

A STUDY OF AACR2R RULES FOR THE EDITION IN THE EDITION STATEMENT AREA IN VIEW OF MARC21 (MACHINE READABLE CATALOGUING)

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ABSTRACT: - *This paper attempts to highlights the quantitative assessment of status of the Journal by way of analyzing the various features of Journal “Journal of Biotechnology Letters”. During 2010-2014 a total of 1519 Articles were published in the Journal “Journal of Biotechnology Letters” by researchers in various countries. The Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada harmonized USMARC and CAN/MARC formats in a single edition in early 1999 under a new name: MARC21, i.e. Machine Readable Cataloguing for 21st Century. Many national and local libraries which were following various MARCs are willing to join the MARC21 bandwagon. After studying the MARC21 design, it is found that it inherits more the rules of AACR2R cataloguing and ISBD punctuation marks than the principles of DBMS. e.g. entering the punctuation marks in the data. This article deals with the Edition Area of AACR2R and its corresponding MARC21 fields in Edition Statement 250. Some of the major failures of MARC21 in Edition area are discussed in the article.*

KEYWORDS: AACR2R, Anglo American Cataloguing Rules, Cataloguing, Edition Area, Edition Statement, Parallel Edition Statement, Named Revisions, Edition Statement of Serials, ISBD, Descriptive Elements, MARC, MARC21, UNIMARC.

1 Introduction

According to Reitz (2003), edition of book is “all the copies of a book published in a single typographical format, printed from the same typesetting, and issued at one time by the same publisher, or at intervals without alteration. An

edition may consist of several impressions in which the text and other matter are not substantially changed. In older publications, the terms impression and edition are virtually synonymous since type was broken up for reuse after the first printing”. According to Dunkin

(1969), books differ in two ways: 1) if they contain different works or 2) books containing the same work differs from one another, if they are different editions, different printings, or different issues". The second is the edition, printing or impression and the issue.

2 AACR2R Rules for Edition Statement

This is the area of bibliographic description in which information pertaining to the edition is entered, usually by number (15th ed.) and/or description (Rev. ed.), including the edition statement and statements of responsibility relating to the edition, etc. It includes information about the edition of an item, statement of responsibility relating to the edition, parallel edition statement, statement of responsibility for the parallel edition statement, statement relating to a named revision of an edition, statement of responsibility relating to a named revision of an edition, etc. Following AACR2R Rules for Edition Statement are referred from Gorman, Michael and Winkler, Paul W (1998), Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules book.

Example:

Carte geologique internationale de l'Europe [GMD] =
International geologic map of Europe. – 3^e ed.

2.1 Edition Statement

According to Sharma and Chanchreek (2000), the edition statement in a book "constitutes a notice of the number of edition of which it is a part". As per AACR2R Rule 1.2B1, "transcribe the edition

statement as found on the item and abbreviations as instructed in Appendix B and numerals as instructed in Appendix C".

Example: 2nd ed. Source of information reads
Second edition

According to Bowman (2003), English abbreviations are '1st', '2nd', '3rd', etc. and not '1st', '2nd', '3rd', where as in some languages superscript characters are used". That means while transcribing the edition statement in English, one should not use the superscripts. Whereas according to AACR2R Rule C.8B, French and Italian languages use the superscripts while transcribing the edition statement. In this work, one will come across superscripts used for the edition statement. This is because the word processor 'Microsoft Word' automatically converts the adjacent alphabets to superscript.

AACR2R Rule 1.2B2 is similar to that of Rule 1.1B1 of 'title proper' regarding the non-numeric or alphabetic characters. It says, "if the edition statement consists solely or chiefly of characters that are neither numeric nor alphabetic, give the statement in words in the language and script of the title proper and enclose them in square brackets".

Example: [Three Asterisks] ed.

Regarding the above example, According to Bowman (2003), it's silly to put [Three Asterisks]. Personally, he would have ignored this

and put [3rd] ed. as this is clearly what ‘Three asterisks’ is supposed to mean.

Further, the rule 1.2B2 says, “if the edition statement consists of a letter(s) and/or a numbers without accompanying words, add an appropriate word or abbreviation”.

Example: 3rd [ed.]

From Rule 1.1B1, 1.2B2 one can notice that there is no significant difference of using square brackets. According to Aruna (1980), “there is a subtle difference between a) information taken from a source other than the item and b) information taken from the item, but is transformed to a different form. But AACR2 prescribes square brackets in both the cases”. Again she adds, “the square brackets may not always surround the entire data but a part of it. This situation makes things problematic”.

Rule 1.2B3, AACR2R asks to use common sense. It says, “in case of doubt about whether a statement is an edition statement, take the presence of such words as *edition*, *issue* or *version* (or their equivalents in other language) as evidence that such a statement is an edition statement, and transcribe it as such”.

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

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

AACR2R Rule 1.2B4 is for an *optional addition* which says, “If an item lacks an edition statement

but is known to contain significant changes from other editions, supply a suitable brief statement in the language or script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets”.

Example: [New ed.]

[2nd ed., partly rev.]

Items without collective Title - Rule 1.2B6

AACR2R Rule 1.2B6 follows the rule 1.1G for the items without collective title. According to this rule, “If an item lacking a collective title contains one or more works with an associated edition statement(s), transcribe each edition statement following the title and statement(s) of responsibility to which it relates, separated from them by full stop”.

Example:

Le Western / textes rassemblés et présentés par Henri Agel. Npiv. Ed.

Evolution et renouveau du western (1967-1968) / par Jean Gili [GMD].

2.2 Parallel Edition Statement

There can be various combinations of ‘parallel edition statement’ and ‘parallel statement of responsibility relating to the edition’. Aruna (1980) has illustrated some of the combinations as below.

1. **AACR2R Rule 1.2B5:** “If an edition statement appears in more than one language, transcribe the statement in the language of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, transcribe the

statement that appears first. *Optionally*, transcribe the parallel statement(s), each preceded by equals sign”.

Edition statement (language x) = edition statement (language y) = edition statement (language z) and so on ...

Example:

2^e ed. = 2^a ed. = 2. Aufl.

2. **AACR2R Rule 1.2C3:** “If an item has a parallel edition statement that have been recorded and a statement of responsibility relating to the edition in only one language, give the statement of responsibility after all the parallel statements”. The same rule also applies for statement of responsibility relating to a named revision of an edition. i.e. Rule 1.2D2, Rule 1.2E2 and Rule 1.2E3

Edition statement (language x) = parallel statement (language y) / statement of responsibility (language x).

Example:

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

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

2nd ed., 3rd corr. Impression = 2^e ed, 3^e reimpr. Corr

3. **AACR2R Rule 1.2C4:** Optional addition.
“If an item has both an edition statement

and a statement of responsibility relating to the edition in more than one language or script, give each statement of responsibility after the edition statement to which it relates”.

Edition statement (language x) / statement of responsibility (language x) = parallel edition statement (language y) / statement of responsibility (language y) and so on

Example:

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

4. **AACR2R Rule 1.2C5:** “If an item has an edition statement in only one language and a statement of responsibility relating to the edition in more than one language or script, give statement of responsibility in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the statement that appears first. *Optionally*, transcribe the parallel statements of responsibility after the edition statement, each preceded by an equals sign”.

Edition statement / statement of responsibility

(statement of responsibility in the language / script of title proper),

or

Edition statement / statement of responsibility

(statement of responsibility that appears first), or

Edition statement (language x) / statement of responsibility

(language x) = parallel statement of responsibility (language y)

Example:

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

2.3 Statement of Responsibility relating to the Edition

Sometimes, a revised edition is by someone different from the original author, and in such cases one needs to include the statement of responsibility for edition statement. It is done the same way as in the 'Title and Statement of Responsibility' area.

While extracting the 'Statement of Responsibility relating to the Edition' AACR2R Rule 1.2C1 says, "transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions, of a given work following the edition statement if there is one. Follow the instruction in

1.1F1 for the transcription and punctuation for such statement".

Here, 'one or more editions, but not to all editions' does not make any sense as whether its 1st, 2nd, 3rd, ... or the last. Practically, at any given moment, the cataloguer will have only one edition in hand to catalogue. So does it mean that the cataloguer has to check whether the statement of responsibility was transcribed in the previous editions or not? Depending on this, can he decide whether he should transcribe the statement of responsibility or not? If not, then why?

Example:

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

On the other hand, Hunter (1989) makes it a little clear, saying, "When a statement of responsibility relates only to particular editions and not to all editions of an item, then it must be included in this area"

Example:

Explaining the atom / by Selig Hecht. – Rev. and with additional chapters / by Eugene Rabinowitch.

In the above example the statement of responsibility relates to only this edition.

According to AACR2R Rule 1.2C2, "in case of doubts about whether a statement of responsibility

applies to all editions or only to some, or if there is no edition statement, give such a statement in the title and statement of responsibility area.

Example:

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

When describing the first edition, give all statements of responsibility in the title and statement of responsibility area as mentioned in the above example.

2.4 Statement relating to a Named Revision of an Edition

“If an item is a revision of an edition (a named reissue of a particular edition containing changes from that edition), transcribe the statement of responsibility relating to that revision following the edition statement and its statement of responsibility” - AACR2R Rule 1.2D1.

Example:

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

AACR2R Rule 1.2D3 – “Do not record statements relating to a reissue of an edition that contains no changes unless the item is considered

to be of particular importance to the cataloguing agency”.

2.5 Statement of Responsibility relating to a Named Revision of an Edition

According to AACR2R Rule 1.2E1, “transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more named revisions of an edition (but not to all such revisions) following the statement of responsibility relating to the revisions”. The example below indicates that the cataloguer has chosen only two named revisions for cataloguing.

Example:

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

2.6 Edition Statement for Serials

AACR2R Rule 12.2B1 recommends, to use the following edition statement depending on the type of serial and transcribe it as instructed in 1.2B. Rule 12.2B2 says, “give statements indicating volume numbering or designation, or chronological coverage (e.g. 1st ed., 1996 ed.) in the numeric and/or alphabetic, chronological, or other designation area and also give statements indicating regular revision (Rev. ed. issued every 6 months) in the notes area”.

No.	Type of Serial	Edition Statement
1	Local edition statement	Northern ed.
2	Special interest edition statement	Ed. pour le medecin
3	Special format or physical presentation statement	Airmail ed. or Library ed.
4	Language edition statement	English ed.
5	Reprint or reissue statement indicating a reissue or revision of the serial as a whole.	Reprint ed.
Table 1: Edition Statements for Serials		

2.7 Punctuation Marks used in Edition Statement

Once the data elements are identified and the information is extracted, there are certain rules for presenting the data using the punctuation marks that are prescribed in AACR2R Rule 1.2A1.

1. Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.
2. Precede a statement relating to a named revision of an edition by a comma.
3. Precede the first statement of responsibility by a semicolon.
4. Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

In International Standard Book Description - ISBD(G), the punctuation marks recommended by Saur (1972) are as follows.

No.	Descriptive Element	Punctuation Mark
1.	Preceding punctuation for edition statement	Point, space, dash, space
2.	First statement of responsibility for edition statement	/ Space
3.	<i>Subsequent statement of responsibility for edition statement</i>	; Space
4.	Additional edition statement	, Space
5.	First statement of responsibility for additional edition statement	/ Space
6.	Subsequent statement of responsibility for additional edition statement	; Space
7.	Parallel edition statement	Space, equals sign, space
Table 2: ISBD prescribed Punctuation Marks for Edition Statements		

3 MARC21 – Edition Statement

MARC21 (1999) defines the field 250 – edition statement as “Information relating to the edition of a work as determined by applicable cataloguing rules”. Whereas, OCLC (2002) has put it different words saying, the edition statement is “the edition statement proper and any other

information up to the imprint. Use only if the edition statement is self-defining, that is, uses words such as *edition*, *issue*, and *version*. Numbers also may appear with an edition statement”.

This field contains the information about the descriptive element used for ‘edition statement’ area. MARC21 has assigned tag ‘250 – Edition Statement’. This field is not repeatable and has two undefined indicators. In the following paragraphs, (R) - indicates the field/subfield is repeatable and (NR) – indicates the field/subfield is not repeatable.

OCLC (2002) has given two possible cases where the phrases looking like an edition statement are entered in statement of responsibility 245 ^c and not in the edition statement.

Case 1. A phrase that includes only the word *revised* and a personal name is not itself an edition statement.

Example: 245 ^crevised and edited by Edwin Essex
245 ^cRev. by Erica Sabarth and Henry N. Williams.

Case 2. A phrase that includes only information about new material is not itself an edition statement.

Example:

245 ^cwith a new introduction by Rupert C. Jarvis
245 ^cWith a new introductory essay by William W. Brickman, Francesco Cordasco [and] Thomas H. Richardson.

Also OCLC manual gives some examples of the serial type of publication and are according to AACR2R Rule 12.2B.

Example:

Local Interest Edition - West Coast edition
Special Interest Edition - Dry cleaners' edition
Special format Edition - Airmail ed., or Braille ed., or Library ed.

Indicators

First	#	Undefined
Second	#	Undefined

3.1 Subfields

MARC21 has assigned only two subfields for edition statement.

^a Edition Statement (NR)
^b Remainder of Edition statement (NR)

^a – Edition Statement (NR)

Example:

250 ##^a2nd ed.
250 ##^aSpecial education ed.
250 ##^aRev. as of Jan. 1, 1958.

This subfield represents the edition of an item. Subfield ^a is not repeatable. OCLC (2002) has elaborated the subfield ^a saying “the edition statement includes the words and numbers describing the edition, including terms such as *revised* or *enlarged*”.

Surprisingly, AACR2R neither mentioned anything about additional edition statement nor suggested any punctuation to differentiate it from the edition statement. Whereas in ISBD(G), Saur (1972) has recommended ‘Space , ’ as punctuation mark for additional edition statement. According to AACR2R and MARC21 additional edition statement does not exist but uses the punctuation ‘space,’ as and when such information is available in the edition statement. But can the space be evident when written or printed?

Again, this subfield is not repeatable so there is no provision to input the additional edition statement. MARC21 recommends to include any information other than edition statement in ^b. So naturally additional edition statement should go under ^b. But some of the actual examples from the OCLC database which follow the MARC21 format show that the additional edition statement is entered in ^a. For example

Example:

250 ##^aConcise ed., 2nd ed.

250 ##^aConcise ed., annotated instructor's ed.

250 ##^aStudent ed., 2nd ed. Dec. 1996.

^b – Remainder of Edition Statement (NR)

According to MARC21 (1999), ‘Remainder of Edition Statement’ is, ‘usually, a statement of personal or corporate responsibility and/or a parallel edition statement’.

As per the definition of ^b, it includes statement of responsibility for edition statement and/or parallel edition statement. This field is not repeatable. It does not mention anywhere anything about issue statement, subsequent statement of responsibility, parallel issue statement, and parallel statement of responsibility for edition statement as mentioned in AACR2R Rules.

Example:

250 ##^a4th ed. / ^b revised by J G Le Mesurier and E McIntosh, Repr. with Corrections.

250 ##^aRev. ed. / ^b with revisions, an introduction, and a chapter on writing by E. B. White, 2nd ed. / with the assistance of Eleanor Gould Packard.

250 ##^aCanadian ed. = ^b Ed. Canadienne.

250 ## 2nd ed., 3rd revision = ^b2. uppl., 3. utg. / with a forward by B Larsen

250 ##^a3rd ed., 2nd revision / ^b by N Schmidt = 3. uppl., 2. utg. / af N Schmidt.

3.3 Observations about MARC21 Edition Statement

1. Unfortunately according to MARC21 design philosophy the field 250 - edition statement field and subfields 250 ^a -

edition statement and 250 ^b – remainder of edition statement are not repeatable. Even though at many instances the data in the field repeats.

Example:

250 ##^aRev. ed. /^bwith revisions, an introduction, and a chapter on writing by E. B. White, 2nd ed. / with the assistance of Eleanor Gould Packard.

2. UNIMARC (1994) used five subfields like, edition statement, issue statement, parallel edition statement, statement of responsibility and subsequent statement of responsibility. In UNIMARC, except 'issue statement' all other subfields are repeatable. Subfield 'issue statement' is not repeatable; it may be because the main field edition statement – 205 is repeatable. Whereas in MARC21, literally no field or subfield repeats.

3. ^b definition incorporates the statement of responsibility and/or parallel edition statement. Does it mean that if the statement of responsibility appears then parallel statement of responsibility will not appear or vice versa? The field name is 'Remainder of edition statement' and it incorporates everything that is not incorporated in ^a. Hence, the cataloguer is bound to include the remaining data in

^b with respective punctuation marks. Even though ^b is not repeatable, examples show that the data is repeated. This contradicts with its own definition.

Example:

250 ##^aRev. ed. /^bwith revisions, an introduction, and a chapter on writing by E. B. White, 2nd ed. / with the assistance of Eleanor Gould Packard.

Above example from MARC21 (1999) manual shows that there are two edition statements. MARC21 simply enters it by inserting ',' as punctuation mark. Even, if we consider this as an additional edition statement, there is no such subfield.

4. It has suggested, rather recommended to enter the punctuation marks like '/', '=', ';;', etc. in the data itself.

Example:

1. 250 ##^aRev. ed. /^bwith revisions, an introduction, and a chapter on writing by E B White, 2nd ed. / with the assistance of Eleanor Gould Packard
2. 250 ##^aA new ed. /^bintroductory study, notes, and appendixes by Jos_ Juan Arrom ; translated by Susan C. Griswold ; foreword by Neil L. Whitehead.

First example shows, two edition statements and statement of responsibility entered under ^b. In the second example, three statements of responsibility entered under ^b separated by ';'. Actually this will be a big problem for computational purposes.

5. Due to limited subfields, there is no scope to generate any added entries / access points for each and every descriptive element. This calls for more number of subfields. In statement of responsibility, again the question of manipulation of name (for inverting the names) is unsolved.
6. According to MARC21 design philosophy, at any given time ^b can represent only one descriptive element i.e. either statement of responsibility or parallel edition statement or any other information because one single subfield cannot have information of two or more descriptive elements. But in practice one single subfield has two or more descriptive elements separated by marks like '/' and '=' which no DBMS or computer program can distinguish such information.
7. Same is the case for two or more descriptive elements like additional edition statement, issue statement, parallel issue

statement, parallel statement of responsibility occurs while describing the item. Such information has to be entered as 'Remainder of Edition Statement'.

8. MARC21 design philosophy inherits the principles of using square brackets from ISBD and recommends entering them as part of data which again creates computational problems.

Example:

250 ^a[Updated ed.]

250 ^a2nd ed. / ^bedited by Derek Raghavan ... [et al.].

250 ^aRev. ed. / ^bthe Diagram Group; [author, Catherine Riches].

9. After scanning 116638 records downloaded from Library of Congress (2003), it is found that the subfield 250^a is used in 18,272 records and 250^b in 189 records. The search was also conducted to confirm whether MARC21 follows AACR2R Rule 1.2B5 for parallel edition statement or not. It is found that one record containing the data for parallel edition statement in following example.

020 ^a9220073544

245 00^aYearbook of labour statistics : ^b1997 / ^cInternational labour office (Geneva)= Annuaire des statistiques du travail : 1997 / Bureau

international du travail (Gen^eve)= Anuario de estadísticas del
250^a issue = 56^e ed. = 56.a ed.

From this example it is clear that MARC21 follows this rule and the repeatable data is entered with punctuation mark '=' in subfield ^a.

Conclusion

During the study of the 'edition statement' area, it is found that some of the AACR2R rules are conceptually not very clear. For example, Rule 1.2C1, and Rule 1.2E for statement of responsibility relating to the 'edition' and 'named revision of an edition' where the rules say transcribe the statement of responsibility for '*one or two but not all editions*'. First of all this rule confuses the cataloguer and then invites the subjectivity.

AACR2R rule C.8 for 'ordinal numbers' cannot justify why the superscripts should not be used in English language. There is a chance that in the good old days it was not possible for the cataloguers to use superscript due to the limited typesetting on the typewriters. But for handwritten catalogue cards it is/was possible to use the superscript then the reasoning for the rule saying not to use superscripts is not clear. Anyhow, today it is possible using the computers.

Even in the 'edition statement' neither the field nor the subfields are repeatable. As usual MARC21 recommends entering the repeating information in the 'not repeatable' subfields only. Entering the punctuation marks as part of data has become the standard in this field too. Similar to that of title and statement of responsibility area, the DBMS will not be able to convey the computer program the relation between the different descriptive elements. Under any circumstances, MARC21 would not be able to deal with 'items without collective title having different edition statements'.

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