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FORMULATION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGUING RULES SECOND EDITION FOR INDONESIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY CATALOGUING: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

by

Wirawan

A Project Report
Submitted to the
Faculty of The Graduate College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the
Degree of Specialist in Arts
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The purpose of this study was to find out the problems which would be met and their solutions if the Indonesian National Library applied the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition (AACR2).

Comparison between AACR2 rules and those of its predecessor's as well as international cataloguing and cataloguing practice in Indonesia was conducted. AACR2 rules were analyzed and examples of their application were shown.

The findings indicated that the translation of the terms used in AACR2 to Indonesian language and the choice of the option rules would become the main problem. But it was predicted that the Indonesian people would easily adjust to AACR2.
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Wirawan
CHAPTER I

Introduction

The Indonesian librarians' dream of having Indonesian National Library has come true. The Minister of Education and Culture has signed an order to build the Indonesian National Library. For this purpose the Centre for Library Development Office, an office which builds new libraries and develops the old ones, has set up the following programs:

1. Compile the Indonesian National Library Bill.
2. Construct its building.
3. Hire and train its personnel.
4. Collect and process its basic collection.
5. Compose its organizational structure.

These programs became a part of the Indonesian Five Years Development Plan.

One of the problems in implementing program number 4 is to decide the cataloguing code which will be used for processing the Indonesian National Library collection. Since Indonesia has not had the national cataloguing code yet, the Indonesian National Library should adopt one of the codes available in foreign countries. One of them which will be reviewed is Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition

(AACR2). This cataloguing code has a good chance to be chosen since all libraries in Indonesia use Anglo-American originated cataloguing codes. To help the Centre for Library Development Office in making this decision, is the main purpose of this specialist project. It will be submitted to the office as an input in considering AACR2.

This specialist project is a survey to collect data relating to AACR2. The data firstly are about the historical background of AACR2 and the development of cataloguing codes in Indonesia. These data are given to show that there are parallel developments between cataloguing codes used in Anglo-American countries and cataloguing codes used in Indonesia. In addition, it is also to show that the Indonesian librarians and library patrons are familiar with Anglo-American originated cataloguing codes.

Secondly, this specialist project will review the rules of AACR2. AACR2 is a code primarily intended for English speaking libraries. It is written in the English language and uses English terms. This project will formulate Indonesian terms which can be used instead of English terms. It also will give suggestions about options which should be applied by the Indonesian National Library. In addition, it also gives the examples of the application of AACR2 rules. Since the collections of the Central Museum Library, the Social and Political History Library and the National Bibliographic Office (which will become the basic collection of the Indonesian National Library) do not have manuscripts, music, machine-readable data files and three dimensional artifacts and realia, this project does not discuss their description rules. Nevertheless there will be some examples of the
application of their rules.

In reviewing the rules the project makes a comparison between AACR2 rules and the Paris Principles, International Standard Bibliographic Description system (ISBDs), ALA Cataloguing Rules for Author and Title Entries, Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, first edition (AACR1), and the "Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names" which are used in Indonesia. The comparison is to show the differences from as well as the similarity of AACR2 to current cataloguing practice in Indonesia.


3 ALA Cataloguing Rules for Author and Title Entries (Chicago: American Library Association, 1949).


CHAPTER II

AACR2 and Cataloguing Rules in Indonesia

A. Historical Background of AACR2

The International Conference on Cataloguing Principles in Paris October 9-18, 1961, was a historical landmark for the history of cataloguing. In that conference a set of basic principles for international cataloguing, the Paris Principles, was born. These principles were based on the ideas of a previous editor of the Catalog Code Revision Committee, Seymour Lubetzky. It was ironic that his idea, which was rejected in the United States, was adopted by fifty-three delegates including representatives from American libraries. The Paris Principles have had a great influence in the development of cataloguing rules all over the world.

At its Midwinter meeting on January 1962, the American Library Association Catalog Code Revision Committee adopted the Paris Principles as the basis of the compilation of AACR1. This adoption however, was with fourteen points of modifications. These modifications were a result of the pressure from the Association of Research Libraries, which was worried that the full adoption would create financial problems

1Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, North American text, p. 3.

for its members. Following the adoption, with the support of the Association of Research Libraries, the Library of Congress "made an intensive study of the theoretical merits of the Paris Principles and of the extent to which changes would be required in its card catalogs if the Principles were to be applied retrospectively."³

Based on the study by the Library of Congress and with the recommendation of the Association of Research Libraries, the Catalog Code Revision Committee modified some of the Principles which were principles 9.12 (footnote 7) and 11.14, 9.4, 9.5, 10.3, and 12.⁴ When these modifications were applied in AACR1, it brought about some rules (e.g., 4, 5, 25, 26, 98, 99) that departed from the Paris Principles.

The compromise in the adoption of the Paris Principles, brought about certain criticisms. The chairman of the Catalog Code Revision Committee himself, Wright, regretted the compromise.⁵ It also prolonged the argument between those who believed that the cataloguing code should be based on the need of the readers, and those who believed that it should be based on scientific principles.

Among those who believed that cataloguing rules should be based on scientific principles was Lubetzky. He criticized the compromise and was quoted saying that the compromise had brought about the following results:

³Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, North American text, p. 3.
⁴Ibid.
⁵Ibid., p. vi.
1) a new American code of cataloging rules incorporating antiquated features detrimental to its integrity and to the best purposes of cataloging; 2) a schism in the new Anglo-American Cataloging Rules issued in two different versions a 'North American Text' and a 'British Text' -- because the British participants in the revision simply could not bring themselves to go along with the more glaringly aberrant compromises; and 3) an isolationist American retreat from the agreement achieved at the International Conference on Cataloging Principles, in 1961, in the interest of international bibliographic cooperation.

He did not see any reason that this situation should be allowed to go on indefinitely. At the end of his article he stated:

Sooner or later a perfected edition of the present cataloging rules, purged of the noxious compromises, will have to be prepared— one which hopefully may achieve the original objectives of the revision uncompromised, heal fissure in the Anglo-American rules, and contribute to the advancement of international bibliographic cooperation.

Hines considered that the deviation of AACR1 from the Paris Principles was regrettable, since those principles were largely an American product and since the Americans voted their acceptance.

As Lubetzky points out, the compromise in the adoption of Paris Principles had the result that AACR1 was issued in two different versions. It happened because the British representatives on the Catalog

7 Ibid.
Code Revision Committee refused to accept the compromise. Rules that deviated from Paris Principles subsequently had not been followed. In the Appendix VI of the British text there can be found rules for entry and heading that differ from those of the North American text. 9 The existence of the two texts hinders uniformity and international bibliographic cooperation. Hines considered that the existence of the two texts was also regrettable. He preferred to have a real Anglo-American Code even if this meant the acceptance of the entire British text. 10

Some critics directed their criticism to the rules that deviated from the Paris Principles. Nelson, for example, contended that the exception of entry under place in the rules 98-99 to some extent weakened the impact of the basic rules involving the new concept of entry. In addition to these rules, he also suggested that rules 162 on serial holdings should be changed. 11 In the workshop on AACR1, Lubetzky suggested that works intended to be issued in successive editions under different compilers, should be entered under the title. He also suggested that rules 20-30 concerned with form of headings for charters, laws, liturgical works etc., should be eliminated. 12

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Some critics felt that AACR1 was intended primarily for large research libraries. It was too complicated for small public and school libraries which needed simple cataloguing for their patrons. Tait, for example, was quoted as follows:

The rules of [AACR1] are comprehensive, attempting to guide catalogers in describing and entering all kinds of materials likely to be encountered in the stack of a large comprehensive library. But like its predecessors it does not assume that there will be conflict between the cataloging needs of research libraries and those of smaller more popular libraries.13

Evidently the deviation from the Paris Principles could not solve the problems faced by the Library of Congress and other research libraries. There was an over abundance of headings which had to be changed. The personnel, budget and automated systems available could not cope with the problems. The Library of Congress then announced the policy of superimposition. The formulation of this policy was as follows:

... the rule for choice of entry will be applied only to works that are new to the library and that the rules for headings will be applied only to persons and corporate bodies that are being established for the first time. New editions, etc. or works previously cataloged will be entered in the same way as the earlier editions (except for revised editions in which change of authorship is indicated). New works by previously established authors will appear under the same heading.14


The policy of superimposition represented the inconsistency in the application of AACR1. The Canadian Task Group on Cataloguing Standards considered the policy of superimposition to be a major impediment to the adoption of the cataloguing standards and to the efficient maintenance of a national bibliographic data bases. In addition the Committee believed that it would create problems in the future that would result in long term cost. Based on these reasons the National Library of Canada abandoned the policy of superimposition. The Task Group then recommended that all Canadian libraries abandon the policy, and urged the Library of Congress to abandon the policy.

Criticism and recommendations caused the editors of AACR1 to change some rules. Since the publication of AACR1 in 1967, some 38 rules have been changed and three chapters totally revised. Four rules 3, 4, 11 and 99 have been deleted. These changes were followed by the Library of Congress intention to abandon the policy of superimposition.

At the same time there were new developments in international cataloguing. In 1969, the IFLA Committee on Cataloging conducted an International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts in Copenhagen. This meeting issued two important recommendations. The first recommendation

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16 Ibid.

was concerned with the Paris Principles. From the experience of the experts in their libraries in applying the Paris Principles it was concluded that some of the principles were ambiguous, unsatisfactory and too general to be incorporated in a code. 18 The meeting then recommended that the unsatisfactory principles should be revised. 19

The second recommendation was concerned with international standardization in bibliographic description. At the final session of the meeting the following statement of policy was approved:

Effort should be directed towards creating a system for the international exchange of information by which the standard bibliographical description of each publication would be established and distributed by a national agency in the country of origin of the publication. The means of distribution in such a system would be through the medium of cards or machine readable records. The effectiveness of the system depends upon the maximum standardization of the form and content of the bibliographic description. 20

The implementation of this recommendation was the compilation of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs, 21 ISBD(M), which was published in 1971. The ISBD(M) was followed by the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials. 22

ISBD(S), in 1974. The editor of AACR1 then adopted these standard bibliographic descriptions for a revised edition of chapter 6, 12, and 14 of AACR1.

The suggestions to compile new rules which conform with the Paris Principles, the development of AACR1 rules and the development of international cataloguing, led to the conduction of the Tripartite Meeting in Chicago on March 29, 1974. In this meeting delegates of national library associations and the national libraries of Canada, the United Kingdom and United States agreed to prepare the second edition of AACR. The implementation of the agreement was performed by the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSCAACR) which was also formed by the meeting.

The aims of the compilation of the AACR second edition were as follows: (1) the reconciliation in a single text of the present British and North American texts; (2) the incorporation in the single text of all amendments and changes; (3) the consideration for inclusion of all works currently in process and all proposals for amendments by the authors and by national committees of other countries that use English versions of the AACR; (4) provision for international interests in the AACR and for its use in other countries than those in North America and the United Kingdom.\(^2\)

To achieve these aims the AACR second edition would maintain a general conformity with the Paris Principles and the ISBD(M), taking


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into account the development of the machine processing of bibliographic records and determining the treatment of nonbook materials primarily from a consideration of the published cataloguing rules of the Canadian Library Association, the Library Association, the Association for Educational Communication and Technology, and the ALA revision of chapter 12 of the AACR1.  

In the process of compilation, extensive efforts were made to involve and inform organizations and groups in the U.S.A., Canada, and the United Kingdom. In addition, JSCAACR was also in close contact with the IFLA International Office for Universal Bibliographic Control, and other interest groups and organizations of other nations. These organizations were asked to review the draft which was compiled by the editors. The review was an input for the JSCAACR before making a decision. In 1977 JSCAACR unanimously agreed with the text which was prepared by the editors. This text then was published in 1978.

AACR2 is not a completely new code, it is a continuation of the previous edition. Most of the rules were already in the AACR1. One difference was in the language formulation of the rules. About the language formulation of the AACR2 rules Michael Gorman stated as follows:

The rules in AACR2 are written in the imperative voice, making the rules much crisper and easier to understand. In addition, the rules have consciously been written in

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24 Ibid.: 641.

shorter sentences within shorter paragraphs in a further attempt to increase comprehension. Another stylic change results from a decision to eliminate the sexist implications of using 'he' or 'his' to stand for both males and females.  

The rules of AACR1 which are not included are those which provided options or alternatives inappropriate to the objectives of reconciliation of the two texts and uniformity, and those that treated matters at a level of detail more appropriate to the interpretations and "in house" rules of a single institution than to a code for all types and sizes of institutions. Further correlation between AACR1 and AACR2 will be discussed later.

Different from AACR1, the structure of AACR2 consists of two parts: Part I, Description, and Part II, Heading, Uniform Titles and References. The structure, which according to Gorman was inspired partially by the organization of the British LANCET rules, has three aims: (1) to eliminate redundancy and repetition in the rules; (2) to achieve consistency and diminution of the largely unnecessary anomalies and peculiarities in the treatment of one material as opposed to another; (3) and to meet the needs of machine-readable records.

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Another new feature in the structure of AACR2 is the system of rule numbering. Rules in Part I are numbered 1-13 and rules in Part II are numbered 21-26. The numbers 14-20 have been skipped. Maybe these numbers are provided for expansion of AACR2 in the future. Each chapter starts with a new sequence of numbers, starting with number 1. Thus the rules are cited with the chapter number, for example, 21.1B, is the citation for subrule B of rule 1 chapter 21.

Rule numbering in Part I has a mnemonic system. Each part of the description has the same pattern of numbering which is based on general rules for description. For example, rule 5.4 deals with publication details for music, rule 6.4 with publication details for sound recording, and rule 8.4 with publication details of geographic materials.
B. Development of Cataloguing Rules in Indonesia

Library service is not a new business in Indonesia, it has been available since the seventeenth century. Yet, library science is a new branch of knowledge. It was born in the 1960's when the government established a Library School in Jakarta to meet the need of librarians. This need grew from year to year as a result of the development of the educational system. The Library school in Jakarta could not fulfill this need, so that the government then sent students abroad. They studied library science in the United States, Australia and England, countries which use the same basic cataloguing rules. Upon their return, they held important positions in various libraries, in the library schools, and in the Centre for Library Development Office.

Together with the arrival of these students, Anglo-American cataloguing codes entered Indonesia. Most libraries in Indonesia adopted ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries, and ALA Filing Rules. Some Libraries adopted these rules with some modification. These rules were also taught in library schools and library courses.

Besides ALA rules there was also the influence of the Library of Congress rules. This influence became more and more pervasive when

30 ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries (Chicago: American Library Association, 1949).
the Library of Congress set up an acquisition office in Jakarta, at the end of 1963. This office distributed its "Accessions List" to libraries in Indonesia. For many libraries it has become a kind of manual for processing materials.

Since 1961 there have been new developments in the cataloguing rules in Indonesia. In 1961 Indonesia participated in the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles in Paris. The result of this conference was translated into the Indonesian language. Another development was the appearance of ISBD(M). As a member of IFLA, the Indonesian Library Association adopted this standard bibliographic description. It was also translated into the Indonesian language. The Paris Principles and ISBD(M) then were used as basic cataloguing rules in the Indonesian National Bibliographic Office.

The flow of information on library science to Indonesia is slow. Indonesian libraries did not start examining the possibility of the adoption of AACR1, until the 1970's. Some libraries, especially university libraries, then adopted AACR1. Some of them adopted it with modification, especially for the entry of Indonesian names.

The International Conference on Cataloguing Principles gave the idea to Indonesian librarians to establish a national cataloguing code. In the 1970's the National Scientific Documentation Centre together


with the Indonesian Library Association and Department of Library Science of Indonesian University, formed a committee to make this idea a reality. But the implementation of this idea was hindered because of a lack of funds and expertise.

In 1976, under the Library Development Project, the Centre for Library Development Office was able to compose and publish "Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names: Personal Names and Corporate Bodies".35 This code only consists of rules for entry and heading for Indonesian names since no cataloguing rules available treat these matters satisfactorily.

When planning to build the Indonesian National Library the Indonesian government faced a problem with the cataloguing rules which would be used to process its collection. Since 1976, seminars and workshops have been conducted to discuss which classification system and cataloguing rules will be used. An agreement has been reached that Indonesian National Library will use the Dewey Decimal Classification with some expansion on the numbers concerned with Indonesia. About cataloguing rules one of the codes which has been reviewed is AACR1. With the appearance of AACR2, this code is being studied.

The question is what problems will be met in the application of AACR2 to the Indonesian National Library catalog. Like its predecessor, AACR2 is primarily intended for English speaking libraries. On the other hand, the Indonesian National Library catalogs are

intended as an information inquiry tool for Indonesians who do not speak English. So the first problem that will be met is the language barrier. Some of the terminologies of AACR2 should be translated into the Indonesian language. An example is those which are used for "general material designation" and "specific material designation". Some of the terms, especially those which derived from the Latin language, have been used and have become national terms. Some of the terms resemble Indonesian terms, but because of differences in spelling have different meanings in the Indonesian language. An example is the word "Koran" in rule 25.18M. This word in Indonesian language means "newspaper". The Indonesian terminology for "Koran" is "Quran".

Throughout AACR2 there are "option rules". These rules are designed to meet the needs of various kinds of libraries. The Indonesian National Library should decide whether it will apply the options or not. The language barrier and option rule problem will be discussed in greater detail later.

The basic collection of the Indonesian National Library will consist of the collections of three libraries: The Central Museum Library collection (over 200,000 volumes), the Social and Political History Library collection (over 65,000 volumes), and the collection of the National Bibliographic Office (over 35,000 volumes). In the past these libraries have used different cataloguing rules. The Central Museum Library and the Social and Political History Library first used

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the Dutch cataloguing system. Their collections were processed in the Netherlands by Dutch librarians. Then these libraries use the ALA Rules for Author and Title Entries. Recently they used also "Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names". The National Bibliographic Office first used ALA rules, then the Paris Principles, "Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names" and ISBD(M). The collection of this library primarily consists of Indonesian publications. In classification, all of these libraries use the Dewey Decimal Classification but different editions.

So there will be reclassification and recataloguing problems. These libraries have some duplicate materials, especially Indonesian publications but they received different treatment in classification and cataloguing. The first step in recataloguing and reclassification is to collect all the same titles. These materials will then be reclassified and recatalogued by using *Dewey Decimal Classification 19th edition*[^37] and AACR2. The second step is to do research to find out to what extent the headings of the rest of the collection can be used or concur with AACR2. Those headings which can be used will then be interfiled with those which have been reprocessed. The materials with the headings that are not compatible with AACR2 will be completely recatalogued.

CHAPTER III

Bibliographic Description

A. General Rules for Description

As stated in the underlying principles, AACR2 will maintain a general conformity with ISBD. At that time this decision was fraught with difficulties. When the project was started, the only standard bibliographic description available were ISBD(M) and ISBD(S). JSCAACR needed a general standard bibliographic description which could be used as a pattern for standard bibliographic description for others kinds of library materials. ISBD(M) and ISBD(S) could not be used as a pattern since some of their rules, for example the rules for title and series statement, were in conflict with each other. At the same time IFLA was also aware that the development of ISBDs should be controlled by a general standard bibliographic description.

On August 1975, JSCAACR put forward a proposal to the Standing Committee on Cataloguing about the compilation of a general standard bibliographic description. This proposal was accepted, and there was also an agreement that the draft of the General International Standard Bibliographic Description, ISBD(G), would be prepared by JSCAACR. This committee appointed Michael Gorman, the editor of AACR2, to prepare

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the draft. After being put through editorial changes, the draft was accepted on September 1976 and published in 1977.\(^3\)

JSCAACR used ISBD(G) as a pattern for description rules for all library materials. Since the rules were derived from ISBD(G) not from the special ISBDs, there were some differences between AACR2 rules for description of several materials, and the rules of special ISBDs. For example, ISBD(S) used terminology such as "Title and statement of authorship area", whereas AACR2 used terminology "Title and statement of responsibility area". This terminology conformed with ISBD(G).

Rules of ISBD(G) are also expanded.

The rules for general description of AACR2 begin with rule 1.0A which deals with sources of information. According to this rule there are two types of sources of information (AACR1 used terminology source of description): "Chief sources of information" and "Other sources of information". Both sources are different for each kind of library material. For books for example, the chief source of information is its title page, whereas for sound discs it is its label.

For some materials the sources of information are prescribed in a ranked order. An example is rule 3.0B2 on the sources of information for cartographic materials. If the sources of information are prescribed in a ranked order, the cataloger should follow that order.

Rule 1.0B contains the general outline for the organization of description. According to this rule, catalog description is divided

\(^3\)ISBD(G): General International Standard Bibliographic Description, Annotated Text (London: IFLA International Office for UBC, 1977.)
into eight areas. That is Title and statement of responsibility; Edition; Material specific details; Publication, distribution, etc.; Physical description; Series; Notes and, Standard number and terms of availability.

The punctuation system which is used in AACR2 is basically the same as the punctuation system of ISBD(G). The basic punctuations according to rule 1.0C are as follows:

1. Full stop, space, dash, space ( .— ) preceded the following areas:
   --every area; each occurrence of a note or standard number;
   except first area; and
   --first element of each area, except the first element of
   the first area, or the first element of an area begin-
   ning a new paragraph.

2. The following punctuations are preceded by space, and followed by space: Every prescribed punctuation, except for comma, full stop, hyphen, and opening and closing parentheses and square bracket.

3. Every interpolation is enclosed in square bracket.

4. Every conjectual interpolation is followed by question mark and put in square bracket.

5. Omission is followed by omission mark (...), and every omission mark is preceded and followed by space.

Among the innovations of AACR2 are the rules about "level of
detail in description". These rules are an answer to the criticism that AACR1 was designed only for large research libraries. The rules establish a minimum standard requirement and a full description. Records which use one level of description can be interfiled with records using other levels in the catalog drawer, since they have a common core of descriptive data. These rules are also intended to permit libraries greater flexibility in their cataloging policies. Small libraries can use the first level of description, whereas the big research libraries can use the second or third level of description.

In fact this rule is not a new idea, it had been used by Cutter in his Rule for a Dictionary Catalog. In general remarks about his cataloguing rules, he is quoted as follows:

No code of cataloguing could be adopted in all points by everyone, because the libraries for study and the libraries for reading have different objects.... Without pretending to exactness, we may divide dictionary catalogs into short-title, medium-title, and full-title or bibliographic; ...

^ACR2 adopts Cutter's idea, but there is a difference between Cutter's rules and AACR2. Cutter did not specify what kind of information was to be included in every level like AACR2 did. His levels of descriptions were based on the number of lines in the catalog. He described the differences between his level of description as follows:

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Short, if single-columned, is generally a title-a-liner; if printed in double columns, it allows the title occasionally to exceed one line, but not, if possible, two; Medium does not limit itself in this way, but it seldom exceeds four lines, and gets many titles into single line. Full usually fills three or four lines and often takes six or seven for a title.6

The Indonesian National Library catalog should include information as complete as possible. For this purpose, the Indonesian National Library should choose the third level of description.

According to the rules for title and statement of responsibility, AACR2 recognizes several kinds of titles, some of them are as follows:

1. Title proper. It is "the chief name of an item, including any alternative title but excluding parallel titles and other title information."7 The title proper should be transcribed exactly as it appears on the work (rule 1.1B). However, there are several exceptions:

a) The long title can be abridged, but it should not lose its essential information, and it should never omit the first five words of the title proper. Omission should be indicated by mark of omission (rule 1.1B4).

b) In the case of inaccuracies, the cataloger should transcribe the inaccuracies or misspelled word as it appears in the item. Such inaccuracies should be followed either by "sic" or by the abbreviation "ie" and the correction or missing letter with square bracket (rule 1.0F). See figure 1.

---

6Charles A. Cutter, Rules for Dictionary Catalog, p. 11.

7Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed., p. 571.
c) "... If no title can be found in any sources, devise a brief descriptive title. Enclose such supplied or devised title in square brackets" (rule 1.1B7). The supplied title should be in the material language. See figure 2.

Figure 1.

Pompey, Sherman Lee.

Judul sampul

I. Judul.

Figure 2.

Adams, Samuel.

Ringkasan: Reaksi terhadap pendapat William Roscoe mengenai penal jurisprudence.

I. Judul.

2. Alternative Title. The AACR2 glossary defines this title as follows: "The second part of a title proper that consists of two parts, each of which is a title; the parts are joined by
the word or or its equivalent in another language," In AACR1, North American text, the alternative title is included as other title information. In describing the alternative title the librarian should follow the first part of the title and the word "or" (or equivalent) with a comma, and capitalize the first word of the alternative title (rule 1.1B1). See figure 3.

Figure 3.

Thomes, William Henry.
29 hal; [6] lembar : il. ; 24 cm. -- (The Series of keepsakes ; 22)


3. Parallel title. This is the title proper in another language and/or script. Rule 1.1B8 states that if the title proper appears in two or more languages, the title in the language of the material is the title proper, whereas the others are parallel

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8Ibid., p. 563.
titles. The parallel titles should be recorded in the order indicated by their sequence, or by the layout of the chief source of information (rule 1.1D1). A parallel title which appears outside the chief source of information, should be recorded in a note. AACR2 does not limit the number of parallel titles which can be recorded, as AACR1 does. Rule 134C1 of chapter 6 of AACR1 states that if the title page has no more than two parallel titles both are recorded. If there are more than two parallel titles the first is recorded with several exceptions. For an example of parallel title description, see figure 4.

Figure 4.


Teks dalam bahasa Inggris dan Perancis.


4. Other title information. The term includes the subtitle, avantitres, and any phrase appearing in conjunction with the title proper, parallel titles, or other titles, indicative of the character, contents, etc.,
of the items or motives for, or occasion of, its production or publication. Other title information should be transcribed exactly as to order, wording, and spelling but not necessarily with the capitalization and punctuation given in the source of information. If the title is lengthy, either give it in a note or abridge it (rules 1.1E1, 1.1E2 and 1.1E3). See figure 5.

Figure 5.

Frost, John.
608 hal. : il. ; 24 cm.

I. Judul.

Rule 1.1E5 contains optional rules for recording other title information. This rule states: "If there are no parallel titles and other title information appears in more than one language or script give the other title information that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the other title information that appears first. Optionally, add the other title information in the other languages." Multiple statements of other title information in various languages usually arise in music material. In music all other title information is important, so the Indonesian

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11 Ibid.
National Library should apply this option. For an example of other title information see figure 6.

Figure 5.

Glasunow, Alexandrënder.
La nuit : Estude fur Klavier = Night:
piano study : op 31 Nr. 3 / Alexander
Glasunow. -- Frankfurt : M. P. Belaieff,
1975.
7 hal. ; 31 cm.
M. P. Belaieff, Nr. 111.
I. Judul. II. Judul: Night : piano
study : op 31 Nr. 3.

"If the title proper needs explanation, make a brief addition as
other title information, in the language of the title proper" (rule 1.1E6). The explanation sometimes is needed if the title is mis-
leading. See figure 7.

Figure 7.

Pearson, Carol Lynn.
Beginnings : [poems] / by Carol Lynn
Pearson ; illustrated by Trevor Southey. --
63 hal. : il. ; 24 cm.
I. Southey, Trevor. II. Judul.

Rule 1.1C is concerned with the General Material Designation
(GMD). GMDs are generic terms used to indicate the general category
of material to which an item belongs. The terms, which follow the

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title, will distinguish one general category of material from another in catalogs containing records for more than one type of material.

In AACR1 it was called "designation",\textsuperscript{12} then "medium designation" in the revision chapter 12.\textsuperscript{13} ISBD(G) does not list the GMD. In the ISBDs system, each type of material has its own rules.

The Indonesian National Library should adopt the GMD rule but should not choose one of the list available in rule 1.1C. The Indonesian National Library should determine its own GMD in the Indonesian language. Below is a list of some suggested GMDs for Indonesian libraries:

- peta
- atlas
- kart
- globe
- transparansi
- berkas data mekanis
- manuskrip
- mikroform
- multimedia

- seni rupa
- cart
- filmstrip
- gambar
- slaid
- gambar tekni
- rekaman audio
- teks
- musik

- hologram
- diorama
- mainan
- slaid mikroskop
- model
- realia
- rekaman visuil
- gambar hidup
- braille

The GMD is added immediately following the title proper. If

\textsuperscript{12} Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, North American Text, p. 282.

the item does not have collective title, add the GMD following the last title of a group of titles by the same author. If there are several authors, add the GMD following the last statement of responsibility appertaining to a group of titles by the different author (rule 1.1C2). Shown in figure 8 is an example of the application of GMD.

Figure 8.


Kredit: Skrip, Francine Vande Wiele; fotografi, Dominique Roger.
Ringkasan: mempertunjukkan keperluan dan penerimaan metode keluarga berencana di Costa Rica dan El Salvador.

I. Unesco. II. Judul: La condition feminine [slaid]. III. Judul: La situacion de la mujer [slaid].

Rule 1.1F arranges the statement of responsibility. Rule 1.1F1 states: "Record statements of responsibility appearing prominently in the item in the form in which they appear there." The question then is, what is the meaning of the word 'prominently' in this rule? Rule 0.8 explains that prominently means that a statement to which it applies must be a formal statement found in one of the prescribed sources of information for areas 1 and 2. The second part of this rule states: "If a statement of responsibility is taken from a source other than the chief source of information, enclose it in
square brackets." For an example see Figure 9.

Figure 9.

Agee, James.
James Agee [rekaman audio] :
a portrait / James Agee reading
[from his work; Father Flye reads
from Agee's work and reminices about
the author]. -- New York, N.Y. :
Caedmon, 1971.
2 piringan hitam (ca. 90 men.) :
33 1/3 rpm, stereo. ; 12 in.

Isi: Sisi 1. James Agee reading:
Theme with variations (4 men., 14 det.).
(dilanjutkan ke kartu 2)

Agee, James.
James Agee [rekaman audio] :
a portrait / James Agee reading
[from his work] Father Flye reads
from Agee's work and reminices
about the author]. -- New York:
Caedmon, 1971. (kartu 2)

White main (7 men). A. E. Housman,
Mercenary soldiers (27 det.). Shakes­
peare, from King Lear (26 det.).
The Lord's prayer (32 det.). --
(dilanjutkan ke kartu 3)

Agee, James.
James Agee [rekaman audio] :
a portrait / James Agee reading
[from his work] Father Flye reads
from Agee's work and reminices
about the author]. -- New York,
N.Y. : Caedmon, 1971. (kartu 3)

Sisi 2. James Agee reading: Letter
to a friend (dictated) (18 men.)--
Sisi 3. Father Flye reading from
Agee's work: A death in the family
(6 min.). The morning watch (8 men.).
Let us now praise famous men (8 men.)
(dilanjutkan de kartu 4)
Agee, James.

James Agee [rekaman audio]:
a portrait / James Agee reading
[from his work; Father Flye reads
from Agee's work and reminisces
about the author]. -- New York, N.Y. :
Caedmon, 1971. (kartu 4)

Collected short prose (6 min.). Poems
(3 min. 39 det.) -- Sisi 4. Father Flye
reminisces about his friendship with James
Agee: Early days at St. Andrews (6 men.).
Agee's three marriages (12 min.). Mis-
fortunes and final hours (4 men., 37 det.).
As summing up (5 men.).

Caedmon: TC 2042.

I. Flye, Father. II. Judul.

Rule 1.1F2 forbids the cataloger to construct or extract a state-
ment of responsibility from the content of the item if no statement of
responsibility appears prominently in the item. In addition the cata-
loger is ordered not to include statements of responsibility that do
not appear prominently in the item in the title and statement of re-
sponsibility area. If such a statement is necessary, it should be
given in the note. See Figure 10.

If a statement of responsibility precedes the title proper in the
chief source of information, the cataloger should transpose it to its
required position unless case endings would be affected by the trans-
position (rule 1.1F3). See Figure 11.

Rule 1.1F5 is the same as rule 134D7 Chapter 6 AACR1. "When a
single statement of responsibility names more than three persons or
Figure 10.

James, Hurford.

141 p. : il., lambang facisme., foto. ; 22 cm.

Written by Hurford James.

I. Judul.

Figure 11.

Boetius, Anicius Malius Severinus
[De consolatione philosophiae. Inggris]
xlv, 273 hal., [1] lembar gambar : foto, ; 17 cm.

"In five books"

I. Judul. II. Judul: Of the consolation philosophy.

corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons or bodies. Indicate the omission by the mark of omission (...) and add et al. (or its equivalent in non-roman scripts) in square brackets (rule 1.1F5)." (See Figure 12)

Some library materials list more than one person as responsible

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for its content. They may consist of the author of the text, the editor, the illustrator, the writer of the introduction etc. Rule 1.1F6 instructs the cataloger to record them in the order indicated by their sequence on, or by the lay out of, the chief source of information. If the sequence and lay out are ambiguous the cataloger should arrange them in order that makes sense. See Figure 13.

Rule 1.1F7 instructs the cataloger to include titles and abbreviations of titles of nobility, address, honour, initials of societies, qualifications etc. with the name of the person in the statement of responsibility if:

a) Necessary grammatically, see Figure 14.

b) The omission would leave only the person's given name or surname, see Figure 15.
Figure 13.

KFA

102 hal.: ill.; 21x24cm.

I. Wust, Helmuth F. II. Judul.

Figure 14.

Florilegio del parnaso americano: selectas composiciones poéticas / Coleccionadas por Michael A. de Vitis; con un prólogo del Dr. Juan Vicente Ramirez. -- Barcelona: Maucci, [1927?].
589 hal.; 21 cm.

I. Vitis, Michael A. de.

Figure 15.

Seuss, Dr.
One fish two fish red fish blue fish / by Dr. Seuss. -- London: Collins and Harvill, 1960.
63 hal.: il. br.; 24 cm. -- (Beginner books. I can read it by myself)

I. Judul. II. Seri.

This provision should be applied to Indonesian names most of
which have only one name. See Figure 16.

Figure 16.

Wirawan, Drs.
Tulang / oleh Drs. Wirawan. --
118 hal. : ill. ; 25 cm.

Anatomi untuk anak-anak.

I. Judul.

c) The title is necessary to identify the person. An example is married women who write under their husband's name. See Figure 17.

Figure 17.

Duberly, Henry, Mrs.
168 hal. : peta ; 23 cm.

I. Judul.

d) The title is a title of nobility or is a British title of honour (Sir, Dame, Lord, or Lady). See Figure 18.

The Indonesian National Library should apply this rule to Indonesian titles of nobility and other social titles. See Figure 19.

Rule 1.1F8 is an exception to rule 1.1F1. This rule allows catalogers to add explanatory words or short phrases to the statement
Figure 18.

320 hal.: il., foto; 23 cm.

I. Bacon, Sir Reginald H.S.

Figure 19.

322 hal.; 21 cm.

I. Judul.

of responsibility to make clear the relationship of the statement of responsibility. See Figure 20.

Figure 20.

60 hal.: il. br.; 21 cm.

I. Melville, Robert. II. Judul.

Rule 1.1F9 orders the cataloger to replace symbols or other material that cannot be reproduced by typographic facilities available.
In Figure 21, the name of the author is represented by music notation. From the authority file it is known that the true name of the author is Eliza B. Chase (Eliza Brown).

Figure 21.

E.B.C.

Over the border: Acadia, the home of "Evangeline" / by [E.B.C.]; with illustrations in heliotype from water-color sketches by the author. -- Boston, Mass.: Osgood, 1884.

I. Judul.

Some statements of responsibility bear noun phrases which indicate the nature of the work. In this case the cataloger should treat the phrase as other title information. If the noun or phrase indicates the role of the person or corporate body which is responsible for the work, treat it as part of the statement of responsibility (rule 1.F12). This rule is basically the same as rule 134D1 of AACR1 Chapter 6 (1974). It has been rewritten in simple and clearer sentences. See Figure 22.

Figure 22.

Homes, Edmon.

132 hal.; 23 cm.


I. Judul.
When a name associated with responsibility for the item is transcribed as a part of the title proper, or other title information, the cataloger is forbidden to make any further statement relating to that name unless such statement is required for clarity, or when that name is repeated in the chief source of information (rule 1.1F13). See Figure 23.

Figure 23.

Gilman, Charlotte Perkins.

I. Judul.

"Transcribe a statement of responsibility even if no person or body is named in that statement" (rule 1.1F14). See Figure 24.

Figure 24.

A Lady
Nothing to do: an accompaniment to "nothing to wear" / by a Lady; with illustrations by the author. — New York, N.Y.: Wiley & Halsted, 1857. 57 hal.: ill.; 18 cm.

I. Judul.

The chief source of information sometimes contains statements, proverbs, mottos, exlibris etc. which have no connection with the
bibliographic information for the item. Rule 1.1F15 orders the cataloger to omit such statements which neither constitute other title information nor form a part of the statement of responsibility. See Figure 25.

Figure 25.

Molesworth, Mrs.
The tapestry room : a child's romance / Mrs. Molesworth ; illustrated by Walter Crane. --
New York, N.Y. : Epstein & Carroll,
[196-].
217 hal. : il. ; 19 cm. -- (Looking glass library; 27)

I. Crane, Walter, II. Judul.
III. Seri.

Note: The title page contains the following information:

The Tapestry Room
A Child's Romance
Mrs. Molesworth
What Tale did Isseult to the children say,
Under the hollies, that bright winter's day?
Matthew Arnold
Illustrated by Walter Crane
Looking Glass Library
Distributed by Random House
New York

"If, in an item lacking a collective title, one work is the predominant part of the item, treat the title of that part as the title proper and name the other parts in a note ..." (rule 1.1G1). There is no explanation in the rules or glossary about what "predominant" means. In this case the cataloger should make a judgement. There
are two possibilities about the meaning of "predominant" in the rule. First, the work is the longest in the collection. Second, it is indicated by typography or wording of the chief source of information. This rule is an enlargement of both rule 134C6 of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974) and rule 1.6 ISBD(G). See Figure 26.

Figure 26.


Isi: The Birds' ol Christmas Carol -- The story of Patsy -- Timothy's guest -- A child's journey with Dickens -- Fleur-de-lis.


Rule 1.1G2 arranges the description of an item lacking a collective title and no one part is predominant. In this case the cataloger should record the titles of the individually titled parts in the order in which they are named in the chief source of information, or in the order in which they appear in the item. See Figure 27.

Rules 1.2 arranges the edition area. An edition is defined as: "A number of copies printed at any one time, when the text has undergone some change, or: the type has been partly or entirely reset, or
the format has been altered. The term is applied also to the copies forming the original issue known as the 'first edition' edition, as well as to subsequent editions." From this definition a conclusion can be derived that the edition is important for the reader because it concerns the content of the material. It will be clearer if we compare Encyclopaedia Britannica 1st edition and 15th edition. The edition statements which denote the change of the content, for example, are abridged edition, expurgated edition, revised edition. Second, edition represents the physical format of the material. It explains the durability, typography, bindery etc. Examples are paperback edition, hard cover edition, deluxe edition etc.

The edition should be differentiated from impression or printing. These words are not important for the reader, except for old materials such as incunabula. In Indonesia, however, some publishers use the word printing for edition. Some books, for example, bear the words "Cetakan ke 4 diubah dan ditambah" (4th printing, revised and added). In this case the cataloger should consider the printing as edition.

Rule 1.2B regulates the description of edition statements. The edition statement should be transcribed as it is found on the item, by using standard abbreviations (rule 1.2B1), see Figure 11, 12, 26. If the edition statement consists of characters that are neither numeric nor alphabetic (eg. *, &), record it in words in the language and script of the title proper, and enclose them in square brackets (rule 1.2B2),

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see Figure 28.

Figure 28.

Title page: Sunjoto Handoko
Dewandaru
Edisi 3*
1955
Surabaja - Dewabrata

Handoko, Sunjoto.
Dewandaru / Sunjoto Handoko. --
Edisi 3 [asterisk]. -- Surabaja :
Dewabrata, 1955.
132 hal. : il. ; 25 cm.

I. Judul.

If the edition statement consists of a letter or number without accompanying words, the cataloger should add an appropriate word or abbreviation (rule 1.2B2). These words should be in the item's language, see Figure 29.

Figure 29.

Title page: Cornelis de Hoffman
Dieng Kratermeer
3e
Woltervreden, 1903

de Hoffman, Cornelis.
Dieng kratermeer / Cornelis de Hoffman. --
3e [druk]. -- Woltervreden [Jatinegara : s.n],
1903.
35 hal. : il. ; 34 cm.

I. Judul.

In case of doubt about whether a statement is an edition statement,
cataloger should take the presence of such words as "edition, issue, version" or their equivalent in other languages, as edition statements (rule 1.2B3), see Figure 30.

Figure 30.

Manfred, Frederick.
The golden bowl : a novel / by
Frederick Manfred ; introduction by
John R. Milton. -- 25th anniversary
ed. -- Vermillion, S.D. : Dakota Press,
1969.
vi, 226 hal. ; 21 cm.

I. Judul.

Rule 1.2B4 is an optional rule on edition statements. "If an item lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from the previous editions, supply a suitable brief statement in the language and script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets." The Indonesian National Library should not apply this rule in order to limit information from outside sources of information. If the cataloger considers the information important, it should be enclosed in the note area.

Rule 1.2Cl arranges the description of the edition statement which is followed by a statement of responsibility. The statement of responsibility represents the person who performs as editor, reviser, illustrator etc. This rule instructs the cataloger to record such statements, see Figure 31.

"In case of doubt about whether a statement of responsibility applies to all editions or only to some, or if there is no edition
Figure 31.

Mee, Arthur.
Worchestershire / by Arthur Mee. --
New ed. / fully revised and edited
by Lord Hampton and Richard Pakington;
illustrated with new photographs
by A.F. Kersting. -- London : Hodder
and Stoughton, 1968.
194 hal., 16 lembar gambar : il.
peta ; 21 cm. -- (King's England)

I. Hampton, Lord. II. Pakington, Richard,
III. Judul. IV. Seri.

statement, give such a statement in the title and statement of responsibility area. When describing the first edition, give all statements of responsibility in the title and statement of responsibility area..." (rule 1.2C2), see Figure 32.

Figure 32.

Bright, James W.
Bright's Anglo-Saxon reader / re-
vised and enlarged by James R. Hulbert. --
xxxii, 395 hal. ; 20 cm.

I. Hulbert, James R. II. Judul.

"If an item is designed as a reissue containing changes from a particular edition, give that statement following the edition statement and its statements of responsibility" (rule 1.2D1), see Figure 33.

Rule 1.3 deals with material (or type of publication) specific details area. Since the general description chapter does not discuss
material specific details area, it will be discussed later in the description of cartographic materials and serials.

Rule 1.4 arranges the description of publication and distribution area. This area is called imprint area in AACR1. The difference between rule 1.4 AACR2 with rule 136 of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974) is that the first rule accommodates more detailed description for publication and distribution of materials. It also allows the option of naming the function performed by the publisher or distributor.

Rule 1.4B4 instructs the cataloger to give names of places, persons, or bodies as they appear, and to omit accompanying prepositions unless case ending would be affected, see Figure 34.

The exception to this rule is mentioned in rule 1.4B7 which states: "If an item is known to have fictitious publication, distribution, etc., details, record these in the conventional order. Supply the real publication, distribution, etc., details as a correction if these are known," see Figure 29.

Some materials, especially publications of international organizations such as the United Nation, use more than one language. In
xxiv, 644 hal.; 20 cm.

Termasuk indeks.

I. Fellowes, E.H.

describing their publication, distribution, etc., rule 1.4B5 orders the cataloger to record the detailed information which is in the language or script of the title proper. If this provision does not apply, the cataloger should record the details that appear first, see Figure 4.

Reproductions of a material sometimes mention the publication details of the original publication as well as publication details of the reproduction. In this case, rule 1.4B6 instructs the cataloger to describe the publication details of the reproduction in the publication, distribution, etc., area, whereas the publication details of the original should be in the note, see Figure 35.

A material may be published in different places or countries by the same or different publisher. In this case, rule 1.B8 and 1.4C5
arrange for the description of such material. These rules order the
cataloger to transcribe the first named place and the first named pub-
lisher in the publication area. In addition it also allows the cata-
loger to add the second place and the second publisher after the first
one. The cataloger should describe the place or country outside of the
cataloger's country, which is followed by the place in the home country
of the cataloger, based on the information, which is given prominence
by the lay out of the source of information. Any other place or pub-
lisher should be omitted. These rules are basically the same as rule
136C of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974). See Figure 12.

In recording the place of publication, distribution, etc., the
cataloger should record it in the form and in the grammatical case in
which it appears (rule 1.4C1). In old publications, or because of
typing errors, sometimes the name of the place is unrecognizable. In
this case, rule 1.4C2 allows the cataloger to add the name of the state,
province, country, etc. to the name of the place, if it is considered
necessary for identification or to distinguish two different places with
the same name. The Indonesian National Library should use the Indonesian form of the place name instead of the English name as suggested by the rule. As an example, use Swiss instead of Switzerland, use Mesir instead of Egypt. This rule is basically the same as rule 137B AACR1 chapter 6 (1974) and its predecessor. ISBD(G) does not have such a rule, yet in several examples of its rules there are the names of places which are followed by the names of the state.

If the name of the place is given in an abbreviated form, the cataloger should give its full name (rule 1.4C4). If the place of publication, distribution, etc., is uncertain, rule 1.4C6 orders the cataloger to give its probable place with a question mark in square brackets. If no probable place can be given, the name of the country, state or province is given instead. If these names are also uncertain, they are given with a question mark, see Figure 36.

Figure 36.


Judul punggung dan kulit: The tale is told. Subjudul: Forerunners, 1889 to 1901: Federation history, November 18, 1901 to April 12, 1944.

I. Judul. II. Judul: The tale is told.

Rule 1.4C6 further states that if no place or probable place can be given, the abbreviation s.l (sine loco) or its equivalent in non-roman
script is given, see Figure 37.

Figure 37.

Hines, Earl.
My tribute to Louis recaman suara:
piano solos / By Earl Hines. -- [s.l.]:
Audiophile, [1971?]
1 piringan hitam (ca. 50 men.): 33 1/3
rpm, stereo. ; 12 in.

Isi: Sisi A. When it's sleepy time down
South -- Struttin with some barbecue -- A
kiss to build a dream on -- Pennies from
Heaven -- Sisi B. Confession -- Muskrat
ramble -- Blueberry Hill -- Someday you'll
be sorry -- When it's sleepy time down
South.

I. Judul.

Rule 1.4C7 is an option rule which allows the cataloger to add
the full address of the publisher, distributor etc., to the name of
the place. The Indonesian National Library should not apply this op-
tion. The address of the publisher, distributor etc., is only important
for the librarian and not for the reader. If necessary the address
should be transcribed in the notes.

Rule 1.4D contains general description rules for the name of
publisher, distributor etc. According to rule 1.4D2 they should be
given in the shortest form in which it can be understood and identified
internationally. AACR2 does not give criteria to shorten the name of
publisher, distributor etc. like AACR1 does. Rule 1.4D3 only mentions
not to omit words or phrases indicating the function performed by the
person or body and parts of the name required to differentiate between
publisher, distributor etc.

The Indonesian National Library should have a "publisher file" which lists the names of publishers and their shortened forms. To form this list, the Indonesian National Library can use reference sources such as "Key to publisher and distributors' abbreviation" of Books in Print, "Directory of publisher" of Guide to Microfilm in Print etc.

"If the name of the publisher, distributor, etc. appears in a recognizable form in the title and statement of responsibility area, give it in the publication, distribution etc. area in a shortened form. If, in such cases, the publisher, distributor, etc., is a person rather than a corporate body, give the initials and the surname of the person" (rule 1.4D4). This rule is basically the same as rule 138D of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974). But the rule does not mention the publisher which appears as the author of the work. Perhaps this is because most of the publishers are corporate bodies which cannot be authors in AACR2. In addition, it mentions that the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., should appear in a "recognizable form". It means that the name does not need to appear in the full form.

"If the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., is unknown, give the abbreviation s.n (sine nomine) or its equivalent in non-roman scripts," (rule 1.4D6). See Figure 29.


Rule 1.4E is an optional rule about statements of function of publisher, distributor, etc. The Indonesian National Library should apply this rule to differentiate their function. The following are the suggested terms which should be used:

- distributor
- penerbit
- produser
- perusahaan produksi

Rule 1.4F arranges the description of the date of publication, distribution, etc. This rule is basically the same as rule 139 AACR1 chapter 6 (1974). The only difference is that rule 1.4F does not mention dates which appear as chronogram like AACR1 does (rule 139 E AACR1 chapter 6 (1974)).

In Indonesian publications, besides using Gregorian dates some also use Hijrah dates (based on the Islamic calendar), Suro dates (based on the Javaneese calendar), and Japanesse dates (for material published between 1942-1945). In addition, old material (handwriting in the old Javanese language) usually uses a phrase which can be translated to a numeric year. For example, the phrase "sirna hilang kertaning bumi" means 1520. In accordance with rule 1.4F1 all above dates should be converted into Gregorian dates. Since all above dates are important they should be transcribed in the note area.

"Give the date as found in the item even if it is known to be incorrect. If a date is known to be incorrect, add the correct date..."
If necessary, explain any discrepancy in a note," (rule 1.4F2), see Figure 38.

Figure 38.


Termasuk bibliography and index.
ISBN 0-8412-0229-x.

I. American Chemical Society. II. Deanin, Rudolph D. III. Seri.

"Give the date of a particular reissue of an edition as the date of publication only if the reissue is specified in the edition area" (see 1.2D). In this case, give only the date of reissue (rule 1.4F3), see Figure 39.

Figure 39.

Parkinson, A.C.
Engineering workshop drawing : including an introduction to plane and solid geometry... / by A.C. Parkinson. -- 4th ed., 13th impression, repr, with revision and additions. -- London : Pitman, 1946. vii, 116 hal. : 22x28 cm. -- (Technical school series)

I. Judul. II. Seri
Rule 1.4F5 is an option to include the latest copyright date following the date of publication, distribution, etc., if they are different. Since the copyright date is important, the Indonesian National Library should adopt this rule, see Figure 40.

Figure 40.

Lee, Robert Greene, 1886-
Playday everyday / Robert Greene
146 hal. : il. ; 21 cm.

I. Judul.

Some works do not mention their date of publication but they give the copyright date. In such cases rule 1.4F5 instructs the cataloger to give the copyright date in the description. If copyright date is also absent, catalogers should give the date of manufacture if available, see Figure 26, 32.

"If no date of publication, distribution, etc., copyright date, or date of manufacture can be assigned to an item, give an approximate date of publication," (rule 1.4F7). This rule is basically the same as rule 139F of AACR2 chapter 6 (1974). In rule 141 AACR2, North American text, if no date can be assigned the abbreviation n.d (no date) is given in square brackets. As an example of the application of rule 1.4F7 see Figures 14, 25, 27, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 41.

Rule 1.4F8 is concerned with the description of the date of publication, distribution, etc., of a work which consists of multiparts.
Figure 41.

Vidart, Daniel D.
83 hal. : il. ; 23 cm.

I. Judul.

If two or more dates are found on the various parts of a multipart item, for example an item which is published in parts over a number of years, the cataloger should give the earliest and the latest dates. See Figure 42.

Figure 42.

[Quran. Jawa & Arab]
2 jil (ccxlvi, 1431 hal.) ; 25cm.

I. Ali, Maulvi Muhammad. II. Djajasugita, R. Ng. III. Sharif, M. Mufti. IV. Judul:
[Quran. Jawa & Arab]

If the multipart item is not completed yet, the cataloger should give the earliest date only, and follow it with a hyphen and four spaces (see Figure 43). At the end of the rule, there is an option to
add the last date when the item is completed. The Indonesian National Library should apply this option since multipart items cannot be separated. Basically rule 1.4F8 is the same as rule 139C of AACR2 chapter 6 (1974).

Figure 43.

Encyclopaedia of library and information science / Editor Allen Kent and Harold Lancour; Assistant editor William Z. Nasri. -- New York, N.Y. : Marcel Dekker, c1968- j11. (676; 707; 680; 681; 682; 683; 588; 600; 545; : il. ; 28 cm.

I. Kent, Allen.

Rule 1.4G contains the description of the place of manufacture, name of manufacture, and date of manufacture. Rule 1.4G1 states that if the name of the publisher is unknown, the cataloger should give the place and the name of the manufacturer if they are found in the item (see Figure 44).

Figure 44.

Report Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, 1949-1951. -- Ottawa : [s.n], 1951 (Ottawa : Edmond Cloutier, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty). xxi, 517 hal. ; 25 cm.

Rule 1.4G4 is an optional additional rule which suggests that the cataloger give the place, the name of manufacture and date of manufacture, if they differ from the place, name of the publisher, distributor etc., and their dates. The Indonesian National Library should not apply this rule. If this information is considered important, it should be given in the notes area.

Rule 1.5 is a physical description area rule. In rule 141 AACR1 chapter 6 (1974), this area is called "collation area". The treatment of this area in both editions differs in the matter of detail and in the extent of treatment of the problems encountered in recording the information. For example, rule 141B of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974) restricts the counting of plates to "leaves of plates", whereas AACR2 rule 2.5B10 recognizes both the leaf and page of plate. In addition, in AACR1 collation area should be begun with a new paragraph, whereas in AACR2 this area can be begun with a new paragraph or continue publication, distribution, etc. area, separated by a full stop, space, dash, space. See Figure 45 and 46. The Indonesian National Library should use the description which is begun with a new paragraph. This form is used by all libraries in Indonesia, whereas the second form is only to be used by some of the publishers' bibliographies.

In the physical description area there are three optional rules. Rule 1.5A3 is an optional rule for making a note describing other formats which are available, if an item is available in different formats. The Indonesian National Library should apply this rule, since it will be very useful for the patron to know this information. Rule 1.5B5 is
Dewey, Melvil.
3 jil. (viii, 2692 hal.) : foto; 26 cm.

Jil.1 Introduction tables -- Jil.2 Schedules -- Jil.3 Index.

I. Judul.

is an optional rule for adding the number of physical units, when a multipart item is completely published. This option rule also should be applied by Indonesian National Library, so that the patron will know how many volumes the item consists of. In describing accompanying materials, there are four options (rule 1.5E1). The Indonesian National Library should apply option " d) " and its optional addition,
since information about accompanying materials are important, and it is a part of the physical description area (see Figure 8 and 9).

Rule 1.6 arranges the description of series area. The AACR2 glossary defines series as: "A group of separate items related to one another by the fact that each item bears, in addition to its own title proper, a collective title applying to the group as a whole." So according to this definition a series statement is "a collective title applying to the group as a whole". But sometimes it is difficult to determine whether a phrase which is found in the source of information is a series statement, or simply the publisher's characterization. In this case AACR2 does not give the criteria about series statements. So that the cataloger should make a judgement to determine the series statement. In AACR1 series statements are arranged in rule 142 chapter 6 (1974). If compared with this rule, rule 1.6 is more specific in dealing with some elements of the series statement.

Rule 1.6B1 orders the cataloger to record the title proper of the series as instructed in rule 1.81 and 12.1B2. This means that the series statement should be recorded "exactly as to wording, order, and spelling, but not necessarily as to punctuation and capitalization." The capitalization should follow the capitalization of a title main entry. See Figure 25, 26, and 39.

Rule 1.6B2 regulates the description of variant forms of the title series. In AACR1, it is arranged in rule 142C chapter 6 (1974),

17 Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed., p. 570.
but this rule does not give the cataloger criteria and guidance on how to deal with this matter. Rule 1.6B2 gives criteria as follows:

a) If there are variant forms of the title of the series, choose the one which is given in the chief source of information as the title proper of the series.

b) If in the chief source of information there is a variant title, choose the most adequate and succinct.

c) If there is no title series in the chief source of information and variant forms appear elsewhere, choose the variant which is the most adequate and succinct, and give preference to the variant that appears in the other preliminaries, (see Figure 47).

Figure 47.

**Title page:** How Long, Great Pumpkin, How Long?
Cartoons from You're the Guest of Honor, Charlie Brown and Win a Few, Lose a Few, Charlie Brown
by Charlie Schulz
Holt, Rinehart and Winston / New York

In this book there are three title series: "Peanuts parade" (in the title page), "Peanuts parade paperbacks" (facing title page), and "Peanuts parade book" (in the book cover).

Schulz, Charles M.
[200] hal : il. ; 26 cm. -- (Peanuts parade ; 16)

Subjudul: Cartoons from you're the guest of honor, Charlie Brown, and, win a few, lose a few, Charlie Brown.

I. Judul. II. Seri.
Rule 1.6C1 orders the cataloger to follow rule 1.1D when recording the parallel title of a series (see Figure 4).

The same as rule 142Z1 of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974), rule 1.6D1 orders the cataloger to include other titles of series, only if it provides valuable information identifying the series. In recording other title information, the cataloger should follow rule 1.1E (see Figure 15 and 48).

Figure 48.

Gilman, Charlotte Perkins.
The living of Charlotte Perkins
Gilman / by Charlotte Perkins Gilman. --
Reprint. ed. -- New York, N.Y. : Arno
xxxviii, 341 hal., 7 lembar gambar
; 23 cm. -- (American women : images and realities)

Asliinya diterbitkan di: New York:
Appleton Century, 1935.

I. Judul. II. Seri.

A series publication sometimes is written by the same author or published by the same publisher, so that it is necessary to include a statement of responsibility in the series statement. In recording the statement of responsibility, rule 1.6E1 refers the cataloger to follow rule 1.1F. In AACR1, the statement of responsibility relating to series statements is arranged in rule 142E3 chapter 6 (1974). This rule is different from rule 1.6E1 AACR2 in recording of the statement of responsibility relating to the series. An example of rule 142E3 of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974) "Map supplement -- Association
of American Geographer", whereas according to rule 16E1 of AACR2 it is "Map supplement / Association of American Geographer". See Figure 26, 38 and 49.

Figure 49.

79 hal. ; 24 cm. -- (Technical report series / World Health Organization ; 434) ; (Agricultural studies / Food and Agricultural Organization ; 81)


Series publications are usually issued at successive times and in successive volumes. Some of them therefore, bear ISSN numbers. If an ISSN appears in a series statement, rule 1.6F1 instructs the cataloger to record it in a standard manner (see Figure 50).

Rule 1.6G arranges the description of numbering within series statements. The numbering should be recorded in the terms given in the item by using standard abbreviations (rule 1.6G1), see Figures 4, 25, 26, and 50. For multipart items which have separate numbers, give the first and the last number or give all the numbers (rule 1.6G2), see Figure 43. If the item has a designation other than a number, give the designation as found (rule 1.6G3), see Figure 4.

A series sometimes consists of a number of subseries which have
Figure 50.

Wilson, John.
xxi, 334 hal. ; 23 hal. — (Scholars' facsimilies & reprints, ISSN 0161-7729 ; v. 326)

Reproduksi dari terbitan aslinya: Philadelphia: Carey and Hart, 1846.
Aslinya artikel di terbitkan di Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine tahun 1845.

I. Judul. II. Seri.

dependent titles and numbers. Rules 1.6H1 – 1.6H5 arrange their description. If the series and the subseries are named in the item, the cataloger should give the details of the main series and then the details of subseries (rule 1.6H1), see Figure 15 and 51.

Figure 51.

Thomas, Ray.
64 hal. : il. ; 30 cm. — (Social sciences: a second level course. Urban development; unit 26) (DT 20126)

I. Judul. II. Seri. III. Open University.

Rule 1.6J1 arranges the description of an item which belongs to more than one series. "If an item belongs to two or more series and/or
series and subseries, make separate series statements and enclose each statement in parentheses", see Figure 49.

Information which is given in the first six areas is limited because it is standarized in its content and presentation. Besides that information, there is still a lot of information which is needed by the library patrons. This information is recorded in the note area. In AACR2 the description of the note area is arranged in rule 1.7, whereas in AACR1 it is arranged in rule 143 chapter 6 (1974). If these rules are compared to each other, rule 1.7 AACR2 is less rigid and also allows the cataloger to use judgement in applying the rule. In addition, most of AACR2 rules only contain the topic of the rule and its example, without explanation.

In recording notes rule 1.7A gives the cataloger two choices: preceding each note by a full stop, space, dash, space, or starting a new paragraph for each note. The Indonesian National Library should choose the second form, since it is more legible to the patron. The first part of rule 1.7A3 orders the cataloger to describe the elements of note data in the order described in rules 1.7B1 - 1.7B21. If the note quotes information, the quotation should use quotation marks and indicate its source, unless that source is the chief source of information, see Figure 52.

Rule 1.7A4 arranges notes citing other editions and works. In citing other editions of the same work, the cataloger should give enough information to identify the edition cited. When citing other works and other manifestations of the same work, the cataloger should always give the title and the statement of responsibility. The form
Figure 52.

Horn, Gladys M.
Adventures with language / by
Gladys M. Horn ; illustrated by
Roberta Paflin. -- Racine, Wis. :
80 hal. : il. br. ; 31 cm. --
(Help yourself series)

"Beginning workbook in English...
planned so that a child can work inde­
pendently" -- Cover and inside cover.

I. Paflin, Roberta. I. Judul
III. Seri.

of its description can be in the "author and followed by title proper",
or in the form "title proper / statement of responsibility". The
Indonesian National Library should choose the second form, since it
is in the same form with the description of the first area and series
area. See Figure 53.

Figure 53.

Wirawan, Drs.
Jaring-jaring Elina / dicerita­
kan kembali oleh Drs. Wirawan. --
124 hal. : il. ; 19 cm.

Adaptasi dari: Charlotte Web / by
E.B. White.

I. Judul.

Rule 1.8 arranges the general description of standard number
and the term of availability area. The standard number, eg. ISBN and
ISSN, is important to identify a work internationally. The ISBN was first used by publishers' associations in England in 1968. This numbering system then was used in the United States, later it was adopted by the International Standard Organization and used internationally in 1969. At the same time this organization established the ISSN. So only books and serials published after 1969 bear these numbers. All books published after 1969 bear these numbers. All books published in Indonesia do not have ISBNs, whereas some of the periodicals have ISSNs. The Indonesian National Library should make an effort to have all books published in Indonesia have ISBNs because this number is important.

Rule 1.8B2 arranges the description of an item which bears two or more standard numbers. In this case the cataloger should record the one which applies to the whole item, or applies to the item being described. "Optionally, record more than one number and add a qualification as prescribed in 1.8E. Give a number for a complete set before the number(s) for the part(s). Give numbers for parts in the order of the parts." The Indonesian National Library should apply this optional rule since all standard numbers are important for identifying the item. See Figures 12 and 54.

Rule 1.8C1 orders the cataloger to add the key-title of a serial, if it is found on the item or available after the ISSN. If no ISSN is given, the cataloger should not record the key title, see Figure 55.

Rule 1.8D is an optional addition rule to give terms of availability. This term consists of the price (given in numerals with standard abbreviation) if the item is for sale. The Indonesian National Library should apply this rule since this information is important.
Rule 1.9A arranges the general description of supplementary items, which are to be catalogued as separate items. This matter will be discussed later. Rule 1.9B arranges the description of supplementary items which are to be described dependently. According to this rule, the cataloger should choose one of the three methods which are described especially for acquisition librarians. See Figure 55 and 56.
Clarke, Anna.
Plot counter-plot / Anna Clarke. --
192 hal. ; 21 cm. -- (Crime Club)
ISBN 0-00-231637-4 : $2.00

I. Judul. II. Seri.

in this rule. Since the catalog of the Indonesian National Library should include information as complete as possible, this library should choose method "3)" which uses the multi level description (see Figure 57).

Freeman, William.
Dictionary of fictional characters /
ix, 458 hal. ; 20 cm.
"4500 references over 2000 works of
fiction from 500 British and American
authors" -- Dustjacket.
Dictionary of fictional characters :
author and title indexes / J.M.F. Leaper. --
hal. 461-532 ; 20 cm.

I. Leaper, J.M.F. II. Judul.

Nowadays, many library materials consists of several parts. For example, a language book is accompanied by a cassette or record. If the item has a predominant component, rule 1.10B orders the cataloger
to describe it in terms of that component, and to give details of the subsidiary components as accompanying material following the physical description, or in a note (see Figure 58).

Figure 58.

Shakespeare, William.
1. piringan hitam (ca. 50 men.) : 33 1/3 rpm, mono. ; 12 in. + teks (42 hal. ; 31 cm.). -- (Living Shakespeare).

Cast: Michael Redgrave, Margaret Rawlings, John Phillips.
Kredit: Musik, Desmond Leslie ; narrator Michael Benthal.
Teks termasuk akting, drama lengkap, catatan dan glosari.

I. Redgrave, Michael. II. Benthal, Michael. I. Judul.

In describing the physical description of an item which consists of several types of material and no one of them is predominant, rule 1.10C gives three methods. The cataloger should apply the method which is considered the most appropriate to the item being catalogued. The methods are as follows:

a) "Give the extent of each part or group of parts belonging to each distinct class of material as the first element of the physical description (do this if no further physical description of each item is desired), ending this element with in container, if there
is one, and following it with the dimensions of the container," (see Figure 59).

Figure 59.

How steel is made [multi media] / prepared by United States Steel. -- New ed. --
New York, N.Y. : Distributed by Public Relations Dept., U.S. Steel, c1972.
1 film strip, 5 contoh, pedoman guru
can teks filmstrip, dalam kotak ; 26x22x6 cm.

Contoh (bijibesi, batu bara, tanah liat, besi gubol dan baja batangan) dalam botol plastik.

I. United States Steel.

b) "Give a separate physical description for each part or group of parts belonging to each distinct class of material (do this if a further physical description of each item is desired). Give each physical description on separate line," (see Figure 60.)

Figure 60.

4 filmstrips : br. ; 35 mm.
4 kaset (44 men.) : 2 trak, mono.
1 pedoman guru (28 hal.) ; 24 cm.
8 master duplikat ; 28 x 22 cm. --
(Black culture against the odds)

I. Seri.

c) "For items with a large number of heterogeneous materials, give general terms as the extent (see also 1.5B). Give the number of
such pieces unless it cannot be ascertained," (see Figure 61).

Figure 61.

Safety begins with you [multi media]. --
New York, N.Y. : Children's Media
Productions, c1979.
24 macam. -- (School craft kits)

I. Children's Media Productions
II. Seri.

Most libraries have facsimile, photocopy and other reproduced materials. These materials are usually reproductions of old material which are kept in the original type of printing for the purpose of keeping its historical value. Some of the reproductions are of out of print materials which are not published anymore. The description of these types of material is arranged in rule 1.11A - 1.11F. These rules are basically an enlargement of rule 136D of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974). According to these rules basically the cataloger should describe the information relating to the reprint in the body of the entry, whereas information pertaining to the original, even if it appears in the chief sources of information, should be described in the note area. See Figure 62.

Figure 62.

Dewey decimal classification : centennial
1876-1976. -- Facsimile reprinted. --
Lake Placid, N.Y. : Forest Press Division.
Lake Placid Education Foundation, [1976].
44 hal. ; 25 cm.

Facsimile reproduction of : A Classification and subject index for cataloguing and arranging the books and pamphlets of a library / Melvil Dewey. -- Amherst, Mass.: Printed by the Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1876.

I. Dewey, Melvil.
B. Books, Pamphlets, and Printed Sheets

Chapter 2 of AACR2 covers the description rules for separately published monographs. It includes books, pamphlets, and single printed sheets (rule 2.0A). About these materials the UNESCO conference in 1964 defined the book as a non-periodical printed publication which has at least 49 pages, exclusive of cover pages.\(^\text{18}\) This conference also defined the pamphlet as a non-periodical publication of at least 5 but not more than 48 pages, exclusive of the cover pages.\(^\text{19}\) Printed sheets are single pieces of paper with a manuscript or printed matter on one or both sides.\(^\text{20}\) These differentiations do not become a basic differentiation in their treatment. They get the same treatment in chapter 2. Chapter 2 only gives special treatment to monographs which are published before 1821.

Rule 1.0B1 is a rule about the chief source of information. According to this rule the chief source of information is the title page. Information which is traditionally given on the title pages or on pages on successive leaves, with or without repetition, is considered as given on the title page. See Figure 63. If the title page is not available, the cataloger should use the cover (excluding separate book jacket), half title page, caption, colophon, running title, or other part.


\(^{20}\) *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd ed.; p. 570.
Figure 63.

Two facing pages:

THE RIDDLE
OF TIME
by Thelma Harrington Bell
and Corydon Bell
illustrated by Corydon Bell
THE VIKING PRESS. New York.

Bell, Thelma Harrington.
The Riddle of time / by Thelma Harrington
Bell and Corydon Bell; illustrated by Corydon
Bell. -- New York, N.Y. : The Viking Press,
c 1963.
160 hal. : il. ; 22 cm.

Untuk umur 13-15 th.

I. Bell, Corydon. II. Judul.

Some books have more than one title page. They may be in different
typographies (e.g. engraved and printed title page), or they may be in
different languages or scripts. In this case according to rule 2.0H
the cataloger should treat them by using rule 1.0H. The provisions of
this rule which can be applied to monographs are as follows:

1. If an item bearing two title pages or more, prefer that which
gives the later date of publication, distribution etc. (rule
1.0H3). See Figure 64.

2. If the chief source of the information is in more than one lan-
guage or script, the cataloger should treat the item in the
following order (rule 1.0H4):

a) The source in the language or script of the written, spoken,
This book has two title pages, one with a publication date, the other has an engraved title page without a publication date. So the cataloger should choose the first title page.


Halaman judul tambahan tulisan ukiran.

I. Leslie, Miss.

or sung words if there is only one such language or script or only one predominant language or script.

b) The source in the original language or script of the work if the words are in more than one language or script, unless translation is known to be the purpose of the publication, in which case use the source in the language of the translation. See Figure 65.

c) "The source in the language or script that occurs first in the following line: English, French, German, Spanish, Latin...". Since the choice of the language is concerned with the need of the people served, the Indonesian National Library is suggested to choose the languages in the following order: Indonesian, English, Arabic, Dutch, Latin, French, German and Russian. See Figure 66.
Figure 65.

This item has chief sources of information in two languages, but the translation is not the purpose of the publication. So the source in the original language, French, is taken.

Hoy, Peter. 
1 portofolio (2 selebaran) : il. ; 54 x 39 cm. dilipat 17 x 20 cm.


I. Graham, de Righby. II. Hoy, Peter. Silence at midnight. III. Judul.

Figure 66.

The following dictionary has two, facing, title pages in German and English languages.

Motekat, Helmut.
xvii, 726 hal. : il. ; 21 cm.

Halaman judul dlm bahasa Jerman dan Inggris.

Some items bear both a collective title and the titles of individual works, in this case the cataloger should give the collective title as the title proper and give the titles of the individual works in a content note (rule 2.1B2). See Figure 67.

Figure 67.


Karya pertama, aslinya diterbitkan th 1839, cetak ulang dr: Miscellaneous writings on slavery / William Jay. 1853 ; yg kedua dari: Christian examiner. Maret 1859. 

Isi: Condition of the free people of color / William Jay — Condition of the free colored people of the United States / James Freeman Clarke.


Rule 2.1C1 is an optional addition, a choice of adding General Material Designation after the title proper. In connection with rule 1.1C1 the Indonesian National Library should apply this option. See Figure 68.

Rule 2.1D1 instructs the cataloguer to record parallel titles of a monograph as instructed in rule 1.1D. See Figure 69.

Rule 2.2C1 instructs the cataloger to record the statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions, of a work as instructed in rule 1.2D. See Figure 70.
Figure 68.

The World book encyclopedia [braille]. —
jil. (254, : il. ; 28 cm.

Aslinya dlm tulisan latin.
Untuk anak-anak buta.

I. American Printing House for the Blind.

Figure 69.

The following glossary consists of three parts. The content of every part is the same only the order of the language is different:
Part 1 English--French--Arabic; part 2 French--English--Arabic; and part 3 Arabic--French--English. It has only one title page, which has title in English, French and Arabic.

Glossary of conference terms : English-French-Arabic = Vocabulaire des conferences : Anglais-Francaise-Arabe =

Kamus istilah konferensi terdiri dari 3 bagian:
Ingris - Perancis-Arab -- Percanis-Inggris-Arab -- Arab-Perancis-Inggris.
ISBN 92-3-001151-7 (English/French/Arabic ed.)
ISBN 92-3-101150-2 (English ed.)
ISBN 92-3-201150-6 (French ed.)
ISBN 92-3-601150-0 (Arabic ed.)

Rules 2.5B1 – 2.5B16 arrange the extent of the single volumes of monographic publication. These rules are begun with a list of terminologies which are used in describing the extent of an item. Indonesian libraries use various terminologies for the same terms. The Indonesian National Library should establish the standard terminologies which will be used in all Indonesian libraries. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library use the following terms:

a) pages = halaman: for describing the leaves which are printed on both sides.

b) leaves = lembar: for describing the leaves which are printed on one side only.

c) column = kolom: for describing the division of the page formed by a vertical line or spaces.

d) broadside = selebaran: for describing a separately published sheet of paper, printed on one side only.

e) sheet = lembaran: for describing a folder and other single sheets.
f) *portofolio* = *portofolio*: for describing loose materials which are held in a container.

The basic rule of recording the extent of the monographic publication is that it should be recorded in terms of the numbered or lettered sequences in the volumes. For example, if an item uses the alphabet A–Z for numbering its pages, the cataloguer should record so. The exception is that all numbering should be in either roman or arabic figures (rule 2.5B2). See Figure 71.

**Figure 71.**

*Leithold, Louis.*

*College algebra / Louis Leithold. -- New York, N.Y. : Macmillan, [1975]. xi, 527, Al–A30 hal. : il. ; 24 cm.*

1. *Judul.*

Rule 2.5B3 instructs the cataloguer to disregard unnumbered sequences, unless such a sequence constitutes the whole or a substantial part of the publication, or unless an unnumbered sequence includes page(s), etc., that are referred to a note. When recording the number of unnumbered pages, the cataloguer should either give the estimated number preceded by a "ca." without the square brackets, or enclose the exact number in the square bracket. Unless the work has multiple volumes, the Indonesian National Library should choose the second option, since the number of pages is important for the reader and librarians. See Figure 72.
Rule 2.5B5 instructs the cataloguer to ignore the numbering of the first part of the sequence, if the numbering within a sequence changes. See Figure 73.

The numbering in the following item changes from roman (i-xiv) to arabic (15-389), so according to rule 2.5B5 the cataloguer should ignore the numbering in the first sequence.

If the pages, etc., are numbered as a part of a larger sequence (e.g. one volume of a multivolume publication) or if the item appears to be incomplete (see also rule 2.5B16), the cataloguer should give the first and the last numbers of the pages or leaves, preceded by the appropriate term or abbreviation (rule 2.5B6). See Figure 67.
If the volume is printed without pagination or foliation, the cataloguer should ascertain the total number of pages, etc. and give the number of pages, etc. in the square bracket. For larger items, the cataloguer should estimate the number of pages and give the estimated number of pages, etc. preceded by the "ca.", without the square bracket (rule 2.5B7). Since the number of the pages is important, the Indonesian National Library should estimate the number of the pages only for the multiple volumes. See Figure 74.

Scott, Robert.
6 jil. (ca. 2,000 hal.) : il. ; 21-26 cm.

I. Judul.

Note: The abbreviation "ca." is put between the bracket since the item has multiple volumes (see rule 2.5B20).

Some monographs have complicated or irregular paging. For example, the numbering starts with a number one in every chapter, or using an abbreviation of the title of its chapters followed with the numbering in arabic numerals. In this case rule 2.5B8 gives the three methods which should be used by the cataloguer.

a) Record the total number of pages or leaves (excluding those which are blank or contain advertising or other inessential matter) followed by the words in various pagings or in various foliations.
See Figures 75 and 78.

**Figure 75.**

The following item has pagination as follows: iii, Fl-98 (F stands for Faculty, the subject discussed in chapter 1); Sl-83 (S stands for student, the subject discussed in chapter 2); FInl-15 (FIN stands for Funding and Income, the content of chapter 3); C1-40 (C stands for curriculum, the content of chapter 4); and CE1-31 (CE stands for continuing education, the subject discussed in chapter 5).


270 hal. dgn. berbagai paginasi ; 26 cm.

I. Judul.

b) "Record the number of pages or leaves in the main sequences of the pagination and add the total number, in square brackets, of the remaining variously paged sequences." This provision is rather confusing, the question is what do the words "main sequences" mean. In addition the result of the description of this rule will resemble rule 2.5B3 and rule 2.5B7. As an example, the first example of this provision, [93] p, can be the number of the pages of an item which has 93 pages but without numbering. Therefore, it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library should not use this provision.

c) "Describe the volume simply as l.v. (various pagings), l case,
or 1 portfolio as appropriate. See Figure 76.

Figure 76.

The following cataloguing manual has very complicated page numbering (more than 10 sequences, and is bound in one portfolio.


Termasuk indeks.

I. Cornell University Libraries.

Rule 2.5B8 basically is the same as rule 4.1.2.8 of ISBD(M), and rule 141B3 of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974).

"Describe all loose-leaf publications that are designated to receive additions as 1 v. (loose-leaf), 2 v. (loose-leaf) etc." (rule 2.5B9). See Figure 77.

Figure 77.

Teach in Canada's northland : handbook for prospective teachers. -- Ottawa : Education Division, Northern Administration Branch, Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources, [1964]. 1 jil. (lembar lepas) : il., peta ; 28 cm.

I. Canada. Northern Administration Branch. Education Division.

If an item besides the regular pages also consists of leaves or pages of plates, the cataloguer should record the leaves and the plates at the end of the sequence. If they are unnumbered, rule 1.5B7 should be applied. If their numbering is complicated they should be described according to rule 1.5B8. If the item only contains both leaves and pages of plates, the number of the pagination should be recorded in the terms of whichever is predominant (rule 2.5B10). See Figure 78.

Figure 78.

Polette, Nancy.
12 hal., [36] lembar gambar : il. (sbg. br.) ; 28 cm. -- (Milliken full-color transparency-duplicating books).

I. Helen Hausner and Associates. II. Judul. III. Seri.

"Describe folded leaves as such" (rule 1.5B11). See Figure 79.

Figure 79.

72 hal., 2 lembar gambar terlipat ; 25 cm. -- (Manpower studies ; 5).

I. United Kingdom. Ministry of Labour. Manpower Research Unit. II. Seri.

Rules 1.5B12 and 2.5B13 are dealing with the page numbering of "tete-beche" work, that is a work with the page numbering in the
opposite direction. According to these rules, the cataloger should record both paging. See Figure 80.

Figure 80.

Fort George National Historical Park, Ontario. -- Ottawa: Parks Canada under the authority of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1973.
13, 13 hal. : il. plan, gambar; 21 x 9 cm. -- (IAND publication; no QS-2073-000-B8-A3)

Teks dlm bahasa Inggris dan Perancis.
Judul kulit.
Normor halaman berdampingan sama.

I. Canada. Ministry of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. II. Seri.

AACR2 does not have a rule which arranges the pagination with columns that have two opposite same numbers. In this case rule 2.5B13 can be applied adaptably. See Figure 81.

Rules 2.5B17 - 2.5B23 arrange the pagination description of monographs which consist of multiitems. The term multipart items consist of a volume (rule 2.5B17); parts (used for units intended to be bound several to a volume); pamphlets (used for collections of pamphlets bound together or assembled in a portofolio); pieces (used for items of varying character such as pamphlets, broadsides, clippings, maps, etc.); case(s) (used for either boxes containing bound or unbound materials or containers of fascicles); portofolio(s) (used for containers holding loose papers, illustrative materials, etc.) (rule 2.5B18). The cataloguer should record the number of these multipart items.
Figure 81.

In the following document every page consists of two columns with the same number, one page is not divided in columns and it is without page numbers. Its appendix is divided into two columns but without a column number etc.


Nomor kolom berdampingan sama.


If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, the cataloguer should record the fact in the form [bibliographic] v. in [physical] (rule 2.5B19). See Figure 82.

Figure 82.

Ford, Gerald (Gerald Rudolph), 1913--
3 jil. dlm 6 : il. ; 26 cm. -- (Public papers of the Presidents of the United States ; 1974-1977)

I. United States. President (1974-1977) :
G. R. Ford. II. Judul. III. Seri.

If a set of volumes has continuous pages, the cataloguer should
give the pagination in parentheses after the number of volumes. Separately pages sequences of preliminary matter in a volume other than the first should be ignored (rule 2.5B20). See Figure 83.

Figure 83.

The following item consists of 3 columns. Their pagination are as follows: volume I xxviii, column 1-1450 (every page except its introduction has two columns); volume II column 1451-3196 (every page has two columns); volume III column 3197-4111 (every page has three columns).

Besterman, Theodore.
3 jil. (xxviii hal., 4111 kol.) ; 28 cm.

I. Judul.

Rule 2.5B21 is an optional addition rule to give pagination of each volume in parentheses after the number of columns. Since the pagination is important, the Indonesian National Library should apply this rule. See Figure 84.

Rule 2.5B22 is not easy to be applied since the cataloguer should know that the publication on hand "was planned to be in more than one volume, but not all have been published and it appears that publication will not be continued." This means that the cataloguer should have
9 jil. (ix, 294; ix, 377; iv, 290; xii, 246; xvi, 374; xvii, 291; xv, 348; xvii, 342; xii, 294) ; 26 cm.

Jilid 6 dan 7 editor adalah Melvin J. Vorght can Michael H. Harris.

ISBN 0-12-785005-8 (jil. 5)
ISBN 0-12-786006-6 (jil. 6)
ISBN 0-12-785007-4 (jil. 7)
ISBN 0-12-785008-2 (jil. 8)
ISBN 0-12-785009-0 (jil. 9)

I. Vorght, Melvin J.

historical data about the item. It can be achieved through correspondence with its publisher or its author, which is not an easy task especially if it is a foreign publication or an old publication.

If an item consists of leaves of braille or another tactile writing system, the cataloguer should add to the statement of the number of columns or leaves, of braille, of Moon type, etc., as appropriate (rule 2.5B23). See Figure 85.

Rules 2.5C1 - 2.5C7 arrange the description of illustrative matter. In applying these rules the Indonesian National Library should determine the terminologies which will be used. The following are suggested terms which can be used:

- illustration = ilustrasi
- chart = cart
- coat of arms = lambang negara
facsimiles = feksimeli
forms = form
genealogical tables = silsilah
map = peta
music = musik
plan = plan
portrait = potret
samples = contoh

Figure 85.

White, [Elwyn Brooks].
Charlotte' Web [braille] / [by E. B. White. --
Louisville, Ky. : American Printing House for
the Blind, 1963.
2 jil. (98; 102 hal) tulisan braille ; 30 cm.

Untuk "Braille Grade 2".
Aslinya dim tulisan latin.

I. Judul. II. American Printing House for
the Blind.

Different from the AACR2 terminologies which use plural forms, the
terminologies for the Indonesian National Library catalog use singu-
lar forms, even though their number is more than one. The Indonesian
language never uses plural forms after numerals. For example, the
plural word for coat of arms is lambang-lambang negara. But 5 coats
of arms is 5 lambang negara, not 5 lambang-lambang negara.

Rules 2.5C1 - 2.5C2 consist of the limitation of the illustrative
matter. According to this rule, not included as illustrative matter
are tables, and title pages and minor illustrations such as decorations,
vignettes, etc. The provision about tables is the same as the provision of rule 141Db AACR1 chapter 6 (1974), that is tables should be included in the notes (see rule 2.7B18). In Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress, tables is a part of illustrative matter.22

In describing illustrative matters after the abbreviation "il." the cataloger should record their specification by using prescribed terms alphabetically (rule 2.5C2). See Figure 86.

Figure 86.

Davidson, Basil.
xvi, 320 hal. : il., lambang negara, peta, plan, potret ; 22 cm. -- (Growth of African civilization)

Bibliografi di hal. 294-295.


If the illustrations are in color they should be described as such (rule 2.5C3). If some or all of the illustrations appear on lining paper, the cataloger should make a note of this fact (rule 2.5C5). See Figure 87.

If the publication consists of wholly or predominantly of illustrations, the cataloguer should use the terms all.ill. (il. semua) or

---

chiefly ill. (sbg. besar il.). If those illustrations are all of one type, the cataloguer should use all (semua) [name of type] or chiefly (sebagian besar) [name of type] (rule 2.506). See Figure 88.

Figure 88.

Scarry, Richard.
Richard Scarry's busy town pop-up book /
Richard Scarry ; paper engineering by Ib. Penick. --
New York, N.Y. ; Canada : Random House ; Random
[18] hal. : sbg. besar il. ; 24 cm.

Kulit judul.

I. Penick, Ib. II. Judul.

If an item has illustrative matter issued in a pocket inside the cover, the cataloguer should include and specify the number of items and their location in the note (rule 2.5C7). See Figure 89.

Rules 2.5D1 - 2.5D5 are description rules for the size of monographic publication. Basically only the height of the item in centi-metres is recorded. If the height of the item is less than 10 centi-metres, it should be described in millimetres (rule 2.5D1). If the width of the volume is either less than half of the height or greater than the height, the cataloguer should give the width following the height preceded by a multiplication sign (rule 2.5D2). See Figure 90.

In cataloguing single sheets, the cataloguer should give the height and width. If such a sheet is designed for issue folded, the dimension of the sheet when folded should be added. (See Figure 91).
Figure 89.

Network analysis: a guide to the use of network analysis in programming and control of the design of construction works / prepared by Joint working group of Royal Institute of British Architects... [et al.]. -- London: H.M.S.O., 1967.
vi, 40 hal. : il. form ; 30 cm. -- (Research and development building management handbooks ; 3)

Judul kulit: Network analysis in construction design.
Di atas judul : Ministry of Public Building and Works, Research Development.
Sehelai ilustrasi dlm lipatan kantong buku.

I. Royal Institute of British Architects.  
II. United Kingdom. Ministry of Public Building and Works.

Figure 90.

Francois, Andre.
Larmes de crocodile / texte et dessins d'Andre' Francois ; Robert Delpire, editeur. -- [s.l. : s.n., 196-]
[37] hal. : il., br. ; 8 x 27 cm.

I. Delpire, Robert. II. Judul.

Figure 91.

Library bill of right / adopted June 18, 1948 ; amended February 1, 1961 by the American Library Association Council. -- Chicago, Ill. : A.L.A., [197-].
1 selebaran ; 45 x 36 cm.

I. American Library Association.
If the sheet is designed to be used only in the folded form, it should be described as 1 folded sheet (1 lembaran terlipat) with the number of imposed pages and the height of the sheet when folded (rule 2.5D4). See Figure 92.

Figure 92.

Craig, Helen.
1 lembaran terlipat dim kotak ukuran 6 x 6 x 3 cm (29 hal.) ; 60 mm.

Dicetak di Singapore.

I. Judul.

For multivolume sets which differ in height, if the difference is less than two centimetres the cataloguer should give the largest size. If the difference is more than two centimetres, the cataloguer should give the smallest size and the largest size, separated by a hyphen (rule 2.5D3). See Figure 93.

Figure 93.

Scott, Robert.
6 jil. (ca. 2.000 hal.) : il. ; 21-26 cm.

I. Judul.
Rule 2.5E1 is an option rule to record accompanying materials. In connection with the adoption of rule 1.5E, the Indonesian National Library should adopt this rule, since accompanying material is an important part of the description of the whole item. If the accompanying material is issued in a pocket inside the cover of the publication, the cataloguer should specify its location in a note (rule 2.5E2). See Figure 94.

Figure 94.

8. hal. ; 22 cm. + 2 mikrofis.

Judul kulit.
Disertai 2 mikrofis dlm kantong buku di kulit belakang.

I. American Library Association.

Rules 2.7A1 - 2.7B21 are rules about the notes area of monographic publications. Some of the items in these rules have been discussed in rule 1.7. Rule 2.7B6 instructs the cataloguer to note persons or corporate bodies concerned with the statements of responsibility. The note includes variant names; statements of responsibility which are not recorded in their area; and person or bodies connected with a work or its previous edition. See Figures 84 and 89. Rules 2.7B7 is a note relating to the edition being described or to the bibliographic history of the work. See Figures 67, 68 and 85.

If the publication is a thesis or dissertation, according to
rule 2.7B13 the cataloguer should make a note of its designation followed by the degree for which the author was a candidate. The rule also instructs the cataloguer to include a note about statements of revision or abridgement and bibliographic history of the thesis. See Figure 95.

Figure 95.

Hamdy, M. Nabil.
160 hal. ; 23 cm.

Thesis (PhD) - University of Pittsburgh.
ISBN 0-87297-064-2

I. Judul.

This rule is an excision of rule 146 of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974). Some of the provisions of rule 146 of AACR1 chapter 6 (1974) such as joint author, latin theses and biographical sketches of the author are eliminated.

Rules 2.7B18 instructs the cataloguer to make a note of the contents of an item to show the presence of material not implied by the rest of the description, or to stress items or particular importance, or to list the contents of a collection. See Figure 96.

Rules 2.12 - 2.18F contain description rules of monographs which were printed before 1821. In AACR1 it was covered by a special chapter (chapter 8) and not covered by a separately published monograph.
Figure 96.

Ary, Donald.
Introduction to research in education / Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacob, Asghar Razavieh. --
xii, 388 hal.; 24 cm.

Termasuk bibliografi, indek dan tabel.

I. Jacobs, Lucy Cheser. II. Razavieh, Asghar.
III. Judul.

(chapter 6). In the ISBD systems this topic is also not covered by ISBD(M). The ISBD(M) is primarily concerned with current publication. Therefore it makes no provision for the special problems of older books.23 The description of older monographic publication will be covered by ISBD(A), which is being compiled by the International Federation of Library Association.24

If compared with chapter 1 of AACR1, rules 2.12 - 2.18F cover a longer publication period of time. Chapter 8 of AACR1 only covers incunabula, a term which covers publications before 1500. In addition AACR2 rules are more specific than chapter 8 of AACR1.

Basically in describing early printed monographs, the cataloguer should follow the rules in chapter 1 and in 2.1 - 2.11. Rules 2.12 -

23 ISBD(M), p. 1.

2.18F are only to be applied "when the conditions they state apply to the early book, etc., or when as in 2.16, they contain instructions different from the previous rule (rule 2.12).

Rules 2.14B instructs the cataloguer in abridging long titles proper, to omit the first alternative title and the connecting word. See Figure 97.

Figure 97.

**Title page:**

CERTAIN
SERMONS
or
HOMILIES
Appointed to be Read in
CHURCHES,
IN THE
Time of Queen Elizabeth of famous memory:
AND
Now thought fit to be reprinted by authority possible
KINGS most Excellent Majesty
LONDON
Printed by T.R. for Samuel Mearine Stationer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, and for Robert Pawlet.
MDCLXXVI • CUMPRIVILEGIO.

Certain sermons ... / to be reprinted by authority from the kings most excellent majesty. --
[3], 88 hal. ; 23 cm.

"As it was Published in the year 1562" - preface.

One of the problems in cataloguing early printed monographs is the types which were used in printing. Since the technique of printing at that time was still very simple, the printer used the same type for
different letters. For example, type "V" and "U" such as PAVLVS QVINTVS which is Paulus Quintus. In this case rule 2.14E arranges the conversion of such problems.

Some early monographs use the sign or symbol "—" which represents abbreviation. For example "Meditationu—" is the abbreviation of meditationum. In this case AACR2 does not give provision to deal with such problems. The solution is to put the full word in a square bracket following the original. See Figure 98.

Figure 98.

This book does not have a title page. The first page is commenced by the word "Liber Meditationu— bti Bernardi." Information about the place and printer can be found on page 42. According to the German notes in the front of the book it may have been printed before 1500.


Menurut catatan dlm bhs Jerman di halaman muka diterbitkan sebelum 1500. Ini sesuai dgn huruf dan singkatan yg dipergunakan di buku. Dibeli pd th 1922 dari Jos Bæer Franfort, Jerman $ 80.
C. Cartographic Materials

The cataloguing of cartographic materials is a controversial subject in the history of cataloguing. This controversy is based on the different opinions between librarians. Traditionally, there are two basic opinions in the cataloguing of the cartographic materials. First, those who believed that cartographic materials are books in a different form. Cataloguing rules for books can be applied for them. "The cataloguing of maps and atlases differs very little from the cataloguing of ordinary books," said P. Lee Phillips.25 The main entry of the cartographic material catalogue, therefore, should be under the cartographer who is considered to be their author. Second, those who believe that cartographic materials are different from books. "A map lies in character between a book and picture and combines some features of both," said Mary Ellin Fink.26 The main entry of the cartographic materials should be under their geographical area.

Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules traditionally are included in the first opinion. This opinion first appeared in rule 9 of the Cutter's Rules For Dictionary Catalog,27 then was adopted by rule 6 of the Catalog Rules for Author and Title Entries,28 rule 10 of ALA Cataloging Rules for

27 Charles A. Cutter, Rules for Dictionary Catalog, p. 29.
28 Catalog Rules Author and Title Entries (Boston: American Library Association Publishing Board, 1908), p. 5.
Author and Title Entries, chapter 8 of Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress (Adopted by the American Library Association, and chapter 11 of AACR1. In rule 10 of ALA Rules, however, there is an exception. Small libraries if necessary can enter maps and atlases under the geographic area.

Included in the second opinion are more than a dozen maps cataloguing rules. As examples of them are Horner's rules, American Geographic Society's rules, and Association for Educational Communication & Technology rules. They believe that most library patrons, who need maps, come to the library with the name of the area in their mind. Consequently, librarians should consider the area, subject and date of the cartographic materials as the important elements. If cartographic materials are catalogued under their area, the multiple entries are not needed.

29 ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries, p. 26.
32 ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries, p. 26.
In 1976 the International Federation of Library Associations drafted an International Standard Bibliographic Description (Cartographic Materials), abbreviated as ISBD(CM). As one of the ISBD system, ISBD(CM) is compatible with ISBD(G).\(^{36}\) Since it is only description rules, it does not touch the main entry concept. Two important differences of these rules with those of AACR1 are that the scale and the projection is on the body of the entry (AACR1 in the note) and their punctuation system. In these cases ISBD(CM) is similar to AACR2.

The question which appears is that: Why should the Indonesian National Library choose chapter 3 of AACR2? If compared with ISBD(CM), chapter 3 AACR2 is more specific. AACR2 has multiple access points, two of them are the area and the subject access points. The multiple access points will give more help to the patron. In addition, by using chapter 3 of AACR2, the catalogs of the cartographic materials can be filed together with the catalogs of other materials.

Chapter 3 of AACR2 covers the description of cartographic materials of all kinds. However, it does not cover in detail the description of early or manuscript cartographic materials (rule 3.0A). But it is hoped that by adding an additional term in the physical description of rule 3.5B, and by adopting the specific instruction of the manuscripts rules (chapter 4), it will help the cataloguer in dealing with such materials. Even though ISBD(CM) has some provision for the special cataloguing

problems of older publications and manuscript maps, but the provisions are not more than of those AACR2 provisions.

Many agencies published series of maps, which sometimes consist of more than one hundred items. They are sometimes published over a long period of time. In this case rule 3.0J instructs the cataloguer to catalogue them as a whole, or to describe each map with the name of their series. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library choose the second alternative. The catalogues of the Indonesian National Library should include the information about its collection as complete as possible. Every item of its collection should be represented by its catalogue, so that by searching in its catalogue the patrons will know whether or not the library has material they need. In addition, maps are materials which are difficult to be withdrawn or to be browsed at in their drawer. One thing should be noted in this case, that all items in the series should be given the same call number so that their location in the drawer will be close to each other. See Figure 99.

Some number specific rules will now be discussed and illustrated.

"If the title proper includes a statement of scale, include it in the transcription" (rule 3.1B2). See Figure 100.

"Record parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D" (rule 3.1D1). See Figure 101.

"If neither the title nor other title information includes an and indication of the geographic area covered by the item, or if there

\[37\] Ibid.
Figure 99.

Broken Hill [peta] / produced ... by Division of National Mapping, Department of National Resources. -- 1st ed. -- Skala 1:1,000,000; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 28°40' and 31°20'. -- Canberra : Australian Government Publishing Service, c1977. 1 peta : berwarna ; 46x59 cm. -- (International map of the world Australian series SH 54)

Teks dlm. bhs. Inggris dan Perancis.

I. Australia. Department of National Resources. Division of National Mapping. II. Seri.

Figure 100.

The World 1:60,000,000 [peta] / prepared by the Army Map Service, Corp Engineers. -- Ed. 2-AMS. -- Skala 1:60,000,000; Miller cylindrical proj. -- Washington, D.C. : A.M.S., 1958. 1 peta ; 45 x 69 cm. -- (The World 1:60,000,000 series 1107)


I. United States. Army Map Service. II. Seri.

is no other title information, add, as other title information, a word of brief phrase indicating the area covered" (rule 3.1E2). Neither AACR1 nor ISBD(CM) has such a rule. The purpose of this rule is that by looking at the title, the library patrons immediately will know that the item is about a certain geographic area. See Figure 102.
Figure 101.

1 peta : berwarna ; pd syit 101 x 60 cm. dilipat 20 x 10 cm. -- (Folk plan).

Judul lipatan: Politikens kort over Danmark = Map of Denmark.
Legend dlm. bhs. Denmark, Jerman dan Inggriss.
Termasuk peta inset Bornholm.

I. Judul: Denmark. II. Seri.

Figure 102.

Existing land use, 1964 [peta] : in Tulsa, Oklahoma / Tulsa Metropolitan Area Planning Commission. -- Skala ca. 1:140.00. -- Tulsa :
1 peta : berwarna ; pd syit 48 x 40 cm.


In describing cartographic items without a collective title rule 3.1G1 instructs the cataloguer to describe them either as a unit or to make a description for each separately titled part or supply a collective title. In this case the Indonesian National Library should follow the following descriptions:

a) If the areas described by the item are joint at the boarder and not located separately in the verso or separated, the maps should be described according to rule 3.1G2. Added entry should be made for the areas except the area which is mentioned first. If the area
is separated, they should be described separately. See Figures 103 and 104.

Figure 103.

The following item consists of three states: Maine, and in the verso New Hampshire and Vermont. So Maine is described separately from New Hampshire and Vermont.

Maine [peta]. — 75th anniversary ed. —
1 peta : berwarna ; 70 x 62 cm. dilipat 22 x 9 cm.

Termasuk inset Driving distance,
Parlland, Agusta dan Acadia National Park.
Termasuk indek dan informasi ttg. lalu lintas dan pariwisata.
Verso: peta New Hampshire dan Vermon.

I. American Automobile Association.

Figure 104.

1 peta : berwarna ; 76 x 62 cm. dilipat 22 x 9 cm.

Termasuk inset Burlington, Montpelier,
Concord dan Manchester.
Termasuk indeks dan informasi pariwisata.
Verso: Peta Maine.

b) If the item consists of more than three maps in one side, it is suggested to supply a collective title as instructed by rule 3.1G5.

Rules 3.3A - 3.3D2 describe the mathematical data area. This area is used only for cartographic materials. Included in this area are statements of scale, coordinates and equinox, projection grid and direction. These rules are basically the same as rules 3.1 - 3.3.4 of ISBD(CM).

Rule 3.3A2 instructs the cataloguer to use English words and abbreviations in the mathematical data area. The Indonesian National Library should not follow this provision. Instead it should use Indonesian words and abbreviations. For example, scale becomes skala, the fraction 1:500,000 becomes 1:500.000 except if the fraction of the scale is used in the title or citation (see Figure 100). But some Indonesian geographic terminologies are the same as English terminologies. Examples are longitude, latitude, zone, meridian and equinox.

Rules 3.3B1 - 3.3B8 arrange statement of scale. They are more specific as compared with ISBD(CM) rules. Basically scale is recorded as a representative fraction expressed as a ratio (rule 3.3B1). If an item bears a verbal scale statement, it should be converted into a fraction in square brackets. If no statement of scale if found the cataloguer should compute a representative fraction from a bargraph, a grid or by comparison with a map of known scale. In this case the scale is given preceded by "ca.". If the scale cannot be determined by any of the above means, the cataloguer should give the statement "Scale indeterminable", in the Indonesian language "Skala tak dapat ditetapkan".

The Indonesian National Library should apply rule 3.3B2 since
additional scale information is important. Rules 3.3B3 -3.3B8 guide
the cataloguer in describing various kinds of scales. The Indonesian
National Library should use the words "Skala bermacam-macam" for Scale
varies and "Digambar tanpa skala" for Not drawn to scale.

Besides scale, the cataloguer is also instructed to record projection
statements (rule 3.3C1). In connection with this rule, the Indo-
nesian National Library should adopt optional addition rule 3.3C2. The
phrases such as meridians, parallels and ellipsoid are important for
the library patrons. See Figures 99 and 100. In addition, this library
should also adopt optional rule 3.3D. See Figure 105.

Figure 105.

Close-up : U.S.A., Florida [peta] / produced
by the Cartographic Division, National
Geographic Society. -- Skala 1:1.331.000.
atau 1 in. = 21 mile ; Albers conical
equal area proj. Standard parallel 29°30'
dan 45°30' (B 76° -- B 88° / U31° -- U25°). --
Washington, D.C. : National Geographic So-
1 peta : berwarna ; pada wyt 58 x 89 cm.
dilipat 22 x 15 cm.

Judul lipatan: Close-up: U.S.A., Florida
with Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Island.
Termasuk teks dan ilustrasi berbagai macam
burung.
Verso: peta Cave Canaveral, Puerto Rico, dan
U.S. Virgin Islands.

I. National Geographic Society.

Rule 3.5Al - 3.5E1 arranges physical description area. It is re-
commended that the Indonesian National Library conduct a meeting with
the Indonesian Geographic Association to discuss terminologies listed in rule 3.5B1 and establish Indonesian terminologies. It is also recommended that the Indonesian National Library apply all option rules except option rule 3.5D1. There is no reason to give special treatment to early cartographic items for their dimension.

The physical description for atlases is treated according to its form which is between a cartographic item and a book. Rule 3.5B3 instructs the cataloguer to give the pagination or the number of volumes as instructed in rule 2.5B. In this case the Indonesian National Library should describe the volume number first followed by the word "atlas", its number of pages, the number of maps and its dimension as instructed by rule 3.5D1. See Figure 106.

Figure 106.

Menin, Tiberio.
Atlante storico / Tuberio Menin. --
3 jil. atlas (102, 111, 102 hal.):
45, 47, 43 peta berwarna ; 22 cm.

Sub judul : Jil. 1 Dalla preistoria al Longobardi ; jil. 2 Da carlo magno al congresso di Vienna ; jil. 3 Dal congresso di Vienna al giorni nostri.

The rest of the rules in chapter 3 are basically similar to the rule of the other chapter with some specific additions.
D. **Sound Recordings**

Catalog codes use various terms for materials which are designated by AACR2 as sound recordings. The original chapter 14 of AACR1 designates them "phonorecords." The revision of this chapter uses the same terminology as AACR2, "sound-recordings." The Standards for Cataloging Nonprint Materials uses the term "audiorecordings." The *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Non-book Materials*, ISBD(NBM), uses the same term as AACR2. Whatever the terms used, the catalog codes have the same conception. The term is to include all media which records sound vibration by using mechanical or electrical devise, so that the sound may be reproduced.

Chapter 6 of AACR2 covers the rules for all sound recordings except those which use special forms such as wires, cylinders etc., and various experimental media (rule 6.0A). This scope is narrower if it is compared with the original chapter 14 of AACR1. Nevertheless, rules found in chapter 6 of AACR2 are more specific if compared with both chapter 14 before and after revision.

The rules for titles and statements of responsibility of sound recordings are basically the same as the rules for other materials with

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40 *Standards for Cataloging Non-print Materials*, p. 36-46.

some specifications. One of the specifications is rule 6.1B2 which states: "If a title proper for a musical work has to be devised by the cataloguer (see 1.1B7), give all the elements prescribed for uniform titles for music (see 25.25-25.36) in the order prescribed there."

We should note here that there will be two general material designations for items which bear a uniform title, one immediately after the uniform title, one after title proper (see Figure 109).

Rule 6.1F is the basic rule of the statement of responsibility. This rule together with rule 6.1F2 are compatible with rules 21.23A - 21.23D which arranges the entry of sound recordings. Rule 6.1F1 instructs the cataloguer to record the statements of responsibility relating to writers of spoken words, composers of performed music and collectors of field materials for sound recordings. See Figure 107.

Figure 107.

Berenstain, Stanley
The Bears' Christmas and other stories [rekaman audio] / by Stanley and Janice Berenstain ; read by Stan and Jan Berenstain ; music composed and conducted by Don Heckman. -- New York, N.Y. : Caedmon, c1978.
1 piringan hitam (ca. 42 min.) : 33 1/3 rpm, stereo. ; 12 in.

Isi: The Bears' Christmas -- The Bear detectives -- He bear and she bear -- The bear almanac.
Dari koleksi buku oleh Stanley dan Jenice Berenstain.
Untuk anak-anak.

I. Berenstain, Janice. II. Judul.

Rule 6.1F1 also instructs the cataloguer to record in the statement
of responsibility, persons or bodies found in the chief source of information who are involved with performance, execution, or interpretation of a work (as is commonly the case with popular rock and jazz music). According to rule 21.23C if a sound recording contains works by different persons, the performer is the heading of the entry. See Figure 108.

Figure 108.

Gaynor, Gloria.


1 piringan hitam (ca. 38 men.) : 33 1/3 rpm. stereo.; 12 in.

Isi : Stoplight -- Anybody wanna party ? --
Please be there -- Goin' out of my head --
I will survive -- You can exit -- I said yes --
Substitute.

Pupular musik untuk disco.

PD-1-6814.

I. Judul.

However, if the participation is confined to performance, execution, or interpretation (as is commonly the case with "serious" or classical music and recorded speech), the statement should be given in the note area. See Figure 109.

"If the members of a group, ensemble, company, etc., are named in the chief source of information as well as in the name of the group, etc., include them in the note area (see 6.7B6) if they are considered
Menotti, Gian Carlo.
[Amahl and the night visitor. rekaman audio].
Highlights from Amahl and the night visitors [rekaman audio] / Gian Carlo Menotti. --
New York, N.Y.: RCA Victor ERA, [1953?].
1 piringan hitam (ca. 30 men.) : 45 rpm.
stereo. ; 7 in.

Judul dari slip kotak.
Solois, khorus dan orkestra ; Thomas Schippers, konduktor.

(dilanjutkan ke kartu 2)

Menotti, Gian Carlo.
[Amahl and the night visitor. rekaman audio].
Highlights from Amahl and the night visitors [rekaman audio] / Gian Carlo Menotti. --
New York, N.Y.: RCA Victor ERA, [1952?].
(kartu 2)

Direkam di bawah pimpinan Mr. Menotti
dari acara televisi NBC.

Isi: Don't cry mother dear -- Entrance of
the kings, march -- Have you seen a child ? --
Shepppers' chorus -- All that gold -- Scheppers
dance.

I. Schippers, Thomas. II. Judul. III.
Judul: Amahl and the night visitor. [rekaman audio]

important. Otherwise omit them" (rule 5.1F2). See Figure 110.

Rules 6.1G1 - 6.1G4 arranges the description of items without
collective title. In this case, rule 6.1G1 instructs the cataloger
either to describe the item as a unit or make a separate description
for each separately titled work. The Indonesian National Library
should adopt the following policy:
Trio Bimbo.
Jakarta ; Lagu dari tenggara : Bimbo 79
[rekaman audio] / digubah dan dinyanyikan
oleh Trio Bimbo. -- Jakarta : Irama Tara,
1979.
1 kaset (ca. 90 men.) : 17/8 ips, 2 trak,
stereo.

Isi: Jakarta -- Lagu dari tenggara -- Bunga
kertas -- Di sela daun yang gugur -- Layar
terkembang -- Penantian -- Balada Tran Hue Hue --
Pelangi diri -- Yang jatuh dalam pelukan -- Maha-
rami asih -- Pohon terakhir.
Albert Warnerin & Jaka, gitar ; Purwacaraka,
piano ; Wimpie, bass ; Rully, drum ; Suryati
Supilin, biola.

I. Judul.

a) If an item which lacks a collective title is under the responsibility
of one person or body, it is described according to rule 6.1G2. See
Figure 111.

Figure 111.

Lennon, John.
It's hard ; imagine [rekaman audio] /
[s.l.] : Macle Music, [196-].
1 piringan hitam (ca. 5 men.) : 45 rpm,
stereo. ; 7 in. -- (John Lennon plastik Ono
band)

"From the LP imagine SW 3379."

I. Judul: Imagine. II Seri.

b) If the contents of the item are the responsibility of more than one
person or corporate body it should be described according to rule 6.1G4. See Figure 112.

Figure 112.

Tolem an, George Philipp.

[Suite, flute, string orchestra, A minor. rekaman audio]


pd sisi 2 dari 1 piringan hitam (28 men.) :
33 1/3 rpm, stereo, ; 12 in.

Elain Shaffer, suling ; Marilyn Costello, harpa ; Philharmonia Orchestra ; Yehudi Menuhin, konduktor.

Dengan: Concerto in C major, K 299 / Mozart.

Angel: S 36189

I. Judul. II. Judul: [Suite, flute, string orchestra, A minor. rekaman audio].

The edition statement rules for sound recordings basically are the same as the edition statement rules of other materials. It is arranged by rules 6.2A1 – 6.2E1. These rules are also compatible with the edition statement rules in chapter 1. Figure 113 is an example of the application of rule 6.2B4.

The description rules for the publication, distribution etc., of sound recordings are basically the same as the description rules for the publication, distribution etc., of other materials. One specification that should be noted here is rule 6.4D2. This rule instructs the cataloger to record the name of the subdivision, the trade name or brand name as the name of publisher, if the item bears both the name of publishing company and the name of subdivision of that company
Figure 113

1 piringan hitam (40 men.) : 45 rpm, stereo. ; 12 in. -- (SPG series)

Isi: Great white hope / James Young -- I'm ok / Dennis De Young -- James Young -- Sing for the day / Tomy Shaw -- The message / Dennis De Young -- Blue collar man (long night) / Tomy Shaw -- Queen of the spades / James Young.

SP 4724.

I. Seri.

or trade name or brand name used by that company. See Figure 114.

Figure 114.

On the container of the following item, there is the following information: "c1978 Arista Record ... A subsidiary of Columbia Pictures Industries".

Woolfson, Eric.
Pyramid [rekaman audio] / all songs composed by Eric Woolfson and Alan Parsons; produced by Alan Parsons; arranged by Andrew Powell. -- New York, N.Y. : Arista Record c 1978.
1 piringan hitam (36 men.) : 33 1/3 rpm, stereo. ; 12 in.

Di atas judul: The Alan Parson project.
Isi: Voyager -- What goes up -- The Eagle will rise again -- One more river -- Can't take it with gamma-spaces -- Shadow of a lonely man.

AB 4180.

I. Parson, Alan. II. Judul.
Rule 6.5B1 contains the terms for describing the physical unit of the sound recording. It is recommended that the Indonesian National Library use the following terms:

- katrij suara
- ril pita suara
- kaset
- trak suara film
- piringan hitam
- rol piano

The optional description at the end of this rule should be applied, since the omission of the word "sound" (in Indonesian language "audio" or "suara") will save space in the card catalog. The exceptions are for the terms "piringan hitam" and "trak suara film". The first term does not use the word "suara", whereas in the second term the omission of the word "suara" will change the meaning.

Rule 6.5B2 instructs the cataloger to record the playing time of the sound recording in minutes (to the next minute up). If the duration is less than 5 minutes, the cataloger should give the time in minutes and seconds. If no indication of duration appears on the sources of information, the cataloger should give the approximate time.

In applying rule 6.5B3, the Indonesian National Library should use the following words to express the fractional extent of a separately titled part of a sound recording lacking a collective title: "pd sisi 3 dari piringan hitam, pd ril 3 dari 4 ril pita suara, pd sisi 1 dari 2 piringan hitam, pd 1 ril dari 3 ril pita suara etc." See Figure 69.

Other details which should be recorded in the physical description area are as follows:
a) Type or recording, either optical or magnetic or the name of a unique recording system (rule 6.5C2).

b) Playing speed in revolutions per minute (rpm) (rule 6.5C3).

c) Groove characteristic of a disc if it is not standard (rule 5.5C4).

d) For sound track film, give the track configuration (rule 6.5C5).

e) Number of track (rule 6.5C6).

f) Optional addition of recording and reproduction characteristics of sound recordings (rule 6.5C8). The Indonesian National Library should adopt this rule, since recording and reproduction characteristics are important for selecting equipment.

Rules 6.5D1 - 6.5D7 instruct the cataloger to give the dimension of sound recordings. Exceptions are sound cartridge, sound cassette and sound tape reel when they are standard, and rolls. Except for sound track film which is in millimeter, the dimensions are in inches. The dimension is important for selecting equipment which is needed for playing back the item.

As with other materials, sound recordings sometimes have accompanying material. In this case rule 6.5E1 instructs the cataloguer to record the name, and, optionally, the physical description of any accompanying material. In applying this rule the Indonesian National Library should apply the option. See Figure 115.

The rest of the description rules for sound recordings which should be noted here are rules 6.11A - 6.11D. These rules arrange the description of nonprocessed sound recordings. According to the note accompanying these rules "nonprocessed sound recordings are noncommercial
Figure 115.

Grimes, Anne.
Ballads of Ohio (rekaman audio) / compiled by Anne Grimes; edited by Kenneth S. Goldstein. -- [s.l.]: Folkways Records, [1957].
2 piringan hitam (ca. 30 men.): 33 1/3 rpm, microgroove; 12 in + teks (16 hal.; 30 cm.)

Judul di kotak slip: Ohio State ballads. Dinyanyikan oleh penyusun diiringi akordeon.

I. Judul. II. Goldstein, Kenneth S.

Instantaneous recordings, generally existing in unique copies."

Rules 6.11A - 6.11D are basically the same as rules 253A-D of the revision of chapter 14 AACR1. These rules instruct the cataloguer to follow rule 6.1 - 6.10 in describing nonprocessed sound recordings. However, rule 6.11C does not allow the cataloger to give any information in the publication, distribution etc., area. Instead this rule and rule 6.11D instructs the cataloguer to give the date of recordings, the participants and details of the event of recorded, as well as other notes prescribed in rule 6.7, in a note. See Figure 116.
Kroewitter, Barbara.
Master's recital [rekaman audio] /
Barbara Kroewitter. --
1 ril pita suara (ca. 90 men.) : 7 1/2 ips,
2 trak, mono.

Direkam 22 Maret 1980.
Isi: Sonata in B major, D. 960 / Franz
Schubert.
Dlm rangka untuk mencapai gelar Sarjana
Musik.

I. Judul. II. Schubert, Franz. Sonata
in B major, D. 960.
E. Motion Pictures and Videorecordings

AACR2 divides the description rules for what AACR1 calls "Audio-visual Media and Special Instructional Materials", into three parts. They are chapter 7 "Motion Pictures and Videorecordings", chapter 8 "Graphic Materials," and chapter 10 "Three Dimensional Artifacts and Realia." So it can be said that AACR2 is more specific than AACR1, as well as ISBD(NBM) which cover broader materials.

In cataloguing motion pictures and videorecordings cataloguers must choose a main entry heading. Most motion pictures and videorecordings are produced by the collaboration of the script writer, the director, cameraman, music illustrator etc. This collaboration makes an author entry heading inappropriate. The original chapter 12 of AACR1 clearly states that a film should be entered under its title.42 But the revision of chapter 12 introduces the possibility of a main entry under the script writer. Rule 220B of this revision states: "Enter in the same manner as the original works any audiovisual work that is substantially a reproduction without significant adaptation."

But if the original work is a book, the main entry is not automatically made under the author of the original work. The reason is that the transfer to an audiovisual medium often involves additional intellectual and artistic responsibility.

AACR2 does not have special rules for the main entry of motion pictures and videorecordings as it does for sound recordings. The

only rule which mentions their main entry is rule 21.1B2e which states that a corporate body can become the heading of those materials which are a result of a collective activity of a performing group as a whole, where the responsibility of the group goes beyond that of mere performance, execution, etc.

Rule 21.9 instructs the cataloguer to enter motion pictures and videorecordings which are a modification of another work under the heading appropriate to the new work.

In AACR2 most motion pictures and videorecordings will have a title main entry. Michael Gorman explains the reason as follows:

The reason why the vast majority of motion pictures will continue to be entered under title is not because motion pictures are different, but because the authorship is "diffuse" (shared by a number of persons who perform different functions).43

It is reasonable to enter most motion pictures and videorecordings under their titles since people usually call motion pictures and videorecordings by their title.

The description rules for titles of motion pictures and videorecordings are basically the same as the rules for other materials. One specification that should be noted here is the provision of rule 7.1B2 which arranges items lacking a title. If the item is an advertising film, the cataloguer should supply a title consisting of the name of the product, service, or other interest advertised, and the word advertisement.

e.g. [Advertensi rokak Kansas gambar hidup]

If the item is unedited material, stock shots, and news film, the cataloguer should supply a title consisting of all elements present in the picture in order of their occurrence.

e.g. [Peresmian perpustakaan desa di Kabupaten Sukabumi, Agustus 1978 gambar hidup]

The Indonesian National Library should adopt the option at the end of this rule which gives the option to the cataloguer to describe the action and the length of each shot in a note.

The provision of rule 7.1B2 is not as complete as the provision of rule 6.11 which arranges nonprocessed sound recordings. Rule 6.11C, for example, forbids the cataloguer to give any information in the publication, distribution area. For advertising films, unedited films and news films this matter is not arranged. Therefore, it is not in contradiction with AACR2 if a cataloguer supplies information in the publication, distribution etc., area as long as the information is available. This is important since some of the above materials are produced by advertisement businesses, news agencies and television broadcast corporations.

Another thing which should be noted here is the nota bene of rule 7.1C2. The note states that a sound track, which is recorded and physically integrated or syncronized with the item and intended to be played with it, is considered as a part of the item. The cataloguer should give general material designation appropriate to the item. It
is recommended that the Indonesian National Library treat such material as accompanying material according to rule 7.5E1.

Rule 7.5E2 arranges the title of a trailer. If the item is a trailer, this rule instructs the cataloguer to give the title proper of the film extracted and the word "trailer" as other title information in square brackets.

e.g. Badai pasti berlalu [gambar hidup]:
    [trailer].

One thing which should be noted here is about the general material designation. The general material designation is the general material designation of the material which contains the trailer. In other words if a trailer of a motion picture is a video recording, the general material designation should be video recording.

Rule 7.1F1 is the basic statement of responsibility rule of motion pictures and video recordings. Since many people collaborate in the production of these materials, the statement of responsibility becomes too long if they are all included. Therefore, this rule requires that only those who are found in the chief source of information should be recorded. In addition, the cataloguing agency should choose only those who are important or of special interest to be included in the statement of responsibility. The Indonesian National Library should only include the director and the producer in the statement of responsibility. Other collaborators are given in the note. See Figure 117.

The treatment of motion pictures and video recordings without a collective title is the same as for sound recordings. Rule 7.1G1 -
Figure 117.


Trak suara magnetis.
Kredit: Sutradara produser, Ben Norman ; penulis, Thomas Caulfield ; konsultant, Eric P. Pengley.
Ringkasan: berisi ilmu jiwa sexuil, dari penghamilan hingga kedewasaan.

I. Film Fair Communication.

7.1G4 are basically the same as rules 6.1G1 - 6.1G4. In dealing with this matter the Indonesian National Library should follow the following policy:

a) If the content of the item is the responsibility of the same producer it should be treated according to rule 7.1G2. See Figure 118.

Figure 118.


Ringkasan: Bagian 3 melukiskan cara mengatur foto model -- Bagian 5 menggantai tata warna dlm fotografi.

I. Judul: Color photography. II. Seri.

b) If the content of the item is the responsibility of different
producers, it should be treated according to rule 7.1G4. See Figure 119.

Figure 119.

Indonesia—new nation of Asia [gambar hidup]. -- Chicago, Ill.: Encyclopaedia Britannica Film, 1959.
1 ril (16 men.) ; sr., br. ; 16 mm +
1 brosur (35 hal. ; 20 cm).

Kredit: Colaborator, Peter Gosling.
Ringkasan: seorang guru Indonesia men-ceritakan sejarah, agama, adat istiadat
can kebudayaan Indonesia.

As with other materials, the physical description rule of motion pictures and videorecordings is divided into 3 parts. First is the extent of the item. To record the physical unit of motion pictures and videorecordings (rule 7.5B1), the following terms are suggested to be used by the Indonesian National Library:

- kartrij film
- lop film
- ril video
- kaset film
- kartrij video
- ril film
- kaset video

The Indonesian National Library should adopt the option in rule 7.5B1 which suggests dropping the words film and video from all the above terms if the general material designations are motion pictures (gambar
hidup) or videorecordings (rekaman video). The elimination will save space in the card catalogue.

If the videorecording being described is in the library in two or more formats, rule 7.5B1 gives three methods to describe them. The Indonesian National Library should use multi-level description. With regard to the trade name or other technical specification, it is recommended that they be recorded immediately after the extent of the item.

Other physical details to be recorded are:

a) Total playing time (rule 7.5B2).

b) The fractional extent of the item if it is lack of a collective title and described separately (rule 7.5B3). e.g. pd ril 1 dari 2 ril (3 men.) pd 2 kaset dari 4 kaset video (50 men.).

c) Aspect ratio and special projection characteristics (rule 7.5C2).

d) Sound characteristics (rule 7.5C3). The Indonesian National Library is suggested to use the words "suara" (abbreviated as sr.) for sound, and "bisu" (abbreviated as bs.) for silence.

e) Color (rule 7.5C4). The Indonesian National Library should use the word "berwarna" (abbreviated as br.) for color and hitam & putih (abbreviated as h & p) for black & white.

f) Projection speed in frames per second (rule 7.5C5) and playing speed of a videodisc in revolution per minute.

The third part of the physical description area is the dimensions. For a motion picture, the dimension is its width in millimeters. If the dimension of a videotape is its width in inches, whereas for a videodisc it is the diameter in inches.
The fourth part of the physical description area is accompanying materials. As with accompanying material for other materials, the Indonesian National Library should record the physical description. See Figure 120.

Figure 120.


Ringkasan: Menerangkan element dasar referensi dan pendidikan pustakawan referensi.
Dgn: Reference—more than an answer [rekaman audio] / Charles Bunge.

I. Bunge, Charles. Reference—more than an answer [rekaman suara].
F. Graphic Materials

Chapter 8 of AACR2 covers "the description of graphic materials of all kinds, whether opaque (e.g. two-dimensional arts original and reproductions, charts, photographs, technical drawings) or intended to be projected or viewed (e.g. filmstrips, radiographs, slides), and collections of such graphic materials," (rule 8.0A). It excludes graphic materials which are arranged in chapter 3, 7, 10, and 11.

Some of the above materials such as radiographs and stereographs are new for AACR. These materials are not mentioned in AACR1 and its revised chapters. Many libraries do not catalogue these items. Instead they index or list graphic materials in acquisition lists. Some graphic materials are arranged in a vertical file. As a national depository library, the Indonesian National Library should catalogue all graphic materials.

The description rules for title and statement of responsibility of graphic materials are basically the same as rules for other materials. A rule which should be noted here is rule 8.1B2 which arranges graphic materials which lack a title. For a single graphic item this rule instructs the cataloguer to supply the title as instructed in rule 1.1B7. The supplied title should be in the material language if possible. If the material is without text, it is suggested that the Indonesian language be used. See Figure 121.

For collections of graphic materials, the cataloguer is instructed to supply a title by which the collection is known or a title indicating
the nature of the collection. The supplied title should be in the language of the material. But if the materials are without text or in various languages, it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library use the Indonesian language. With regard to publication, distribution area, rule 8.4A3 instructs the cataloguer only to record inclusive dates of the materials in this area. But if the materials are published by the same publishers, the Indonesian National Library should include them. See Figure 122.

Figure 122.

[Reproduction of 14th and 15th century manuscript kartu pos]. — New York, N.Y.: New York Public Library, [197-].
20 kartu pos : il., br. ; 16 x 13 cm.

Isi: Initial letter dari Tickhill psalter Graduale -- 14th Century latin bible.

I. New York Public Library.

If a graphic item lacks a collective title, the cataloguer should record the titles of the individual parts as instructed in 1.16 (rule...
8.1G1). See Figure 123.

Figure 123.


4 filmstrip (ca. 50 fr. segulung) : br. ;
35 mm + 2 kaset (ca. 120 men. : stereo) dan
8 teks (ca. 20 hal. : il. ; 19 cm).

Teks dlm bhs Spanyol dan Inggris.
Dlm kotak 20 x 12 x 8 cm.


The description rules for edition, and publication, distribution, etc., area of graphic materials are basically the same as the description rules for other materials. One specification that should be noted here is rule 8.4A2. For art originals, unpublished photographs, etc., this rule instructs the cataloguer to give only the date in the publication and distribution area. See Figure 124.

Figure 124.

Sumbogo, Roni.
[Penarik beca lukisan]. -- [1972?]
1 lukisan : br., di kanvas ; 130 x 75 cm.

Melukiskan jerih payah seorang penarik beca.

I. Judul.
As with other types of library materials, the first element of the physical description of graphic materials are the extent of the item and specific material designation. For describing a physical unit of graphic item (rule 8.5B1) the Indonesian National Library should use the following terms:

- seni arisnil
- seni tercetak
- reproduksi seni
- cart
- filmstrip
- kartu peraga
- flip cart
- foto
- gambar
- kartu pos
- poster
- radiograf
- slaid
- stereograf
- gambar berteks
- gambar teknis
- transparansi
- cart dinding

This rule instructs the cataloguer to add the word cartridge or reel to filmstrips and stereographs and the trade name or other technical specification to the term for a stereograph. At the end of this rule there is an option to substitute or add a term more specific than those listed above. The Indonesian National Library should adopt this option since some of the above terms are general terms. For example, a two dimensional art original can be divided into general painting, batik painting, etc.

For the designation of filmslip, filmstrip, or stereograph, rule 8.5B1 instructs the cataloguer to add the number of frames or pairs of
frames or double frames. See Figure 125.

Figure 125.

Moon landing 1969 [stereograf] : NASA's appolo project. -- New York, N.Y. :
GAF, 1969.  
3 ril stereograf (Viewmaster) (21 double fr.) : br. + 1 brosur (25 hal. ; 18 cm.)

"Actual moon trip photographs Jul7 21, 1969."
Ril di kantong kulit belakang brosur.

I. NASA.

"Add to the designation for transparencies the number or approximate number of sheets," (rule 8.5B3). See Figure 126.

Figure 126.

Narcotics & dangerous drug abuse
[cart]. -- San Diego, Calif.:
1 flip cart (42 lembar) : br. ;
59 x 42 cm. + pedoman guru (4 hal. ; 18 cm.)

Judul di kulit portofolio : Dangerous drugs and narcotics.
Dilekatkan pd portofolio.
Ringkasan: menerangkan bahaya dari pada narkotick dan effeknya serta istilah dunia markotika.

I. Winston Product for Education.

"Add to the designation for transparencies the number or approximate number of overlays. If the overlays are attached, indicate this," (rule 8.5B4). See Figure 127.

In describing the extent of a multipart filmstrip, filmslip,
Figure 127.

Shirley, Robert T.


6 transparensi (masing-masing berlapis 2) : br. ; 21 x 27 cm. + 1 piringan hitam dan pedoman guru.

Isi: Latitude -- Land forms -- Elevation -- Body of water -- Wind -- Ocean Currents.

I. Judul.

stereograph, flip chart transparency in the provision of rule 8.5B5, the Indonesian National Library should use the following words:

3 filstrips (50 fr segulung)
3 transparensi (ca. 10 berlapis)
4 filmstrip (50 rangkap fr)
2 transparensi (20 berlapis)

The following are other examples of the application of description rules for graphic materials.
Slide.

Stahlgren, LeRoy H.
100 slaid : br. ; 2 x 2 in. + pedoman belajar (15 hal. ; 20 cm). -- (MEDCOM famous teachings in modern medicine).

Ringkasan: Mengupas diagnosis dan perawatan berbagai macam penyakit perut.

I. Judul. II. Seri.

Figure 129.

Flash cards.

40 kartu peraga : il., br. ; 22 x 28 cm. + pedoman guru.

Ringkasan: Membantu anak dm. mengenal vokal dan konsonan dan gangguan berbicara.

I. Ideal School Supply Co.
G. Microforms

The special descriptive rules for microforms have been disputed by librarians for a long time. Basically there are two opinions about this matter. First, there are those who believe that microforms are only reproductions of the original materials (e.g. reproductions of books and serials). In this case, microforms should be treated as other reproductions such as facsimiles and photocopies of the original materials. In other words they should be treated by using the rule for the original materials which are reproduced.

AACR2 is based on this view. In AACR2 microforms were arranged first according to chapter 9, then according to rule 156 of the revised chapter 6. The preliminary note of this rule states as follows:

The use of photographic techniques is ignored for cataloging purposes in the case of reissues by the same publisher, reprint editions, facsimile editions, and original editions in macroform reproduced from copy made or assembled specifically for the purpose of the edition. Such publications are cataloged under the general rule for monographs, serials, music, etc.

For original editions in microform, rule 156C of the revised chapter 6 AACR2 instructs the cataloguer to treat them according to their own indicia of identification. Nevertheless their description still resembles the description of a monograph.

The second view is that the description rules for microforms are determined by their format not by their content. It is determined by the material in hand not by their origins. Supporters of this view...
believe that the first opinion is confusing. It is difficult for a
cataloguer to trace the originals of micropublications. At the Inter-
national Conference on AACR2, Hagler is quoted as follows:

It has also been increasingly difficult in practice
to distinguish between microforms which reproduce
previously published items and those which in them-
selves constitute original publication of the material,
a distinction demanded for the application of the
AACR1 rules.44

AACR2 is based on the second opinion. Rule 1.5A3 of AACR2 states
that if an item is available in different format (e.g., as text and
microfilm; as sound disc and sound tape reel), the cataloguer should
give the physical description of the format in hand.

Chapter 11 of AACR2 covers the description of all kinds of materials
in microform. It includes microfilms, microfiches, microopaques, and
aperture cards in reproduction or original publication (rule 11.0A).
Since the word microform is a generic term for any medium which bears
microimages, it needs to be clarified here that Chapter 11 does not
cover miniature material such as miniature books.

The descriptive rule for the title and statement of responsibility;
and publication distribution, etc., areas of microforms are basically
the same as the descriptive rules for other materials. Two rules that
should be noted here are rule 11.3A and 11.3B. If the item is a carto-
graphic material the first rule instructs the cataloguer to record its

44 Ronald Hagler, "Nonbook Materials: Chapter 7 through 11",
The Making of Code: The Issue Underlying AACR2... (Chicago:
American Library Association, 1980), p. 44.
mathematical data as instructed in rule 3.3. The second rule instructs the cataloguer to record the numeric and/or chronological or other designation of a serial in microform or a serial reproduced in microform as instructed in rule 12.3.

Both rules are the examples of AACR2's effort to avoid redundancy of the rules. Such references hardly can be found in ISBDs systems, since the systems were not developed at the same time. As an example, since ISBD(S) was developed before ISBD(NBM), it has a rule which arranges the description of the collation area of serials in microforms.

Rules 11.5B1 - 11.5E1 are the rules for the physical description area of other materials, these rules begin with the extent of physical unit of microform. In describing physical units of microforms, the Indonesian National Library should use the following terms:

- kartu apercer
- mikrofilm
- mikrofis
- mikroopag

In addition, it should also apply the option in rule 11.5B1, since the omission of the word micro (mikro) will save space in the catalog. See Figure 130.

For microfilm the cataloguer is instructed to add the term cartridge, cassette, or reel, whereas to microfiche the term cassette is appropriate. See Figure 131.

At the end of rule 11.5B1 there is an instruction to add the number of frames of microfiche in parentheses if it can be easily ascertained.

e.g. 1 fis (120 fr.)
The Sourcebook of library technology
[mikroform] : a cumulative edition
of library technology reports, 1965-1979. --
1980 ed. -- Chicago, Ill.: American Library
Association, c1980.
36 f.p.s: i.l. ; 10 x 15 cm. + portfolio
(10 hal. ; 30 cm.)

Termasuk indek.
Isi: Mikrofis 1-3 Audiovisual -- 4-5 Theft de­
tection systems -- 6-8 Cataloging -- 9-10 Circula­
tion system -- 11-13 Data bases -- 14-15 Energy
conservation -- 16-20 Equipment & supplies miscel­
lananeous -- 21-26 Furniture & shelving -- 27 Library
net work -- 28 Lighting standards -- 29-36 Micro­
forms & equipment.
ISBN 0-8389-6420-6

I. American Library Association.

Photograph and slide classification for
western art [mikrofilm]. -- Cambridge,
Mass. : Harvard University Library,
[1973?].
1 ril ; 35 mm.

Low reduction.
Koleksi foto dan slaid, Fine Art Li­
brary dan Fogg Art Museum.

I. Harvard University Library.

For describing the extent of a separately titled part of a micro­
form lacking a collective title, the Indonesian National Library should
use the following terms:
If a microform has negative polarity, rule 11.5C1 instructs the cataloguer to indicate so. See Figure 132.

Figure 132.

Library of Congress. Subject Cataloguing Division. Processing Department.
22 fis : negatif ; 11 x 15 cm.

ISBN 0-8444-0156-0

I. Judul.

The following are other examples of the application of microforms description rules.
Figure 133.

**Microopaque.**

Johnson, Robert Kellog.


4 opaq ; 8 x 13 cm. -- (ACRL Microcard series ; 87)

**Termasuk bibliografi.**


I. Judul. II. Seri.
H. Serials

AACR2 glossary defines a serial as: "A publication in any medium issued in successive parts bearing numerical or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals; newspapers; annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.); the journals, memoirs, proceedings, transactions, etc., of societies; and numbered monographic series."45 From this definition it is apparent that AACR2 considers serials not as a medium or format, but a pattern of publication. They can be printed material, microforms, sound recordings, graphic materials or motion pictures as well.

The first element of the pattern is that serials are published successively, generally at a regular period or irregularly. The periodicity is expressed by means of dates, for example, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly or irregularly. Each successive part bears a numerical (volume number and/or number of the publication) and/or a chronological designation (date, month and year).

The second element is that serials are intended to be published continuously and indefinitely. The continuation and indefinite duration of the publication are not characteristic of monographic publications.

Some librarians treat certain types of monographs as serials. They are "series" and "set" monographs. A series is composed of separate works which are also issued in successive parts like serials. But unlike serials they do not state the interval of their publication. The

45 Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed., p. 570.
individual item may or may not be numbered. Every item has its own
title proper and/or other title. The correlation between the items
is through collective series titles (sometimes through author and
title). As with serials, they sometimes have a uniform style of pub-
lication.

AACR2 considers numbered monographic series as serials. However,
in each chapter of the rules there is series area which instructs the
cataloguer to describe the series statement. For the patron it is more
beneficial if they are catalogued separately since it will provide
multiple access. In other words they will provide more access than if
they are catalogued as serials. For the above reason, the Indonesian
National Library should catalog numbered monographic series as a mono-
graph not as a serial. See Figure 134.

Figure 134.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AND
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
Monograph Series in World Affairs
UNDERSTANDING THE DEBATE ON OCEAN RESOURCES
by
Robert L. Friedheim
Volume 6
Monograph No. 3 - 1968-69
A Publication of
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
Denver, Colorado 80210

Friedheim, Robert L.
Understanding the debate on ocean resources /
by Robert L. Friedheim. -- Denver, Colo.: Uni-
versity of Denver, 1969.
38 hal. ; 28 cm. -- (Monograph series in
world affairs ; vol. 6, no.3-1968-69 )

I. Judul. II. Seri.
A set is a work issued in succession or simultaneously to form a unit. The parts are given numerical designation but without stating the interval of publication. The publication of a set will stop when all units planned are published. The Indonesian National Library should catalogue them as monographs not as serials (see Figure 43).

Chapter 12 of AACR2 covers the description of serial publications of all kinds and in "all media" (rule 12.0A). The words "all media" means all serials which are published in other than printed media such as sound recordings, maps, microforms etc., which are arranged in the previous chapters. The relationship between these chapters are arranged by rules 11.3B, 12.02B, 12.5B1, 12.5B2, 12.5C1 and 12.5D1 as well as the general rules for description (Chapter 1).

The rule for the source of information (12.0B1) is different from the provision of AACRL. This rule states that the chief source of information is the title page or the title page substitute of the "first issue of the serials." Whereas rule 161B of AACRL states that the source of information of serials is the title page, or title page substitute of the "latest edition."

The provision of rule 12.0B1 is a deviation from the principle of cataloguing based on in hand materials. The cataloguer should describe not only materials in hand but also materials which the library does not have. They include materials which have been published before the library came into being or subscribed to them, and materials which will be published in the future. This deviation will become a burden for a new library like the Indonesian National Library since the cataloguer must trace the history of a serial.
In dealing with this problem there are three means which can be taken by the Indonesian National Library. First is through doing research in reference material. The reference materials such as Union List of Serials,\textsuperscript{46} New Serial Title,\textsuperscript{47} British Union Catalogue of Periodicals,\textsuperscript{48} Ulrich’s International Periodical Directory\textsuperscript{49} are useful sources to trace the serials history. Second, through correspondence with the serials publisher. This means of course is impossible if the publisher no longer exists. Third is through library cooperation.

For the sources of information of non-printed serials rule 12.0B refer the cataloguer to use the instructions at the beginning of the chapters in Part I. They are the rules with the number .0B. The provision of rule 12.0B is another example of AACR2 effort to avoid redundancy.

Many title pages of serials bear the name of corporate bodies which publish them. The appearance of the corporate body’s name sometimes makes the cataloguer wonder whether it is a part of the title or not. In this case rule 12.1B2 instructs the cataloguer to treat the name as a part of the title proper only if the name is consistently presented


so in various locations in the serial and/or, when cataloguing retrospectively, in indexes, abstracts, or other lists. For example, in the title page of the first publication of the following journal there was the name of the corporate body.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
QUARTERLY JOURNAL
OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

The appearance of the name of the corporate body "The Library of Congress", makes the cataloguer wonder whether it is a part of the title proper or not. In volume 21 number 1, the title proper was changed becoming:

The
Quarterly Journal
OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The editor's note of this number, mentions that before the title was "The Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisition". So this journal should be catalogued as in Figure 135.

Figure 135.

Trivulan.
Suplemen dr.: Annual report of the Librarian of Congress.
ISSN 0041-7939 = Quarterly journal of the Library of Congress.

I. Library of Congress
According to rule 21.2C if the title proper of a serial changes, the cataloguer should make a separate main entry for each title. See Figure 136.

The Quarterly journal of the Library of Congress. -- Vol. 21, no. 1
(Jan. 1964-)
. -- Washington, D.C.: The Library, 1964-
. v. : il. ; 27 cm.

Triwulanan.
Melanjutkan dr.: Quarterly journal of current acquisitions.
Suplemen dr.: Annual report of the Librarian of Congress.
Untuk dijual oleh Government Printing Office.

I. Library of Congress.

Sometimes a serial is published as a section or supplement to another serial. Its title proper consists of the title common to all sections and the title of the section or supplement. If these parts are grammatically independent of each other, rule 12.1B3 instructs the cataloguer to record the common title first, then the section or supplement title preceded by a full stop. In recording the title, the cataloguer should disregard the order in which the parts of the title proper are presented in the chief source of information. See Figure 137.

If the title of a section or supplement is preceded by an enumeration or alphabetic designation, the cataloguer should record the common title first, then the designation preceded by a full stop, and then the
Figure 137.

. -- London: Institute of Physics
and the Physical Society, 1968-
v.; 23 cm.

Dua bulanan.
Sub judul umum: proceedings of
the Physical Society.
ISSN 0022-3700: £15.00 per tahun.

I. Institute of Physics and the Physical society.

section or supplement title preceded by a comma (rule 12.1B4). See Figure 138.

Figure 138.

Microbiology abstract. Section C, Algo-
logy, mycology, and protozoology. --
Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1972-)
. -- London: Information Retrieval Ltd.,
1972-
v.; 23 cm.

Bulanan.

I. Information Retrieval Ltd.

If the title proper includes a date or numbering that varies from
issue to issue, the cataloguer should omit the date or numbering and
replace it by the mark of omission. If it occurs at the beginning of
the title proper the cataloguer should not include the omission mark
(rule 12.B6). The purpose of this rule is so the title of the first
publication can be applied to the following publications. This rule

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also should be applied to other kinds of titles. See Figure 139.

Figure 139.

In the title page:

1976 Centennial Edition The ALA Yearbook
A review of Library events 1975

The ALA yearbook: a review of library events . . . -- 1976-
Chicago, Ill.: American Library Association, 1976-
v.: il. ; 29 cm.

Termasuk index.

I. American Library Association.

Rule 12.3C1 instructs the cataloguer to add the general material designation immediately following the title proper. See Figure 140.

Figure 140.

Look [rekaman suara]. --
Nov. 18, 1969-
New York, N.Y. : American Foundation for the Blind for the Library of Congress, 1969-
piringan hitam : 8 1/2 rpm ; 10 in.

I. American Foundation for the Blind.
II. Library of Congress.

Rule 12.1D1 instructs the cataloguer to record parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D. See Figure 141.

Rule 12.E1 instructs the cataloguer to record other title information
as instructed in 1.1E. The cataloguer also should treat the full form of an acronym or initialism whether it is a title proper or a part of title proper, as other title information if it is given in the chief source of information. This rule is similar to rule 1.2.3 of ISBD(S).

See Figure 142.

Figure 142.

T.F.F. : toegepaste fotografie en film, maandblad voor foto en filmtechniek / Keesing, 1968-
v. : il., br. ; 30 cm.

Penerbitan th 1971 bersub judul: maandblad voor audiovisuele technieken.

I. Keesing.

Different from AACR1 which gives the statement of responsibility in the notes (rule 160D), AACR2 describes the statement of responsibility
after the title (rule 12.1F1). This provision basically is the same with ISBD(S) system but the provision of the following rules is different. Rule 12.1F2 states that if the statement of responsibility has appeared in full or in abbreviated form, as a part of the title, the cataloguer is instructed not to record it unless such a statement appears separately in the chief source of information (see figure 136 and 139). In rule 1.3.3 ISBD(S) if the statement of responsibility appears as a part of the title in the full form, the cataloguer should not record it. But if it appears in abridged form, the cataloguer should describe it in the full form. Rule 1.21F3 instructs the cataloguer not to record statements of responsibility relating to personal editors. If it is considered important, it is given in the notes. Rule 1.3.3 ISBD(S) allows the cataloguer to record the editors statement in the body of the entry.

Both AACR1 and ISBD(S) do not describe an edition statement. AACR2 describes certain kinds of edition statements. Rule 12.2B1 lists the edition statements which should be recorded. They are: local edition statements (see Figure 143), special interest edition statements, special format or physical presentation statements, language edition statements and reprint or reissue statements indicating a reissue or revision of a serial as a whole (see Figure 144).

Rule 12.2B3 lists edition statements which are not allowed to be recorded. They are statements indicating volume numbering, or designation and statements indicating regular revision. The first statements should be recorded in the numeric and/or alphabetic chronological, or other designation area, whereas the second statement should be given in the
Figure 143.

Australian trading news. — Canada ed. -- [no.1] (Sept. 1972)-
. -- [s.l. ; s.n], 1972-
v. : il. ; 28 cm.

Dua bulanan.
Sub judul : journal of the Australian
trade commissioner.
Mengabsorbiir: Australian products for
export dan Australian trading news.
Diterbitkan dlm 43 edisi di lebih dr
100 negara dan dlm 12 bahasa.
Dpt diperoleh dr Australian Trade
Commissioner, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

I. Australian Trade Commission.

Figure 144.

Who's who of American women : a biographical
dictionary of notable living American women. --
1st ed. -- (1958-1959)-
. -- Chicago, Ill.: Marquis-Who's Who,
1958-
v. ; 28 cm.

Dua tahunan.
Sub judul bermacam-macam.
Edisi pertama dan kedua di sebut juga
v. 1-2.
ISSN 0083-9841.

I. Marquis-Who's Who.

note area.

In the rule 12.2B3 there is an option to record all edition state-
ments which appear in two or more languages if the provision of this
rule cannot be applied. The Indonesian National Library should apply
this option provided the statements represent the languages of the text.
The next element of the description is numeric and/or alphabetic chronological, or other designation area (rule 12.3A1 - 12.3G). In ISBD(S) system this element is a part of the imprint area, therefore, it is described after the place of publication and the name of the publisher. In addition, ISBD(S) described the chronological designation first, then numeric designation in parentheses. In AACR2 numeric designation is first, followed by chronological designation in parentheses. AACR2 is also different when compared with AACR1. In AACR1 the numeric and/or alphabetic designations which are included in the statement of holdings are separated by a semicolon (rule 163).

Sometimes a serial starts a new designation system without changing its title proper. In this case rule 12.3G instructs the cataloguer to give the designation of the first and last issues under the old system, followed by the designation of the first issue under the new system. See Figure 145.

**Figure 145.**

Planning outlook. — Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jul. 1948)—v. 6, no. 2 (1964); Vol. 1 (Des. 1966)—
. — London : Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford v. ; 24-30 cm.

Terbit tak tetap (1948-1965), 2 nomor setahun (1966—).

1. Oxford University Press.

The rest of the descriptive rules for serials which need to be reviewed here are note area rules. For describing frequency of the serials
(rule 12.7B1) the Indonesian National Library should use the following terms: tahunan, kwartalan, dua bulanan, tengah bulanan, mingguan, harian, terbit enam, kali setahun, terbit tak tetap, frequensi bermacam-macam.

Rules 12.7B2 instructs the cataloguer to make note of the language(s) of the serial unless it is apparent from the foregoing description (see Figure 146).

Figure 146.

National Library of Canada.
National Library news / National Library
of Canada = Nouvelles de la Bibliothèque
National / Bibliothèque National du Canada. --
Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan/Feb. 1969)--
v. : il. ; 28 cm.

Dua bulanan.
Teks dim bahasa Inggris dan Perancis.
ISSN 0027-9633.

I. Judul. II. Bibliothèque National du Canada.
Nouvelles de la Bibliothèque National.

Rule 12.7B7 arranges the relationship of a serial with other serials. This rule instructs the cataloguer to make notes on the relationships between the serial being described and any immediately preceding, immediately succeeding or simultaneously published serial. In applying this rule, the Indonesian National Library should apply the option in this rule, since the date when the serial changed is important for the researchers and librarians. The following figures are a set of examples which represent the relationship between Saturday Review with its parts and World Magazine. (See Figures 147-153)
Figure 147.

55 v. : il. ; 28 cm.

Bulanan.
Berhenti terbit 1972.
Dilanjutkan oleh: Saturday review of the arts, Saturday review of education, Saturday review of sciences and Saturday review of the society.
Terdapat juga dlm mikrofilm dan perpustakaan punya mulai vol. 1.

I. Saturday Review Associates.

Figure 148.

1 v. : il. ; 28 cm.

Bulanan.
Melanjutkan sebagian dari Saturday review.
Dilanjutkan oleh: Saturday review world.
Juga terdapat dlm mikrofilm dan perpustakaan punya lengkap.

I. Saturday Review Co.
Figure 151.

1 v. : il. ; 28 cm.

Bulanan.
Melanjutkan sebagian dari Saturday review.
Dilanjutkan oleh: Saturday review world.
Juga terdapat dlm mikrofilm.

I. Saturday Review Co.

Figure 152.

Saturday review world. -- Vol. 1, (Sept. 1973)—
v. : il. ; 28 cm.

Tengah bulanan.
Penggabungan dari: Saturday review of the arts, Saturday review of the education, Saturday review of the science, Saturday review of the society dan World.
Juga terdapat dlm mikrofilm

I. Saturday Review/World Inc.
Figure 153.


Tengah bulanan.
Bergabung dengan: empat bagian Saturday review membentuk Saturday review world.

I. World Magazine Inc.
A. Choice of Access Points

In the last seven years the concept of main entry has become a topic of argument among librarians. The argument is about whether the existence of the concept is needed in computerized cataloguing. Some librarians believe that the main entry concept will still exist in automated cataloguing. An interesting argument is given by Aldyth Scott who believes that the main entry is the bibliographic nucleus of the catalogue. Although automation has eliminated one of the functions of the main entry (tracing), it does not mean that all entries should be regarded as equally important. The main entry concept should be considered from its relationship to the function of the catalogue irrespective of its physical form or method of production.¹

Some librarians believe that the main entry concept is a product of premachine cataloguing which has its limitations. The application of the computer in cataloguing not only changed the form of the catalogue but also permitted equal access points. Library materials can be accessed through author, title, subject (not yet in OCLC) and even through standard numbers. The last named access point is not available in the pre-machine catalogue. Using any of these access points will

¹Aldyth Scott, "Is the Main Entry Dead?", Catalogue and Index, 43 (Winter 1976): 1, 8.
yield the same form of bibliographic record.

Among those holding the second opinion is Michael Gorman. He believes that the concept of main entry has been overtaken by technology. In a developed machine system, there is no doubt that the concept of main entry ceases to exist. At the International Conference on AACR2 he gave his opinion as follows:

In my view, what should be proposed, and what fits the emerging realities of the machine-readable cataloguing age, is that the catalog record should be viewed as, first, a kernel standard bibliographic description, based on the physical object, and second, a number of appropriate and equal access points derived by considering the authorship of, and/or responsibility for, the work of which the physical objects are manifestations united by the standard title (or the uniform title). In other words, for general purposes, all entries will be main entries.

In the process of the compilation of AACR2 both opinions were discussed by JSCAACR. This Committee, however, decided to retain the main entry concept. It can be seen from the general introduction 0.5 which states that rules in Part II are based on the proposition that the main entry is made for each item described and it is supplemented by added entries. This provision considers that the main entry is necessary for making single entry listings and making a single citation for a work. In addition, the main entry is also useful for assigning uniform titles and standardization of the bibliographic citation.

The concept of author main entry has been adopted by every library

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2Michael Gorman, "AACR2: Main Themes", p. 46.

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in Indonesia. It has become a foundation of processing of library materials and the compilation of the Indonesian bibliography. In addition, automation in cataloguing has not been started yet. It would be hard for the Indonesian National Library to adopt the equal access points idea. Based on these reasons, it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library continue to adopt the author main entry concept.

Rule 21.00 contains the option to add an abbreviated designation of function to an added entry heading for a person. If it is adopted, it will make the heading for a person more complicated since it will include also the dates of the person's birth and death (rule 22.18). This rule also is not consistent. A compiler or illustrator of a work, for example, is sometimes a corporate body. In addition, the designation of function can be seen in the statement of responsibility. Based on these reasons, it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library not adopt the option.

Unlike its predecessors, AACR2 applies the concept of authorship only for persons, and does not include corporate bodies. In its glossary the definition of author is referred to personal author. The definition of personal author in rule 21.1A1 basically is the same as AACR1, that is "person chiefly responsible for the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work." But it covers a narrower scope. It does not cover, for example, a "ghost writer." In rule 16B AACR1 the ghost writer is considered as the author of a work if it is never presented (e.g. published or delivered as a speech.) AACR2
does not have a special rule for ghost writers. It is only mentioned in the example of rule 21.4A. In the example the work is not entered under the ghost writer but under the person to whom the work is attributed or biographee (the last example of rule 21.4A).

A significant change in the rule of the choice of access point is that AACR1 abandons the concept of corporate body authorship. The editor explains the reason for the abandonment as follows:

JSC decided upon a readically different approach to corporate main entry. The approach is based on the idea that the traditional Anglo-American notation that a corporate body can be an author in the same way as a person is apparently unreasonable and has led to much inconsistency in application. 3

The inconsistency of the application of AACR1 rules on corporate authorship was unavoidable because the rules are not well defined. There is no limitation as to what kinds of works are included in the corporate body responsibility. Rule 17 of AACR1 only gives some examples with the word "etc." This provision led the cataloguers to make their own interpretations which sometimes differ from each other.

According to the editor of AACR2 the provision of corporate body heading is inspired by Verona's trenchant analysis of corporate responsibility. 4 But AACR2 only adopts Verona's criteria about works which should be under the heading of corporate body. Verona herself is one

---

4 Michael Gorman, ibid.: 218.
of the cataloguing experts who support the idea of corporate authorship.\textsuperscript{5}

The general rule on corporate bodies (21.B2), which replaces the authorship concept of AACR1, limits the works which should be entered under the heading of corporate body to five categories. Works beyond these categories should be under personal author or title. The rule also includes a "in case of doubt clause" that provides entry under title if the cataloguer is uncertain whether a given work falls into one of the categories.

The abandonment of corporate authorship brings AACR1 closer to the provision of section 9 of the Paris Principles. This section also does not mention corporate bodies as authors. The abandonment is also in keeping with the international interest of AACR2. By replacing the idea of corporate authorship with a rigorous operational definition of corporate responsibility, JSCAACR hope that AACR2 will be accepted by both those who pro and contra corporate authorship.

At the International Conference of Cataloguing Principles in 1961, the Indonesian Library voted for the corporate authorship concept.\textsuperscript{6} The vote was consistent with the Indonesian law which considered a corporate body as possessing "authority" to act including "authorizing" a


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person to write a work for the corporate body. The idea of corporate authorship is embodied in the Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names. Chapter B of this code states that a corporate body is considered as the author of a work if the work is under responsibility of the body or if the content of the work is a collective thought or contains activities of the body.\(^7\)

In connection with corporate authorship, if the Indonesian National Library should adopt AACR2, there are two alternatives. The first alternative is to abandon corporate authorship and apply the provisions of AACR2 without modification. The second alternative is to continue adopting the corporate authorship concept but use the criteria in rule 21.1B2 to limit the works which may be entered under corporate authorship.

Under AACR2 rules there will be more title entries than its predecessors. The limitation of entries under the corporate body and the abandonment of entries under editors are the reasons for the increase of title entries. Rule 21.1C gives the criteria of works which should be entered under title. The growth of entries under title does not mean AACR2 adopts title main entry exclusively. The placement of personal authorship as a general rule and the order of rule 21.1C are prof that AACR2 still retains author main entry concept.

Unlike its predecessor, AACR2 provides a rule which gives the definition of the title proper change. Rule 21.2A considers a title

\(^7\)Peraturan Katalogisasi Nama-nama Indonesia: Nama Pengarang dan Badan-Korporasi Indonesia, p. 33.
proper to have changed if:

a) There is a change in the first five words (other than an initial article in the nominative case).

   e.g. Federal Education Program Guide becomes Federal Education Grants Dictionary.

b) There is an addition, deletion, or change in any important words (nouns, proper names or initials standing for proper names, adjectives, etc. including changes in spelling).

   e.g. Bengal Lancer becomes The Lives of a Bengal Lancer.

c) There is a change in the order of words.

   e.g. Census of Public Water Supplies in Missouri becomes Census of Missouri Public Water Supplies.

All other changes, including changes in punctuation and capitalization are not considered as a change in the title proper.

If the title proper of a monograph or serial changes, the cataloguer should make a separate main entry for each title (rule 21.2B1 and 21.2C).

Rule 21.4 arranges works which are erroneously or fictitiously attributed to a person or corporate body. If the work is attributed to a person, it should be entered under the personal author or under the title if the personal author is not known (rule 21.4Cl). See Figure 154.

If the work if attributed to a corporate body, it should be entered under the actual personal author or under the corporate body if the work
Figure 154.

Brathwaite, R.
Drunken Barnaby's four journeys to the
north of England. -- [2nd ed.]. --
151 hal. , [2] lb. gb. : il. (wood cuts) ;
14 cm.

"In Latin and English verse"
Dipersembahkan kepada: R. Brathwaite.

II. Barnaby, Drunken. I. Judul

meets the criteria of rule 21.B2. An added entry should be made under
the corporate body, unless it is not a real body (rule 21.4C2).

Rule 21.4D arranges the heading of works under heads of state,
other high government officials, popes, and other high ecclesiastical
officials. According to rule 21.4D1, the communications of the above
officials should be entered under the corporate heading of the officials.
An added entry should be made under the personal heading for the person.
See Figure 155.

Figure 155.

L.B. Johnson.
No retreat for tomorrow : President Lyndon
B. Johnson's 1967 messages to the 90th. Congress. --
Garden City, N.Y.: Distributed to the book trade
by Doubleday, [1968?].
241 hal. il (sbg. br.) ; 29 cm.

I. Johnson, Lyndon B. II. United States.
Congress (90th., 1st session : 1967).

Rule 21.4D is basically similar to rule 17C of AACR1. The
difference is that in the first rule there is provision for making added entry under the personal heading of the person and it does not have an "in case of doubt" clause as in the second rule.

Works other than official communications of governments etc., should be entered under the personal heading. An explanatory reference should be made from the corporate heading to the personal heading (rule 21.4D2). See Figure 156.

Figure 156.

Johnson, Lyndon B.
My hope for America / by Lyndon B. Johnson. --
127 hal. : il. ; 21 cm.

I. Judul.

Explanatory reference:


Tajuk ini untuk karya resmi sebagai president.
Untuk karya-karya lainnya, lihat Johnson, Lyndon B.

Rule 21.4D3 arranges the heading of a collection of official communications and personal works by a head of government, etc. According to this rule the collection should be entered under the personal heading. An added entry should be made under the corporate heading. This rule is basically the same with the provision of rule 17C2c of AACR1. See Figure 157.

Rule 21.5 basically is the same as rule 2A of AACR1. According to
Figure 157.

Johnson, Lyndon B.


rule 21.5A, if a work is of unknown or uncertain personal authorship or if it emanates from a body that lacks a name, it should be entered under title. If the work has been attributed to one or more persons or corporate bodies, added entries should be made under the headings for these persons or corporate bodies. See Figure 158.

Figure 158.


I. Institute of Directors.

If, from reference sources, it can be established that a person is the probable author of a work, the work should be entered under that person with added entry under title. If the work meets the criteria of rule 21.82 and probably emanates from a corporate body, the work

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should be entered under the body (rule 21.5B). This rule is an expansion of rule 2B of AACRI. See Figure 159.

Figure 159.

Speed, John.
The Countie Pallatine of Lancaster
described and divided into hundreds,
1610 [peta]. -- Skala ca. 1:500.000. --
Ireland : Irish Cabin Linens, [197-].
1 peta : br. ; 71 x 45 cm.

Kemungkinan kartografer adalah
John Speed.

I. Judul.

If the only indication of authorship of a work is the appearance in the chief source of information is a characterizing word or phrase or a phrase naming another work by the person, the work should be entered under the word or phrase. An added entry should be made under title. If the indication is a nonalphabetic or non-numeric device, the work should be entered under the title. The cataloguer is not to make an added entry under the device (rule 21.5C), see Figures 21 and 24. Rule 21.5C is a modification of rule 2C of AACRI. In this rule the added entry is made under the phrase, if the phrase is preceded by a definite article.

Rule 21.6 provides for works of shared responsibility. In works of shared responsibility, if the principal responsibility is attributed to one person or corporate body, the work should be entered under that person or body. If the name of another person or corporate body appears
in the chief source of information, an added entry should be made under the heading for them. The added entry, however, is only to be made if there are no more than two persons or bodies involved (rule 21.6B1). See Figures 63, 66 etc.

If the principal responsibility is not indicated, the work should be entered under the heading for person or body named first. Added entries are made under the heading for the others (see Figure 96). If the person or bodies are not names, the work should be entered under the one named first in the previous edition. If there is no previous edition, the work should be entered under one whose heading comes first in English alphabetic order (rule 21.6C1). This rule is enlargement of rule 3B of AACR1.

If responsibility for a work is shared between more than three persons or corporate bodies with no indication that it is attributed to anyone, two or three of them, the work should be entered under its title. An added entry should be made under the first person or corporate body named (rule 21.6C2). This rule is basically the same as rule 3B2 of AACR1 and in accord with Paris Principle 10.22. It is easier for the user to remember the work under title if there are more than three persons or bodies responsible (see Figure 12).

Rule 21.6D provides for the heading of a work under shared pseudonyms. According to this rule, if two or more persons collaborate and use a single pseudonym, the pseudonym should be used as the heading of the work. Explanatory reference should be made from their names to the pseudonym. This rule is a revision of rule 3C of AACR1. According to rule 3C2 of AACR1, if the pseudonym cannot be used as a heading (rule 2C AACR1), the work should be entered under title. This provision is eliminated in AACR2.
See Figure 160 and 161.

Rule 21.F provides for headings of collections and works produced under editorial direction. Originally, AACR1 provides for these separately under rules 4 and 5. In 1975 these rules were revised and combined. The significant change in the revision is the elimination of rule 4A which instructs the cataloguer to enter a work produced under editorial direction under its editor if it meets certain stipulations. The elimination of entries under editors increases entries under titles. Many works such as encyclopedia, dictionary, directory, etc, which had been under their editors earlier, are now under their titles.

Figure 160.

Dominic, R. B.
Murder in high place / R. B. Dominic. --
188 hal. ; 22 cm.

I. Judul.

Figure 161.

Lathen, Emma.
Murder without icing / by Emma Lathen. --
236 hal. ; 22 cm.--(Simon and Schuster novel of suspense).

I. Judul. II. Seri.

Explanatory reference:

Latsis, M. J.
Pengarang ini bersama M. Henissart mempergunakan nama samaran bersama R. B. Dominic dan Emma Lathen.

Henissart, M.
Pengarang ini bersama M. J. Latsis mempergunakan nama samaran bersama R. B. Dominic dan Emma Lathen.
Rules 21.7B provides for the heading of collections and works produced under editorial direction which have collective titles. According to this rule, they should be entered under title. Added entries should be made under the heading for the compiler / editor if there are not more than three and if they are named prominently. If there are more than three, make added entry under the heading for the principal compiler / editor or for the one named first. This rule conforms with Paris Principle 10.31. But in the Paris Principle 10.31 there is an exception. It states: "If the name of the compiler appears prominently on the title page, the main entry may be made under the name of the compiler, with an added entry under the title." An example of the application of rule 21.7B see Figure 162.

Figure 162.


Bibliografii: hal. 309-315.

I. Streissler, Erich. II. Hayek, Friederich A. von.

For collections and works produced under editorial direction without collective titles, they should be entered under the heading appropriate to the first work or contribution named in the chief source of information. See Figure 163. This rule is in accordance with Paris Principle 10.32. But the exception in principle 10.34 is also applied to this rule.

Rule 21.8-21.18C provides for headings for works of mixed responsibility. In AACRI this area is covered by rules 7-8. Paris Principles do not have provision for works of mixed responsibility. According to
rule 21.8 "a work of mixed responsibility is one to which different persons or bodies make intellectual or artistic contributions by performing different kinds of activity (e.g. writing, adapting, illustrating, editing, arranging, translating)." This definition weakens the idea that corporate body cannot become an author. In this definition, a corporate body can be responsible, and make intellectual or artistic contributions by performing different kinds of activities, like personal author.

Figure 163.

Gardner, Erle Stanley. Up for grabs / by A. A. Fair. The hospitality of the house / by Doris Miles Disney. Teacher's blood / by Ivan T. Ross. -- Roslyn, N.Y. : Published for the Detective Book Club by W. J. Black, [1964?]. 144, 154, 174 hal. ; 24 cm.

I. Disney, Doris Miles. The Hospitality of the house. II. Ross, Ivan T. Teacher's blood. III. Judul.

Rule 21.10 provides for the heading for adaptation of a work. According to this rule, a paraphrase, rewriting, adaptation for children, or version in a different form of a work should be entered under the heading for the adapter. If the name of the adapter is unknown, it should be entered under its title. This rule is basically the same as rule 7A of AACR1. The difference is that in the new rule there is an "in case of doubt" clause, which states that in case of doubt about whether a work is an adaptation the work should be entered under the heading for the original work. See Figure 53 and 164.

The treatment of illustrated text in rule 21.11A is basically the same as rule 8B of AACR1. Since the idea of illustration comes from the text, so the work should be treated under the heading appropriate to the text. An added entry should be made under the heading for the illustrator.
See Figure 165.

Figure 164.

Alice through the looking glass ... / adapted from the story by Lewis Carroll. -- London : L. Miller, [19--].
20 hal. : il. ; 25 cm. -- (A Jolly Miller production).

"Alice meets Diem and Dee."

I. Carroll, Lewis. II. Seri.

Figure 165.

Horn, Gladys M.
80 hal. : il., br. ; 31 cm. -- (Help yourself series).

"Beginning workbook in English ... planned so that a child can work independently," kulit buku.

I. Paflin, Roberta.

However, if the illustrations are published separately, it should be entered under the heading for the artist. An added entry should be made for the work illustrated if they are not more than three. But if the illustrations are for more than three works by one writer, an added entry should be made under the heading for the writer (rule 21.11B). This rule is basically the same with rule 8C of AACR1. See Figure 166.

Figure 166.

Tranquair, Phobe Anna.
Dante : illustrations and notes / [the illustrations by Phoebe Anna Tranquair ; the notes by John Sutherland Black]. -- Edinburg : T & N Constable, 1890.
xiv, 83 hal. : 21 il. ; 23 cm.

Illustrasi untuk Divina Comedia oleh Dante Alighieri.

I. Black, John Sutherland. II. Dante Alighieri. Divina Comedia. III. Judul.
Rule 21.12 provides for the headings of revisions of texts. According to rule 21.12A a work that has been revised, enlarged, updated, abridged, condensed etc. should be entered under the heading for the original. An added entry should be made under the heading for the reviser, abridger etc. This rule is a rewritten version of rule 14A of AACR1. See Figure 167.

Figure 167.

Dicken, Charles.
[David Copperfield]
128 hal. : il. ; 20 cm.


Rule 21.12A is applied only if the person or body responsible for the original is named in the chief source of information. If the chief source of information indicates that the person or body responsible for the original is no longer considered to be responsible for the work, it should be entered under the reviser, etc. A title added entry should be made under the heading of the original (rule 21.12B). See Figure 168.

Figure 168.

xviii, 1015 hal. ; 28 cm.

Revisi dari: Guide to reference books / compiled by Constance M. Winchell. -- 8th ed. --

I. Winchell, Constance M. II. Judul.
Texts published with commentary are covered by rule 21.13. AACR1 provides for this matter in rule 11, which was revised in 1974. The revised rule basically is the same as rule 21.13 AACR2. According to rule 21.13B, if the chief source of information presents a work as a commentary, it should be treated according to rule 21.1 - 21.7. An added entry should be made under the heading appropriate to the text. See Figure 169.

Figure 169.

Harrington, Wilfred J.
The Gospel according to St. Luke: a commentary /
vi, 297 hal.; 23 cm.

Bibliografi: hal. 295-297.


If the chief source of information presents the item as an edition of the original work, it should be entered as such (see rule 21.1 - 21.7). An added entry should be made under the heading appropriate to the commentary (rule 21.13C). See Figure 170.

Figure 170.

[Imperatoris Iustiniani institutiones. English]
xviii, 355 hal.; 26 cm.

Teks dlm bhs. Latin paralel dgn. terjemahan dlm bhs. Inggris.
ISBN 0-7204-8038-8

I. Thomas, J. A. C. II. Justinianus. II. Judul.

The provision of rule 21.14A which covers translations is the same as rule 15 AACR1. The translation should be entered under the heading of
the original work. An added entry is made under the heading of the translation. If the translation involves adaptation or free translation, it is treated as an adaptation. A collection of translations by different authors is treated as a collection. See Figure 171.

Figure 171.

Dante Alighieri.
[De monarchia. English]
80 hal. ; 19 cm.

I. Schneider, Herbert W. II. Judul.
III. Judul: [De monarchia. English]

Rule 21.15 covers the heading for text published with biographical / critical material. This rule basically is the same as rule 9 AACR1. If the chief source of information presents the work as a biographical / critical work, it should be treated according to rule 21.1 - 21.7 (rule 21.5A). If the biographer / critic is represented as editor, compiler etc., the work should be entered under the heading appropriate to the work. An added entry is made under the heading for the biographer / critic (rule 21.25B). See Figure 171.

Rule 21.24 provides for the heading of collaboration between artist and writer. This rule is the same as rule 8A of AACR1. Both rules treat the work under the one who is mentioned first, unless the other's name is given greater prominence by the wording or layout. See Figure 172.

Rule 21.25 which covers the headings for works containing report of interviews or exchanges, is basically the same as rule 13A AACR1. If a report is essentially confined to the words of the person(s) interviewed
or of the participants in an exchange (other than the report), it should be entered under the principal participant, first named participant, or title as instructed in rule 21.6 (rule 21.25). See Figure 173. If the report is to a considerable extent in the words of the reporter, it should be entered under the heading for the reporter (rule 21.25B). See Figure 174.

Figure 172.

Shackelton, Keith.
156 hal. : il. br., peta : 29 cm.
I. Stokes, Ted. II. Judul.

Figure 173.

Twain, Mark.
xxi, 246 hal. ; 21 cm.

Figure 174.

Barratt, Michael.
Gulf with Tony Jacklin : step by step, a great professional shows an enthusiastic amateur how to play every stroke of the game / Michael Barratt ; photographs by Mike Busselle and Behram Kapadia. -- London : A Barker, 1978.
136 hal. : il. ; 26 cm.

ISBN 0-213-16684-4
I. Jacklin, Tony. II. Judul.

Unlike ghostwriters, spirit communications receive special attention
in AACR2. But rule 21.26 of AACR2 which covers this matter is different from rule 13C of AACR1. Under AACR1 it is treated under the medium or other person reporting the communication, whereas under AACR2 it is treated under the heading for the spirit. See Figure 175.

Figure 175.

Wilde, Oscar.  
xii, 179 hal. ; 22 cm.

London ed. diterbitkan dgn judul: Psychic message from Oscar Wilde.

I. Smith, Hester Travers. II. Judul.

AACR1 differentiates related works into "works with dependent titles" and "other" related works". They are treated differently in rule 19A-B AACR1. Rule 21.28B AACR2 treats them the same way, that is, under their own headings. See Figure 176.

Figure 176.

Churchill, Asoph.  
Supplement to the Churchill family in America / compilers, Aesoph Churchill, John Mitland Brewer Churchill, Halsey Stevens. -- Camden, Me. : [s.n., 1968?].  
ii, 20, ii lem. : il. ; 28 cm.

II. Stevens, Halsey. III. Judul.

Another significant change of AACR2, compared with its predecessors, is in the treatment of certain legal publications and certain religious publications. In AACR1 these matters are covered in rules 20 - 27. According to these rules, the works should be entered under the governmental jurisdiction and under the denominational church followed by a form of sub-heading appropriate to the type of publication. As a matter
of the majority of the Catalog Code Revision Committee always favoured the elimination of the sub-heading in main and added entries. But the American Association of Law Libraries and the American Theological Library Association supported the use of sub-headings.

The use of the sub-heading in the entry of certain legal and religious publications brought about some criticisms. Lubetzky, for example, opposed the use of the sub-heading in the entry heading. He considered that sub-heading in the provision of rule 25 - 27 was nothing but an irregular form of sub-heading to relate a work with other works. This function could be taken by the true subject heading. He believed that the use of sub-heading was without justification and no use.

Gorman believes that the provision of rules 25 - 27 of AACR1 violate several principles. They prescribe main entry under bodies other than the chief author of the work; they deal with form of headings in the choice of entry; and they prescribe form sub-heading as a part of author entries. In AACR2, therefore, the form sub-heading are replaced by uniform titles.

The followings are the examples of the application of the new rules.

---


Laws governing one jurisdiction should be entered under the heading for the jurisdiction governed by them. A uniform title is added to the main entry (rule 21.31B1). See Figure 177.

Figure 177.

United States.


Laws governing more than one jurisdiction are entered as a collection (rule 21.31B2). See Figure 4.

Legislative bills are entered under the heading for the appropriate legislative body (rule 2.131B3). See Figure 178.

Figure 178.


I. Boyle, Sir Edward. II. Judul.

Constitutions, characters, and other fundamental laws of a jurisdiction and its amendments are entered under the heading for that jurisdiction. If the document is issued by any jurisdiction other than the one governed by it, an added entry is made under the heading for the
jurisdiction issuing it. An appropriate uniform title is added to the added entry if the document is a law (rule 21.33A). See Figure 179.

Figure 179.

United States.
[Constitution]

Exact text of the Constitution of the United States and the accompanying documents, 1787-1913 : from the original manuscripts. -- New York, N,Y. : P.P. Simons, c1915.
28 hal. ; 19 cm. -- (American history leaflets : colonial and constitutional ; no. 8)

I. Judul. II. Judul : [Constitution]

The court rules governing a single court are entered under the heading for that court. If the rules are laws, an added entry should be made under the heading for the jurisdiction enacting the law and uniform title should be added to the added entry (rule 21.34A). This rule basically resembles rule 69I of ALA Cataloging Rules for Autor and Title Entries. See Figure 180.

Figure 180.

United States. Arizona. Supreme Court.
Rules of the Supreme Court of the States of Arizona. -- Phoenix, Ariz. : [s.n.], 1912.
15 hal. ; 26 cm.

I. Judul.

A treaty between two or three national governments is treated under: a) the heading for the government on one side if it is the only one on that side and there are two governments on the other; b) the heading for the government whose catalogue entry heading is first in English alphabetic order. A uniform title is added to the main entries (rule 21.35A). See Figure 181.
Figure 181

Australia.
[Treaties, etc. New Zealand, 1965]
New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement:
95 hal. ; 25 cm.


Treaty between more than three national governments is entered under
either its title proper or uniform title (rule 21.35A2). See Figure 182.

Figure 182.

[Treaty of Rome, 1957]
Treaty Establishing the European Economic
Community: Rome, 26 March 1957 / presented to Parliament by the Secretary of
State for Foreign and Common wealth Affairs
by command of Her Majesty, January 1972. --
vii, 170 hal. ; 25 cm. -- (Miscellaneous
no. 5 (1972) (Cmnd ; 4864)

Di atas judul: European Communities.
Penanda tangan: Belgia, Jerman Barat, Perancis, Italia, Luxemburg dan Negeri Belanda.

I. Judul.

Rule 21.37 provides for headings of sacred scriptures. According to
rule 21.37A, sacred scriptures should be entered under title. See Figure 42.

Liturgical works are entered under the heading for the church or
denominational body to which they pertain. A uniform title is added to the
main entry (rule 21.39A1). See Figure 183.
Figure 183.

Catholic Church.
[Ritual]
Pocket ritual / [compiled by the
Liturgical Commission of the Archdiocese
of Glasgow]. -- New ed. -- Glasgow: J. S.
Burns, [1971].
66 hal. ; 13 cm.

ISBN 0-900243-20-1

I. Judul.
B. Headings

After the cataloger has decided on the appropriate main entry, the next step is to determine the appropriate name for the heading if the work will be entered under a personal author or corporate body. The choice of the name is important because sometimes an author uses different forms of names in his works. The author may use a pseudonym besides his real name, or perhaps an author changes his name because of marriage, divorce or upon receiving a religious or social honour. The cataloguer should choose one of the various names as the form of the entry.

Some different authors share the same names. The cataloguer should distinguish the heading of one author from the others in order the library patrons to know that they are different people. In addition, there are various patterns of names. Some authors have names which consist of first name, middle name and last name, some consist of first and last name, even some only have the first name. The cataloguer should use a standardized pattern of names for headings.

In AACR2 the choice of heading for person is presented in chapter 22. The general rule of heading for person, rule 22.1A, basically is the same as the general rule 40 of AACR1. Both are in accord with Paris Principle 7. Rule 5 of the Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names also agrees with this rule. The rule instrucs the cataloguer to choose the name by which a person is commonly known as the basis of the heading for a person. The name maybe the person's real name, pseudonym, title of nobility, nickname, initial, or other appellation. See Figure 184.
The full name of the following author is "Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah." He was given the religious honour "Haji" by society. But he always uses the pseudonym HAMKA (acronym of Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah).

HAMKA, 1908-
85 hal. ; 18 cm.

Teks dlm. bhs. Arab dan Indonesia.

I. Judul.

Reference card:

Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah, 1905-
Pengarang ini lebih terkenal dgn nama samarannya HAMKA. Karenanya semua karyanya ditajukkan dengenama samaran tsb.

Rule 22.1B gives the criteria for determining the commonly known form of a person's name. In AACR1 this provision is a part of the provision of rule 40. In applying this rule it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library take into account works issued both during and after the person's life time. In addition, it is also suggested that the Indonesian National Library compile an authority file based on authority files of other libraries and reference sources.

Rule 22.2A is basically the same as rule 41 AACR1. This rule states that if there is no commonly known name, the cataloguer is instructed to choose one name or form of name in the following order of preference:
a) the name that appears most frequently in the person's works;
b) the name that appears most frequently in reference sources; c) the latest name.

Rule 22.2C1 is basically the same as rule 42A of AACR1. In applying this rule for Indonesia names, the Indonesian National Library will be faced with a problem. Rule 7 of the Cataloguing Ruler for Indonesian Names states that the author who uses a pseudonym should be entered under the author's real name, except if the author is better known under his pseudonym or the author never uses his real name. This rule is ambiguous and stand between rule 30A of ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and title entries 1949 and rule 42 AACR1. If the Indonesian National Library should adopt AACR2, it is suggested that rule 7 of the Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names be abandoned.

Rule 22.3B3 and 22.3C1 are other examples which show that AACR2 is primarily intended for English speaking libraries. It is suggested that the Indonesian national Library not apply these rules.

If the name of person entered under surname is written in nonroman script, the cataloguer should romanize the name according to the table for the language adopted by the cataloguing agency. Vowels should be added to names that are not vocalized (rule 22.3C2). In applying this rule, the Indonesian National Library should apply the table for the languages in rule 1.0H4C. See Figure 185.

After the cataloguer determines the name which will be used as the heading of the entry, the next step is to specify the entry element (the word by which an entry is arranged in the catalogue). The criteria
for determining the entry element are provided in rules 22.4 - 22.12. These rules are basically the same as rules 46 - 51 AACR1.

Figure 185.

Tolstoi, Alexei Nikolaevich.  
743 hal. : il. ; 21 cm. -- (Schuklnaya biblioteka).

I. Romashkina, E. II. Judul. III. Seri.

The general rule 22.4, which is basically the same as the introductory section preceding rule 46 AACR1, is slightly different from Paris Principle 12. According to this principle the entry element is decided by the author's citizenship or the language which the author generally used. Rule 22.4A AACR2 only uses language as a basic criterion.

Rule 22.5A instruct the cataloguer to enter name containing a surname under that name. If the name does not contain a surname but contains an element that identifies the individual, it should be entered under this element (rule 22.5B). See Figure 186.

Figure 186.

Sinha, Dharnidhar Prasad.  
xvi, 117 hal., 14gb. :il., 4 peta ; 22 cm.

Bibliografie : hal 109-112. 
ISBN 0-210-27031-4

I. Judul.

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If an author is well known by his title of nobility, the entry element should be under the title (rule 22.6). This rule is basically the same as rule 47 AACR1. See Figure 187.

Figure 187.

Bedford, Mary Russel, Duchess of
216 hal., 31 gb. : il. ; 22 cm.

I. Judul.

Rule 22.8 is basically the same as the provision of rule 49A of AACR1. This rule will be applied often in Indonesia since the majority of Indonesians have only one single names (see Indonesian names).

Rule 22.9 is basically the same as rule 50 AACR1. This rule instructs the cataloguer to enter a Roman living before 476 A.D. under the part of the name most commonly used as element in reference sources. See Figure 188.

Figure 188

Plautus, Titus Maccius.
x, 208 hal. ; 22 cm.


Rule 22.10 is different from rule 2C AACR1. According to rule 2C of AACR1, if the only indication of authorship of a work is initials, characterising word or phrase, the work should be entered under title. In rule 22.10 AACR2 the work should be entered under the characterizing word or phrase. See Figure 189.

Figure 189.

E.R.P.B.
Nursery rhymes of Gloucestershire / by
E.R.P.B. -- Gloucester : British Publishing,
[1967].
36 hal. ; 19 cm.

I. Judul.

Reference card:

B,E.R.P.
Nursery rhymes of Gloucestershire
lihat
E.R.P.B.

Rule 22.16 is another significant departure from the previous edition. This rule states that if part or all of a name is represented by initials and the full form is known, the spelled out form should be added in parentheses to distinguish between names. The distinction between names has been made differently in the previous codes. Rule 36 ALA Cataloguing Rules for Author and Title Entries states that the author's name should be given in full form. This provision is the same as the provision of rule 43 of AACR1. Both codes disregard author's preference in describing their names. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library adopt the option at the end of rule 22.16A. See Figure 190.
Rule 22.26 which arranges Indonesian Names bears a slight change when compare with rule 57 AACR1. The change is in the provision of last name which is represented by initial and the name is unknown. In AACR1 rule 57A3 the name is entered under the first name followed by the initial in direct order. For example, Djakaria N. E. is entered under Djakaria N. E. In AACR2, the name is entered under the last initial, E., Djakaria N. The change happened because rule 22.10 allows entry under initial.

There is also a new rule in AACR2, that is rule 22.26E. But the provision of this rule is different from the essence of the Indonesian names. In Indonesia some families use the name of a place as family name. For example, "Beureuh" (a name of a city in Aceh) is family name of Mohammad Daud, so the entry element for the name is not Daud Beureuh, but Beureuh.

One important form of Indonesian names which should be mention here is "single name". The majority of Indonesians only have single names. For example, Sukarno, Suharto, Wirawan etc. In AACR2 the rule which arranges such name is rule 22.8A. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library conduct research to decide the characterizing elements which can be added to such author names. Such characterizing element is important not only to differentiate names, but also for
the arrangement of the entry in data bases.

Another important thing should be mentioned here about Indonesian names is their connection with the change of spelling. Since Indonesian independence there has twice been changes in spelling of Indonesian language, in 1947 and 1972. These changes affected the spelling of a name, but its pronunciation remains the same. For example:

Before 1947 | 1947 | 1972
---|---|---
Soekarno | Sukarno | Sukarno
Soejitno | Sujitno | Suyitno.

Some of those who were born before 1947, in 1947 changed the spelling of their names but some of them still kept the old spelling. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library not to apply rule 22.3D1 for Indonesian names. Instead, it suggested that the spelling which is found in the chief source of information be used. Reference should be made from the spelling of 1972 to the spelling which is found in the chief source of information. See Figure 191.

Figure 191.

Mansoer, Mohammad Tolchach.
164 hal. ; 21 cm.

I. Judul.

Reference card:

Mansur, Mohammad Tolchach
Lihat Mansoer, Mohammad Tolchach.
In AACR2 rules of headings for corporate bodies are given in two chapters: chapter 23, rules for geographic names; and chapter 24, headings for corporate bodies. In AACR1 both are included in chapter 3, and geographic names are treated as special rules of heading for corporate bodies rules. According to rule 23.1, geographic names are used to distinguish between corporate bodies with the same name; as additions to corporate names; and as headings for governments. In addition, it also can be used as characteristic for personal names.

Rules 23.2A is another proof that AACR2 is primarily intended for English speaking libraries. Instead of the English form of the name of place, it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library use Indonesian form of name of a place if there is one in general use. In connection with this rule, rule 23.2B1 should be amended to read: "Use the form in the official language of the country if there is no Indonesian form in general use." Rule 23.2B2 becomes: "If the country has more than one official languages use the form most commonly found in Indonesian language sources."

The punctuation for additions to a place in AACR2 (rule 23.4A) is different from AACR1. According this rule all additions to place names are placed in parentheses, whereas in AACR1 it is separated by a comma. The punctuation is parallel with others additions of names (e.g. rule 22.14, 22.16A, 22.19A).

In rule 23.4B there are two options. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library applies the first option to the places outside of Indonesia and not to apply the second option. For Indonesian
places it is suggested that the current practice of adding the name of the government of that place be continued.

e.g. Yogyakarta (Kotamadya)
Yogyakarta (Provinsi)

The basic rule of headings for corporate bodies (rule 24.1) bears slight change from that of AACR1. This rule states that a corporate body should be entered directly under the name by which it is predominantly identified. Whereas rule 61 AACR1 prefers the form of name used by the body on its publications. Rule 24.1 also differs from rule 9 of the Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names which states that a corporate body should be entered under its official name. The provision of this rule achieves more uniformity than the provision of rule 24.1AACR2. But most of library patrons do not use official names, instead they use common names. For example, they do not use "Sovius Sovetskih Sotsialisticheskikh Republik", but use "Soviet Russia" instead.

Rule 24.1B provides for changes of name of corporate body. This rule basically is the same as rule 68 AACR1 and rule 13 of Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names. The rule states that if the name of a corporate body changes, the cataloguer should establish a new heading for the items appearing under that name. References are made from the old heading to the new name and from the new heading to the old one. See Figure 193 and 193. In these examples "Midwest Inter-library Center" changed its name to become "Center for Research Libraries" in 1966.

Some times a corporate body uses variant of names in its publications but it does not mean that the body changes its name. In this case
rules 24.2 and 24.3 give the criteria for choosing one of the names as the heading for the work. The following examples illustrate some of the important rules:

Figure 192.

Midwest Inter-library Center.
102 v. ; 28 cm.

Dilanjutkan oleh: Newsletter : a quarterly report to members / issued by the Center for Research Libraries.

I. Judul.

Figure 193.

Center for Research Libraries.
Newsletter: a quarterly report to members / issued by the Center for Research Libraries. -- No. 103 (Mar. 1966) --
. -- Chicago, Ill. : The Center, 1966 --
1 v. ; 28 cm.

Melanjutkan: Newsletter : a monthly report to members / issued by the Midwest Inter-library Center.

I. Judul.

Reference cards:

Midwest Inter-library Center.
Untuk karya organisasi ini lihat juga tajuk:
Center for Research Libraries.
If the variant forms appear in the chief source of information, the cataloguer should choose the formal form. If there are no formal form, the predominant form should be used. If there is no predominant form, the cataloguer should use the brief form. If there is no brief form, the cataloguer should use the form which is found in reference source or the official form (rule 24.2D). The order of priority in this rule is change from rule 62 AACR1 (brief form, official form, predominant form and most recent form) and the form in the reference sources is added. See Figure 194.

Figure 194.

Unesco.
What is Unesco ?. -- 8th ed. --
72 hal. : il. ; 28 cm.

I. Judul.

Reference card.

United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization.
Untuk karya berasal dari badan ini
lihat tajuk:
Unesco.

If the name of corporate body appear in different languages, the cataloguer should choose the form in the official language of the body. If there is more than one official language, it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library use the form in the order languages in the
rule 1.0H4c. This language order is also suggested to be applied to rule 24.3B.

Rule 24.3E instructs the cataloguer to use the conventional name of the government unless the official name is in common use. This rule is the same as the provision of rule 75 AACR1. See Figure 195.

Figure 195.

Yugoslavia.
[Ustav (1962). English]

I. Judul. II. Judul: [Ustav (1962). English]

If a conference uses variant forms of names, the cataloguer should use a form that includes the name of abbreviation of the name of a body associated with the meeting (rule 24.3F1). This rule is basically the same as the provision of rule 88A of AACR1.

If a conference has both a specific name of its own and more general name as one of a series of conferences, the cataloguer should use the specific name. This rule is basically the same as the provision of rule 88B of AACR1.

Rule 24.4 provides for additions to the names of corporate bodies. As with additions to the headings for persons, according to rule 24.4A, the addition to the names of corporate bodies is enclosed in parentheses. For additions to the heading of a name which does not convey the idea of corporate body (rule 24.4B) it is suggested that the Indonesian
National Library use a general designation in Indonesian language.

   e.g. Apollo II (Pesawat angkasa)
        Bounty (Kapal laut)

Rule 24.4C provides for the addition to two or more bodies which have the same name. According to rule 24.4C1 the cataloguer is instructed not to include the addition to names of places in rule 24.6 when the names of those places are used to indicate the location of a corporate body. This rule is basically a revision of rule 65 of AACR1. The provision not to add the name of the better known body in rule 65 AACR1 is deleted. At the end of rule 24.C1 there is an option. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library apply the option on a case-by-case basis. Some names of corporate bodies do not need additions of place names.

   e.g. University of Chicago
        not University of Chicago (Ill.)

On the other hand there are some corporate body names, although they do not conflict with another name, but will be more identifiable for the library patron if a geographic name is added.

   e.g. Landbow-Economic Institute (Nederland)
        National Geographic Society (U.S.)

Rules 24.5A - 24.5C4 provide for the omission of certain words from the name of a corporate body. These rules basically are the same as rules 66A - 66E AACR1. Rule 24.5C4 is a new rule. AACR1 does not have such a provision. The Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names has only one rule which provides for the omission of words from the name of a
corporate body (rule 11). This rule only mentions the omissions of adjec-
tival term indicating incorporation from the name of a corporate body. This rule also allows the cataloguer to use the adjec-
tival term if necessary. But such terms should be placed in parentheses. This provision is different from the provision of rule 24.5C2 which places such terms at the end of the name, separated by comma. If the Indonesian National Libra-
ry adopts AACR2, it is suggested that the practice of placing the terms in parentheses be continued.

Rules 24.7A - 24.7B4 provides for additions to omissions from the headings for conferences, congresses, meetings, etc. These rules are equivalent to rules 87 - 91 AACR1. Rule 24.7A which parallels rule 88C AACR1, instruct the cataloguer to omit words that denote its number, frequency or year of convocation from the name of conference. Rules 24.7B1 - 24.7B4 instruct the cataloguer to add the number, date and loc-
cation to the name conference under certain circumstances. Different from AACR1, the date now precedes place in the heading and the additions are placed between parentheses, and each addition is separated by a colon. See Figure 196.

Figure 196.

Symposium On Advanced Medicine
(4th : 1968 : London)
xxi, 420 hal. : il. ; 23 cm.

I. Judul.
In rule 24.7B2 there is an option to provide an explanation of the irregularities of the numbering which should be omitted from the heading by the cataloguer. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library apply this option since it will be useful for the library patron.

One of the differences between a personal author and a corporate body is that a corporate body sometimes has subordinate bodies. As in AACR1, AACR2 divides subordinate bodies into two categories. First, a subordinate body which has a distinctive name. According to rule 24.12 this kind of subordinate body should be entered under its own name. This rule basically is the same as rule 70 AACR1 as well as rule 25 of the Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names. See Figure 197.

Figure 197.

Ashmolean Museum.
[1222 hal. [4] gb. ; 24 cm.

I. Judul.

Reference card:

University of Oxford. Ashmolean Museum
lihat
Ashmolean Museum.

Second, the names of subordinate bodies which contain terms which imply subordination. Rule 24.13 divides these kinds of subordinate bodies into five types. This division basically is similar to the division in rule 69 AACR1. Rule 24 of the Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian
However, if the lower element in the hierarchy has been or likely to be used by another body, the cataloguer should enter the body under the name of higher or related body. In this case the cataloguer should interpose the name of the lowest element in the hierarchy that will distinguish between the bodies. See Figure 200. This rule basically is the same as rule 69A AACR1. The Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names does not have such a rule.

Figure 200


Rules 24.17 - 24.19 which provides for headings for government bodies and officials are parallel with rule 24.12 - 24.14. Rule 24.17 is basically the same as rule 18a of the Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names. Like rule 78A AACR1, however, rule 18a of the Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names divides corporate bodies created by the governments into certain types. According to rule 24.17 a body created or controlled by a government should be entered under its own name. A reference card is made from its own name in the form of sub-heading of the name of the government. See Figure 201.

Rule 24.18 instruct the cataloguer to enter a government agency subordinately if it belong to one or more types mentioned in the rule. This rule is basically the same as rule 78B of AACR1 and rule 18b of the
Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names. Unlike rule 24.18, however, neither rule differentiates the bodies into certain types.

See Figure 202.

Figure 201.

Penduduk Irian Jaya = Population of Irian Jaya. -- Jakarta : Biro Pusat Statistik, 1974. [8], xxiv, 230 hal. ; 22 cm.

I. Biro Pusat Statistik.

Reference card:

lihat
Biro Pusat Statistik.

Figure 202.

United Kingdom. Committee of Inquiry into Trawler Safety.
Trawler safety : financial report of the Committee of Inquiry into Trawler Safety. -- London : H.M.S.O., 1969. x, 167 hal. ; il., peta ; 25 cm. -- (Cmnd. ; 4114)


I. Judul.

Rule 24.19 is parallel with rule 24.14. This rule basically is the same as the provision of rule 79 AACR1 as well as rules 26-27 of the Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names. See Figure 203 and 204.
Direct sub-heading.

76 hal. : il. ; 26 cm.

I. Judul.

Indirect sub-heading.

The Design of forms in government department / compiled by the Organization and Methods Division of Her Majesty's Treasury. --
173 hal. : il. ; 28 cm.

Judul.
C. Uniform Titles

Many famous works are published in various manifestations. They are translated to various languages, abridged, or rewritten in various versions, etc. It is one of the objectives of the library catalogue to bring all of these manifestations together. There are means to bring all of the manifestations together. First, through the uniform name of the author. However, since an author sometimes writes several works, and the works sometimes are translated in various languages with various titles, this means is rather confusing. In addition, it does not apply to works which are entered under titles.

The second means is through uniform titles. The use of uniform titles is not new. It has been used by Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalog for anonymous works. Rule 132 of his code, for example, states that translations of anonymous works should be entered under the same heading (title) as the original, whether the library possesses the original or not. The uniform title then is used by ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries and is also used by AACR1.

AACR2 deals with uniform titles in chapter 25. The rules in chapter 25 are based on chapter 4 of AACR1 with several changes and additions regarding musical works. The organization of the chapter begins with rule 25.1 which contain a statement of the purpose of uniform titles. This rule basically is the same as introductory notes of chapter 4 AACR1. At the end of this rule, there is a statement to the effect that although the rules in chapter 25 are stated as instructions, the cataloguer should apply them according to the policy of the cataloguing agency.
In Indonesia, uniform titles are only to be used in works such as sacred scriptures, laws and conferences. Since the Indonesian National Library will become the national reference center, it is suggested that all rules in chapter 25 governing all kinds of works be adopted. In addition, it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library compile and maintain uniform titles card for internal use and as a reference tool.

Rule 25.2A basically is an enlargement of rule 100A AACR1. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library apply the option in this rule. The uniform heading, however, is not place in the place of the author. In other words, the description uses hanging indentation. See Figure 205.

Figure 205.

[Mother Goose]


Rule 25.2B basically is the same as rule 100E of AACR1. This rule forbids the cataloguer to use uniform title for a manifestation of a work in the same language that is revision or updating of the original work. See Figure 206.
Rule 25.3 provides for the choice of the uniform titles for works created after 1500. This rule is similar to rule 101 AACR1. Rule 25.3A which instructs the cataloguer to use the title or form in the original language, is different from rule 101A which instructs the cataloguer to use "the title of the original edition." In AACR2 the original edition is used only if there is no title in the original language established (rule 25.3B). Rule 25.3A is in accord with Paris Principle 7.1.

The general rule for the choice of uniform titles for works created before 1501, rule 25.4A, is parallel with rule 25.3A. In this case AACR1 (rule 102A) has the same provisions as AACR2. The rule instructs the cataloguer to use the title in the original language. In applying rule 25.4B and 25.4C it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library use the Latin or Greek title. If there is neither Latin nor Greek title, it is suggested that the language of the title be used in the order of language prescribed by rule 1.0H2c.

Some works which are entered under the same headings sometimes use the same uniform titles. To differentiate these works from each other, rule 25.5A instructs the cataloguer to provide additions to
uniform titles. The addition can be an explanatory word or brief phrases (rule 25.5B), year (rule 25.5C) and language (rule 25.5D). These provisions basically are the same as rules 104 and 105 of AACR1. The only difference is the provision of rule 25.5D which provides an exception to the use of "Polyglot" as a language designation after uniform titles. The exception states that if the original of the item is in three or more languages, the cataloguer should give all the languages. AACR1 rule 105 does not have such a provision. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library apply the option in rule 25.5E.

The rules governing uniform titles for legal materials in AACR2 are different from AACR1. In AACR2 the uniform titles "Laws, etc." is only to be used for collections of laws (rule 25.15A1). For a single law, the uniform heading "Laws, etc." is omitted. The uniform title for a single law is one of the official designations listed in rule 25.15A2. These designations are the same as prescribed in rule 101D AACR1. In AACR1 rule 101D, the uniform title "Laws, statutes, etc." is used for both collections and single laws. It makes single laws bear two uniform titles, first "Laws, statutes, etc." and the second the official designation. See Figure 207.

AACR1 does not have rules which provides uniform titles for treaties, etc. In AACR1 this material is covered in chapter 1 which provides for rules of entry. Rule 25A AACR1 instructs the cataloguer to use the sub-heading "Treaties, etc." after the name of the country which is used as the heading.
Figure 207.

Indonesia.
[Peraturan Pegawai Negeri, 1977]
Peraturan gaji / tunjangan / cuti pegawai negeri tahun 1977. -- Jakarta :
Department Penerangan, 1977.
177 hal. ; 21 cm.

I. Judul. II. Judul: [Peraturan Pegawai Negeri, 1977].

AACR2 covers uniform titles for treaties etc. in rules 25.16A - 25.16B3. Rules 25.16A deals with uniform titles for collections of treaties, etc. According to this rule the cataloguer should use the uniform heading "Treaties, etc." followed by the name of other party for collection of treaties between two parties. See Figure 208.

Figure 208.

Unites States.
[Treaties, etc. Soviet Union]
U.S. - Soviet commercial agreements 1972 :
texts, summaries, and supporting papers. --
107 hal. ; 26 cm.

I. Judul. II. Judul: [United States. Treaties, etc. Soviet Union].

For single treaties etc. between two or three parties rule 25.16B1 instructs the cataloguer to use a uniform title beginning with "Treaties, etc." with the addition of the name of other party, if there is only one party on the other side, and the year, abbreviation of the month and the day of signing the treaties. See Figure 209.
United States.
[Treaties, etc. Spain, 1898 Dec. 10]
A treaty of peace between the United States and Spain : message from the president of the United States .... -- Washington, D.C. :
3 jil. ; 24 cm.

I. Judul. II. Judul: [United States. Treaties, etc. Spain, 1898 Dec. 10]

Rule 25.16B2 deals with uniform titles for treaties, etc. between four or more parties. In this case the cataloguer should use "the name by which the treaty is known" with the addition of the year of signing. Since the English language is the main international diplomatic language, it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library use the English name if there is no Indonesian name. See Figure 182.

Religious publications are the sixth largest type of publications in Indonesia. The Indonesian government has a Department of Religion which includes in its duties the responsibility to develop and supervise the development of religious publications. It is suggested that the Indonesian National Library form a committee to compose uniform titles for sacred scriptures and liturgical works. The committee members should consist of the cataloguer of the Indonesian National Library and experts from the Department of religion.
CHAPTER IV

Conclusion

The catalogue cards of the Indonesian National Library have two main functions; they are an information inquiry tool, and they serve as a standard catalogue card for all libraries in Indonesia. To meet these purposes, firstly, cards should be processed by using a cataloguing code which is based upon scientific foundations. Second, the code must be adjustable to Indonesian libraries.

AACR2 is established upon scientific principles. First, it is based on the Paris Principles, the principles which also have been used in Indonesia. These principles were a result of a scientific conference, the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles in Paris in 1969, and were signed by representatives of 63 countries. However, at the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts in Copenhagen in 1969, some experts suggested that some of the Paris Principles should be revised because they found them to be ambiguous and unsatisfactory when they were applied. The result of the meeting, however, was not a revision but a commentary on the principles. That commentary, which was compiled by Eva Verona, was then used as one of the sources for Part II of AACR2.

The second foundation of AACR2 is the International Standard Bibliographic Description. This standard has also been used in Indonesia. It was also developed because a recommendation of the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts. In the development
of ISBD, however, there were some inconsistencies. The inconsistencies happened because ISBD systems were not controlled by a general standard. It was the idea of JSCAACR which led to the compilation of the ISBD(G). The ISBD(G) then became the basis for the compilation of Part I of AACR2.

If compared with ISBD systems, Part I of AACR2 is more compact and consistent. Part I of AACR2 was developed during the same period, by a single editor. ISBD systems are developed separately by different editors and have not been completed yet.

AACR2 was also based on scientific experience. The experience of applying some rules of AACR1 identified several problems and created dissatisfaction. Discussion at seminars and specific criticism led the editor of AACR1 to amend a number of AACR1 rules. All of these amendments were then included in AACR2.

Secondly, the cataloguing code which will be used by the Indonesian National Library should be easily adjusted to the needs of the Indonesian libraries. AACR2 provides many optional rules, which allow cataloguing agencies to apply the rules according to their needs. This code also provides three levels of detail, which means that the description rules of AACR2 can be applied in small, medium, and large libraries. Since Indonesian librarians and library patrons are familiar with Anglo-American originated codes, they will adjust to AACR2.

In the last ten years there has been an effort to compile a national cataloguing code in Indonesia. One of the results of this effort is Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names. However, the lack
of expertise and funds hinders the compilations of a comprehensive national code. The Indonesian National Library cannot wait until the establishment of a national code. Therefore, it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library adopt AACR2.

There are several important matters that should be noted here if the Indonesian National Library adopts AACR2. This cataloguing code is written in English and uses English terminology. Some of its rules instruct the cataloguer to use the English language or English form of names. The Indonesian National Library should convert the terms and instructions to the Indonesian language. For this purpose, the Indonesian National Library should form a committee. The members of the committee should be experts from the Indonesian National Library, the University of Indonesia, and government departments. The function of the committee is to help the librarian of the Indonesian National Library in converting the terms.

An official interpretation of AACR2 rules should be established. For this purpose, it is suggested that the Indonesian National Library take into account the current cataloguing practice in Indonesia unless the practice is contrary to AACR2 rules. The compilation of the Cataloguing Rules for Indonesian Names was a result of unsatisfactory treatment of the Indonesian names in AACR1. A study should be done to find out to what extent this code can be used together with AACR2. The interpretation of AACR2 rules is necessary for uniformity and consistency of the application of this code.

The personnel of the cataloguing department should be trained in the use of AACR2. The training will give the staff basic knowledge
about the history, rule interpretation, and the application of AACR2.
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