Unwanted Duplicates: A Case Analysis

Masaei Saito
UNWANTED DUPLICATES:  
A CASE ANALYSIS

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In book selection, it is important to avoid unnecessary duplicative orders and acquisitions. Through analyzing the cases of duplicate acquisitions which occurred in the Japanese Section of the Asia Library, University of Michigan, in the past three years, the author has attempted to identify the causes of duplication, so that potential duplicates might be eliminated before orders are placed.

I. Introduction

"Duplicate" is defined here as an unnecessary second copy. During the period under study there were also a few cases of unnecessary third copies, and one case of a fourth copy.

Most duplicates were caused by a combination of several factors, and not just by one factor. Therefore, the statistics for this kind of duplicate might have been compiled by analyzing cases when the publication arose from more than one factor, and detailed breakdowns or interrelations of subcauses could have been tabulated. For the sake of simplicity, however, each case is handled as a duplicate caused by only one factor, and is classified under its main cause. In each occupied square of the Table on the following page, two figures are given. The figure in the upper left-hand corner represents the number of titles involved; the figure in the lower right-hand corner indicates percentage. In general, the "causes," or types of error (numbered from 1 to 18) are listed vertically; "Sources" giving rise to the errors (institutions, procedures, catalogs, or persons such as selectors*, dealers, etc.) are listed horizontally (identified by the letters A to G).

The highest rate of errors, 31.9 percent (see 19-D on the table), was due to defective reviews and advertisements. Inaccurate data in these sources on the titles themselves, 41.0 percent (see 2-D), and in series titles of which they are component elements, 42.6 percent (see 8-D), comprise 83.6 percent of all duplicates (this subtotal does not appear on the table). This fact indicates serious problems for publishers and book reviewers.

*Editors note: The use of this term may give rise to some confusion. In the Library of Congress the persons who perform these functions are known as "recommending officers". In LC terminology the "selection officer" is generally the person who assigns cataloging priorities to works already received, or who decides whether works received through copyright should be added to the LC collections. In Mr. Saito's paper, however, the term "selector" has been used to indicate the person who recommends works for acquisition.
<table>
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<th>Causes</th>
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<th>Library catalogs</th>
<th>Ads and reviews</th>
<th>Dealers</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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<td>8.4</td>
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<td>15 Careless errors in pre-searches</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Loose cooperation with Chinese sect</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<td>17 Inaccurate shipping records</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>18 Unknown</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>191</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

|                  | 30.4     | 11.0               | 10.0             | 31.9           | 2.6     | 14.1   | 100.0 |

- 20 -
The book selector is responsible for the second highest rate of errors: 30.4 percent (see 19-A). Seven types of error can be attributed to this source; this fact should alarm the persons responsible for this operation.

Neither dealers' and library catalogs nor routine procedures are free from blame for giving incorrect information for book selection. These catalogs and procedures are responsible for 21.1 percent (see 11-C) of all duplicates. Contrary to the author's expectation, dealers' mistakes account for only 2.6 percent (see 19-E). For 14.1 percent of the duplicates (see 19-P) causes and sources of errors could not be identified because of clues lost during the earlier stage of this survey.

By scanning the causes listed vertically at the left of the table, one notices that the top three causes, except for the "unknown" one, are as follows:
Defective series information, 18.8 percent (see 8-G); different titles for the same book, 13.1 percent (see 2-G); and misreading of titles, 9.4 percent (see 4-G). By removing these causes, we could avoid 41.3 percent of unnecessary duplicate acquisitions (this subtotal does not appear on the table).

The fourth, but most noticeable, cause if the mishandling of the kanshō or teumogaki, an explanatory item which appears at the head of the title or in the first part of the title. Mishandling of the kanshō is the only cause which is common to more than two sources of error (see 1-A, 1-C, 1-D, and 1-G).

II. Analyses of Individual Cases

A. Kansho

The difficulty of handling kanshō lies in identifying it. In most cases, the kanshō can be incorporated into titles without any coupling works and thus can scarcely be identified as kanshō.

1. Indicating Edition and Volume

Case 1 This kind of kanshō should be described in the body of the entry as an edition statement, or in collation or notes. The title of Sample 1 was checked only against a title without kanshō, while the title starting with kanshō (i.e., shinpens) is listed in the dealer's catalog.

Case 2 Another title was checked only against a title starting with kanshō, as in Sample 2, and became a duplicate, although daini actually indicates the second volume. (See LC card under Kokumin Seikatsu Sentā, reproduced as Sample 2a).

Case 3 2. Form of Publication

Although in Sample 3 the kanshō is related to the main part of the title more firmly than in Samples 1 and 2, in Sample 4 it is treated as a subtitle. Once the kanshō has been interpreted as a subtitle in descriptive cataloging, selectors lose the opportunity to check against the title starting with the
kanshō. It would have been helpful to recommending officers for Bundan
shiryo to be interpreted as as "At head of title" note, rather than as a
subtitle.

3. Defining Topics

Case 4 The advertisement in Sample 5 indicates a pseudo-kanshō, "Hokubu Kyushū," which does not appear anywhere in the actual book. But nobody can tell from this advertisement that it is not part of the title. From the text of the review reproduced in Sample 6, one would scarcely suspect that 1910 nen dai is a kanshō. It appears fairly clear that the title starts with 1910 nen dai. With the actual book in hand, however, one may suspect from the title-page title, reproduced in Sample 7, that the slightly smaller characters of the first line may represent a kanshō. This is proved by the titles at the beginning of the text itself (Sample 8) and in the colophon (Sample 9). The actual book title, therefore, does not start with the first part of the title as given in the review.

4. Explaining Contents

Case 6 The kanshō of Sample 10 was ignored by the selector as a mere promotional phrase in the advertisement because it was printed with slightly smaller characters than the title reading Daigenkai bunrui goi.

Case 7 In Sample 11 the kanshō was not printed in the advertisement.

Case 8 Sample 12 represents a reprinted edition beginning with a title that is quite different from the original title, which is shown in Sample 13. In this case the altered title (including the phrase Sogyō sentai) was adopted for the new title (Sample 14).

5. Suggested Procedures

Case 9 The National Diet Library entered the title in Sample 15 under Kokusai bikaku, as is shown in Sample 16. The advertisement, as in Case 7, does not include the kanshō.

Case 10 Advertisements are sometimes more useful than library catalogs in identifying a work. The entry Sample 17, which was made from the title page of the work shown in Sample 18, does not suggest any clue indicating that the title begins with the kansho Kojo chosa, while the advertisement in Sample 19 shows clearly that the title must also be checked against the title starting with the kanshō. For selectors, it would be highly desirable that this type of kanshō be described in a note, as, for example, "At head of title: Kojo chosa," not as a subtitle. Information from library catalogs is not always accurate, nor always the best from the selectors' viewpoint. Although it is not reasonable to expect that modern publications should be described with the same degree of exactness that is adopted for incunabula, catalogs are still expected to convey accurate information. Here is another example of the same type. It is quite correct under cataloging rules to make the library card entry shown in Sample 20 from the title page title shown in Sample 21, that is, to handle
Kyōdō kenkyū as a subtitle. However, in this case, the opportunity to check against the kanshō has been lost, because selectors ordinarily do not check under subtitles. If catalogers had been more sensitive to the problems of handling kanshō, they might have taken notice of the various forms of the title appearing in the book itself, shown in Samples 22 and 23, and might have finally decided to enter this title under Kyōdō kenkyū; this was the author's intention, as is mentioned in the preface shown in Sample 24.

In sum, I would recommend that all entries for such titles begin with the kanshō, and that added entries be made under titles without the kanshō. Titles where the kanshō clearly indicates editions, volumes, and series may be treated as exceptions. Catalogers should be warned against handling kanshō simply as subtitles. In fact, the public catalogs of the Asia Library, University of Michigan, have provided very useful information, such as that shown in Sample 25, which could eliminate a duplicate order.

Furthermore, in reviews and advertisements and on title pages, a kanshō should be designed distinctively in order to suggest the author's intention clearly, i.e., whether it is to be considered an element with which the title starts, or a subtitle, or a mere advertising phrase or words which are not part of the actual title.

B. Different Titles for the Same Book

Different or incorrect titles for the same book cause duplication of orders.

1. Inaccurate Titles
   a. Word Order Changed

Case 11 While the words composing a title remain the same, the order of words in the title may have been changed. The titles in the advertisements, Sample 26 and 27, differ from the actual titles shown in Samples 28 and 29.

   b. Different Wording

Titles composed of words different from those of the actual titles are of several types:

(i) Words Omitted

Case 12 Samples 30 through 32 from advertisements and reviews lack the words underlined in the actual titles shown in Samples 33 through 35. The work discussed in the newspaper article, Sample 32, although this article was not supposed to be a book review per se, was chosen by the Tokyo Metropolitan Library and published by the Japan Library Association. Therefore the information given to the newspaper should have been accurate.

(ii) Superfluous Words
Case 13 The titles in Samples 36 and 37 contain added words (underlined) which were not included in the actual titles.

(iii) Wording Partly Changed

Case 14 One of the elements composing a title may sometimes be replaced with a different word. One character of each title in Samples 38 through 40 was changed to a different word in the advertisements and reviews reproduced in Samples 41 through 43.

2. Titles Changed

Unlike Case 14, advertisements and reviews sometimes give examples of titles that have been substantially changed. The changes may be so drastic that one may regard the titles as those of different books. This change produces several types of errors, which, of course, affect filing in library catalogs.

a. Completely Different Titles

Case 15 The books whose titles are given in Samples 44 through 46 were actually published under the titles shown in Samples 47 through 49. This shows that the tentative titles which appear in advertisements before the books have been published are not always dependable.

b. Partial Change

Case 16 Titles in Samples 50 through 52 are not complete changes from the actual titles, Samples 53 through 55, but they also make us think of different books.

c. Abbreviated Titles

Case 17 As compared with the actual titles, shown in Samples 56 and 57, the meanings of the titles in Samples 58 and 59 are not essentially changed, but these abbreviated titles are filed in totally different places in the catalog. As far as Sample 59 is concerned, the duplicate acquisition could have been avoided if the periodical title Ina had been checked with scrupulous care, regardless of the change in the title.

3. Different Titles for Reprinted Editions

Giving new titles to reprinted editions is a very widespread practice. Even though publishers do not set out intentionally to deceive recommending officers, lack of information on title changes produces inconvenience and error.

a. Completely Different Titles

Case 18 Shinsō daippinen on the title page of Sample 60 suggests that this book is a reprint. However, there is no reference to the former title, given in Sample 61, anywhere in the book. Sample 62 is a defective advertisement, because it does not mention anything about an original edition; but later the book turns out to be an abridged and revised edition of that mentioned in Sample 63.
b. Word Order Changed

Case 19 The books represented by Samples 64 and 65 have been reprinted with new titles (Samples 66 and 67). In the advertisement for Sample 66, it is stated that the original edition was published in 1939, but the change of title is not indicated. Even though the publication date was given (or since only the date was given), it would be normal for a recommending officer to think that the original edition had the same title.

c. Words Replaced

Case 20 In the reprinted edition of one book (Sample 68), no information about the former edition (Sample 69) could be found. Even though several colored illustrations were added, the new edition is not a completely different work from the original edition.

d. Words Omitted

Case 21 Immediately after having decided to order the title indicated in Sample 70, the selector stumbled upon the original volumes during a routine inspection tour of the stacks. When the three-volume original edition was published in one new volume, the kana symbol (7) no was omitted from the original title as shown in Sample 71. The title shown in Sample 73 omits one character (koku) from the original title as shown in Sample 72, and therefore the book became a duplicate. The omission of kanji or kana is merely one cause of duplication. The publishers are to be blamed for not mentioning title changes or the relationship of a new publication to the original edition, whatever the new title may be.

C. Different Books With the Same Title

Case 22 Samples 74 and 75 constitute the only example of this type that I have found. If the order slips had included the subtitles, the duplication might have been avoided. The mistake, however, may also be attributed to the book dealer, for he did not pay attention to the difference in publisher.

C. Misreading of Titles

1. Personal Names in Common Use

Case 23 Due to the varying ways in which kanji are read, other possibilities of reading may have been ignored in Samples 76 through 79.

2. Technical Terms

a. Errors in Reading Commonly Used Terms

Case 24 Mistakes in the reading of titles in Samples 80 through 82 resulted in duplication.

b. Lack of Special Knowledge
Case 25 The title identified in Sample 83 is a study of a phonetic symbol in the Japanese syllabary, 𢀫. This is read "e" in both the a and ya series, and therefore the characters underlined should be read as 𢀫 e, not 𢀫 e or 𢀫 en. The word underlined in Sample 84 does not mean a general locality (chihō), but stands for 𢀫 poson and should be read jikata. Watu in Sample 85 is a particular type of village community organized for the cooperative prevention of flood disasters in the Edo Period. There is no alternative choice of reading for these terms.

3. Specific Readings

Case 26 To imply a particular meaning, authors sometimes require that their titles be read differently from the usual reading. Failing to notice this intention, the selector often relies on his own insufficient judgment, and the titles are then read and understood as based on the usual reading. In Sample 86, furigana was given alongside the kanji 𢀫 itsu, not 𢀫 tai; the author suggests his main topic by this difference. Concerning the title in Sample 87, the reading for the characters underlined was discussed in the preface of the book, Sample 88. The author reads it as Tōkei, not Tōkyō. The author wants to specify the Tokyo of the early Meiji era. The reason why the Diet Library changed the character itself as Sample 89 shows, and reads it as kyō, is not known. It is probable that in the NDL's catalogs a cross reference from Tōkei to Tokyo has been established.

4. Alternative Readings

Case 27 Unlike cases in which only one reading is clearly correct, several readings are permissible in Samples 90 through 93. None of these is to be declared simply a mistake, unless the author's intention is clear.

5. Inconsistent Romanization

Case 28 In applying the modified Hepburn system of romanization, the words underlined in Samples 94 and 95 were checked only against bunmei and Jinbutsu. The alternate forms bunmei and Jinbutsu were not checked. Misfiling in the public catalog, originating from the choice of an alternative romanization, has resulted in a duplicate for the work identified in Sample 96. The title Kotembon was checked against the cards filed in front of the guide card Koten, but the group of Kotenbon (based on this alternate romanization) had been filed behind it, and was therefore missed.

E. Miscopying of Titles

1. Erroneous Readings

Case 29 When the selector was taking notes for new titles from advertisements or reviews, he made errors, resulting in incorrect titles. In Sample 97, embō was changed to tembō, which seemed to be common in this context. In Sample 98, shisō was simply omitted. As for Sample 99, the special meaning implied by the character itsu was ignored, and it was erroneously replaced by a different character, which it resembles in form, tai (for characters see under Case 26 above).
2. **Elimination and Displacement of "no"**

Case 30 In Sample 100, the first no was dropped, and in Sample 101 no was moved into a place different from that in the actual title.

3. **Wrong Romanization**

Case 31 In Sample 102, han was omitted. Possibly the miscopying in cases 30 and 31 may be related to the rhythm of the words constituting the titles.

4. **Incomplete Titles**

Case 32 In Sample 103, only the underlined part of the official title was recorded in the order file, and therefore the entire item was missed in checking.

Case 33 Misunderstandings can be caused by imperfect layout of the title. As the title page in Sample 104 indicates by the placement of a blank space and the large kana, the title proper should be Naniwa. Osaka Kikuyamachi is the subtitle. The entry in Sample 105 is spaced correctly, although it uses a different character for sake. That this title statement is correct is also proved by the postscript to the book, which states that Osaka Kikuyamachi was treated as one example of a typical "Naniwa" town. But the selector misunderstood the title and took it as one consecutive unit, as in Sample 106, which escaped being checked against both Naniwa and Osaka Kikuyamachi.

F. **Defective Information on Edition**

Case 34 The word shintei in Sample 107 was used to mean "refurbishment," i.e., "reprinted edition," and does not have its original meaning, "revised edition." The commonly used word for mere refurbishing, rebinding, or reprinting is shinyo 新装. Similar confusion is often introduced by publishers, e.g., by an indefinite use of han 版, satsu 冊, or suri 刷. Furthermore, many advertisements and reviews do not mention other editions of the titles concerned. There are even some books that show no information about their former editions. Indicating explicitly the relation to older or other editions is a responsibility both of publishers and of reviewers.

G. **Defective Information on Printing**

Case 35 Cases that we have handled already (Cases 2 and 3) also fall into this category. Who can tell that Sample 108 represents the same book as Sample 109? The selector assumed without hesitation that it was a different book with the same title. If in the advertisement for the reprinted edition the original publication date or any other information on reprinting had been mentioned, duplication would have been avoided.

H. **Defective Information on Series**

1. **Monographic Series**
   a. Inadequate Information in the Books Themselves
Case 36 Sample 110 represents a volume of the series which was published under the title given in Sample 111, and Sample 112 represents the 24th volume of another series indicated in Sample 113. There is no information about the series in the books themselves. Sometimes only dust jackets or carton boxes convey such information.

b. Advertisements

Case 37 Sample 114, from which the kanshō Edojidai is missing, is an advertisement in a periodical issued by the publisher which issued the title represented in Sample 115. Sample 116 is an advertisement printed before the book of that title was published. In their lack of series titles, the advertisements in the publishers' own publications are defective. All the series information for Samples 117 through 121 is missing from the publication lists compiled by Gannando Overseas and JPTC, which are directed to recommending officers outside Japan.

c. Reviews

Case 38 The reviews shown in Samples 122 through 125 give no information on series. Respected book reviewers should be more considerate of librarians in foreign countries who suffer from the inadequate identifications which they make of the works which they review.

2. Non-Monographic Series

a. Works Originally Published as Monographs

Case 39 Sample 126 represents a work originally published as a Festschrift, which later became the first volume of a new series issued with the same title under a different editorship. But in the advertisement for this new series there was no mention of the previous publication. Consequently, the first volume of the new series was acquired and became a duplicate.

b. Series Titles Inside Series

Case 40 Samples 127 and 128 raise the difficult problem of checking when one series is included in another. Chōsen shi taikei consists of five separate works, mostly by separate authors. The original series was published in 1927 by the Chōsen Shi Gakkai. In 1975-76 these five works were reprinted by the Hara Shobō in Tokyo as vols. 9-13 of Yurashia sōsho. In the second instance, vol. 1 and vol. 2 of Kokka to Bukkyō, by Futaba Kenko, appear in the unnumbered series entitled Nihon Bukkyō shi kenkyū. Both of these samples provide considerable opportunity for error. Reprinting a series within a series is not common, but every precaution must be taken when recommending works of this type.

J. Imperfect Descriptive Cataloging

Case 41 Sample 129 represents an enlarged monographic edition of a particular issue of a journal. An index and chronological table were added in the new edition.
The cataloger ignored the information on the original edition, even though it was explicitly stated inside the book itself (see Sample 130).

K. Insufficient Added Entries

1. Missing Title Entry Cards

Case 42 In this case, two copies of *Hikaku bungaku jiten* were shelved with slightly different call numbers in the reference collection. Since no title entry card was made for the catalogs, a second copy was acquired.

2. Subject Headings in Place of Title Entries

Case 43 Sometimes added title entry cards were not made for titles beginning with personal names or proper names, as shown in Sample 131. Instead, subject headings were considered to represent title entries, and make such titles entries unnecessary. This method of economizing, however, is not valid, for it often causes complex problems.

3. Incomplete Holding Records of Series

Case 44 Some titles in monographic series, such as that shown in Sample 132, were erroneously not identified by the series title when the others were recorded. It was still the selector's responsibility, however, to check both the title of the work and the title of the series in which it was included.

L. Catalog Cards Misfiled

1. Procedural Errors

Case 45 After the catalog cards had been processed for publication in the Asia Library's Catalogs, temporary catalog slips were filed incorrectly by non-professional personnel from the filming company. The library staff should have exercised close supervision to prevent such errors.

2. Careless Errors

Case 46 The word *no* in Sample 133 escaped the filer's notice and the card was therefore misfiled.

M. Gift Materials

1. Individual Authors

Case 47 Unless particular authors donate their publications regularly, or unless the Asia Library solicits their publications, it is almost impossible to avoid duplication. Gifts come in while the same titles are on order.

2. Institutions

Case 48 Since the institutions which regularly donate their publications are recorded, it is rather easy to avoid duplication by frequent correspondence with them.
Orders to dealers may be held until the gifts arrive. Gift materials flow into the Asia Library from all possible directions: from authors, from publishers, through the Exchange and Gift Section of the library system, through the Center for Japanese Studies, through departments, through faculty members, through visitors, etc. Therefore, it is very important to have donors, mostly institutions, informed of the library's functions in the university community, so that they can eliminate duplication and unnecessary expense.

3. Delayed Processing

Case 49 Processing of gift materials used to be given a lower priority in the Asia Library than processing of purchased materials. In order to avoid duplication, it is best to process gifts regularly at frequent intervals, for otherwise the same titles may easily be placed on order. Most cases of duplication of gift publications were caused by delayed processing; thus, since the intake of these materials is not easily controlled, they should be given a higher processing priority than purchased materials.

N. Errors in Processing New Acquisitions

1. Temporary Catalog Slips Removed

Case 50 The Asia Library attempts to keep in the order records file or the public catalogs at least one temporary slip for an item that is on order. If the slips or title entry cards have been removed, there may temporarily be no record against which new titles can be checked. In such a case, dummies with simple title information would be of great help.

2. Timing for Discarding Order Records

Case 51 In the Asia Library, records of new titles are kept in duplicate at least temporarily after acquisition and preliminary cataloging: one record in the order file, the other in the public catalog. As a rule the former records are discarded after the temporary slips or permanent records have been filed in the public catalogs. Even under this procedure, there may be a time at which no record at all appears in the file. For example, upon notification by catalogers, sometimes the records are removed from the order file before those for the public catalogs are available. The order records should be withdrawn at the same time as the records in the public catalog have become ready, or afterwards.

3. Mislabeling

Case 52 A book labeled with an incorrect call number and lost temporarily was found by chance after a replacement copy of the same title had been ordered for an urgent request. Labeling by student assistants should be checked, and replacement copies for missing volumes should in general be reordered only after a reasonably long period of time.
0. **Halfway Pre-Searcstes**

1. **Reminders for Filling Orders**
   
   Case 53 Reminders to dealers for delayed deliveries should be sent only after a thorough investigation.

2. **Skimming Reviews**
   
   Case 54 The fact that the work mentioned in Sample 134 was a part of the series mentioned in Sample 135 was clearly stated at the end of the review. The selector needs to pay close attention when reading reviews so that he does not miss important information.

3. **Reprinted Editions**
   
   Case 55 Because the selector thought that the Asia Library had no school textbooks of the Taisho period, the title of Sample 136 was ordered, but later this work turned out to have been included in that represented by Sample 137, already held. The title represented in Sample 138 was reprinted under the different title shown in Sample 139. The Asia Library had a set of back issues of the older title. The change of title should have received more attention.

P. **Careless Errors in Pre-Searching**

1. **Records Overlooked in Catalogs**
   
   Case 56 Sample 140 should have been checked with special caution because of the large number of cards under Kotak both as a uniform title and as a subject heading. Sample 141 was checked against the periodical title Kokka only, but in the catalog this entry was filed further on under the title of the index itself. Sample 142 was erroneously checked because of its unusually long title.

2. **Faulty Instructions for Checking**
   
   Case 57 Instructions for checking under each title of the monographic series shown in Sample 143 were not followed, possibly because they were ambiguous.

Q. **Inadequate Cooperation With the Chinese Section**

Case 58 Titles such as those in Sample 144, which are Japanese publications on China, or are in the Chinese language, were ordered by both the Japanese and Chinese sections. More frequent exchange of information between recommending officers is necessary.

R. **Inaccurate Shipping Records Held by Dealers**

1. **Multiple Copies of One Order**
Case 59 Errors of this kind have happened in cases of older orders placed five to ten years ago.

2. Copies of Original Order and Reminder

Case 60 While a shipment is on the way to our library, dealers sometimes send a second copy upon receiving our reminder.

S. Causes Unidentified

The number of duplicates for which causes remain unknown because of lost clues at the initial stage of this survey cannot be ignored. They may possibly be attributed to one or more of the following causes: (1) Inaccurate title information in advertisements and reviews; (2) Use of subject headings instead of title entry cards in the public catalogs; (3) Misfiling of order records and temporary catalog slips; (4) Confusion of order records and temporary catalog slips; and (5) Simple mistakes.

III. Conclusion

This analysis of individual cases has revealed a number of problems arising from faulty book reviews and advertisements as well as errors made by the library staff; in some cases possible solutions have been suggested. In the Asia Library, all possible measures are being taken on the basis of these analyses, in order to avoid unnecessary duplicate acquisitions. Thus the number of duplicates received has been reduced, even though significant statistical figures on this are not yet available. It seems that in view of current economic strictures, there is a limit to the number of manual searches which it is feasible to undertake. Needless to say, if subject specialists could cooperate effectively in sharing the responsibility for making recommendations in their respective fields, the number of duplicates would decrease. The introduction of computers in recording book recommendations may prove to be very effective in eliminating duplicates.

The problems of duplicate materials, however, cannot be solved by the efforts of libraries only. Selectors are still suffering from the lack of reliable Japanese book reviews. The lack of good review journals in Japan can be attributed to the fact that Japanese university libraries do not have the authority to practice book selection to their full capacity. The opinion is widespread in Japan that libraries do not seriously need book reviews; this attitude in turn causes carelessly prepared reviews and advertisements to circulate. Here in the United States, on the other hand, strong demand is producing many good review journals.

Surveys of the responsibility for deciding upon works to be newly acquired have been conducted by the Committee on Publications of the Japan Library Association, and the results have been published in KULIC (Keio University Libraries and Information Centers), no. 14 (1981), pp. 32-35, under the title "Zenkoku no daigaku toshokan ni okeru shiryō shūshū." According to
these surveys, only 14 percent of university libraries themselves have initial responsibility for the building of their collections. At 54 percent of all Japanese universities, faculty members have exclusive authority in book purchasing. In the other universities surveyed, books are selected by librarians and faculty members working in cooperation, but final decisions are usually made by the faculty members. Book selection by faculty members is prevalent at 66 percent of Japanese national, municipal, and prefectural universities. The same survey informs us that 82 percent of Japanese university librarians took for granted the faculty authority in the selection of acquisitions.
SAMPLES

(Editor's note: When an earlier version of this paper was presented in a CEAL panel, copies of the samples were distributed to the audience, whose members observed the samples while the paper was being read. We are aware that some of these samples may not reproduce clearly in publication, but we believe that a sufficient number to illustrate the points made by Mr. Saito will reproduce adequately.)

1. Kokumin Seikatsu Sentā.
   (Nihonjin no seikatsu ishiki)
   Kokumin Seikatsu Sentā, Nihonjin no seikatsu ishiki
   Includes bibliographies.

2a. HN730.Z9P84

Library of Congress 73-07867

3. 文壇資料

春の日の会

Takeuchi, Yoshio, 1916–
(Haru no Hi no Kai)

春の日の会 : 文壇資料 / 竹内良夫. — 東京 :
講談社, 1979.
314 p., (2) leaves of plates : ports. ; 20 cm.

Library of Congress 80-804394
1910年代
文学史の園

知識の賞観
年

工場調査
巨大工場と労働者階級

日本占領軍
その光と影

- 35 -
中国人の文化・宗教・思想研究論文目録

著者: 高橋源三

1976年

中国思想宗教史研究会編

日中近代製糸業の成立

34.

中古唐仏教史の研究

35.

住民運動に関する文献目録

36.

日本経済新聞 7/16/80

朝日新聞 3/1/79
36 近代日本史における農民文配の史的構造
御茶水書房
JPT Book news 141

37 調査月報総目録
大成出版方
判明総目録
before 3/22/81

38 明治前期地方金融機関の研究
日本型経営の展開
伊藤律 陰の昭和史

39 古代日本の詩人
喜怒哀楽表現辞典
Gannando New editions news 50

40 詩の自覚の歴史
詩集

41 関西資料年表 (36) 岩村
関西資料年表 (36) 岩村

42 現代日本の政治経済体制
現代日本の政治権力経済権力
三省堂

43 中国革命と天皇制日本
中国革命と大日本帝国

44 中村康太郎著
物語日露人物往来史
300年に及ぶ人物・文化的交流大記述
09-049 (教書)

45 物語日露人物往来史

46 日本人とロシア人

47 詩の自覚の歴史

48 感情表現辞典

49 大興出版社

50 一葉とその時代
source unknown
before 1978

51 現代日本の政治経済体制
source unknown
before 14/9/79

52 中国革命と天皇制日本
source unknown
around 1978

53 一葉とその時代
source unknown
before 1978

54 現代日本の政治経済体制

55 中国革命と大日本帝国

56 湖目漱石現象外の文学
教育文芸センター

57 郷土研究雑誌「伊那」各号著者分類別総目録
国書刊行会

58 湖目漱石現象外の文学

59 伊那総目録
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60 日中友好秘録 君ヲ革命ノ兵ヲ挙ゲヨ
革命の父系文に生涯した日本人
新装第一版 大興出版

61 国父孫文と梅屋庄吉

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なにわ 大坂菊屋町

なにわ大坂菊屋町

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新訂万葉假名の研究

高橋真

迦楼羅談と夢花5/80

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1. Minato-ku, Osaka--Hist. I. Title. II. Title: Osaka Kikuya-machi. III. Series: Kikuya toshi seishin shi, 10. 1977. 4, 319 p. ill. 20 cm. (記録都市生活史10)

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大阪三好著

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新生社
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新潮社
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朝日新聞6/1/81

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江戸時代の民間信仰 芸震美（ほか）著 東京 学芸出版
出版 1980.11 147.6p 23cm（歴史公論ブックス 1）
近世宗教史概論表：p137-147
1. エド ジュニア ミシンケ シンコウ M10
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132 新古今和歌集会訳解
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江戸の思想家たち

134 近代と抵抗

135 (ファシズム期の国家と社会6-8)

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137 日本教科書大系

138 江戸文化

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141 國華索引

142 1975年農業センサス農村環境総合調査報告書
市町村別農業施設機械編

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