it should be. But from there on have we gone far enough or have we gone too far? Are we going to be successful this time? We have not reached agreement yet; we never shall be unanimous. We catalogers are still a heterogeneous group—there are still the perfectionists, the legalists, and the pragmatists among us. It is doubtful that it will ever be otherwise. We also started this revision by shutting out the past, closing our eyes to all the water that had gone over the dam. We have now come to the point where we can no longer disregard what has gone before.

Finally, who is to decide what kind of a code we should have? Already, in addition to criticisms of specific rules, there are cries that the revised rules are too general, that more rules are necessary if there is to be greater uniformity in practice. How much can the large research library afford in order to implement rules that call for so many changes in practice? Before

the code is completed and before it is submitted to the Cataloging & Classification Section for a vote, which can be little more than a formality, but will provide the ALA stamp of approval, we must make up our minds whether we continue in the direction we are now heading or take a middle road. Since the code has been drawn up with the needs of the large research library in mind, it would appear that there should be a meeting of minds between such libraries and the Library of Congress. Local situations may differ, but basically our cataloging problems are the same. Should not the ultimate decision rest in their hands?

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2. Jolley, Leonard, *The Principles of Cataloguing.* London, Lockwood, 1960. p. 72. (Crosby Lockwood's New Librarianship Series, 5)
3. Mr. Chaplin is Executive Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the IFLA International Conference on Cataloguing Principles and a member of the British Library Association Cataloguing Rules Committee.
4. Institute on Catalog Code Revision, McGill University, 1960. *Summary of Proceedings.* Chicago, ALA, 1960. p. 37.
5. Personally, I would favor the inclusion of banks in this category, but here there is a conflicting opinion at Harvard. The Graduate School of Business Administration prefers entry under the name of the bank, even for First National Banks, and this preference conforms with the arrangement in *Moody's Bank & Finance Manual.*
6. One factor in reaching this decision is that we are ready to make such changes informally, without recataloging or doing over whole sets of cards; also changes are made only on the entries that appear under the name, not on other secondary entries.
7. We have not attempted to make an estimate, but the Library of Congress somehow arrived at an approximate figure of 5,000 entries in its catalogs.

The Quantitative Effects of Changed Cataloging Rules on the Existing Catalog

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WITH THE PUBLICATION of the incomplete but advanced draft of the *Code of Cataloging Rules* in March 1960, the implications of the changed rules embodied therein on existing catalogs have more and more become a topic of major interest. The Editor, Seymour Lubetzky, and the Catalog Code Revision Committee have proceeded, so far, within the framework of trying to evolve the best possible code of cataloging rules without being restricted by considerations of cost of adjustment of present catalogs to these rules. They have clearly recognized that there would

come a proper time when these costs should be taken into consideration. That time has come and libraries are more and more seeking to assess the nature and size of the problem created by rule changes and to determine from their findings what should be their course of action. The Library of Congress has undertaken certain studies of these matters and the results of some of these will be reported here insofar as they seem to have relevance or interest at least to some other libraries.

Reporting of quantitative aspects of the problem of changes in existing catalogs, must certainly be prefaced by a survey of the complex of variables that enters into the picture, otherwise one will not be able to appreciate how narrow is the application of any given set of figures. Change one of the variables and a given table of figures may collapse into meaninglessness. Let's take a look at these variables.

First, the March 1960 draft is incomplete. Quite apart from not covering non-book materials, it lacks rules for oriental names, religious bodies, sacred works, and legal works (other than laws and the like). Only when rules for these categories are written will we be able to assess their effect on present catalogs.

Second, the rules are still in draft form and are subject not only to editorial changes but also to substantive changes. Only last January the Code Revision Committee voted to change the provisions of rule 7 (editions) in such fashion that its provisions for bringing editions with varying titles together by means of standard titles are made subject to judgment that such collocation is needed in a given case. This one change alone will vastly affect the size of the problem of catalog adjustment in most libraries. Another rule, 47a (name of government department, office, or agency), is presently under study by the Code Revision Committee. The Committee is investigating whether the criteria given in rule 33a or other criteria should not be applied to nonadministrative, nonjudicial, nonlegislative, and nonregulatory public bodies in determining whether they should be entered indirectly under the name of the jurisdiction or directly under their names. A possible result of change of criteria in rule 47a might be that the entries for most state universities, public libraries, and the like would not have to be changed at all from those used under the present rules. Such an eventuality would likewise have great effect on the quantitative aspects of this problem.

A third variable, still in the area of the substance of the rules themselves, is the degree to which a given library adopts the rules. It is a fact of life, I am afraid, that many libraries adopt a code of cataloging rules in part rather than *in toto*. Reasons for departures from the code in the case of one rule or another generally have their local justifications however deleterious to the cause of national bibliographical standardization such departures may be.

Fourth is the policy of the extent to which changes will be made in headings already established in the catalog. The theoretical range of this variable runs the entire gamut from complete recasting of the catalog into the shape implied by the new rules to changing no established headings

and applying the rules only to new cataloging. An extreme illustration of the former would be the change of heading in the case of titles cataloged under the latest form of name of a corporate body to the heading for the earlier form under which the title was published. Few libraries, I think, would contemplate reviewing their cataloging of corporate publications to execute such a program. The other end of the spectrum would be to leave present headings as they are but to catalog all new works under the new rules. Whenever this would result in a different form for an author's name, one would simply relate the old and new forms by means of cross references. Another position towards this end of the gamut might be illustrated by the cataloging of new Italian authors with the surname of Di Stefano under Di Stefano (new rule) while leaving the old authors (some still issuing new works) under Stefano (present rule).

Between the extremes there lies a range of choices as to which rule changes warrant changes in old headings and which do not. Two general positions within this range might be identified: 1) change old headings whenever not to do so would mean adding a hard-to-explain inconsistency in the catalog (greater degree of change) and 2) change old headings only if a basic structural principle of the catalog is involved (lesser degree of change). More of these later.

A fifth variable is the question of whether just the cards with offending headings or whether the complete sets of cards for each offending main entry will be changed. The work involved will be much greater if the latter choice is made.

A sixth variable lies in the effect of the methodology of changing the catalog cards. For example, some libraries may decide in the case of blocks of cards under a heading that is to be changed, simply to refile the blocks into their new alphabetical positions behind guide cards bearing the new heading without actually changing the headings on the cards. New cards appearing under the new heading would be interfiled into the block. If, and insofar as, this is done, fewer cards would have to be changed.

Finally there are two factors that are variables insofar as the problem is viewed as one common to all libraries but are constants insofar as any given library is concerned. The first of these (and the seventh in this list) lies in the composition of the library's collection. This will have a direct reflection in the characteristics of the catalog which will in turn affect the relative proportion of cards that lie in the areas subject to rule changes. For example, if the collection consists very largely of works written by personal authors, the number of catalog cards subject to consideration for change will be very low since the draft rules for personal names will only rarely lead to entries in conflict with those that result from the present rules. In a law library, or one that has cataloged many government publications, on the other hand, the incidence of indicated change might be way above average. Generally speaking, the principal factor in this variable is the relative proportion of entries under corporate names; the higher the proportion, the higher will be the volume of change that is indicated.

The eighth and last variable I shall mention is the number of catalogs affected, the size of the catalogs, and the extent to which entries for the same work appear in more than one catalog. This is perhaps the most obvious variable of all. Again, this is a variable only as between different libraries. It establishes the quantitative universe that is in consideration in each case.

In addition to the above list of variables, each of which affects the number of existing cards in the catalog that will be subject to change, there is the further bothersome question of what will be the effect of changes in main entry on the cuttering of publications by author. Three positions are possible here. One extreme would be to recutter all books by authors the form of whose name would be alphabetically changed under the new rules and whose heading is to be changed in the catalog by policy decision. This task will doubtless be too formidable for most libraries to undertake. A middle position would be to retain the cuttering already established in each class and to cutter new books by the same author in these classes under the old cuttering. This will keep together the works of a given author in each class, though under a cuttering that no longer corresponds to the catalog heading. It is doubtful that this can be carried out consistently, however, unless shelflist references are filed in each class in which the author has already written referring from the new form of heading to the old form (number) under which works are to be cuttered. The third position dodges the problem entirely by cuttering only new books under the new form of heading. Such new works as fall in the same class as earlier works will then not be adjacent to the ones cataloged earlier. Factors such as whether the stacks are of open or closed access will affect decisions on this problem. Also, even under the third option above, exceptions might be mandatory for fiction and biography.

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How, in the light of all the variables described above, can one library communicate to other libraries in any kind of meaningful way the results of such investigations as it has made of the quantitative aspects of changes in its catalogs indicated by the new rules? Meaningful communication would seem to depend, on the one hand, on a statement by the communicator of the status of each variable in respect to the communication and, on the other hand, on the potentiality of the communication's conversion into the status of variables in the receiver's frame of reference. As the communicator, in the present instance, I shall try to define the status of each variable with reference to my communication. Whether the resultant communication will be sufficiently convertible into the status of variables in the reader's frame of reference is unknown. There is a hopeful assumption, however, that there will be some cases, at least, in which it will be sufficiently convertible to justify the effort involved.

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It must first be emphasized that such investigations of the problem as have been carried out at the Library of Congress are exactly that—i.e.

investigations. They were made for informational purposes and are definitely not to be interpreted as reflections of any policy decisions that have been reached at the Library. No policy decisions have been reached. The entire problem is still under study.

In making the investigation being reported here the following assumptions were made with regard to the variables we have discussed above.

1) Since the draft is incomplete, an additional 5% increase in all figures would provide allowance for this fact. Over and above this, however, we made assumptions concerning the nature of two rules not yet provided in the draft. These were a) that editions of the same law or set of laws would be brought together under a suitable citation title or other standard title; and b) that the form subheading *Liturgy and ritual* would be dropped and individual liturgical works would be collocated by standard title. In each of these cases we knew the line of Mr. Lubetzky's and the Code Revision Steering Committee's thinking.

2) Although the rules are in draft form, we assumed for this particular purpose that they are in final form so far as substance is concerned.

3) We assumed that LC will follow the adopted rules in their entirety.

4) We took as an assumption that we would change earlier headings in a relatively large number of cases—really position 1 as described above at the end of the section on the fourth variable. An advantage of proceeding on this assumption would be that we could then easily see where we would come out if we wished to adopt a position of making changes on a more restricted basis.

5) We assumed that changes would be made only on main and secondary entries in which the heading to be changed is the primary filing element. In other words, the cards completing the dictionary sets of the changed main entries would not be touched, and that we would not reprint cards because of the changes in rules.

6) We assumed we would actually make the changes on the affected cards and would not rely on guide cards for this purpose.

7) The composition of our collection, and hence our catalog, is fixed, of course. Others may determine its general nature by the study of our published catalogs.

8) The size of our main catalog is likewise fixed (as of any given point in time). In order to make our quantitative measurements and estimates more meaningful to others, the figures shown below will be given in percentages a) of all main entries and b) of all cards in our main public dictionary catalog, rather than in absolute figures.

In undertaking our study of the quantitative aspects of indicated changes in our existing catalog, we started by identifying rules in the draft code that would lead to headings other than what the present rules would lead to. If the changes that would result from these rules met our liberal criteria as being sufficiently different as to introduce additional hard-to-explain inconsistencies in the catalog, we sought to arrive at a figure for the number of main entry cards and also the number of cards of all types that ought to be changed in order to avoid such inconsist-

encies. These figures were arrived at by measuring files of cards or by estimating, or by a combination of both. Inasmuch as the figures in the tables are in terms of percentages of the total number of main entries and of total cards in the catalog that should be changed, rule by rule, each figure is necessarily of a very low order. In the case of rules where relatively very few cards would be involved all have been lumped together at the end.

TABLE I

Percentages of Cards in the Main Public Catalog of the Library of Congress that Would Be Subject to Change under the New Draft Cataloging Rules and under a Liberal Policy of Change

Draft Rule	% Main Entries	% Total Cards
13b Personal names—as used, not full form of real name	0.20	0.06
14d2 Italian names—entry under prefix, not part following	0.16	0.05
27a Institutions—entry under name, not city of location	0.91	1.50
28b Corporate names—more frequent entry under initials (e.g. Unesco)	0.02	0.02
33 Corporate names—direct entry of certain sub-bodies	0.03	0.02
42 Laws—elimination of form headings and establishment of standard titles	1.96	0.75
42a Constitutions and charters—change to standard title	0.10	0.03
42b Treaties—change to standard title	0.31	0.18
46a2 Jurisdictions—eliminate some qualifying terms	0.31	0.17
47a Jurisdictions—direct entry of certain bodies		
1) State and Provincial educational institutions	0.33	0.74
2) other	0.07	0.09
Liturgical works—eliminate form subheading	0.06	0.05
Other rules (5, 9, 10, 26, 18e, 29, 44b, 62a, 71b)	0.04	0.02
Totals	4.52*	3.67*

* The discrepancy from the sum obtained by adding is due to the rounding off of fractions.

(Note: When LC made its study two other needed changes in major headings were included, namely changing the heading for Mozart to a better form and that of the Soviet Union from Russia (*1923- U.S.S.R.*) to U.S.S.R. Neither change is attributable to the new draft rules. To change both would add another 0.30% of the main entries and 0.09% of the total cards)

Before proceeding any further it might be well for me to indicate the implications in a library such as the Library of Congress of the figure: 3.67% of the cards in the main public catalog. First this percent would amount to over 450,000 cards in that catalog by the beginning of 1965, presumably the first year the new rules could be implemented. Similarly,

it would amount to about 310,000 cards in the Official Catalog, 220,000 cards in the Annex Catalog, and 200,000 cards in the Card Division's main entry catalog. In addition there would be many thousands of affected cards in special catalogs throughout the Library. The cards affected in the National Union Catalog (card catalog of pre-1956 imprints) might total 650,000 or might be none, depending on policy decision. 91,000 are estimated to be affected in the control file of the post-1955 published *National Union Catalog*. Over 50,000 entries would have to be changed in the LC Serial Record and many thousands also in the control files of *New Serial Titles*. It is further estimated that almost 100,000 changes or special annotations would be required in the shelflist and the classification schedules, even if no books were to be recuttered. A final complication for the Library of Congress lies in the difficult questions of the effects of rule changes on its interrelationships with the rest of the American library world through its card service and its bibliographical publications.

Returning now to more general considerations, what would be the situation if a more restricted policy in respect to the degree to which changes should be made in established headings were to be followed? An answer to this is bound to be somewhat subjective. However, following the criteria of making only those changes that involve basic principles of the structure of the catalog, I would choose the rules shown in Table II below as rules for which the presence of headings under both the old and the new rules would be least tolerable.

TABLE II

Percentages of Cards in the Main Public Catalog of the Library of Congress that Would Be Subject to Change under the New Draft Cataloging Rules and under a Restricted Policy of Change

Draft Rule	% Main Entries	% Total Cards
27a Institutions—entry under name, not city of location	0.91	1.50
33 Corporate names—direct entry of certain sub-bodies	0.03	0.02
42 Laws—elimination of form headings and establishment of standard titles	1.96	0.75
42a Constitutions and charters—change to standard title	0.10	0.03
47a Jurisdictions—direct entry of certain bodies		
1) State and Provincial educational institutions	0.33	0.74
2) other	0.07	0.09
Liturgical works—eliminate form subheading	0.06	0.05
Totals	3.47*	3.18

* The discrepancy from the sum obtained by adding is due to the rounding off of fractions.

It will be immediately obvious that under the restricted policy of change the total quantity of cards to be changed is still nearly as large as it was under a liberal policy under which changes resultant from a great many more rules were to be undertaken. This is because the rules involving great numbers of cards generally imply changes that cannot be left undone without causing confusion almost immediately (as in the case of rules 42 and 42a and the rule for liturgical works) or without steadily making the entries more chaotic and unpredictable, year by year (as in the case of rules 27a, 33, and 47a).

The tables above deal with quantities of cards subject to be changed. The quantity of work involved, however, will vary greatly from rule to rule and sometimes from card to card. For example, one astonishing discovery made by LC was that more than twice as much time would be required of catalogers to establish standard titles for law, etc. (rule 42) than would be needed for them to indicate the changes to be made on the cards under all the other rules listed in Table I put together! Likewise, changes under some rules, such as rule 27a, will probably involve special work in shelflisting; others, such as 42, will not.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that our need to be concerned over the problem of changes in the existing catalog rests on a certain tacit assumption: namely, that we are going to continue this catalog. This assumption is made almost automatically for it seems to border on the axiomatic. Nevertheless, it would be unwise in the present situation to make this assumption automatically without considering the implicit alternative. This is because the problem itself, with its attendant implications of expense, would largely melt away if a new catalog were begun concurrently with a change in cataloging rules. There might remain an unavoidable expense in shelflisting adjustments (depending on which alternative of shelflisting policy is chosen) and there might remain an unavoidable expense in serial record adjustment (depending on which of the alternative ways for cataloging serials is chosen) but changing of cards in the existing catalog would be avoided.

A new and second catalog would, of course, have its own inherent disadvantages, chief of which would be its attendant extra burden of double searching. This burden would be considerable in the early years of the new catalog but would progressively diminish after a certain point. The inherent advantages of a new catalog may be thought of as stemming from two of its aspects: first, its size and content, and second, its structure.

A new catalog consisting entirely or primarily of recent publications would be a much more responsive tool for all uses concerned with this category of materials. Its size would be relatively small and its potentially useful content would be highly concentrated.

Given adequate lead-time for advance planning, a new catalog could be organized along whatever lines are thought to be the best. Whatever has been proved by experience can be retained; whatever has been found faulty can be rejected. Cataloging rules for author and title entries are already being recast. Filing rules that need change can be changed. If a

division of the catalog along name-title versus topic lines is thought desirable, the opportunity is present. If a classed catalog is thought desirable it could be considered. If the subject heading system needs revision, the potential would be present.

Although publication of a new code of cataloging rules cannot be earlier than 1964, we all are aware of how rapidly the future becomes transmuted into the present and hence it behooves us to begin to formulate our plans to meet the problems that such a new code might pose. Each library will have to formulate plans best suited to meet its particular needs. If this broad survey of the extent of changes in the existing catalog that are implicit in the draft rules and of the many factors that may potentially affect the actual situation in specific cases is of any help in the formulation of plans to meet the impending problem, it will have served its purpose.

Living with the New Code: The Free Library of Philadelphia

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IN THE YEARS SINCE Seymour Lubetzky first began to fashion a new cataloging code, it has been generally understood that the code should be designed without reference to the administrative problems which might arise when an individual library set about to adopt it. This was the only conceivable approach. The code can only be judged in terms of the kind of catalog which would result from the adoption of the code; the provisions of the code cannot be considered acceptable or unacceptable on the basis of the problems an individual library might encounter in revising a catalog based on an earlier code.

Consequently, it was not surprising that, at the Montreal Institute on Catalogue Code Revision, the participants considered two questions: (1) is the draft code as prepared by Mr. Lubetzky* sound in conception, i.e. would a catalog resulting from the application of this code be bibliographically sound in design, and (2) if the code is adopted in its present form, what is involved in the revision of our present catalogs, developed as they have been on somewhat different cataloging principles?

* All references to the draft code are to the edition of March 1960.

While the first question was in the forefront of the minds of those librarians studying Mr. Lubetzky's proposals, it was recognized that sooner or later each librarain would have to answer the second question with his own institution in mind. In discussions of the code it has not always been easy to keep these two considerations separate. But separate they must be. Failure to distinguish between criticism of the code with reference to the bibliographical theory underlying it and consideration of the administrative problems related to the implementation of the code could result in costly errors.

It is not our purpose here to offer a critique of the present draft code or any portion of it. It is our purpose to state what recommendations we would make to the Director of the Free Library of Philadelphia were the draft code, in substantially its present form, to be accepted by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress.

Any cataloging code must make provision for the most complex bibliographical situations, and any simplification of the code for a less complex catalog structure must be undertaken as a derivative, so to speak, of the basic code. In discussions of the draft code, "complex bibliographical situations" have been associated with the research libraries. Except for a few subject areas, the Free Library of Philadelphia does not have research collections, and hence the catalogs in our library are not structurally as complex as those of many large university libraries or the Library of Congress. Consequently, our catalogers need not take advantage of all provisions of the draft code.

Is it possible to accept part of the code and not all of it? Is it possible to retain the spirit of the code and not adopt all specific provisions? Decisions to deviate from the accepted code cannot be made lightly, and it is hoped that nothing said here will give the impression that this is recommended.

The provisions of the present draft code appear to be unassailable from a logical and theoretical point of view. Even so, the decision to adopt "in full" in a given library could be a mark of poor judgment. Certainly, any decisions to adopt practices at variance with those recommended in the code must be supported by valid reasons. Whether the administrative decision in a particular library is to adopt in full or in part—or not at all—it is a decision that should be arrived at only after careful study.

A librarian, in determining how much of the code to adopt or whether to adopt any of it, is subject to several influences not operating toward the same end. There are numerous reasons for following the cataloging code endorsed by the library profession. Substantial arguments can be advanced in favor of any library in the United States adopting for its own use the cataloging code endorsed by the American Library Association. We are all cognizant of the benefits to scholars of common agreement in this field. We realize the importance of bibliographical uniformity if union catalogs, cooperative cataloging, or any similar cooperative venture is to be fully successful. Also, it is probably safe to say that most administra-

tors believe that cataloging costs are held to a minimum when a library accepts uncritically copy on a Library of Congress card.

Opposed to these arguments in favor of conforming are pressures of a different sort. These pressures come from both administrators and public service personnel and are usually advanced in the interest of "local needs." These local needs are not always easily identified, but some judgments not irrelevant to the code can be made on the basis of a library's clientele and book collection.

Local requirements, real or imagined, fall chiefly into three categories. First, there is the reader's use of the catalog and the collection. This would appear to be shaky ground on which to build administrative policy, just as it has been acknowledged to be a poor basis for code construction. However, readers' uses, or more accurately readers' periodical citations, were the basis for a decision made a few years ago in the Free Library to enter a serial under the title as it appeared on the title page.

Secondly, local requirements invariably speak of the convenience of the staff. Although it is our wish to assist our staff in every way possible, especially since the number of information and reference questions continues to increase at an impressive rate, this too is an uncertain star to steer by. The maneuver referred to as the two-step search (it has nothing to do with Arthur Murray) is a serious matter when, as in the Free Library, the second step can be half a city block long. Even here, however, other administrative decisions, not related to the code, should be considered to alleviate the problem. Before expecting the code to solve all the the reference librarians' problems, we should consider alternatives, apart from code construction, such as changes in the arrangement and location of the catalog.

Thirdly, local requirements inevitably touch on the operations of the catalog department itself. Here the Free Library's situation is not unique. Probably the three most important facts about our Catalog Department, so far as code considerations are concerned, are (1) we have a shortage of experienced catalogers, (2) we are operating a centralized cataloging system, i.e. compiling eighty-three catalogs located outside the Central Library in addition to those catalogs maintained within the Central Library, and (3) we contribute to two of the largest and most heavily used union catalogs in the United States, one in Philadelphia and one in Washington.

Local conditions of the kind referred to above have resulted, in recent years, in changes in cataloging policy of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Whether, in these decisions, we have been progressive or provincial is open to debate, but we must now re-examine these decisions in the light of the draft code.

Mention has already been made of our policy of cataloging serials under the title as it appears on the title page. In adopting this method of cataloging serials we have undertaken no recataloging; we make the shift as titles change. Arguments for this procedure have been detailed at

length elsewhere and justify the inclusion of an alternative provision in the code which we heartily endorse.

Our preference in corporate name is for the name as it appears on the title page. This policy seems in harmony with our serial policy and is in agreement with the section of the draft code which provides that a corporate body be "represented in the catalog under the name by which it is identified in its works." As has been pointed out by others, the present draft code provides different treatment for serials, depending on whether they are entered under title or under a corporate name. In the latter case, they are cataloged under successive names of the corporate body; in the former instance, they are cataloged under the latest title, unless the alternative proposal is adopted.

The third basic policy decision, like the others, governs the choice of new entries only. This one relates to personal names and is, we think, consistent with our decisions concerning corporate names and serial entries. Personal authors are entered under more than one name if they use more than one name. (Reference here is to choice of names, not form of name. We are not, for instance, speaking of variations as to fullness of name as it appears on different title pages.) The code provides for this alternative practice for "popular works." We will be in agreement with the code on this point also, except that we will make no effort to determine popularity. We will apply the principle across the board.

What we hope to accomplish by these decisions in terms of the use of the catalog is fairly obvious. We believe we are providing the majority of our readers with the most direct approach possible to the items they are seeking in the catalog. Advantages from the point of view of the administration of the Catalog Department are perhaps evident too, if we keep in mind that the Free Library's current annual book budget exceeds $700,000 and the Catalog Department catalogs books for the subject departments in the Central Library as well as the entire branch system. In the Free Library a cataloger must catalog a book with a minimum of research and *on the basis of information available at the time the book is published.*

The last phrase is perhaps the crux of our problem today. The code at times seems designed for "retrospective" cataloging. A large portion of our cataloging is done for books which are not yet published or have only recently been published. Moreover, recataloging must be held to a minimum, so the first time a book is cataloged is very likely to be the only time. Under these circumstances phrases such as "best known" or "commonly identified" do not always offer useful guide lines for the cataloger.

In a centralized processing organization any editing of catalogs poses serious problems. In our case, instructions issued in writing to inexperienced personnel with whom we have almost no personal contact has not given us confidence that revisions can be made accurately. To untrained staff who cannot distingush between main entry under title and a title added entry we cannot entrust revision of entries and tracings. Because

very little recataloging and general editing of catalogs can be undertaken, retrospective cataloging is not a practical approach.

To recaptitulate, we believe that, because of the alternative provisions incorporated in the draft code, we can continue our present policy regarding *choice* of entry and still remain substantially in agreement with the code.

As to *form* of entry, our recommendation would be that revisions here be made as time permits. It was estimated in Oct. 1960 that, if the draft code were adopted, approximately 4% of the cards in the Library of Congress Main Catalog, as of that date, would need to be revised.[1] A high percentage of the entries in our catalogs would be in the same form whether established under the present code or under the proposed code. However, some sections of the catalog will undergo drastic revision (e.g. place names, particularly local names) and perhaps signs will have to be supplied in some sections to indicate to the users of the catalog that this portion of the catalog is undergoing revision. However, some reforms are long overdue, in our opinion, such as the provision for entering an institution under its name rather than under the place in which it is located, and the revisions are worth any momentary inconvenience to the public and the staff.

Although we favor making these revisions as rapidly as possible, a full scale project to do so would likely not be possible. The kind of assistance supplied by the Library of Congress (Sumner Spalding has suggested that the Library of Congress might be able to print a special series of reference cards for changed entries)[2] and the staff available in our own Catalog Department at the time revision is undertaken would determine the speed with which this could be done. We could begin by following the new code in determining the form of newly established entries, but revision of previously established entries would doubtless have to be continued over a period of several years. For this reason, it seems inevitable that, for some time in the future our catalogers will have to be familiar with the provisions of both codes.

One of the most controversial provisions of the present draft code concerns the use of the original title or conventional title. Catalogers have long used this method of bringing together in the catalog all editions of so-called anonymous classics. This principle has worked well for anonymous classics; Mr. Lubetzky applies it to all works in order "to relate and display together the editions which a library has of a given work."

We would recommend that in the Free Library the use of the conventional title be continued in all instances where it has been adopted to date, and, that, in addition, it also be used for a specified and selected number of personal authors whose works have appeared in numerous editions and whose works are widely represented in the Library's collections. In other words, we would recommend that the Free Library use the original or conventional title for anonymous classics and for those works whose arrangement in the catalogs of large libraries has usually been determined in the past by "corner marking." The use of the conventional title for

contemporary works would be limited to music and the type of material presently represented in our catalogs under form headings such as U. S. Constitution, but we would favor the inclusion of the conventional title on Library of Congress catalog cards whenever such a title had been established.

So drastic a departure from the provisions of the code calls for explanation. Why do we favor the use of conventional title only in the instances named? First, the traditional title, in these cases, is usually more familiar to the reader than the title of a given edition; second, the multiplicity of of entries (e.g. U. S.) makes the supposition of a filing title a necessity to insure easy access to the work sought; and third, the original title can be found with a minimum of research.

Why do we not favor the use of the conventional title for all other works? The investigation required of the cataloger in order to establish the original title—and this would not infrequently require comparison of various editions—would be time-consuming. More important, the investigation in our opinion would not yield results commensurate with the cost expended.

A high percentage of the Free Library's collection is in English. Most requests for contemporary publications cite the title of a particular edition, and that edition is frequently the only one the reader can use. Mr. Lubetzky reminds us that, even though the reader comes to the library with a citation to a particular publication, what he really wants is the work. In our catalog the number of entries under one author will rarely be so great as to conceal the presence of varying editions of the same work. When entries multiply to the point where they are confusing, we will then consider the use of the conventional title.

We assume responsibility for relating various editions (as well as works about another work) through cross references, notes and added entries, but we will not undertake to "display together." Even were we to adhere strictly to the code in the matter of conventional title, we would not succeed in displaying together all editions of a given work in the Library because we do not analyze any material indexed in easily available reference sources.

In committing ourselves to the policies described above we recognize that we are not attempting to treat all works in the same manner. But is it really necessary to do so? *The Nibelungenlied,* whether considered from the point of view of bibliographical characteristics or from the point of view of use, differs significantly from a recently published government document on jet propulsion. Consistency is a virtue in developing a catalog, but consistency may refer to the manner in which policies are applied. It need not be interpreted to mean that the same policy must be applied to all material regardless of that material's bibliographical characteristics or the manner in which it is used. Consistency in applying our policy is the kind of consistency we shall strive for in the Free Library.

If the above recommendations are adopted, the Free Library of Philadelphia will admittedly have a mongrel catalog and, according to the

code, a bibliographically incomplete catalog. We have that now. But we think we will eventually have something else too—a more useful catalog and a catalog whose standards can be maintained with a degree of consistency and with a minimum of expense. In preferring the entry as it appears in the book being cataloged, whether that entry is title, corporate name, or personal name, we believe we are supplying the most direct approach for our readers and at the same time eliminating the unjustifiable expense of excessive recataloging. By revising the form of some entries, particularly corporate entries, already in the catalog, we believe we would be bringing a consistency and validity to our catalog which we do not now have.

The code itself is not yet completed and specific provisions may be revised as a result of the international meeting on code revision to be held in Paris in 1961. We shall continue to study the developments of the code and, when possible, Mr. Lubetzky himself! We shall continue to study the justifications of specific provisions as so ably expressed by Mr. Lubetzky. We shall do all this with a view to determining how the Free Library of Philadelphia can progress toward the adoption of this revised bibiographical method for catalog design.

REFERENCES

1. U. S. Library of Congress, Descriptive Cataloging Division, "Proposal for Making Changes in the Catalogs to Adjust them to the Changes in Cataloging Rules Indicated in the Draft of March 1960" (Unpublished typescript, November 14, 1960), p. 5.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 7.

Wilson Company Cataloging Changes

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AT THE REQUEST of the Editors of *Library Resources & Technical Services,* we are reporting upon our experience with title page form of name cataloging during the past year. It has always been the policy of The H. W. Wilson Company to try to provide to its library subscribers the kind of bibliographical tools which are of the greatest assistance to them in their service to their patrons. Obviously, therefore, the cataloging rules should be so designed as to meet the greatest needs of the greatest number as completely as possible.

In our consideration of this matter we started from the basic understanding that the vast majority of sales of catalog cards and the Standard Catalogs themselves are to small public libraries and school libraries. In

these institutions the chief purpose of the card catalog is to guide the reader as directly as possible to the material which he needs. Few if any of the patrons of these libraries need to know all of the works by a given author and, indeed, could not hope to find them all in any of these libraries. Among the influences upon any decisions made at the Wilson Company are the advice and comments which we receive from our library customers. Over the years they have told us that the vast majority of their readers are interested in the works written by a person under one pseudonym but are completely indifferent to those under another pseudonym or his real name. This is especially true in books for children and young people and of mystery and detective stories, but it applies in many other cases as well. Furthermore, a person writing in one genre under a pseudonym and in another under his own name is generally wanted by one group for one type of literature and by another group for the other type. Under our cataloging rules as formerly practiced we frequently received queries from inexperienced or slightly trained library assistants asking why we used a completely different name on the catalog card from the one which appeared on the title page of the book. They reported to us that they and their patrons had found this both confusing and annoying. Finally, the experience of a number of libraries which had adopted title page form of cataloging helped to influence us in our final decision.

The Board of Consultants for the *Fiction Catalog* were asked at their meeting in January, 1960, if they wished to have us use the title page form of name in that publication. They agreed almost unanimously that this would be much more desirable in their own libraries, and they believed that users of the catalog would feel the same way. Therefore, all entries in the 1959 supplement to the *Fiction Catalog*, which appeared in April, 1960, and also the Seventh Edition, 1960, published February, 1961, were prepared in accordance with the name of the author as it appeared on the title page of the book being cataloged. In June, 1960 the same question was presented to the consultants for the *Children's Catalog* and they also agreed that title page cataloging would be preferable. As supplements or basic editions of the other catalogs have appeared, they have adopted the same cataloging principle. Also, on all catalog cards prepared after July 1, 1960, we have used the name of the author as it appeared on the title page of the book being cataloged. Beginning in March, 1962 all entries in the *Book Review Digest* will follow the same principle. (This date is necessary because of the five year cumulated index which will appear in the 161 annual volume.)

The September 1960 issue of the *Wilson Library Bulletin* announced these decisions and indicated that we would appreciate hearing from our subscribers on the question of adopting these same rules for the *Cumulative Book Index*. The letters which came to us as a result pointed up the fact that the *Cumulative Book Index* is used in a different way and by a different type of library and that for these reasons the adoption of title page form of name cataloging would be less acceptable in that

publication. Therefore, the decision was made to continue the establishing of names in *Cumulative Book Index* as hitherto. However, we have adopted for *Cumulative Book Index* the no-conflict principle used with such success for a number of years by the Library of Congress.

It should be borne in mind that in the application of these cataloging principles we have been governed first and always by consideration of the needs of the majority of readers. In other words, we have tried to place ourselves in the position of the reader who has seen or heard of a book and wishes to obtain it through the catalog of his library. It seems quite obvious that most readers in small public and school libraries are going to remember the author by the name under which he is identified in his books. For example, a reader who had seen a book by John Sedges would normally look in the catalog under that name and could reasonably expect to find the book in the first place he looked. It seems manifestly unfair to force him to take a further step of going to the cards under Pearl Buck before he can locate the title he wants.

In the application of any rule a certain amount of judgment must be exercised or the rule can defeat its own purpose. Perhaps some examples of the problems we have faced and the solutions we have reached would be helpful.

On March 3 a book was published which bore on the title page the title *Here Comes Peter Cottontail* together with the name and address of the publisher. No author was given. Careful examination of the book would reveal that the text is written by Steve Nelson and that music had been written for it by Jack Rollins. The book is designed for children age 4 to 7. It seems obvious that since some searching is necessary to determine the name of the person writing the words, it is most likely to be called for under the title. Therefore, we followed the title page and entered under the title for this book.

Late in March *Secret Diary from Red China* was published by Bobbs-Merrill. The title page bears the information "Transcribed by S. T. Tung." The jacket of the book provides the information that this diary was smuggled out of China and is the first hand story of the tribulations of a young Chinese teacher named Liu. However, the jacket further indicates that the publishers considered the author to be S. T. Tung. Obviously this is the way it will be remembered, and we have therefore accepted the name as it appears on the title page without attempting to identify and fully establish the name of the teacher himself.

Several years ago the Pulitzer Prize was given for a book, *Profiles in Courage*. A new edition of this book has just appeared. The title page bears the name of the author as John F. Kennedy. For purposes of our cataloging it seemed unnecessary to enter this work under "Kennedy, John Fitzgerald, Pres. U. S., 1917- ." The book was originally written when the author was a Senator. To go back to the cards for the original edition and add the information that the author is now President of the United States would seem to be unnecessary and wasteful.

A series of volumes have appeared representing classical stories retold by Jean Lee Latham. Included in these are *Aladdin* and *Ali Baba*. Under the old conventional cataloging rules these would have been cataloged under either "Arabian nights" or under the name of the individual story. In the belief that they will be remembered by the name of the person who has obviously put the stories into new words, we entered under Latham and provided title cards for those who remembered them by title.

An instance in which we have varied from strict adherence to title page form of name is found in the handling of *The Memoirs of General Lord Ismay*. The author is listed on the title page merely as General Lord Ismay; but since there might be more than one person to have held this title, we have entered in this case under his full name, Ismay, Hastings Lionel. Another example of variation occurs with the *Fairy Tales* of the Brothers Grimm. These frequently appear with the byline on the title page reading "The Brothers Grimm." It is unlikely that anyone would approach the catalog for the name in this form and, therefore, all editions which we catalog will be entered under Grimm, Jacob.

Another problem which occurs in the application of title page form of name lies in transliteration. In this case it has seemed best to us to adopt one standard method of transliteration and to enter all works by the same author in the same form rather than to use whatever transliteration may appear on the title page.

We have now had nine months of experience with our catalog cards and a year of experience with the *Fiction Catalog*. The results as measured in consumer reaction are interesting. No letter of complaint has come to us concerning the use of the name as it appears on the title page in *Fiction Catalog*. It would seem reasonable to assume that if this had been found unsatisfactory, at least one librarian would have complained to us in the space of a year. There has been more definite reaction to the catalog cards. We have received many letters congratulating us for taking this forward-looking step. Some libraries have told us how much more useful it made Wilson cards since previously they had been cataloging by title page form of name and had been forced to change the cards which they purchased from us. A few complaints have also reached us, but these seem to have been based in some cases upon misunderstandings or failure to read the announcements which were sent to all catalog card subscribers or the article in the September, 1960, *Wilson Library Bulletin*. Another group seems to object, not so much to the use of the name itself as it appears on the title page, but to the omission of dates for the authors. However, the practice of depending upon the card catalog as a source of biographical information would seem to be a dubious one.

Our experience with the needs of smaller libraries and the numerous requests we receive for guidance in cataloging and classification from untrained and inexperienced librarians lead us to wonder to what extent the proposed Catalog Code revision will answer their needs. We have no quarrel with the Code itself but believe instead that it is a notable step forward in cataloging rules. However, there are so many problems

which face larger libraries, particularly of the research type, that must be covered in any code that the rules become overwhelming to the neophyte. Perhaps what is needed is a simple code directed toward the vast number of libraries which will never have need for the more detailed rules. Recently we were told that in a group of 35 to 40 librarians from small library systems only 5 had heard that a new code was contemplated. If they are thus uninformed concerning the existence of a code, it is extremely doubtful if they will ever have much use of it. However, these are the very people who need guidance in their cataloging work. Certainly some effort should be made to provide them with a code of simple rules which will cover the possible situations they will face, together with guidance in the application of these rules which will enable them to organize their collections to the best advantage of their patrons.

Experiment in the Use of The Revised Code of Cataloguing Rules

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THE DECISION TO EXPERIMENT at the University of Waterloo in the use of the proposed new Code of cataloguing rules was made in July, 1960, after a careful consideration of all of the implications and consequences. Since one of the major objections to the new code expressed at the Montreal Institute was the frightening task of recataloguing which would be necessary in the large research libraries, we felt that our Library was in a unique position to conduct an experiment of this kind. The University was only three years old, and the amount of recataloguing would be negligible. Although the University programme in science and engineering was well established, the arts programme was beginning in the fall of 1960, and the Cataloguing Department was expected to process several thousand books within a few months. By changing to a code of entry different from the one now used by the Library of Congress, we knew that we would be able to use fewer printed cards and more original cataloguing would have to be done. However, in spite of the pressure exerted by a large book budget ($77,000) on a small staff, we gambled on the assumption that the time lost on the number of Library of Congress cards made unacceptable by our interpretation of the new code would be offset in time gained by the cataloguers using a logical, scientific code.

The Cataloguing Department consists of two professional librarians and three and one-half assistants. We are responsible for maintaining two main catalogues in divisional reading rooms, one official catalogue in the Cataloguing Department (containing main entry cards, name and series authority cards, name reference cards, and temporary catalogue slips for books on order and in process), a shelf list, a subject authority file, and assorted extra files for special materials collections, e.g. rare books, microfilm, phonorecords, etc. We use Library of Congress classification, Library of Congress subject headings, and follow the Library of Congress rules for descriptive cataloguing and filing. We try to use as many printed cards as possible, and use a Print-O-Matic machine for reproducing all others. Xerox and Multilith will be available to us for card reproduction in the near future. Since the Library's government document collection is maintained and classified separately and the entries are established from Canadiana, we decided not to attempt to use the revised code for government publications at this time. Thus our experiment has been limited to the new rules for works of personal authorship, corporate authorship (other than government) and complex or changing authorship.

Before we began to put the revised code into actual use, it was necessary to have everyone on the library staff aware of the effect the Cataloguing Department decision would have on the work in the other departments. The circulation and reference people would, of course, be working with the finished product; the Acquisition Department was most immediately concerned since a bibliographic search is made before the book is ordered. A meeting was arranged for the entire staff, and I explained briefly the background of the revised code and the basis for our decision to use it. The rules most likely to result in change of entry from current Library of Congress practice were discussed at length, with an explanation given for the reasons behind the change as well as the resulting effect on work. Then it was agreed that a cataloguer should be consulted if there were any doubt whatsoever about entry—for Library of Congress card orders, for typing the multiple-copy book order form, etc. The first few weeks of August were spent in almost constant consultation about one rule or another, but by September things were running quite smoothly, with both the Cataloguing and the Acquisition departments experiencing amazingly little difficulty in detecting a necessary difference from the entry under the ALA code.

The majority of the rules for personal authorship entry are quite easy to use and follow logically the principles and objectives as set forth by Mr. Lubetzky. However, Rule 5 dealing with works of changing authorship, as predicted by several participants at the Montreal Institute, does cause quite a bit of trouble and is one of the areas where few present Library of Congress cards can be used. Although at first glance it appears quite straightforward, in practice it is not easy to apply, and some of the resulting entries are not easy to accept:

> English-French, French-English dictionary . . .
> New improved encyclopaedia . . .

There are other problems too. We had difficulty differentiating between this rule and Rule 9 (revisions) particularly with works in the fields of science and technology. Some standard reference works are published by different publishers with variations in titles, and it is then necessary to apply Rule 69 (works of changing authorship which have title entry). We decided to ignore Rule 5(b) an exception to the title entry concept, since the feeling at the Institute was that this wasn't consistent. Our entry here is:

Grove's dictionary of music . . .

and we hope that this is what Mr. Lubetzky intends. The most difficult problem with this rule is that it is impossible to tell when handling a first edition of a reference work whether or not it will go into successive editions. After several months of worrying about this, and taking considerable time with each new "reference" work, we decided that a more concrete premise had to be established. Our policy now is to enter a work of changing authorship under title if it has appeared in more than one edition; but if there is no clear indication in the preface that a book will go in to successive editions, we enter under compiler or editor. This is a compromise, but it is workable and has saved much valuable time.

In Rules 7(b) to 8, dealing with different and variant titles and translations, we are following the intent if not the letter of the rule. We have always used filing titles for works in these categories and decided to keep on with this practice. We are thus able to continue to use Library of Congress cards; and if the new code is adopted, we will have no problem interfiling cards catalogued in the suggested form. We did type a few cards in this form and quite frankly feel that the present card, with filing title added, fulfils the objectives of the code and is at the same time easier for the catalogue user to understand.

I think the section of the code dealing with entry of person affords the greatest pleasure to a cataloguer. We can ignore some of the contrived entries previously used and happily enter under George Eliot and Mrs. Humphrey Ward. However, we question the decision to differentiate between Will Durant and E. B. White. If the principle is to enter under the form of name used by the author, it should apply as much in the case of initials as a shortened fore-name. We also feel that Lord Byron as an example should be moved from Rule 14 (person with surname and forename) to Rule 16 (person with title) since he certainly used his title in most of his works and is universally recognized by his title. Rule 15 (pseudonyms) is most acceptable to our faculty, who are pleased to find Mark Twain under Mark Twain. But since most of the entries affected in this section of the code are in the field of literature, a difficulty arises in classification when you try to put the new entry in proper alphabetic sequence, as is necessary in an open shelf library. This is particularly true in the case of prolific authors who are assigned a group of numbers. We can't give them any more than one Cutter number in their new sequence, and this certainly makes for more difficult classification. Mark Twain is a

good example of the resulting difficulty. He appears in the Library of Congress literature classification as Clemens, Samuel Langhorne with PS1300-1348 assigned to him. Entered under Twain, Mark, and cuttered from T, the only number available is PS3111.T9, expanded with Table IXa. It seems a shame to waste PS1300-1348, but we can see no alternative.

The rules for corporate author entry, and the form of that entry, have not created as many problems as we anticipated, but there certainly have been a few major ones. Rule 24 (work of a group) is particularly difficult. Most of the symposia publications of the American Society of Metals, for instance, do not have distinctive group names and are entered under the sponsoring body. A few symposia, however, have distinctive names, and are therefore under that name. This means that an added entry for the sponsoring body will have to suffice to relate this work to the others in the catalogue, and this card will file after the main entries for the ASM. Our faculty members expect to find all the ASM symposia in one alphabet and strongly disapprove of this new departure. To solve this difficulty we are now interfiling added entries for personal and corporate authors with the main entries as suggested in Alternate Rules of the Library of Congress Filing Rules. We are entering corporate bodies under the name as it appears in the work as directed in the revised code, and from the point of view of the students, faculty, and library clerical assistance, this is a more logical form of entry. It is too soon to judge whether our catalogue will become awkward with hundreds of entries under "University of. . . ."

The final section of the revised code dealing with works of unknown, changing or complex authorship, is a great improvement over the ALA code, and we are following it quite faithfully. Since a fair proportion of our serial entries would have to be changed from the Library of Congress form, we decided not to use printed cards for serials at all. They are now catalogued and on the journal room shelves almost as soon as they can be unpacked. Rule 69 in this section, dealing with works of changing authorship which have title entry needs some examples. We decided that the *Bookman's Manual,* now published as *Reader's Adviser,* falls in this category, but we question treating this like an anonymous work.

On the whole, our experiment has been most interesting and we have had few moments of regret. Between August 1 and December 1, the Cataloguing Department processed 5,789 volumes, of which 3,465 were new titles. On a yearly basis this will mean an average of 5,000 or more new titles catalogued by each cataloguer. We have not had time to keep an actual count of the number of Library of Congress printed cards not acceptable, but estimate that it would be no more than 15%. A precise investigation in this area is intended for 1961, with new additions to the staff expected. We are able to continue using the cards for editions, translations, etc., by using filing titles. We make the printed cards for works by President Roosevelt (and others in this category) consistent with the new code by lining out the qualification (pres. U. S.) no longer considered necessary under Rule 14(b). Recataloguing, as anticipated, has not presented a problem. We depend on the filer to catch inconsistencies with

each week's filing, and we are recataloguing as we go along. The Circulation Department finds that faculty and students are no more baffled by the catalogues than normally, and the reference and periodical librarians feel that since most of the changes are so sensible, the time they have spent relearning catalogue entries has been well worth while.

From a cataloguer's point of view, the revised code has been a pleasure to work with. An index is needed, although we have worked without one. A rewording of some of the rules would be helpful, and we would like to see more controversial examples used. We agree with the suggestion made by Miss Margaret Ayrault at Montreal that some method of training cataloguers in the use of the revised code will be necessary. But these are technical details. Although we cannot say at this point that the objectives of the library catalogue are better achieved by the application of the revised code, we are convinced that the constant logical relating of all catalogue rules to Mr. Lubetzky's principles has made cataloguing at the same time more scientific and more satisfying.

Catalog Code Revision for Serial Publications*

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ALA HAS published a preliminary draft of revised rules formulated so far, which is available at a price of $1.75. A reading of the whole document, which includes a very illuminating commentary by Paul Dunkin of the Rutgers Graduate School of Library Service, gives a feeling of logic and unity, even of inevitability, that is not present when we discuss single rules out of context. The sections not yet available are to concern special types of personal names and the cataloging of special types of material such as maps, motion pictures, and phonorecords. The only topic mentioned for later treatment that is of concern to serials librarians is newspapers.

Of the rules so far presented, I shall mention those for serials entered under titles and those for corporate entry including agencies of government—rules covering just about half of the 84 pages of this draft. The rules for serials entered under title now appear at the end of the completed part of the text, under the general heading "Works of Unknown, Complex, or Changing Authorship." They are numbered Rules 71 and 72. The text of Rule 71 reads, without the examples:

> a. A newspaper, periodical, annual, monographic series, or other publication which continues indefinitely and may successively be prepared by

* Paper presented at the meeting of the Serials Section, ALA-RTSD, in Montreal, June 22, 1960.

different compilers or editors, is entered under title, with an added entry under the sponsoring or issuing body when that is not a commercial publisher . . .

In the entry of a newspaper references are made not only from the various known forms of the title, but also from the title beginning with the name of the city served by the newspaper when not so entered . . .

A serial title beginning with a personal forename and surname is so entered, with references from the title beginning with the surname and from the title following the name; but a title beginning with forename initials and surname is entered under the surname, with references from the initials and from the title following the name . . .

b. A serial whose title begins with the initials or with the full name of a corporate body other than a commercial publisher, or one whose title is indistinctive, ambiguous, incomplete, or otherwise insufficient without the name of the issuing body, is entered under the name of that body . . .

c. A serial reporting the proceedings, actions, or transactions of a corporate body, or one serving as a periodic report of the activities and functions of a body, is always entered under the name of that body . . .

Mr. Dunkin in his comments points out that the first part of this rule is broad enough in scope, and well enough defined to make it possible to eliminate a number of special rules in the ALA code dealing with directories, encyclopedias, and dictionaries. There has been some argument raised against the inclusion under Rule 71b of serials whose titles begin with the initials of a corporate body—the examples given being *ALA Bulletin* and *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries*. The current rule 5C(1), calls for entering such periodicals under title. Section "c" of Rule 71 has also raised questions. It includes some serial publications to be entered under corporate body, by definition, even though they have titles that might be considered "distinctive." Rule 72 deals with *which* title shall be chosen for entry, and reads as follows:

a. A serial no longer published which has been issued under several successive titles but with consecutive numbering of the volumes is entered under the last title with added entries under the earlier titles, except when the last title has had a relatively negligible duration . . .

b. A continuing serial whose title has changed may be entered (1) under the first title with added entries under the later titles, (2) under the latest title with added entries under the earlier titles, or (3) under the successive titles as issued with notes to relate them . . .

c. A serial superseding or superseded by another serial is treated as a separate serial . . .

This rule has undergone various metamorphoses during the discussions of the code, and I believe 72b is the only section of the rules so far that presents three alternatives without giving preference to any one. The application of alternatives one or three does raise the problem of what to do about recataloging when a current serial ceases publication.

Turning to the rules for corporate entry, I shall mention first Rule 29b which is concerned with entry for corporate bodies that have changed their names, because in my own mind at least, this seems to bear a re-

lationship to changes in title entries for periodicals when serial publications are entered under the responsible corporate body. Here, however, the change is in favor of entry under successive names. By way of comment, I would like to quote from Arnold Trotier's excellent paper on corporate entry prepared for the Code Revision Institute at McGill:

> Related to the problem of variant names, but quite different in nature and in the implications of its possible solutions, is the problem presented by successive changes in the names of corporate bodies. The ALA rule settles the questions in favor of entry under the latest form. Some catalogers have urged entry under the earliest name. The draft rule prescribes that, if the name of a corporate body has changed, its several names are successively used and linked by appropriate references.
>
> The first two alternatives are supported primarily by what their exponents regard as practical considerations and because they seem to satisfy one of the stated objectives the catalog is to serve, namely, to relate and display together the works which a library has of a given author. The basic rules governing personal authors who have changed their names are designed to carry out this important objective. At first glance, therefore, it would seem entirely logical to prescribe similar rules to accomplish like results in the case of corporate bodies which have changed their names.
>
> However, any analogy attempted along these lines with respect to changed names of persons and corporate bodies will prove imperfect. The identity of a person is immutable; no matter what name or names he uses or is known by, he remains the selfsame individual. The same cannot be said of corporate bodies. These are always subject to various organizational and constitutional changes which may or may not be accompanied by changes in name. But when a significant change in name does occur, it usually reflects a major change in function, organization or constitution and thereby effects a change in identity. If this fact is recognized, the logic of the rule which provides for entry of works under the name of the organization at the time of their publication becomes more apparent. Moreover a rule based on this theory is supported by the following practical results: (1) the entries will conform with the names under which the works of the body are normally cited, (2) the works issued by that body during each period marked by a change in name will be kept segregated in the catalog, and (3) the recataloging necessitated by the rule requiring entries to be made under the latest form of name will be wholly avoided.

There has been some argument for a special rule here covering serial publications—that is, to enter a closed entry serial with continuous volume numbering under corporate name found on the last issues, with added entries for earlier forms; to treat continuing serials in accordance with whichever of the three alternatives is chosen for periodicals entered under title.

Space will not permit covering here all of the minor variations in other rules for corporate entry. Although there has been general acceptance of the proposal to eliminate the distinction between societies and institutions in the rules, there has been considerable unhappiness over the proposal to discontinue the entry of bodies bearing generic names under place or under jurisdiction, as in the case of state universities.

Turning again to Mr. Trotier's paper, I would like to quote a statement which he quotes from a letter from Wyllis Wright:

> The entry of institutions under their own name rather than under place may involve some difficulties if carried through systematically. If these difficulties are found, the endeavor should be to devise a reasonably simple statement of the conditions under which the difficulties are found and the method of avoiding them. The Steering Committee has considered this problem and has not been able to arrive at such a statement. Our present rules are, I believe, based on such an attempt to put institutions "under names when distinctive and under place when that place is a determining factor in the identification of the institution." Under this, we find that Bank of . . . is a sufficient name but that University of . . . is not. We find that the First National Bank of New York is not a distinctive name but that First National City Bank of New York is. We find that in Williamstown, where we have two banks, the Williamstown Savings Bank is distinctively identified under its name but the Williamstown National Bank is not. Union University is regarded as a distinctive name but College of the Pacific is not. We find that St. Benedict's Abbey is a sufficient name if it is located in the United States or the British Empire but that if it is located anywhere else in the world, it is not a self-sufficient name.
>
> Under our present rules we find that the National Gallery in London is not a sufficient name and, consequently, goes under the name *London*. On the other hand, the National Gallery of Art in Washington is not self-sufficient but goes under the *United States* rather than under *Washington*. New York Public Library is not regarded as a sufficient name . . . but instead of putting it under the name of the place, i.e. New York (City), we put it just New York. Public Library . . . From all of this, it appears that we have not in the past been able to arrive at any understanding of what a self-sufficient name should be. Consequently, I am willing to toss up for discussion the general idea that any name is sufficient. If this idea is not acceptable, then we will have to find the line along which the division between sufficient and non-sufficient names can be drawn. Both for our own convenience as catalogers and for those who use the catalog, that line must be clear. Our present conglomeration of *ad hoc* decisions has produced only confusion.

Mr. Trotier then continues:

> It should be pointed out, that Lubetsky's conclusion that it was best to enter corporate bodies directly under their names came only after he had tried hard to formulate rules based on the criterion of *distinctive* name. He finally abandoned that approach when he learned that *distinctive* fades imperceptibly into *indistinctive* so that it was not feasible to draw a clear line between the two and that, therefore, the term *distinctive* defied definition. For these reasons, primarily, it was concluded that no useful purpose would be served by preserving the criterion of distinctive name in connection with the problem of direct entry under name *versus* indirect entry under place.

The two main arguments advanced against this change are that it would result in a concentration of entries under generic terms, such as "University of" and that the public may not be aware of the exact form of

name and would find the entry more easily under place. Laura Colvin, in her paper on this topic prepared for the Stanford Institute studied the problem of concentration in some detail, and came to the conclusion that the number of entries under such homonymous terms as "University" would be considerably less than the present concentration under such place names as "New York." I have seen only isolated examples to support the second argument and can only guess at how serious it would be. The new rules would of course take care of this by suggesting "references from the other forms of name under which the corporate body might be sought."

The topics treated specifically in the new rules on form of corporate entry are (Rule 27b) Omissions from corporate name; (27c) Additions to name; (28) Initials, abbreviations, and numbers; (29) Variant names and change of name (already mentioned above); (30) Corporate name in several languages; (31) Personal name as corporate name; (32) Conventional corporate names; (33) Name of affiliated or subordinate body. The changes in most of these rules are minor, but they have been broadened in scope and reworded so that it is hoped that they will be more easily understood and simpler to apply.

Rules 41—48 of the draft apply specifically to entries for government publications and government agencies. Few of the proposed changes are of general concern in the handling of serials. Rule 47a replaces ALA rule 72a, and reads as follows: "A department, office, or agency of government created to exercise legislative, administrative, or judicial authority is entered under the name of the jurisdiction to which it belongs followed by its own name." Questions have here been raised about the difficulties of discovering the nature of the authority exercised, particularly in the case of foreign government agencies, and the problem that arises for agencies that are partly regulatory and partly non-regulator, such as the National Science Foundation.

Probably the most startling aspect of the draft revision is the drastic reduction in the number of rules because of the elimination of so many exceptions and special rules. The section on Works of Corporate Authorship, covering both entry to be chosen and form of name to be used, now contains thirteen rules; present ALA rules contain sixty rules in the same area. In addition, we have in the draft eight rules on special aspects of government publications and names of government agencies, compared to twenty-six at present. It is hoped that enough examples can be included to serve as a guide in applying the new rules to situations now covered by specific rules. It may also be possible to list them in the index.

Code revision is designed to give us a code based on the logical application of general principles. Insofar as this is achieved, it should be easier to teach, easier to apply, and easier for the public to use. Drastic changes in some instances will create problems, both in our catalogs and in adjusting our own thinking to new approaches, but if we can make some advance toward these goals, and especially toward rules that will be internationally acceptable, the effort will have been worth while.

Preparation for the International Conference on the Principles of Cataloging, Paris, 1961*

PAUL POINDRON
RICHARD H. SHOEMAKER, *Translator*

BETWEEN THE TWO world wars, many attempts were made on a regional basis, to standardize cataloging rules.

The *Prussian Instructions,* formulated in 1899 and revised in 1908, were followed by all the university libraries in Prussia. Other libraries followed their example; and in 1935, when the Prussian Union Catalog was transformed into a German Union Catalog, all German libraries were obliged to adopt the *Prussian Instructions.* The *Deutsche Bücherei* of Leipzig also used the *Prussian Instructions.* Akin to the German type of catalog code before the last world war, were the codes of German-speaking Switzerland, of the Netherlands, of Poland, etc.

The other main type of catalog code was represented by the *Catalog Rules* of 1908, resulting from an agreement between the Library Association (British) and the American Library Association, from which were derived the codes of Italy, the Vatican, Norway, India, China, and Japan. After the International Congress of Archivists and Librarians held in 1910 at Brussels, German librarians were examining the possibility of an international standardization on the basis of the *Catalog Rules* of 1908.

The differences between the two codes appeared to be too great. These differences pertained to corporate authors, which are not recognized by the *Prussian Instructions,* and also the filing of anonymous titles under the first "independent" noun.

In 1929, on the occasion of the First World Congress of Librarianship and Bibliography at Rome, Zd. V. Tobolka made an elaborate study of the question of international standardization. In 1935, at Madrid, on the invitation of the Director of the Prussian State Library, the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) following a report of M. de Grolier, set up a subcommittee to study the standardization of cataloging rules. Its first chairman was the future Cardinal Tisserant, and he was succeeded by the American, K. D. Metcalf. In 1935, the Chairman of the Subcommittee set forth the future program, and stressed the need of translating the principal national codes into the respective languages of the

* A translation of an article in *Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France,* 5:467-483, December, 1960, by Paul Poindron, Chief Librarian, Office of the Libraries of France. Translated and abridged by Richard H. Shoemaker, Professor of Library Service, Rutgers- the State University, New Brunswick, N. J.

other large nations. Andrew D. Osborn set the example by publishing, in 1938, the translation in English of the *Prussian Instructions.* The pre-war situation was summarized in 1939 by J. C. M. Hanson in his comparative study of cataloging rules based on the Anglo-American code of 1908. The war supervened without a solution, and the Subcommittee did not take up its work again until 1947 at Oslo.

Meanwhile, a campaign of rules revision was developing. In the United States Seymour Lubetzky of the Library of Congress was invited by the ALA to make a study of the principles on which they the ALA rules of 1949 were based. His conclusions were published in 1953 under the title, *Cataloging Rules and Principles,* and the Division of Cataloging and Classification of the ALA decided, in 1954, to form a code revision committee.

In the United Kingdom, the Library Association, through its Cataloging Rules Committee, had kept up close relations with ALA concerning the rewriting of the *Cataloging Rules* of 1908. These relations were resumed after the war. The results have been published from time to time (*Library Association Record,* 57:352-353, Sept. 1955; 58:274, 1956; 60:89, March 1958). In the course of this exchange of views ALA accepted the principle that the new code should be Anglo-American.

In Germany, revision of the *Prussian Instructions* was discussed at the Assembly of German Librarians held at Bremen in 1954, but a committee on cataloging had been formed as early as 1949, by the Association of Librarians of Rhenish-Westphalia, and its role was ultimately recognized by the Association of German Libraries. This Committee collaborated with some Austrian specialists and with those of the German Democratic Republic where there had been formed, in 1952, a committee under the chairmanship of Joris Vorstius.

In France, the work on the Cataloging Code, started by Mme. Briet and continued by the Committee on the Cataloging Code (formed in 1951) resulted, in 1955, in the French rule on entry of corporate authors.

In Poland, Japan, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and the U.S.S.R., librarians worked on revision or establishment of rules, and S. R. Ranganathan formulated, in 1953, in *Abgila,* the principles which he was to develop in 1955 in his *Headings and Canons; Comparative Study of Five Catalogue Codes.* Finally, the ISO/TC 46 Committee carried on its work on the standardization of bibliographical references.

So the times were particularly propitious for international efforts, and in September, 1954, IFLA, at the invitation of the UNESCO International Consultative Committee on Bibliography, set up a work group to coordinate the principles of cataloging with F. C. Francis of the British Museum as Chairman and had A. H. Chaplin as Executive Secretary. After many meetings during the International Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centers at Brussels in September 1955, the group on corporate authors and the group on entry for anonymous works published a report in English in *Libri* (6:271-298, 1956) and in French in the *UNESCO Bulletin for Librarians* (10:127-131, May-June, 1956).

A. H. Chaplin published in the *Library Quarterly* (26:337-347, Oct., 1956), a paper called: "A Universal Cataloging Code" which he had presented at the 21st Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, held in June 1956, on the topic "Toward a Better Cataloging Code." Mr. Chaplin, after having sketched the history of international attempts to standardize principles, and having examined the possibilities which seemed to exist, invited the national associations of librarians and the standardization organizations to cooperate through the offices of some international organizations able to make a concerted effort.

At the same conference Andrew D. Osborn of Harvard (now librarian of the Fisher Library at the University of Sidney) who had studied the possibility of reconciling the Anglo-American and the German schools, said that the German catalogers and those who followed their influence tended to approach the Anglo-American position and expressed the hope that the two schools might be able to find a meeting of the minds within the work group of IFLA. (*see* "Cataloguing and Cataloguing Codes in Other Countries To-day." *Library Quarterly:* 16:276-285, October 1956).

In June 1957, Dr. Osborn attended, at Lubeck, the Conference of German Libraries, as a representative of the ALA. In his report, published in the *ALA Bulletin* of November, 1957, he stated that "the goal of international agreement does not go beyond the limits of practical idealism . . . but, in the highly significant matter of choice of entry, libraries, as sharers in international contributions to information and culture, can benefit greatly by the achievement of a large measure of agreement." While Dr. Osborn was making his campaign for an international agreement at Lubeck, a colleague from the Soviet bloc was speaking in the same vein before an East German audience of library school students at Leipzig in 1957. Mrs. Kadankowa, Librarian of Sofia, strongly urged German librarians to modify the *Prussian Instructions,* to accept corporate authors, and to renounce the grammatical arrangement of entry words. In September 1957, at Paris, IFLA adopted a resolution to hold, as early as possible, an international conference to establish the minimum needs for international cooperation in cataloging.

At the Madrid meeting of October 12-16, 1958, IFLA, informed of a grant of the Council on Library Resources which made possible a preliminary meeting to organize such a conference, welcomed this possibility and asked its Work Group to prepare for the preliminary meeting. It was held at London July 19-25, 1959, at Chaucer House, headquarters of the Library Association, presided over by Mr. Francis, assisted by Mr. Chaplin and by Ludwig Sickmann, Professor at the Library School of North Rhineland and Wesphalia at Köln-Lindenthal, the executive secretaries of the Work Group. At this meeting were members of the Work Group, as well as a number of experts and observers fom different parts of the world.

Fifteen working papers were examined. The sessions were devoted to a discussion of two principal themes: (a) the goals of the international

conference on cataloging and the subjects it should discuss, and (b) the composition and organization of the conference. The conclusions were published in the *Bulletin des bibliotheques de France,* in the *UNESCO Bulletin for Librarians,* and in English in *Libri* (9:254-61, 1959).

The preparation for the Conference, planned for 1961, was assigned to an Organizing Committee: Mr. Chaplin, Executive Secretary, Mr. Poindron, Dr. Sickmann and Nadejda Aleksandrovna Lavrova, Chief Bibliographer and Scientific Secretary to the Office of Books at Moscow. The Organizing Committee met first at Paris, February 26-27, 1960, with Mrs. Beliaeva, Head of the UNESCO library (the Russian delegate was not yet named) participating. The second meeting was at Montreal, also attended by Wyllis E. Wright, Chairman of the ALA Code Revision Committee and American representative on the Work Group on the Principles of Cataloging of the IFLA. The third meeting was in London January 27-28, 1961. The next meeting will be held in Moscow in the first two weeks of July. The Committee is publishing a bulletin in English: *IFLA International Conference on Cataloguing Principles Bulletin.*

The International Conference on Cataloguing Principles will be held at Paris, October 9-18, 1961. It will meet, thanks to UNESCO, at Place Fontenoy; but the meeting could not be held without the gracious help of the Council on Library Resources (Verner W. Clapp, President), which is giving a subsidy of $95,420 to IFLA. A secretariat has been established in London near the National Central Library, Malet Place, W.C. 1, thanks to the kindness of the Librarian, S. P. L. Filon, and of D. C. Henrik Jones, who has been appointed assistant to the executive Secretary. The Organizing Committee has decided that representation at the Paris Conference must be on a national basis. The International Conference will include one official delegate from each country which has a competent organization. The Committee will be responsible for travel and living expenses of that delegate. Each country, if it wishes, may send a second delegate at the expense of its national organization. Some observers can be accommodated, but they are asked to notify the Organizing Committee as soon as possible, since the number of observers will be limited. The Organizing Committee will pay the expenses for travel and maintenance of a number of experts, particularly the writers of reports.

The national associations affiliated with IFLA, or, in their absence, some other qualified organization in each country, have been invited to discuss with other interested national organizations questions about this Conference and a national delegation. Equal attention has been paid to national libraries and governmental organizations concerned with libraries.

Some invitations have also been sent to other interested international organizations—e.g., important libraries in the UN and its agencies (ONU, FAO, UNESCO, OMS); International Organization of Standardization (ISO); the International Federation of Documentation (FID); the International Association of Theological Librarians; the Association of Libraries of Judaïca and Hébraïca in Europe; the International Associa-

tion of Publishers; the International Union of Library Associations; the Association of Antiquarian Libraries; the International Association of Agricultural Librarians, and Documentalists (I.A.A.L.D.).

In order to assure success, it was decided that this conference should have a precise and limited goal: it should reach an agreement on the basic principles governing the choice and form of entry in an alphabetical catalog of authors and anonymous titles. It was accepted at London that the catalog should: (a) enter a publication by the name of the author or its title just as they are given in the publication; (b) gather the entries belonging to all the editions and translations of the same work, and all the works of the same author. It was also agreed that the catalog should have a main entry for each work, with secondary entries and cross-references, if necessary.

The questions upon which an agreement must be sought concern particularly the role of the main entry, a question which has been studied by Seymour Lubetzky in the project to revise the ALA code, and by Eva Verona, Head of the Department of Printed Books at the Library of the University of Zagreb. Other questions of the conference concern the choice of the main entry, personal authors (and especially the part of the name to use as an entry word for names of European as well as non-European origin), corporate authors, title entries, and form entries.

Along with the principal questions, there have been planned studies of the relationship of the principles of library cataloging and those of other forms of bibliographic information, studies on the different types of non-European names, a report on the problems of transliteration as they affect the entries in library catalogs, a study of the problems posed by liturgies and other religious texts in an alphabeticai catalog, and a study of the problems posed by publications in a series. The problems which mechanization of catalogs might raise should be the object of study, for the principles on which the Conference will be called upon to pronounce should facilitate mechanization.

National organizations have been invited to send to the Secretariat examples of their codes in force and all information on their current code revision. National organizations have also been asked to send, in their language, definitions of technical terms used in their rules (an example has been furnished by the Secretariat in the form of a list of definitions in English) with a view to establishing an international list for the Conference. This list will be prepared by Anthony Thompson, Editor of *Vocabularium bibliothecarii.*

Some reports have also been requested from certain experts:

1. The Relation of Cataloging Principles to the Principles of Other Forms of Bibliographical Work, by Andrew Osborn.
2. Function of the Main Entry, by Seymour Lubetzky.
3. Function of the Main Entry, by Eva Verona.
4. Function of the Main Entry; a Comparative Study of the Points of View Presented by Lubetzky and Verona, by L. J. Jolley.

5. Corporate Authors; 1: What Works Should be Entered Under a Corporate Author Entry, by V. A. Vasilevskaya.

6. Corporate Authors; 2: Form of Entry for Corporate Authors; 3: Treatment of Corporate Bodies with Subordinate Offices, by Suzanne Honoré.

7. Multiple Authors, by Hellmut Braun.

8. Entry of Anonymous Works Under a Conventional Title or Form Heading, by Roger Pierrot.

9. Choice of Entry for Authors with Changed Names, by Pavle Kalan.

10. Treatment of Portuguese and Brazilian Names, by Marian Luisa Monteiro da Cunha.

11. Treatment of Indian Names, by Benoyendra Sengupta.

12. Treatment of Arab Names, by Mahmud Sheniti.

13. Cataloging Terminology in Spanish Speaking Countries of Latin America, by Emma Linares.

14. Treatment of Hebrew Names and Title Entry for Hebrew Works, by R. Edelmann.

15. Cataloging Liturgical and Religious Texts in an Alphabetical Catalog, by Ruth Eisenhart.

16. Problems of Cataloging Publications in Series, by Paul S. Dunkin.

These reports will be examined by the Organizing Committee which may suggest modifications to their authors. The reports, translated and multigraphed, will be distributed in the early months of 1961 to the organizations that will participate in the Conference. These organizations will have been invited to study the reports during the months of March, April, and May, and to present their comments, which will be examined by the Organizing Committee with a view to the editing of a general report which might be put into circulation in July of 1961, in order that the organizations might have the chance to establish their positions before the Conference.

Arrangements in different countries in preparation for the Conference, insofar as they have been brought to the attention of the Organizing Committee, are listed below:

Germany—The principle themes of the Conference were discussed at the meeting of the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare, Trèves, June 8-10, 1960 (Dr. Sickmann attending). A report on these discussions, introducing statements of M. H. Braun (Hamburg) and H. Cordes (Saarbruck) will appear in the *Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie* (Jhrg. VII, 1960, Heft 3). A meeting of experts representing Verein deutscher Bibliothekare, Verein der Diplombibliothekare an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken, and Deutsche Bibliothek, was held in Frankfort in October, 1960. Conversations were held during the Conference of the Swiss Library Association at Sion, September 10-11, 1960, among representatives of the German-speaking regions (Dr. Sickmann attending).

Argentina—Miss Linares of the National Atomic Energy Commission is the correspondent for a committee on the conference.

Australia—Dr. Osborn acts as the Australian committee's Liaison Officer with the Organizing Committee.

Austria—Dr. Sickmann met with the Austrian librarians at Klagenfurt, September 22-25, 1960 (Helene Loebenstein of the National Library in Vienna, correspondent).

Belgium—The Belgian committee's correspondent is F. de Vrieze, Assistant Librarian of the Royal Library of Belgium.

Brazil—Maria Luisa Monteiro de Cunha, Chief of the Central Library of the University of Sao Paolo, is the correspondent of the Brazilian committee. The Committee, under the Chairmanship of A. L. C. Vicentini, President of the Paulist Association of Librarians, held a meeting at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1960, on the occasion of the Conference of FID attended by Mr. Chaplin and of Mr. Poindron.

Bulgaria—The correspondent of the Bulgarian committee is Konstantinka Kalaidjieva, Director of the National Library of Bulgaria. The Committee is completely revising the cataloging code.

Canada—Hazel I. MacTaggart, Chief of the Cataloging Department of the Public Library of Toronto, organized the Committee. The Institute on Catalog Code Revision was held in Montreal, June 12-17, 1960, under the Chairmanship of Wyllis E. Wright. It was organized jointly by the Cataloging Section of the Canadian Library Association (Chairman: Sister Francis Dolores of Mount Saint Vincent College), the Cataloging and Classification Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association (Chairman: Richard S. Angell of the Library of Congress), and McGill University. Thanks to a Council on Library Resources subsidy, the members of the Organizing Committee attended. The Canadian Library Association also assigned one session of its June 18, 1960, meeting to cataloging.

Korea—The Chairman of the Korean Committee is Poongsoon Lee, Director of the Library of the Ewa Women's University at Seoul.

Colombia—Cecilia Jimenez Saravia, Librarian of Centro Interamericano de Vivienda, will represent Colombian librarians.

Denmark—The members of the Danish Advisory Committee are: Else Fausbøll, Oskar Hansen, Ole Hovman, R. Mølgard Hansen, Karen Nielsen, and Alfred Tiedje. Torkil Olsen and Ole Koch are the correspondents.

The United States of America—ALA and the Library of Congress are working together on all questions which will be examined by the Conference. Mr. Wright is the correspondent. At the Code Revision Institute in June, 1960, in Montreal, 177 librarians of the United States and 68 Canadian librarians met to examine the proposed code prepared by Seymour Lubetzky. (Translator's note: Organization of the Institute is noted above under Canada)

The participants had received:

First, the proposed code carrying a commentary by Paul Dunkin

(Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University)
Second, eleven working papers:

I. Purpose, Procedure, and Problems of Revision, by Wyllis E. Wright (Williams College Library).
II. Fundamentals of Cataloging, by Seymour Lubetzky (Library of Congress).
III. Works of Personal Authorship, by Ruth French Strout (Graduate Library School, University of Chicago).
IV. Choice and Form of Personal Names, by Katherine Ball (University of Toronto Library School).
V. Entry of Works of Corporate Authorship, by Audrey Smith (Free Library of Philadelphia).
VI. Corporate Names, by Arnold H. Trotier (University of Illinois Library).
VII. Government Publications, by Bella E. Shachtman (U. S. Department of Agriculture Library).
VIII. Works Entered Under Title, by Jennette E. Hitchcock (Stanford University Libraries).
IX. A Reference Librarian Looks at the Proposed Catalog Code, by David R. Watkins (Yale University Library).
X. Experiment in the Application of the Revised Rules, by Olivia Faulkner and C. Sumner Spalding (Library of Congress).
XI. Problems of Changing from the Old Rules to the New, by Maurice F. Tauber (School of Library Service, Columbia University) and Robert E. Kingery (New York Public Library).

A résumé of the discussion was published in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin,* 19:317-31, June 20, 1960. (Translator's Note: ALA has also published a *Summary of Proceedings,* 1960.)

Spain—A Spanish Committee is working on the revision of the National Cataloging Code. The correspondent is Nicolás Fernández-Victorio, Secretary of the Spanish Library Association.

Finland—The Council of Research Libraries designated Saini Laurikkale, of the Library of the University of Turku, to present a memorandum concerning cataloging rules actually followed in Finnish research libraries. The correspondents in Finland are Hilkka Kauppi, Secretary of the Finnish Library Association at Helsinki, and R. Puranen, Secretary of the Association of Finnish Scientific Libraries at the Library of the University of Helsinki. The members of the Finnish Committee are K. E. Henriksson, Library of the University, K. Nohrstrom and Hilkka Kauppi.

Hungary—The Ministry of Culture has formed a committee (to work on the official Hungarian point-of-view) comprising delegates from the Ervin Szabó Association of Hungarian Libraries, the Cataloging Committee of the National Council of Libraries, the National Committee of Documentation, the Committee of Libraries and Documentation of the Hungarian Office of Education, and of the Center of Science and Methodology of Librarianship of the National Library, Széchényi. This last serves as Secretariat for the Work Group, and the Chief of the Center, Gesa Sebestyen, is the official correspondent.

India—Shri Benoyendra Sengupta, Librarian of the National Library in Calcutta, is in contact with the National Associations of Librarians. A meeting is set for December, 1960, particularly to study Indian names. The Indian Library Association and the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers (IASLIC) will be among others cooperating. Also, S. R. Ranganthan, has just published in the *Annals of Library Science* (7:33-64, June 1960) "Recommendations for the International Conference on Cataloging, 1961."

Indonesia—The Indonesian Library Association has appointed a small committee whose members are Mrs. M. S. Pendit, Mr. Rojani, Mr. Burhanuddin, and Hastini Hardjo Prakoso. J. N. B. Tairas, of the Library School, Djakarta, is the correspondent.

Israel—The questions relating to the Conference will be examined by the Israeli Library Association working with the staffs of larger libraries. The correspondent is Nathalie Delougaz, of the National Library and the Jewish University at Jerusalem.

Italy—Mrs. F. Ascarelli, of the University Library of Alessandrina at Rome, is the correspondent of the Italian committee.

Jamaica—K. E. Ingram, Deputy Librarian of the Library of the University College of the West Indies, is the correspondent of the Jamaican committee.

Japan—The Japanese Library Association has appointed Shinkichi Sekino, Chairman of the Association's Committee on Cataloging, as the correspondent.

New Zealand—The correspondent of the New Zealand committee is A. G. Bagnall, National Library Center, National Library Service, Wellington.

Norway—The Association of Librarians of Public Libraries of Norway and the Library Association of Norwegian Research Libraries formed a joint committee. The correspondent is Birgit Foss, Deichmanska Library, Oslo.

Pakistan—M. Fazal Elahi, Secretary of the Pakistan Library Association, is acting as the correspondent. S. Vilayet Hussain, Assistant Director of Libraries at the National Library Liaquat at Karachi, is Chairman of a Subcommittee to study the cataloging problems of Pakistani names.

The Netherlands—L. Brummel, Director of the Royal Library at The Hague, as President of the Consultative Permanent Commission of Libraries, has formed a group to examine the questions concerning the Conference: A. E. A. Buyn, P. J. Cools, J. R. de Fraipont, J. Visser, G. van Wesemael, and L. J. van der Wolk, with Dr. Brummel as the correspondent.

Poland—The Work Committee on the Rules of Cataloging, organized in June, 1959, by the Libraries and Reading Section of the Council for Culture and Art, has prepared a document on the problems which will be considered by the Conference, particularly those concerning the catalog-

ing of anonymous works and the use of corporate authors. Wladyslawa Borkowska of the Association of Polish Librarians is the Chairman of the Committee and the correspondent.

Portugal—The correspondent is Luis Silveira, Inspector General of Portuguese Libraries and Archives at Lisbon.

The United Kingdom—The Library Association, through its Cataloging Rules Committee, has formed a joint committee of interested organizations. The Chairman of the Cataloging Rules Committee is J. D. Stewart, Editor of the *British Union Catalogue of Periodicals*. The participating organizations are: Aslib, the Bodleian Library, British National Bibliography, the British Museum, the British Standards Institution, the Cambridge University Library, the Library Association, the London Library, the National Central Library, the National Library of Scotland, the National Library of Wales, the Publishers' Association, the Society of Indexers, and the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries. P. M. Plumb, Librarian of the Library Association, is the Secretary.

Czechoslovakia—A national committee has been formed: Kamil Groh, National Library of the Socialist Czechoslovakian Republic in Prague; correspondents: Jaroslav Drtina, Education and Press Institute in Prague; Miroslav Nádvornik, Library of the University of Olomouc; M. J. Husár, Office of Education and Culture at Bratislava.

Scandinavia—The Scandinavian Conference on Cataloging was held at Goteborg from the 30th of November to the 1st of December, 1959, where the cataloging problems mentioned in the report of the preliminary meeting at London were discussed. The Chairman was Gösta Ottervik, Director of the University Library of Goteborg.

Switzerland—The Work Group of Scientific Libraries of the Association of Swiss Libraries will consider the subjects of the Conference. Willy Vontobel, Vice-director of the Swiss National Library, is the correspondent.

Union of South Africa—A work committee was formed by the Council of Administration of the South African Library Association. The correspondent is Miss E. Hartmann, University of South African, Pretoria. Members of the Commitee are: Miss Hartmann; H. J. Aschenborn, Deputy-Director, State Library, Pretoria; P. C. Coetzee, Senior Lecturer in Librarianship, University of Pretoria; R. Musiker of the Johannesburg Public Library; Mrs. J. C. van Rooy, Lecturer in Librarianship at the University of Potchefstroom; and D. A. Varley, Librarian of the South African Public Library, Cape Town.

Uruguay—The Association of Uruguaian Librarians formed a small committee, whose members are Olga D. D'Elia, E. Acerenza, and Nicolas Chiacchio.

Yugoslavia—A special commission of three members, under the authority of the Federation of Associations of Librarians of the Peoples Fed-

eral Republic of Yugoslavia, was formed; Pavle Kalan of the National Library and of the University of Ljubljana is the Chairman and the correspondent.

International Organizations—The International Association of Music Libraries, The International Community of Booksellers' Associations, and The United Nations Library, New York, have shown much interest in the Conference and are each nominating a representative to attend it.

Many countries have already organized regional meetings responding in advance to the recommendations of IFLA at Lund and at Malmo, August 8-11, 1960, (attended by Mr. Chaplin). "The member associations of IFLA which have a common language or other common interests of a regional nature are asked to consult among themselves with the end in view of finding a common point-of-view on questions which the conference will study."

The Organizing Committee has also made contacts with East Germany, the Vatican, and (through Mrs. Lavrova) with the U.S.S.R., where, in 1959, appeared a second edition of the unified rules of cataloging of printed books.

France will go to the Conference with the works of the Commission of the Cataloging Code and Rules already confirmed: NFZ 44060, October 1955 ("Choice of entry of corporate authors") and NFZ 44090, January 1957 ("Rewriting of the catalog entry"), also the project concerning the choice of entry for authors and for anonymous works. It should be stressed that French policy concerning corporate entry has recommended, since 1955, rules very little removed from those of the new American code. The question of corporate authors will no doubt be fully discussed at the Conference, posing many problems, particularly to libraries which have remained more or less faithful to the *Prussian Instructions*. The contribution of the French work in this regard will not be negligible. The French proposals may be made with the advantage of being founded on practical application in French libraries and in the government document section of the *Bibliographie de la France*. In agreement with the French Association of Librarians is the Commission on the Catalog Code which will establish the French point-of-view on the questions of the Paris Conference, with the collaboration of all interested organizations. The Secretary General of the Commission, Paule Salvan, Librarian of the Office of the Libraries of France, is the correspondent.

There is considerable interest evident in the whole world with regard to the Conference; and UNESCO, which contributed to the formation of the work group of F.I.A.B. in 1954, continues to take its part in preparing the Conference, particularly by publishing in the *UNESCO Bulletin for Librarians* articles on some of the subjects which will be discussed in the course of the conference.

Librarians, through IFLA, have rightly assumed the responsibility for cataloging problems, but it is evident that the results of the Paris Conference are awaited impatiently by those who are interested in international standardization of bibliographic references, and it is necessary to stress

the fact that this standardization is as important as, if not more important than, cataloging standardization.

In the report of ISO/TC 46, with which two members of the Organizing Committee had been associated (Messrs. Chaplin and Poindron), a recommendation bearing on the essential elements of bibliographic reference appeared November, 1959 (carrying the date of December, 1958) under the number ISO/R 77. A new recommendation in which will be combined ISO/R 77 and some complementary recommendations was adopted at the last meeting of ISO/TC 46 at London in June, 1960; but the terms will not be made final until after the Conference in order to take into account its findings.

Bibliographical standardization is a necessity for all those who for various reasons use documentation and information concerning the fundamental sciences or techniques, social sciences, and humanities. The rules of bibliography might differ on a few points from rules for cataloging. The two should, however, follow common principles.

That is to say that, in preparing an international agreement at Paris, we should not think solely about the interests which bring about this agreement for the libraries of the entire world, and primarily for countries that have no standardized rules, but also about the lightening of bibliographical work, and primarily that of national bibliography.

The benefit of an international agreement might escape certain librarians who will be primarily preoccupied with effects that such an accord could have on the rules of their country, and the consequences of these rules as applied in their own libraries.

The adoption of new rules always attracts criticism and probably runs contrary to old national traditions. The need for beginning new files of cards, something which has never been liked by readers; the difficulties, if not the impossibility of a complete recasting, for lack of funds and of personnel; these are some of the personal reasons why librarians will show their hesitation with regard to an international agreement, at least as to its binding force on them. Now it is evident that it is not a question at Paris of obtaining just an agreement of experts, but also the agreement of those who, in their respective countries, will be able to have the international principles observed by their national rules, and to have them applied in the largest number of libraries—academic libraries as well as public libraries, although this will not exclude for these latter certain adaptations. The adoption of international standardization will present inconveniences, but what is really important is to consider the advantages. They are numerous and quite appreciable.

If we may be permitted to cite Verner W. Clapp, President of the Council on Library Resources, "It is absurd that a major part of the cataloging effort of many libraries should be for the cataloging of books of foreign origin, books which presumably have already been caatloged in their own countries. If there were international coordination of cataloging rules, research libraries everywhere might be spared much time and expense, and errors and confusion of books could be reduced or avoided

entirely. . . Uniformity of cataloging would also be of inestimable service to scholars."

The conference has a limited goal, too limited one might say, but it would be unrealistic to believe in an international accord if it contained nothing more than a few essential principles. This means that the Conference may receive communications on marginal questions, and engage in discussions of a more general nature so as to facilitate the setting up of future studies. The important thing is to come out with a real agreement. This would be greatly facilitated by establishing a common understanding of the great cataloging codes actually in use and by a spirit of cooperation within each country. An international agreement pre-supposes agreement among the libraries of a country.

A chance which will not be repeated soon is offered to librarians to show in a realistic and practical manner their international spirit. We hope that they will not let it pass by and that the conference at Paris will be the crowning achievement of a half century of standardization efforts.

Comment on the Draft Code

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THE EDITORS of *LRTS* have invited short notes on specific topics in connection with the draft code. The comments made here are given against a background of overall admiration of the code and of the real genius of Semour Lubetzky, who has led us back to the clarity of Cutter. The comments are on matters of unequal importance, but which involve questions apparently in need of explanation or resolution.

First, Lubetzky uses the term "work" instead of "book" throughout the draft code, beginning with the statement of objectives. Insofar as this term makes it clear that the object cataloged according to the code may appear in varying physical forms—as it does—this is a major step forward. The work retains its identity whether it is a book, a phonorecord, a motion picture, or issued in microform. The distinction made between a "work" and an "edition" is also an extremely valuable contribution.

The use of the term "work" does, however, pose a problem. The code is to "facilitate the location . . . of a particular edition of a work" and "to relate and display together the editions . . . of a given work." The implication is that the work is to be considered as an intellectual rather than as a physical entity. This too is a valuable and useful concept. Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra* is clearly the same intellectual product as phonodisc, film, or published in book form.

This distinction between the physical and intellectual cannot be pushed too far. It is clear that in this code for author and title entry Lubetzky does not mean that we should have a single main entry for *Nine Plays of Bernard Shaw* which would file with editions of *Caesar and Cleopatra* issued as physically separate bibliographic units.

The problem is even more evident in the case of individual poems, which are clearly separate intellectual works. A given poem is frequently published as a separate bibliographic unit, in book form or as a phonodisc, etc. It may also appear in a journal, as an element in various different collections of poems by the same poet, or in different anthologies. It is possible, of course, to bring together the various editions of the work in cases of this kind by the use of analytics. It is not possible to do so under the rules of a code for (single) author and title entry.

It is here that a qualifying phrase seems to be needed in the draft code. It would appear that the code tacitly accepts the long-existing premise that the cataloger deals with physical bibliographic units, and that he catalogs them as such. (There are, or course, exceptions such as that occurring when two works are bound together.) It is true that the physical bibliographic unit and the intellectual work often coincide—the publisher, after all, is selling an intellectual product, not primarily a given quantity of paper, plastic, film, or tape. Anthologies and collections, to continue using the same examples, have their own unity as separate intellectual works.

Difficulties arise when the same work appears both as a separate bibliographic unit and as part of another bibliographic unit, both of which have a certain individual existence as intellectual works. Implicitly, the draft code resolves the difficulty in the traditional and logical way: where this conflict appears in making a main entry for a work, prefer entry for the physical bibliographic unit. The fact that most of the bibliographic units causing the difficulty (serials, anthologies, collections, etc.) are in fact intellectual works in their own right means that entry in this fashion does not violate the basic principles of the new code.

This preference for the physical bibliographic unit in cases of conflict should be explicitly stated in the code. The argument for inclusion is not simply one for intellectual tidiness. It is obviously valuable to state explicitly that all editions of *Hamlet* are related and displayed together by main entry *only* if they were issued as separate bibliographic units. Otherwise, the user may well expect to find *Hamlet* as it appears in *The Complete Works of Shakespeare* edited by Kittredge. This might well be the most important edition of the "work" in a small library, but the present rules for author and title entry—quite rightfully—would not bring this out in the catalog.

* * *

Some remarks should probably also be made on the vexed and vexing question of conventional title. Although the term is not used by Lubetzky in the draft code, much discussion of rules 7, 8, 61, and 62 has used this

term to describe the devices proposed to bring together all editions of a given work.

Nomenclature in this area is quite confused. The *Code for Cataloging Music and Phonorecords* includes in its glossary the definition of conventional title as given in the LC *Rules:* "A filing title constructed according to fixed rules to present in systematic order . . . entries for various forms of a musical work."

Under "Standard title" in the same glossary, the reference is "*See* Conventional title." "Uniform title" is here defined from the *A.L.A. Glossary* as: "The title by which a work which has appeared under varying titles and in various versions is most generally known." The ALA code of 1948 says "*See* Uniform title" under the heading "Conventional title."

The LC *Rules* compound this confusion by stating the purpose of conventional titles as follows:

> (a) to identify and bring together . . . all editions and arrangements of a composition and (b) to bring together in a systematic arrangement general and miscellaneous collections of a composer's works.

LC is not to be blamed too harshly, however. Rule IIA of the MLA-ALA code treats titles formed by its glossary definition of uniform title under the heading "conventional title."

Examples of the lack of agreement on the meaning of the terms "conventional title," "standard title," and "uniform title" could be greatly multiplied. It is evident that the confusion involves distinctly different concepts: original title, best-known title, and constructed title.

In the first two cases, the cataloger is seeking to use the original or best-known title whether or not this appears on the work itself. This places the work with other editions of the same work in alphabetical order in the catalog; by title if the main entry is title entry, or in alphabetical order under the name of the author if the main entry is author entry. In the latter case, this same title may be used for added entry under title. The term "title" in these cases retains its meaning as the "distinguishing name" of the work.

The last case, that of the constructed title, is another kettle of fish. The cataloger is constructing a title (which may not previously have ever existed) according to fixed rules in order to present catalog entries in *systematic* (i.e., classed) order. Strictly speaking, this is not title entry at all, but form or class entry. It is true that the form or class may sometimes be modified in such a way as to produce individualization of the entry (i.e., a thematic catalog number), but this is not the "distinguishing name" of the work. In most instances, then, this constructed title serves only to present a classified arrangement of works by a given author under the name of the author. It cannot be used for title entry or even added entry under title. It even includes the idea of bringing together bibliographic units which are *not* varying editions of the same work, as in the case of collections of varying content which are made up of works by a single author.

The constructed title resembles the form heading "Laws, statutes, etc." which Lubetzky has discarded. In fact, the constructed title does not appear in the draft code at all. It remains to be seen whether Lubetzky would retain it for music. The extension of constructed title from music to include all works has, however, been advanced as a suggestion in a recent issue of *LRTS* (Caldwell, John. "Conventional Titles: a Suggestion." *LRTS*, 4:243-246. Summer, 1960).

One is tempted to argue the merits of these concepts. However, the basic point to be made here is that agreement on the definition of terms and recognition that we have been confusing two basically different ideas are needed before we can have constructive discussion.

* * *

One final point in regard to the proposed code. Rule 72b reads:

> A continuing serial whose title has changed may be entered (1) under the first title with added entries under the later titles, (2) under the latest title with added entries under the earlier titles, or (3) under successive titles as issued with notes to relate them.

The latter would seem to be the most sensible alternative. The point itself, however, is that this is not a rule, but a listing of possibilities. There is no point in producing such a list. We all know that not all libraries will follow every point of any code, that they will make adaptations where this appears necessary. We should not ask of a new code that it list all reasonable possibilities, but rather that it give us rules of entry: the most reasonable where possible; and if alternatives of equal value are possible, then the rule should designate one of these alternatives. This is the purpose of a code.

The Collection and Preservation of Local Resources - A Plea

HARRY BACH
Order Librarian
San Jose State College Library
San Jose, California

ON TUESDAY JUNE 23, 1959, at the ALA Washington Conference, the membership of the Acquisitions Section of RTSD unanimously passed a resolution recommending that the ALA propose that state and regional library associations undertake to have libraries in ther areas assume responsibility for the adequate collection and preservation of locally issued and distributed materials having research value. The resolution

also recommended that the ALA state the importance of these materials. Lest the resolution, like so many others, become just another resolution destined for burial, the writer hopes this brief paper will save it from the potter's field and call attention to its potential significance.

The resolution had its origin in October, 1957, in the form of a suggestion to the newly created ALA Acquisitions Policy and Research Committee that the Committee concern itself with the problem of regional resources as a possible project. In making the suggestion this writer wrote in these general terms to Gordon Williams, then Committee Chairman:

I feel that quite a bit of attention has been paid to the building up of national resources but not enough to regional library problems. A study of the need for regional library cooperation in the field of acquisition would seem to be in order. If we take the West Coast, for example, there is no guarantee that one copy of every new American title finds its way into a library. There is no guarantee even, at least not to my knowledge, that materials printed on or pertaining to the West Coast are systematically added and preserved some place. Do we need a combination regional Farmington Plan and Midwest Inter Library Center, or is planning at a national level sufficient in this day and age?"

At its Midwinter meeting on January 27, 1958, the majority of the Committee members felt that the development of regional library resources as opposed to national ones was a purely regional problem and that the development of regional resources and cooperation should be initiated at the regional level rather than at the national level. A minority felt that the adequate collection of regional materials—books about a given region, or printed within that region—was of national concern, and that it was therefore suitable for the ALA to stimulate regional action in this matter. Because of this difference in opinion, the Committee then requested this writer to clarify the problem and to make a more precise recommendation.

The "more precise recommendation" to the Committee was worded as follows:

1. In view of the nonexistence at the regional and state levels of a systematic and well planned policy of collecting and preserving library materials;
2. In view of the close connection, if not inseparability in terms of research value between national and regional library resources; and
3. In view of the weak financial and organizational position of regional and state library associations;

it is recommended that the American Library Association study ways and means of achieving strong regional library resources. It is believed that the principles of the Farmington Plan can and should be applied at home first at the local, state and regional levels; it is also believed that the collecting policies of the Midwest Library Center can with appropriate variations be taken as an example by other regions in their attempt to enrich their local and thereby national resources. It is suggested therefore that the American Library Association:

1. Commit itself to an active policy of promoting the development and preservation of regional library resources.

2. Recommend that the responsibility for the development and preservation of regional library resources be assigned to state libraries.
3. Apply to the Council on Library Resources for financial support.
4. Formulate a plan and devise a formula that would permit state libraries to solicit funds from the American Library Association for the purpose of achieving the goals outlined above.

The Acquisitions Policy and Research Committee expressed certain reservations about the extent to which the ALA should, or would be willing to become involved in regional affairs. It thought, however, that the national association had a legitimate concern with, and interest in, the development of adequate library resources everywhere in the country. It agreed that it was probably not unreasonable to suppose that many local imprints, including newspapers, were not now being preserved anywhere in the country. It would seem therefore that a recommendation from the American Library Association that all local imprints should be preserved in the interest of future scholarship would be in order. The responsibility for seeing that this is done within each region, the Committee thought, should be left to the regional associations.

At the 1959 Midwinter meeting, Mr. Williams brought the problem to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Acquisitions Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division. The Executive Committee agreed to place the problem before the membership at the Washington Conference with a recommendation that ALA petition state and local library associations to bring this problem to their memberships in the hope that specific libraries in each area might assume responsibility for collecting and preserving these fugitive materials which are often essential to scholarly research. As mentioned above, the membership of the Acquisitions Section unanimously passed the resolution at the 1959 Washington Conference.

"What now?" is obviously the next question. Who, if anybody, will exhume the resolution and translate it into action? Are the state and local library associations so much as cognizant of its existence? Will this be just another example of a committee's constructive efforts going to waste? What good, indeed, are resolutions if the machinery to put them into effect is nonexistent?

Library resources in a sense, be they national or regional, constitute a form of national defense. Would we advocate that the federal government delegate responsibility for national defense to the National Guard of the various states? With whom exactly should reside the proper responsibility for the collection of library resources? From the practical rather than theoretical viewpoint of actual implementation, should it be or can it be the national organization? The state and local associations? Or by necessity will it have to be the federal government?

Studies and Surveys in Progress

MARIAN SANNER
Catalog Department
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LC Cards with Books

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS is investigating the possibilities of a program whereby libraries could obtain sets of LC catalog cards with the books they purchase from distributors and from some publishers.

After a year of intensified efforts on the part of the Library of Congress to obtain as many review copies of new American trade publications as possible, the results indicate the possibility of cataloging nearly all current American trade books in advance of their sales to libraries. Many American publishers have been supplying review copies of their new books to LC for advance cataloging through the "All-the-Books Program." In October, 1959, LC entered into a cooperative arrangement with the R. R. Bowker Company, whereby Bowker lends LC the review copies it receives for listing in its periodicals, and receives the full cataloging information for all new books that LC catalogs in advance of their distribution to libraries. These two sources of review copies yield about 13,000 titles annually, which provides LC with almost full coverage of the entire field of current American trade books for advance cataloging.

Current American trade books account for an estimated 80 to 85 percent of the wholesale book-distributors' sales to libraries. Conferences with some of the book-distributors have indicated a favorable attitude toward LC's proposal, but the program is still in the exploratory stage.

Automating Research Library Activities

The Library of Congress, in April, received a grant of $100,000 from the Council on Library Resources for a survey of the possibilities of automating the organization, storage, and retrieval of information in a large research library. The survey team is composed of leading experts in computer technology, data processing, systems analysis, and information storage and retrieval. It is expected that the survey will result in a statement of the feasibility of mechanization of research library activities and of requirements for such mechanization.

In announcing the grant, L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, pointed out that the problem of mechanization in a large research library is complicated by the tremendous bulk of material on a universality of subjects, by the continuous acquisition of new material on new subjects, and by the necessity of retrieving information for an infinite diversity of needs. Mr. Mumford said, "The question is whether there can be, in the foreseeable future, effective mechanization of such research libraries and

whether the intellectual labor required to organize information for mechanical storage and retrieval and the hardware for it is, at least in the long run, as economical and effective as the present manual systems."

The reports of earlier studies of the possibilities of mechanization in LC have emphasized the complex and interrelated nature of the Library's operations, not only internally but in respect to the library economy of the entire country. These characteristics make it necessary to proceed cautiously lest a change that might benefit the Library of Congress have an adverse effect on the library system of the country.

The survey is headed by Gilbert W. King, Director of Research for the International Business Machines Corporation. Other members of the team are: H. P. Edmundson, Senior Associate of the Planning Research Corporation; Merrill M. Flood, Professor of Mathematical Biology in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan Medical School; Manfred Kochen, Manager of Information Retrieval, IBM; Don R. Swanson, Manager of the Synthetic Intelligence Department at Ramo-Wooldridge; and Alexander Wylly, Director of Military Systems Research Division, Planning Research Corporation.

Reading of Microimages

The Battelle Memorial Institute entered into a contract, in January, with CLR for a one-year investigation of methods to improve the reading of microimages. The project includes the development of portable viewers inexpensive enough to be readily available to individuals, and providing greater convenience in use. Until there is greater availability of viewers and increased public acceptance of this form of reading, the great potential of microimage systems in library applications will not be realized.

Public Law 480

"The so-called Dingell Bill, which constitutes sub-paragraph 104(n) of P.L. 480 of the 83d Congress, as amended, authorized the Librarian of Congress, 'in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies,' to direct a program, outside the United States, for the acquisition, etc., of foreign books and other materials for deposit in libraries and research centers in the United States. The Library's advisory committee on P.L. 480, consisting of representatives of 'interested agencies,' met with the Librarian and other members of the staff on Wednesday, January 25, to consider the content and cost of such a program in the light of various factors, such as the availability of U. S.-owned foreign currencies in some areas and not in others."—LC *Information Bulletin,* 20:59. January 30, 1961.

Automation of Library of University of Illinois Chicago Division

The University of Illinois Chicago Division has received a grant from CLR, to be supplemented by a grant from the University of Illinois Research Board, for a project aimed at bringing university libraries into the age of automation. Advanced data processing techniques will be applied to university library procedures. The project will also develop an over-all

system utilizing the latest electronic equipment, and will explore the use of business machines in libraries.

Edward Heiliger, Librarian of the Chicago Division, said that "Many library procedures have not kept pace with the increasing number of patrons and the tremendous increase in the amount of information now available. This unprecedented growth in libraries has not been matched by the output of the graduate library schools of our universities, either. Something must be done to enable each professional librarian to utilize his time and talents more fully."

The study will emphasize mechanization of cataloging procedures, dissemination of information to faculty and research staff, and microstorage of library materials.

Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System

In May 1961, Winifred Sewell, President of the Special Libraries Association and former Librarian of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, joined the staff of the Index Division of the National Library of Medicine as Subject Heading Specialist. Miss Sewell's responsibility will be the conversion of the present subject structure used in the *Index Medicus* and the *NLM Catalog* to the future system to be employed in the Library's projected Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS).

Regional Groups

M. Ruth MacDonald
Temporary Chairman
Council of Regional Groups

THE FIVE REGIONAL group meetings reported here reflect RTSD's wide interests in their names and in their program topics which range from a report on a Latin American project through centralized cataloging, subject headings, and the ever-present assignment to get on with the job whatever the circumstances.

The Potomac Technical Processing Librarians (the former Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers) held its annual meeting in Charlottesville, at the University of Virginia, on October 8, 1960. Edwin Castagna (Director of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore) the luncheon speaker, urged improvement in both the form and the content of writings on the technical processes. He concluded that "Please Help Me to Understand" would be a better expression of his topic than the announced title "How to Make Ourselves Understood."

The afternoon program was a lively panel discussion on "Subject Cataloging, Subject Indexing, and Subject Lists—Implications and Applications" planned by Eleanor Hasting with Benjamin Custer serving as

moderator. The panel members were: Bertha Frick (H. W. Wilson Company) who discussed the *Sears List of Subject Headings;* Richard Angell (Library of Congress) who emphasized the significance of analyzing, organizing, evaluating, and defining subject headings and subject references; Frank B. Rogers (National Library of Medicine) who spoke on library cataloging, the concept of the single most specific topic, the technique of categorization, and the shift to mechanization where address is compressed and subheadings are no longer relevant.

The Southeastern Regional Group of Resources and Technical Services Librarians (formerly the Southeastern Regional Group of Catalogers) held its biennial meeting on October 13, 1960, in Asheville, N. C., during the Southeastern Library Association Conference.

The program included three papers. One, by M. Bernice Wiese (Director, Library Services, Baltimore Public Schools), reported Baltimore's experience under the title "Shortening Process: Centralized Cataloging and Processing Saves Time and Money."[1] Oliver T. Field (Chief, Technical Services Division, Air University Libraries) presented thoughts and comments on "The Effective Administrator."[1] Evelyn Day Mullen (Library Extension Specialist, Library Services Branch, U. S. Office of Education) discussed "Some Administrative Considerations in Public Library Regional Processing Centers."

The Resources and Technical Services Section of the Illinois Library Association (formerly its Catalogers' Section) held a luncheon meeting in St. Louis, on October 28, during the Joint MLA-ILA Conference. James C. Marvin (Director, Cedar Rapids Public Library) spoke on "Technical Services—Target or Taurus?"[2]

Barbara Olson (Instructor in Library Education, Queens College) was the speaker at the November 18 dinner meeting of the New York Technical Service Librarians. Her talk was entitled "A Report on a Technical Mission in a Latin American Library."

The fifth of the meetings reported was held in Canada. On November 19, the Ontario Regional Group of Cataloguers held a joint dinner meeting with the Reference Workshop. The dinner speaker was George W. Brown who is General Editor of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography.* Dr. Brown told of plans to provide full and authentic biographies of every noteworthy Canadian, exclusive of living persons. He estimated that 16-18 volumes will be required to give coverage to the middle of the 19th century, with articles ranging in length from 10,000 words to 100-200 words. He told of the methods being used to determine inclusions and of the various preliminary lists that have been compiled and distributed. He reported that librarians throughout Canada have volunteered to assist with the work and that the British Columbia Library Association has completed the invaluable "Preliminary Bibliography for the Dictionary of Canadian Biography" which it undertook as a special project.

REFERENCES

1. To be published in the *Southeastern Librarian.*
2. To be published in the *Illinois Libraries.*

CONTRACT FORM FOR MICROFORM REPRODUCTION

The RTSD Subcommittee on Micropublishing Projects has drawn up the following contract form for the use of libraries in negotiating with commercial publishers of microforms. The Subcommittee employed legal aid in drafting the form and submitted it for comment to several microform publishers. The contract can, of course, be modified to suit individual circumstances.

FORM FOR CONTRACT FOR COMMERCIAL REPRODUCTION OF MANUSCRIPTS, PRINTED BOOKS, SERIALS OR OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS

AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____, 19____

by and between the _____, hereinafter
(Name of Library)

referred to as Title Holder, and _____,
(Name of Requesting Duplicator)

hereinafter referred to as the Duplicator.

The Title Holder requests the Duplicator to return this form properly executed and signed. Shipment of the items requested and listed below will be made upon receipt of the signed contract:

The Title Holder agrees to furnish copies of each of the titles listed above to the Duplicator, for reproduction by means of _____
(Name of Process)

The Duplicator agrees to assume all of the following conditions:

1. To assume all costs of packing, shipping and insurance;

2. To assume full responsibility for all infringements of copyrights, literary rights, or any other claims which may be made by author(s), printer(s), publisher(s), or any other interested person(s) or corporate entity as a result of the reproduction of item(s) listed above;

3. To reproduce the item(s) listed above in conformity with prevailing standards and/or as may be stipulated by the American Library Association or a division thereof;

4. To handle the item(s) to be reproduced with the greatest care and to assume all responsibility for damage to, or loss of, any item lent by the Title Holder;

5. To supply the Title Holder with _____ copies of the finished product as reproduced from the copy or copies supplied by the Title Holder.

This agreement shall be binding for this one transaction only.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly appointed representative of _____ has caused this contract to
(Name of Library)
be subscribed to, and _____ has
(Name of Requesting Duplicator)
caused this contract to be subscribed by its officers or its duly authorized representative and its corporate seal to be thereto affixed, making this a contract, legal and binding, all on the day and year first above written.

DUPLICATOR	NAME OF LIBRARY
BY	BY
WITNESS	WITNESS

NOTARY PUBLIC

REVIEWS

Studies in Library Administrative Problems. Eight Reports from a Seminar in Library Administration Directed by Keyes D. Metcalf. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers Graduate School of Library Service, 1960. 210p. $5.00.

This volume represents the results of an experimental seminar in library administration conducted at Rutgers with the support of a Carnegie grant. The editor of the volume, Mr. Metcalf, had previously carried out four experimental sessions which varied in technique and content, but this one involved eight members of the profession who were already established as able library administrators. Each of them was asked to analyze one of the basic problems that confront the administrator of a major research library.

Specifically these problems were: selective acquisition; re-location, storage and rejection of materials; the effect of cataloging in source on a university library; library cooperation in a metropolitan area; library problems in a decentralized university; the advisability of centralizing science libraries at a university; space planning for a complex university library; and the analysis of a university library building program. In each case the succinct report of the analyst, refined through discussion by the seminar, is preceded by an introduction by Mr. Metcalf who places the specific study in its general context. Mr. Metcalf also provides a concluding essay.

As one might expect, the conception of such a seminar is imaginative and,

pedagogically, extremely useful. The interest of the reader is assured by the fact that in every case the problem is of major concern and has its counterpart at many institutions, despite local differences. The book is not designed, however, as a handbook for teachers of library administration, in that Mr. Metcalf does not abstract principles from each study. With the pragmatism that one would expect of him, he says, in fact, "While there may be general principles which should always be kept in mind, one of the most important lessons for an administrator to learn is that he must reach his conclusions on the evidence which applies to the particular situation with which he is dealing."

The chief value of these several essays is that they illustrate specific case studies in which such close attention to the evidence and the local situation provides the basis for decision. In no case are the problems solved on the basis of *a priori* assumptions. In general, the volume has value, chiefly, as an example of how an advanced course in library administration can be made practical and fruitful even for a group of experienced and talented librarians.—*Frederick H. Wagman, Director University of Michigan Libraries, Ann Arbor*

The Role of Classification in the Modern American Library; Papers Presented at an Institute Conducted by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, November 1-4, 1959. 133p. $2.00. (May be purchased from Illini Union Bookstore, 715 S. Wright, Champaign, Ill.)

This Allerton House Institute was *not* the American version of the 1957 Dorking Conference on Classification for Information Retrieval. Only in Jesse H. Shera's paper do we find a forward look at the potential role classification can play in the modern American library. He alone seemed willing to consider classification as something more than a system for preserving order in the library stacks. An excessive amount of the Institute's papers was devoted to three related themes: the role of classification (meaning notation) for shelf arrangement, the expense involved in reclassification, and the expense and useless effort involved in close classification. Six of the ten papers presented were devoted to these topics. Not one paper dealt extensively with the most important role classification does and will play in the modern library: bibliographic organization, or as David Haykin would say, "the subject control of materials in a library." An earlier Allerton House (Monticello) conference attended by not catalogers and classifiers but research scholars was quite concerned about this aspect of classification's role in the library. Two papers read at the 1954 conference on the problems and prospects of the research library dealt with this problem.

Mr. Herman H. Henkle avoided this basic issue when he wrote in his paper entitled, "The Classified Catalogue as an Aid to Research:" ". . . no effort will be made here to indicate when there is or is not a common ground in problems of shelf arrangement and the classified catalogue."

Miss Irene M. Doyle, writing on "Library of Congress Classification for the Academic Library," ends her paper by asking the very question she should have answered, ". . . can we defend the duplication of effort (in close classification as L. C. and full subject catalogues)?"

The paper on "Classification in the Special Library" by Isabel Howell made entertaining listening and interesting reading because of its many literary allusions, but it offered little more than a case history of some of the administrative problems facing certain special libraries in Tennessee.

Mr. Robert B. Downs considered the major worries of a library administra-

tor when he looks at classification. He concluded that "tinkering with a classification arrangement creates more problems than it solves."

One "outsider," Robert G. Bartle, a mathematician at the University of Illinois, questioned librarians' ability to classify books on mathematics without proper knowledge. He graphically demonstrated the fact that the present edition of Dewey was 50 years out of date. He offered some suggestions which are very similar to S. R. Ranganathan's suggestions made several years ago.

Perhaps designed as a balance to offset this criticism of Dewey, we find a paper aimed at perpetuating the cult of Dewey-ites. The title of Mr. Heartsill H. Young's paper is explanation enough: "The Enduring Qualities of Dewey."

An historical perspective to the subject of classification in the American library is provided by Miss Thelma Eaton's paper. She traces the development of classification schemes up to the end of the nineteenth century. She makes no attempt to assess developments since that time. No one at the Institute provides such a summary.

One paper stands out as an example of what might have been the plan for papers describing the role of classification in different types of libraries. It is Ruth Rutzen's paper entitled "A Classification for the Reader." She describes the means employed by the Home Reading Services department of the Detroit Public Library when they attempted to implement their stated library objective of increasing service to the reader. In her own words the means employed was "not a classification of the fields of knowledge but a shelving arrangement based on broad areas of interest which relate themselves to the needs of people." This is an ingenious idea which can be made to work in a public library. We desperately need such ingenuity in special libraries and in academic libraries to meet the demands of the readers there.

Mr. Mortimer Taube, in his paper, "Classification Today—Shadow or Substance," knocked down his straw-man, library classification based on real classes, but failed to mention or minimize the importance of classification based on Boolean algebra such as Ranganathan's facet analysis. This new approach to the problem of subject control of library materials, which appears to be the soundest approach to the problem of bibliographic organization in research and special libraries, was not mentioned at this institute (except in passing in Shera's paper). At a time when everyone but librarians (documentalists, mathematicians, engineers, information specialists, linguists, etc.) seems to be interested in this role of classification, it is unfortunate that an opportunity such as this was missed. —*Pauline Atherton, Department of Library Science, Chicago Teachers College*

Library of Congress. *A catalog of the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana in the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1960. xi, 498p.

This is another in the distinguished series of catalogs of special collections in the Library of Congress; and, as with its predecessors, both the collection itself and its catalog bring pride to every librarian in the country.

Alfred Whital Stern collected Lincolniana for over 35 years. He was one of the few who not only enjoy the thrill of the search for rare books but also want to share their pleasure with the world. On the 87th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address he presented his collection to the Library of Congress, and it is pleasant to know that he saw his work culminate in the publication of this book.

The collection consists of works by Lincoln, books and articles about him and his times, broadsides, sheet music, newspapers, autograph letters, music,

and other materials—some 7,000 items in all. The "Library Resources" of the nation have been magnificently enriched by Mr. Stern; it is to be hoped that the nation itself will follow his example and do more than simply wait for some one else to take his place.

So much for "Library Resources." How about "Technical Services" and this book?

The printed catalog of a collection of rare material lies in that no man's land between the full dress descriptive bibliography of rare books and the card (or, more recently, printed) catalog of a library's general collection. For such a catalog does not contain all the books on a subject (as a printed bibliography would try to do) but it does contain more than are to be found in the general library collection. So the cataloger is a bit self-conscious about describing his wares; he dare not brazenly indulge in the elaborate apparatus of the descriptive bibliography (such as, for instance, Greg's bibliography of early English drama); but somehow he is not quite content with the finding list technique of the general library catalog.

The present catalog is no exception. In general, ALA-LC rules have been followed; indeed, specific entries on LC cards have been used whenever the cataloger felt it possible. But, on the whole, titles have been transcribed rather more fully than on LC cards. The statements of authorship in the titles and lengthy imprints, for instance, have been retained more generously than in LC practice.

On the other hand, approach to the different editions and/or issues of the same work varies. Such editions have not been brought together (1) "when the various items contain additional unrelated matter" (p. xi) as, for instance, with the three entries for Carl Shurz' essay on Lincoln, two of which had differing additional matter published with them; and (2) "as a rule" in the section of "Works by Lincoln" if the title in different editions has not remained the same. "There has been no attempt, for instance, to bring together into one place the many printings of the Cooper Institute speech and the many titles under which it appeared" (p. xi). On the other hand, in the section "Works about Lincoln, the Civil War, etc." such editions with differing titles have been brought together.

This is cavalier treatment for the "literary unit" principle which has been in every American code since Cutter and which is embodied in the "second objective" of Mr. Lubetzky's current revision. That this is more than an academic question is shown by the scattering of the various versions of the Cooper Institute speech. One wonders if the cataloger's time might not have been better employed if he had given briefer transcription of titles but more care to bringing together all editions of the same work.

One would certainly not ask for anything so elaborate as the terminology proposed by Fredson Bowers, but it would have helped to have a few basic terms defined in the sense in which they are used in this book. No. 8, for instance, although called "another edition" of No. 7 would seem to differ from that edition only in that a page or so has been reset; and No. 28 is called "another edition" of No. 27, but an accompanying note refers to the "previous issue"—i.e., No. 27? "Works by Lincoln" apparently means only works printed as books or articles; MSS and Broadsides, listed separately, also include some works by Lincoln.

Collation is uneven. No. 544 "xi p., 3 l., [31-373 p." seems necessary (although the purist may question if only page 3 of the last sequence is unnumbered); but No. 546 "vi p., 2 l., 11-64 p." could surely have been simply "64 p." In No. 7, why is there only one unnumbered page between page x and a new sequence? On the other hand, there are allusions (No. 922, for in-

stance) now and then to signature marks; while for other works (No. 182, for instance) there is collation by gatherings as well as by pagination. If the cataloger collated all books by gatherings, it is unfortunate that he did not record this information. The Library's own *Studies of Descriptive Cataloging* (1946) showed by a rather conclusive experiment that collation is generally more important than transcription of title in setting apart variant editions and issues. For such a purpose—distinguishing editions and issues—collation by gatherings is, of course, even more helpful than pagination.

These are but minor shortcomings in what is a truly notable addition to the record of the nation's resources.—*Paul S. Dunkin, Professor, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University*

Church, Randolph W., ed. *The Manufacture and Testing of Durable Book Papers, Based on the Investigations of W. J. Barrow.* Richmond, Va.: The Virginia State Library, 1960. 64p.

This is a report of a project sponsored by the Virginia State Library to investigate economically feasible methods of manufacturing durable book papers. After testing nineteen modern commercial book papers manufactured from wood pulp and seven old book papers manufactured from rag pulp, specifications for durable book papers were written. These include initial values for folding endurance and tearing resistance as well as minimum values for these characteristics after accelerated aging. None of the modern book papers tested met these specifications. To determine whether paper could be produced to meet these specifications, six experimental runs were made on a laboratory model paper machine, followed by a commercial run on a full size machine. The commercial run met all specifications.

The acceptable paper was made using a special alkaline size and calciu carbonate filler. Paper manufactur in this way would probably cost mo than regular book paper, but the i crease should not be prohibitive. Tl actual durability of the paper cann be determined for many years, but t author estimates that the alkali paper will have a life expectancy over 400 years, while modern cor mercial book papers can be expecte to last only 50 years. Based on the tests, he recommends that all books printed on this type of paper.

Although the idea of using an alk line filler to decrease deterioration h been discussed for many years, this one of the most extensive studies th has been made on the subject. A ve large amount of work has gone in this project, but it is still open to cri icism.

The entire report is based on t theory that the natural deterioratio of paper can be measured by the lo in folding endurance and tearing r sistance when the paper is heated 100°C., and that seventy-two hours this artificial aging is equivalent twenty-five years of natural agin Although this may be the best syste for measuring the aging characteristi of paper, the theory has never bee tested on this type of paper and h not been fully proved on any grad Until the relationship can be prove for a wide range of papers and for long period of natural aging, the r sults must be accepted with some que tion. The assumption that each se enty-two hours of artificial aging equivalent to twenty-five years of na ural aging is certainly open to questi since it is derived entirely by extrap lation. Furthermore, natural aging dependent upon the storage cond tions, so no accurate prediction ca ever be made by an accelerated tes

Modifications in testing procedur make it difficult to evaluate the resul The folding endurance was measur using 0.5 Kg tension in place of t

usual 1.0Kg. Although this is essential in order to give meaning to the low values obtained after aging, the lower tension makes it very difficult to compare the results with results from other sources. Over 90% of the tearing resistance tests were made using fewer strips than required in the TAPPI Standard Procedure. This decreases the accuracy of the test. The pH was measured by cold extraction instead of the hot extraction method used by most paper mills.

Summarizing, this report is a very valuable contribution to the study of permanence in paper, but additional work is needed before the testing theory can be fully accepted, and many trial runs will be needed before satisfactory paper can be produced in the large quantities needed to print all books on this type of paper.—*C. E. Brandon, Director, Paper Technology, Department of Chemistry, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.*

Permanent/Durable Book Papers; Summary of a Conference Held in Washington, D. C., September 16, 1960; Sponsored by the American Library Association and the Virginia State Library. Richmond, Va.: The Virginia State Library, 1960. 53p.

This is a summary of a conference held in Washington, D. C., September 16, 1960, to discuss the deterioration of modern printed materials and methods of overcoming this deterioration with special emphasis on the investigations sponsored by the Virginia State Library. The Conference was attended by librarians, paper manufacturers, printers, book publishers and others.

The librarians emphasized the importance of the problem, pointing out that in some libraries the cost of conservation is now half the cost of new acquisitions. Preservation by use of microfilm was discussed briefly, followed by a discussion of the special paper recommended in the Virginia State Library publication, *The Manufacture and Testing of Durable Book Papers.* The paper manufacturers pointed out some of the problems that would be encountered in manufacturing this special paper, emphasizing the fact that permanence cannot be considered alone. The infeasibility of specifying one grade of paper for all uses was stressed. The printers reported that no serious difficulty was encountered in printing the paper, but some changes had to be made in the ink. The publishers expressed fears that the extra cost of the paper would not permit its use in all books. Selection of the books to be printed on the higher-priced paper presents some problems. Following the discussion, the Conference voted to "invite the American Library Association to establish a continuing group, constituted to represent the various interested groups here, which would find necessary support to continue some discussion of this problem, looking toward mutually agreeable solutions."—*C. E. Brandon, Director, Paper Technology, Department of Chemistry, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.*

EDITOR RECOMMENDS:

Trainor, Beatrice. "The Canadian Film Institute: the Cataloguing and Classifica tion in its Library and Information Service." Ottawa, Canadian Library Associa tion, 1960. (CLA Occasional Paper no. 28) 52p.

Detailed account (almost a Manual of procedure) of the organization of th Library and its collections.

Tveteräs, Harald L.

"The Scandia Plan; a Plan for Co-operative Acquisition of Materials". *Unesc Bulletin for Libraries,* 14:153-156. July-August 1960.

Describes the cooperative buying plan of the libraries of Denmark, Finland Norway and Sweden, and makes some comparisons with the better known "Farm ington Plan" of the U. S. and the "Sondersammelge biete" of Germany.

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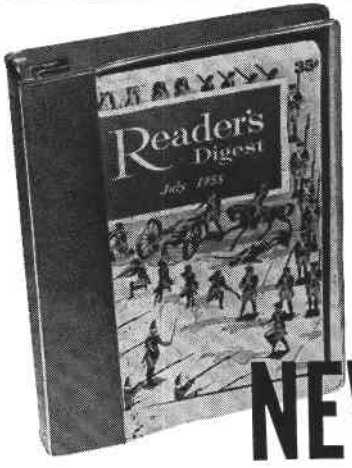

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