

5JSC/AACR3/I/Chair follow-up/9
3 June 2005

To: Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR

From: Sally Strutt, Chair, JSC

Subject: AACR3 - Part I - Review by other rule makers of December 2004 Draft

These are comments on the draft Part I of AACR3 received from Jaesun Lee on behalf of the Korean AACR3 Review Group.

The Comments on draft of AACR3 Part 1

By Korean AACR3 Review Group

Date: May 27, 2005

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General comments

1. The arrangement of A1, A2, and A3 need to be reconsidered in order to simplify reference structure for mutual linking A, B and C. in Part 1.

It will be difficult for catalogers to refer to the rules, as they are scattered and have an excessively complicated structure.

2. It needs to clarify the definitions of 'resources issued in successive parts', 'serials' and 'series'. Furthermore, the existing term of 'continuing resource' should be reviewed.

The ISSN manual, revised in 2004, has reflected the definition and scope of Continuing resources in Chapter 12 of AACR2R. It needs to be reviewed how to harmonize AACR3 and the ISSN manual.

A2 and A3 are divided by the type of publishing. Because A2 and A3 are common in many aspects, there is no compelling reason to classify them differently.

3. The cataloging rules should be re-examined from the direction of integrating description and access points. AACR3 should include rules to support a client's searching in the online environment.

Library's clients have already experienced in full-text searching on the web OPAC. And the full text searching methods are employed in creating an index file in the libraries. Now, even though some data elements, such as publisher, ISBN, ISSN, etc., are not selected as a heading, they became the objects of searching. Some libraries provide an access point even to the table of contents and abstracts. This changed client's needs and information searching behavior should be applied to new cataloging rules.

4. FRBR can improve the concentrating function of catalog by applying bibliographic relationship between related works and bibliographic records.

Because FRBR can improve search effectiveness, the concept, structure, and vocabularies of FRBR should be introduced.

5. Cataloging rules should adopt the method that data elements are constructed in the metadata area. It needs to accept the definition of data elements, the form of authority record and the catalog

display form used in a metadata schema.

Comments on each item

- **A1.0A1. Focus for the description.**

“Focus for the description” is not clear. Therefore, it should be defined more exactly.

There are six kinds of resources in “focus for the description” according to the type of publication.

- 1.a single-part resource
- 2.a resource comprising two or more parts issued simultaneously
- 3.a resource issued in successive parts
- 4.an integrating resource
- 5.a separately titled component part
6. an assembled collection of resources

The cases of No. 2 and No. 3 are described in A2 and A3 respectively, as an independent chapter. However, other cases, which are presumably governed by A1, do not have a clear scope of application. Therefore, the ambiguity causes confusion. Especially, it’s difficult to know how to apply this rule when cataloguer generates a catalogue for a monograph copy.

In case of monographic multi-volumes resources, it is not clear whether the resources are published at one time or successively when a catalog is created. So, it needs definite criteria of the decision.

Depending on the purpose of publishing and media of resources, the criteria to decide the prominent resource can be different. Under the online environment, the consistency of cataloging is challenged among catalogers.

- **A1.0A2. Choice of chief source of information.**

The scope of choice of chief source of information is too broad.

New rules should include directions for catalogers, when two or more prominent sources have indistinguishably equivalent roles.

These days, it becomes more and more common to display a book cover on the web OPAC along with bibliographic data. The scanned book cover is also displayed on the bookstore’s homepage. Many readers may find information from the book cover more easily than title page of books. As commercial point of view, publishers want to attract reader’s attention by displaying the book cover which is colorful and attractively designed. The current practice of catalogers in which the proper title is obtained from the title page does not fit the online environment. This kind of new phenomena should be considered in the new rules.

- **A1.0C1. Punctuation**

Because it requires catalogers to input punctuations, bibliographic records are prone to punctuation errors, Especially, it will be more difficult to apply accurate punctuations in the bibliographic records which have hierarchical relation.

In fact, the computer can not recognize data elements by punctuations in the descriptive parts of a

bibliographic record, but by delimiters and sub-field codes.

Some punctuation marks, however, may be still necessary for researchers because the card catalog format would be used when displayed on the OPAC in order for the researchers to use their reference bibliography. Therefore, minimizing the use of punctuation marks would be desirable.

- **A1.0K . "In" analytics and A1.10 "IN" ANALYTICS.**

- **A1.0L. Multilevel description**

- **A1.11. MULTILEVEL DESCRIPTION**

The terms of 'separately titled component part', 'multipart resource' and 'aggregate resource' should be clearly defined.

And, based on the definitions, the usages and examples of the description methods – "In" analytics and Multilevel description – should be described in the rules.

- **A1.1C. General material designation**

- **A1.1C1. Optionally, indicate ...**

A clear guide should be provided definitions, order and usage of vocabularies that are used in "content" and "media." In addition, we would like to suggest using vocabularies that are familiar to users.

- **A1.1F5. If a single statement of ...**

We would like to suggest that "principles of three" in the responsibility statement should not limit any numbers of authors under the online environment. If you cannot accept this proposal, we wish it could be adopted as an "optional" provision at least.

- **A1.1G2 ... If the individual component parts are by different persons or ...**

Display should be separated from description, and the display needs to be show in a way a client can easily understand.

- **A1.5C2. Special format.**

- **A1.5C4. Production method.**

- **A1.5C5. Polarity.**

- **A1.5C6. Medium.**

- **A1.5C7. Physical material.**

The addition of the five provisions above is desirable.

- **A1.7B9. Edition and history.**

It will improve efficiency of searching by linking related monographic records.