This study presents an analysis of bibliographic information on title pages of Russian monographs. The bibliographic data are examined in terms of visual characteristics of individual bibliographic elements and those of separations between elements. Visual properties used in this analysis consist of both primitives and coordinates. A separation between bibliographic elements is identified by changes in primitives or the existence of coordinates between two elements. Additionally, this study records any inconsistent or incomplete bibliographic information in the sample. The results of this study are compared to a similar study of English materials. Comparison revealed no major differences in terms of inclusion of bibliographic elements on title pages. The two samples differed, however, with respect to the location of some elements, such as Author Name, Publisher and Series Title. Another important finding is that a majority of Russian title pages do not provide full Author Name, which has significant implications for the creation of personal name headings according to AACR2.

Headings:

Title Pages

Descriptive Cataloging

Content Analysis

Consistency
THE TITLE PAGE OF THE RUSSIAN MONOGRAPHS AS THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND THE COMPREHENSIVENESS AND CONSISTENCY OF ITS BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

by

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Chapel Hill, North Carolina

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Approved by:

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Advisor
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INTRODUCTION

Title pages came into existence as a product of printing in the late fifteenth century. Catalogers of these works normally needed to derive bibliographic data from the beginning of the text (implicits) or the end of the book (explicits and colophons). Since its inception, the title page has become a primary source of data for bibliographic description. As the title-page design among publishers evolved, title pages have presented catalogers with number of variations and problems. The quantity of rules and rule interpretations that have been written to allow title-page variations and special cases, and the revisions and augmentations of those rules for new variants and problems is the evidence that title pages are not constant. Since it is unlikely that the cataloging rules will ever cover all possible problems and inconsistencies occurring on title pages, a title page as a phenomenon on its own is important to study. Such systematic study of title pages, being the major source underlying descriptive cataloging, is valuable, if cataloging rules and practice are to be made clearer and more comprehensive.

The general objective of this study is to conduct a detailed and systematic analysis of the bibliographic information as it is presented on title pages of Russian monographs.
The two specific objectives in this study are:

- To analyze bibliographic data on the title pages of Russian books in terms of their visual aspects.

This goal will be addressed by replicating another study by Ling Hwey Jeng that explored the visual and linguistic characteristics of bibliographic elements on title pages of English books (Jeng; 1987);¹

and

- To conduct an exploratory analysis of the degree of comprehensiveness and consistency of bibliographic information presented in Russian monographs.

This goal will be addressed by conducting a survey of bibliographic information presented on title pages, title page versos and colophons of Russian monographs and recording any instances of inconsistent or incomplete information that may appear in these works.

The current study will replicate Jeng’s study using a different sample population in order to allow for a comparative analysis of their results. It is believed that such a comparison will bring to light similarities and differences in the visual properties of the bibliographic elements of English and Russian materials. This could provide the knowledge to design an expert system for descriptive cataloging by dealing directly with the sources of information for descriptive cataloging - the bibliographic data on the title

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¹ Any future references to Jeng’s study in this paper will relate to this 1987 work unless otherwise specified.
page. It also could provide a conceptual framework for future investigations of cataloging standards and codes.

The investigation of the inconsistencies or erroneous bibliographic information that occur on title pages, title page versos, and colophons of the Russian materials, and the frequency of their occurrence, may shed light on the general standards governing the input of bibliographic information in the materials published in the Russian Federation.
CHAPTER 1

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. GENERAL RESEARCH ON TITLE PAGES

As Morrison states in his *First Principles of Typography* (1930:13), “the history of printing is in large measure the history of the title-page.” Title pages came into being as a product of printing in the late fifteenth century. The initial purpose of the title page was purely utilitarian. They were inserted to prevent the first leaf from getting soiled while the sheets were lying in the printing shop awaiting binding. At the same time they served as basic identification for the book (Steinberg; 1996:67). However, the printer (initially also publisher and bookseller) soon realized the advertising potential of a title page. All three of these, protection, identification and advertising, were brought by the advent of mass production. Thus, as Smith (2000:22) succinctly summarizes the early development of a title page:

“(…) mass production brought the need to protect which led to the blank, the need to identify which led to the label-title, and the need to promote which led to the full and sometimes decorated title-page.”

Since then a title page has evolved, reflecting in its typography and graphic design the prevalent taste of the reading public in different time periods until it assumed its present state. As Bowers observes (1949:125), early title pages tended to use extensive textual and graphic expressions for advertising purpose. This lavish decoration and verbosity at
times made the identification of the book difficult. Steinberg relates (1996:66), that in the early title-page prototype, neither author nor title was given prominence. Nor was this “title page” located where we expect to find it today, namely on the first or second leaf of the book. The information that came to reside on the modern title page first had its home in the colophon. There it typically contained one or more of the following items: the place and date of printing, the printer’s name, the title, but not yet the name of the author of the work. According to Jennet (1973:159), it was not until the 16th century that the fully developed title page appeared, including the title of the book, the name of its author, and the name of the printer.

The modern title page, Jennett asserts (1973:400), has taken a path towards simplicity with the elimination of unnecessary wording. Steinberg (1996:70) further elaborates that there is a general tendency to make the title short and self-explanatory and to make the typography of the title- page conform with the typography, and to a certain extent, the subject matter of the text. As far as the inclusion of elements and their usual sequence is concerned Hagler (1997:87) notes that there has been remarkably little substantial change to the title despite the changes in technology, format, and style of presentation. The formula for the wording is: the title, the author’s name, and the name and location of the publisher (Jennett, 1973:400). To these essential elements, there may be added the name of any preface writer, illustrator, quotation, date, etc. Generally, the title of the book and the name of the author are located on the upper part of the title page and the name of the publisher in the lower portion of it.
The reason for placing the most important information in the upper part, as he points out, is that the natural optical center of the page is distinctly higher than the physical center, appearing approximately a third of the way down (Jennett, 1973: 400). In terms of the sequence of elements, title usually comes first, but occasionally, the author’s name is placed above the title. This is especially the case if the author is to be emphasized. Jennett further comments that although the content and sequence of title page remains constant, variety is brought to it by changes in type font and type size, by display, spacing, the use of borders, ornaments, illustrations, rules, and, occasionally, color (Jennett; 400).

In terms of the purpose of the modern title page, Hagler (1997:48) delineates three basic uses: bibliographic identification, advertising, and prediction of the content of a book. He comments that to most end-users the most crucial role of the title page is its ability to predict what the work is about.

Title pages are indispensable in bibliographic control. The bibliographic control of printed monographs requires the description of items. Description is the recording of bibliographic information about the item as to its title, author, information about the publication and the physical container. In order to ensure consistency in recording bibliographic information, the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd* revised, *(AACR2R)* states that the cataloger must look for specific information in prescribed sources. Among the sources of information the “chief source of information” is the title

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2 The other task in bibliographic control is to provide access points, including name, title and subject access points for the item.
The bibliographic information in the title and statement of responsibility area is transcribed exactly as it appears on the chief source of information. This practice is dictated by the rule 1.1B1 which states: “Transcribe the title proper exactly as to wording, order, and spelling, but not necessarily as to punctuation and capitalization. Give accentuation and other diacritical marks that are present in the chief source of information. (2002: 1-7).

Hagler (1997:44) points out that bibliographic data on title pages are communicated in the words and grammatical structure of a language. However, the syntax of this language is not that of a naturally spoken language, but rather that of a bibliographic language. Publishers or editors, who are not always closely acquainted with the current cataloging rules, use this language to compose statements to appear on a title page. As a consequence, oftentimes, the unconventional location, wording, visual characteristics (typography) of the bibliographic elements or the presence of bibliographic data in more than one form make the bibliographic information ambiguous for a cataloger and difficult to interpret. For example, in terms of location, a corporate name at the foot of a title page normally designates the publisher. The positioning of the same corporate name at the middle or top of the title page makes interpretation of this body’s contribution more ambiguous (See Figure 1).
Similarly, in Figure 2, the positioning of the title proper:

Sochineniia (Collected Works)

below the other title information:

_Aleksandr Konstantinovich Gorskii, Nikolai Aleksandrovich Setnitskii_,

and the fact that the latter consists of two personal names makes the interpretation of the bibliographic data possibly confusing for a cataloger. One possible interpretation, for example, may be that the two names, because of their large type size, are the title proper and _Sochineniia_, as a following element, is other title information. Another, less likely
interpretation, is that the personal names are the authors’ names, and title proper is just *Sochineniiia*, although it is unusual, but not unknown, for the author to be presented in a larger type size than title.

Another way that the interpretation of a book is difficult is when bibliographic data appear in more than one form. For example, the title page shown in Figures 3 and 4 show that the main title is:

*Chechnia: Kremnistyi Put’ k Miru*

Since this is the only title on the title page, one may assume that this is the title for volume 1, and there is no set title. However, both cover page, title page verso and colophon display:

*Dnevnik ne dlia sebia*

in a position preceding the other title, indicating that this is a set title. To confound the interpretation of this data even further, the title:

*Chechnia: Kremnistyi Put’ k Miru*

is enclosed in parenthesis on the title page verso - a conventional way to indicate a series.

As the above examples show, creating bibliographic records effectively depends, to a large extent, on bibliographic judgments of the identification, meaning and functions of various data elements.
Examples of title pages:

Aleksandr Konstantinovich Gorskii
Nikolai Aleksandrovich Setnitskii
Sochinenia

Figure 2: Ambiguous title proper
Figure 3: Variant form of title of work in a set: Title page
Dnevnik ne dla sebia.

(Chechnia: kremnistiye put’ k miru)

Figure 4: Variant form of title of work in a set: Title page verso
The cataloging process can only be further confounded, if in addition, the bibliographic data presented in title pages is not consistent within a work or across several volumes of a set. Russian materials, in particular, show frequent examples of inconsistency and lack of comprehensiveness in their presentation of bibliographic information. This is apparent when the publisher changes the bibliographic format (for example, the first issue of the publication would be presented as a set, with consequent issues being set up as monographs in a series, with a former set title being now a series title – See Figure 5,6,7, and 8). Occasionally, there is a title variation within a particular work or across volumes (See Figure 9 and 10). The numbering in the case of sets, serials, and series tends to be inconsistent and often varies from issue to issue and sometimes or even within the same work (See Figure 11 and 12). At other times, the publishing information provided is incomplete (with place of publication, publisher or date missing) or there is no ISBN or ISSN number. Moreover, Slavic materials on the whole are often likely to include a colophon, which provides full bibliographic information such as full name of the author, series title, and other essential bibliographic information that otherwise might not be fully represented on the title page. Another characteristic of materials from the former republics of the Soviet Union is the frequent use of initials in the author’s name on a title page.
a particular work or across volumes (See Figure 9 and 10). The numbering in the case of sets, serials, and series tends to be inconsistent and often varies from issue to issue and sometimes or even within the same work (See Figure 11 and 12). At other times, the publishing information provided is incomplete (with place of publication, publisher or date missing) or there is no ISBN or ISSN number. Moreover, Slavic materials on the whole are often likely to include a colophon, which provides full bibliographic information such as full name of the author, series title, and other essential bibliographic information that otherwise might not be fully represented on the title page. Another characteristic of materials from the former republics of the Soviet Union is the frequent use of initials in the author’s name on a title page.
Examples of title pages:

Problemy istoricheskoi poetiki:
issledovaniia i materialy

Figure 5: Single monograph
Проблемы исторической поэтики

Выпуск 2
Художественные и научные категории

Figure 6: Work in a set
Figure 7: Single monograph in a series
Series title: Problemy istoricheskoi poetiki; vyp.5
Title of the work: Evangel'skii tekst v russkoi literature XVIII-XX vekov: citata, reministsentsii, motiv, siuzhet, zhann:
Sbornik nauchnykh trudov;
Vypusk 2

Figure 8: Set in a series
Figures 5-8 illustrate format change of one work across several different issues
Я Иду по Millionnoй

Iа idу po Millionnoй

Figure 9: Title variation: Title page
Figure 10: Title variation: Title page verso

Figure 9 and 10 illustrate title variation within the same work
Figure 11: Inconsistent numbering: Title page
ISBN 5-93084-026-1

Эта книга продолжает предыдущие выпуски «Сакральной фантастики», изданные в 2000—2001 годах. В двух частях собраны фантастические повести, большая часть которых принадлежит перу участников литературно-философской группы «БАСТИОН».
Сакральная фантастика — это литература чуда. По лесам, полям и городам рука об руку шествуют закон и любовь, красота и вера...

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© Челак Е., обложка, 2001

© ЗАО «Мануфактура», оформление, 2001
Figure 13. Change in the publisher’s name (“2000” did not appear in the original name of the publisher.)
2. VISUAL IMAGE OF TITLE PAGES: COMPONENTS OF THE STUDY

The fact that the study of title pages involves the study of data as visual objects, the following section will examine the necessary components of the study and issues involved with individual components.

VISUAL OBJECTS

Two issues are identified in dealing with data on title pages as visual objects: categories of visual objects, and separation between visual objects.

Categories of visual objects

Jeng states that the visual cognition of a title page involves two steps: the input of visual objects through the sensory system and, afterwards, the categorization of visual objects according to propositional properties. In this manner, the title page becomes a medium for information transfer. It is intended to provide information about the structure and content of a monograph from the publisher to the reader by means of the presence of bibliographic data (Jeng; 1987: 16).

Individual features play an important role in visual cognition. A closer examination of the title page reveals that certain patterns can be delineated from the visual display of bibliographic elements on the title page. For example, the type size of a unit of bibliographic data may not be the same as that of another unit; some bibliographic data are all presented in uppercase, whereas others are all in lowercase, or mixed case. Units of bibliographic data are often separated by the existence of ample space, graphics, ruler lines, etc.
Visual features, although they vary among the bibliographic data, are so ubiquitous, that they serve, consciously or unconsciously, as informal rules for people, including catalogers, in the process of interpreting data on title pages. Given the importance of such visual clues in facilitating data interpretation in the cataloging process, it is logical that the study of title pages should begin with the study of the visual features of the objects. Such study should help discern patterns underlying the physical characteristics and the display of bibliographic elements on a title page and help compose a prototype image of a title page of the Russian materials under study.

**Categories of visual objects: representations**

The study of visual features on title pages is supported by the research findings in visual cognition. As Reed asserts (1972), perception is a product of categorization process. A category, as defined by Reed, is a rule that classifies objects as equivalent, by assessing “the critical properties of a stimuli, the manner in which they are combined, the weights assigned various properties, and the acceptance limits for each category.” (Reed; 1972: 382). Whatever is perceived acquires its meaning by comparison with a class of precepts with which it is grouped. Thus, pattern recognition is a process of classifying visual stimuli into mutually exclusive categories. Grainger and Jacobs (1996) further elaborated on this process of categorization, stating that for each word, a set of operations is performed including computing a form representation of the physical signal, matching it with abstract representations stored in a long-term memory, and selecting the best candidate for identification. Similar interpretations of visual cognition were also expressed by Palmer (1975: 295), who asserted that visual cognition is a “constant interplay between external sensory information and internal conceptual information.” He
saw this interaction as a heart of the perceptual system. According to Palmer, sensory features “look for” possible interpretations within the available conceptual schemata, and the possible interpretations “look for” confirming sensory information among the features extracted. Therefore, once a member within a schema is chosen as a candidate for interpretation, the remaining parts of the schema provide expectations about what else should be found and where it should be located.

Figure I illustrates the core processes involved in word recognition (Grainger and Jacobs; 1996: 519).

![Figure 14. Venn diagram illustrating the concept of functional overlap (adopted from Grainger and Jacobs; 1996: 519).](image)

This model shows an overlap between the functional mental structures and the processes involved in making perceptual identification, lexical decision, or naming responses.
The process of letter identification and classification was further explored by Arguin and Bub (1995), who discussed two concepts: letter types and letter tokens. Letter types are defined as abstract internal units that encode orthographic identity, including shape and phonological information. Letter tokens, by contrast, are visual representations of knowledge about letter shapes. Arguin and Bub assert that the letter recognition system can construct a representation of orthographic identity that disregards information about the visual shape of the stimulus. However, access to letter-tokens is faster than to letter-types. The letter recognition system is organized hierarchically, with encoding of letter–tokens paving a way to letter-types. Stated simply, isolated letters may be registered under two separate codes: the visual and the name codes. The visual code represents letter shape and is accessible more quickly than name code. Name code abstracts information about visual shape and therefore makes it possible to arrive at the conclusion that two visually different instances of a particular letter have the same name. Arguin and Bub state that, the classification task is performed through monitoring of stored visual knowledge of letters, whereas the final absolute identification of letters is based on an abstract orthographic encoding of letter identities, which can be performed independently of the former process. Thus, the lexical decision and naming can happen independently of the initial perceptual identification, although, this initial perception increases the naming time. The possible implication of these findings on the interpretation of bibliographic data on a title page may be that visual characteristics of the bibliographic elements should not have effect on the eventual classification and naming of bibliographic elements. However, if their physical appearance diverges from the
standard representation of title page elements, it slows down the process of lexical
decision and naming.

Hoffman and Kunde (1999) provide a valuable perspective on the sensitivity of
the visual system for the location of details in global configurations. They observe that
visual stimuli are typographically ordered, i.e., they appear in stable spatial relations to
each other, forming unique configurations. Further they note that research in object and
pattern recognition offers evidence which shows that the human visual system adapts to
this presence of constant spatial arrangements. Consequently, the identification of
objects is made easier when they appear together with other objects in a familiar spatial
arrangement. However, if the objects are arranged in an unusual manner, or if one of the
objects is placed in an atypical position, the identification of the pattern is hindered.
These findings, Hoffman and Kunde (1999; 1127) point out, influenced recent theories of
object and word recognition, specifically, the recognition-by-components theory.

According to that recognition-by-components theory, a visual configuration is
first divided into a set of simple geometric components called “geons”. Subsequently,
the spatial arrangement of these geons is established. In a final phase, the obtained
structural pattern is compared with a set of stored object models. The perceived
configuration is matched with the model having the closest resemblance to the identified
geons and their spatial relations. Thus, object identification is based on comparing the
typography of identified geons with corresponding objects models stored in memory
(Hoffman and Kunde; 1999).

Thus the perception of familiar configurations involves expectations about the
proper location of details, so that the recognition of those details in their appropriate
location is facilitated. Moreover, as the results of their study confirmed, the location-specific expectancies are not only established for letters, but also for non-letter stimuli, and possibly any stimuli in any configuration. Therefore, it is not the kind of stimuli, but their spatial distribution, that is crucial in the identification process. This observation has important implications for display of bibliographic information on title pages. The existence of a standard and consistent physical layout for bibliographic elements on title page could significantly facilitate bibliographic data interpretation during the cataloging process.

Palmer (1975: 281) delineated three basic approaches to analyzing visual objects. The first is “iconic representation” which is similar to a template of a holographic image created on the basis of one’s past experiences. The second is “feature representation,” which takes into consideration the elementary units of which the visual image is composed. The third is “propositional representation.” A proposition, as Palmer (1975) points out, is a statement about the relation between informational units. In a propositional representation for visual objects, the relationships are concerned with spatial location, shape, color, size, and texture. The unit of information in a propositional representation is called a property. Propositional properties can be primitive or higher order, visual or linguistic, qualitative or quantitative. They can also show relationships between any two units of information. Propositional representation, as Jeng (1987:19) emphasizes, is used for studying visual cognition providing “the potential for encoding an analog image and decomposing the higher order propositions into primitive propositions for computations.” Propositional properties will be used in the present study in order to analyze data on the title pages as visual objects.
THE CONCEPT OF SEPARATION

The existence of propositional properties on title pages facilitates visual recognition by a reader. This, as Jeng observes, is done by gathering information about visual properties of a group of linguistic strings, and comparing them with those of other words. Based on the comparison, the reader groups data into blocks and uses the comparison as the basis for separation between any two blocks of data on a visual form.

The information used in comparison and separation, as described by Zusne (1970:59), “is concentrated at points on the form where there is a change in an otherwise continuous gradient, e.g. at certain contours of a form. Changes in a continuous gradient may involve various categories, such as a linguistic aspect: a word or punctuation mark that indicates termination of a sentence, or a visual property. Such changes create interruptions, and therefore, constitute separations between groups of linguistic strings.”
3. COMPREHENSIVENESS AND CONSISTENCY OF RUSSIAN MATERIALS IN PRESENTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Analyzing bibliographic information as it appears in Russian materials requires familiarity with the current standards for bibliographic description and an awareness of how those standards have changed over time. Such a background is crucial if one strives to determine to what extent the content and the layout of the bibliographic information included in the materials is governed by rules, or to what extent it is a variable controlled by the publishing industry.

Chibisenkova (1992) contributes to such knowledge by providing an outline of the steps taken by the Russian State Library towards adopting an International Standards Bibliographic Description (ISBD). Those steps included the formalization of the presentation of the information in the document expressed in the establishment of prescribed punctuation and in the determination of the prescribed sources of information. It also included the adoption of fixed entry structure expressed in the grouping and sequence of elements and the combination of mandatory elements with optional ones to the extent established by the bibliographic agency. These steps helped to create the necessary prerequisites for including national systems into international systems of scientific and technical information. According to the Chibisenkova, “international standards and recommendations regulating bibliographic description, its form, structure of the heading, abbreviation of words and word combinations have gained widespread fame in [Russia]” (Chibisenkova, 1992:54). However, the comprehensive reconciliation of national normative documents with international ones was not achieved. As Chibisenkova observes (1992:55) this failure was due, to a large extent, to “the inactive
introduction of modern technologies, the slow psychological reorientation of specialists for perception of international recommendations, and the qualitative shortcomings in the typography of national printed materials.” Taking into consideration the frequently occurring typographical errors in printed material, Chibisenkova emphasized the need to adopt the ISBD principles which call for all errors and misprints in the edition to be reproduced and necessary explanations given in the record. When her article was published, the amending of information present in the publication was a national practice for erroneous data and various misprints in a work.

Another recommended approach, in view of the unification of standards, is to bring the information given in the bibliographic record into precise conformity with the information contained in the document. This would eliminate the practice of subjective evaluation as well as changing and correcting data. According to Chibisenkova (1992), it is especially important to preserve the sequence of information inside each element of the document (e.g. the statement of responsibility, edition statement, etc.) as dictated by ISBD. The result is achieved by rejecting the rule for mandatory and optional elements Chibisenkova points out the necessity of showing the precise location of imprint statement through the conventional use of square brackets. Last but not least, she stresses the need for the introduction of the International Standard Bibliographic Number (ISBD) as a mandatory element for all bibliographic descriptions. Chibisenkova (1992) delineated two possible approaches towards international standardization:

1) preserving a series of state standards for the description of different types of documents when they are analogous with a series of the ISBD recommendations, or,
2) developing a uniform standard containing the most general requirements for the description of documents of all types as determined by ISBD. As she indicates, as of 1992, the latter approach was preferable. This article depicts the extent to which internationals standards for bibliographic description had been adopted by one of the major libraries in Russia -- the Russian State Library.

The adoption of international standards by major Russian libraries is also discussed by Tsvetkova and Skvortsov (1999). The article discusses the LIBNET program, which was launched in 1997-1999 and intended to coordinate all activities on the integration of the information resources in Russia. The major component of this program was the creation of a national machine-readable format for bibliographic data (Tsvetkova & Skvortsov, 1999). The Russian Exchange Format is an adaptation of the international exchange format (UNIMARC), to Russian cataloging rules and cataloging practice. The manual developed for the Russian Exchange Format, is based on the UNIMARC Manual. It contains many examples in accord with state standards and rules for bibliographic description. The Russian Exchange Format is compulsory when exchanging bibliographic data between the institutions that belong to the Russian Ministry of Culture. Thus, all library systems being designed or implemented in Russia must either include RUSMARC convertors or support cataloging in this Russian Exchange Format.

The Russian cataloging rules, and their conformity to the international standards, is further discussed by Kasparova (2000). Kasparova elaborates on the concept for the revision of the Russian cataloging rules, created in 1998, the main purpose of which was to adapt these rules to the evolving environment of interactive catalogs. According to the new rules, the structure of the bibliographic record did not change. However, to increase
the search possibilities of the bibliographic record, especially for international users. The new rules strove to reduce, as much as possible, the abbreviation of words and word combinations in the basic elements of the bibliographic record. Moreover, the new rules introduced a requirement for a more accurate reproduction of data in the bibliographic record, as specified in the document being described. Thus, the new rules make it necessary to accept the international practice of providing errant data in the basic elements of the bibliographic record. Despite the overall compliance of the Russian rules to the International Standards for Bibliographic Description, Montviloff (1997) observes, that certain minor discrepancies between the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2) and the Russian Bibliographic Standards prevail. As Montviloff reports (1997:18), both AACR2 and Russian rules are based on ISBD in terms of the inclusion of bibliographic data elements, their sequence and punctuation. Both include required and optional bibliographic data elements and both rely heavily on the primary source of information, the title page in most cases, for the source of the transcription of data. The differences between the two sets of rules are in their detail, rather than principle. The most apparent difference is the more frequent use of abbreviations by the cataloger allowed by the Russian standards. AACR2 does not allow for the use of abbreviations in transcribing the title proper, other title information, and statement of responsibility. The Russian Rules allow for such abbreviations. The same applies to the Series Area, where AACR2 does not allow for the use of abbreviations except when recording series numbering. Other major differences concern other title information, provision of the statement of responsibility, the treatment of “primary” and “secondary” authorship, the
physical description area, the use of notes, and the treatment of multi-part items
(Montviloff; 1997:18).

Overall, there are few major theoretical differences. The difference is in the use
of abbreviations. As Montviloff points out, Russian use of abbreviated form of a name
on the primary source of information can be particularly problematic in terms of the
creation of personal name authority file. According to AACR2, the form of name used
on the primary source of information usually determines the form to be used in the
heading. The Russian rules, however, stipulate that for major research libraries the fullest
form is to be used, regardless of usage in the publication.

Bahturina (2000) provides another comparative analysis of the *Anglo-American
Cataloging Rules* and *Russian Rules for Bibliographic Description*. In contrast to
Montviloff’s article, however, which dealt with the rule, this one compares the
terminological systems used in both sets of rules. The author concludes that there are
more similarities than differences. The differences, as she points out, result from the fact
that the glossary of AACR2 defines all document types, while the Russian rules only
define terms in Part One (Books and Serials). Part five (Picture Publications) and in the
“Rules for Bibliographic Description of Old Books.” There are also differences between
the Russian Rules and the AACR2 with respect to the degree of detail for certain types of
terms. AACR2 treats in greater detail terms of bibliographic description, statements of
responsibility, e.g. shared responsibility, categories of individuals (dissertation authors,
employees, etc.), categories of corporate bodies (film companies, international inter-
governmental organizations, etc.), as well as types of references and added descriptions.
In the Russian Rules has more terms on types of books and serials, on picture
publications and antiquarian books, on elements of the interior and exterior design of the book, on names for areas and on elements of bibliographic description. It also has more general terms, such as: bibliographic description, transcription, transliteration, etc. These differences may help account for the different level of detail in the bibliographic information provided by Russian materials.

Gurevich (1991) offers further valuable insight on Slavic cataloging. He describes the results of a survey conducted on bibliographic records for all new Soviet monographs received by the University of Texas at Austin in five months’ period in 1990. The records for the 507 imprints were searched in the OCLC database. He concluded that only 112 monographs (22.1%) could be handled by a copy cataloger. For 189 books there were no records in the database (37.3%), thus these books required original cataloging. For 318 (62.7%) books the attention of a professional cataloger, at least to assign an LC classification number, would be required. Gurevich concludes the role of the Library of Congress in supplying Russian-language monographic records to OCLC on a timely basis has been, to a large extent, superseded by other institutions, most of whom do not use Library of Congress Classification. Consequently, fewer records can be handled exclusively by copy catalogers thus reducing the usefulness of OCLC for cataloging purposes, especially for smaller Slavic collections with few or no Slavic materials catalogers.

Maisuradze (1993) provides a general outline of the state of the publishing industry in Russia. He reports the results of a 1992 survey conducted by research workers and Russian Ministry of Press experts to determine the state, quality and geography of contemporary book publishing. They reviewed 297 books, 82 of which came from non-
state-run houses. The study revealed that 75 percent of quality books were still produced by state-run publishers. According to Maisuradze, the current trends in the Russian book publishing scene include “a drop in overall book production, a change in the subject balance of the lists, an across-the-board drop in “book culture” and general deterioration of printing standards” (Maisuradze, 1993:126). Although this paper reports the state of Russian publishing in 1993, and many statistical figures are by now outdated, it is still useful in giving description of the general trends in the Russian publishing industry for the first years of political and economic transition. Further, it explains the larger forces behind the decline of publishing and printing standards.

The publishing scene in post-Soviet Russia is further elaborated on in *Publishing and Book Culture in Russia and the New States: challenges for the West*. It is the product of a 1993 conference in Washington, D.C., organized under the auspices of Pubwatch, the American non-profit organization assisting publishing and book development in Russia and Eastern Europe. The book places the changes that took place in the Russian publishing industry in an economic and political context. It depicts the emergence of a private sector and its uncomfortable coexistence with the old, inefficient, and demoralized state industries. As the Pubwatch’s Russia Programs Director Yuri F. Maisuradze (1993) points out, the Russian publishing industry has declined to the level that of the 1930s. The major challenges facing the Russian publishing world as of 1993 were piracy, inflation at the rate of 1% per day, and printing which remained a monopoly of the state sector.

Sukhorukov (1996) also elaborates on the state of publishing industry in Russia. Drawing on statistics from 1995, he outlines major trends and challenges facing the
industry. Those trends include: commercialization of publishing (private publishers accounted for two thirds of the total 7,000 publishers), and a resulting drop in the number of titles published and number of book print runs due to inflation and high transport costs. Another problem is the loss of bibliographic control. As of 1995, it was estimated that 20-25 percent of books liable to legal deposit had not reached the Book Chamber-- the national bibliographic centre. This resulted in inaccurate statistics regarding the number of books published. Yet another challenge has to do with the book distribution system: only 30-40 percent of the titles published in Moscow and St. Petersburg can be found in the regional centers in the European part of Russia and only 20-25 percent in the regions to the east of the Urals. These phenomena shaped by current market forces are crucial to the understanding of the state of Russian publishing and the quality of the materials produced.

As Sukhorukov (1996:81) reports, “book prices in Russia are eight to ten times lower than those of analogous books in the West, while printing costs are only 25-30 percent lower than the world average, and paper costs are about 90-95 percent of those in North America and Europe.” As a result, publishers try to save money and time, by cutting royalties and fees, and reducing time spent on proof-reading, preparation and design of books. Consequently, high standards of book editing and design in Russia are universally neglected.

In a more recent paper, Sukhorukov (2001) provides more recent statistics and gives insight on aspects of the publishing industry. Recent years have witnessed a steady growth in the number of titles published, as well as stabilization in the quantity of copies printed. Those trends were accompanied by the rise in the number of publishers, who as
of the year 2000 numbered 17,000. As Sukhorukov notes, the growing number of publishers, and the resulting growth in competition combined with a fall in the general population’s purchasing power has led to a reduction in the average print run of books on almost every subject. In this manner publishers attempt to hedge their bets (i.e., by publishing more titles) but reduce their stakes (i.e., the print runs).

Sukhorukov (2001) also provides an explanation for a frequent failure of Russian publishers to provide ISSNs and ISBNs. Publishers often claim that until booksellers have reached a suitable level of automation, it is not worth their effort and significant extra costs to add ISBNs, UDC classification, and barcodes. Conversely, the experience of some of the more progressive Moscow bookselling firms has shown that the application of international standards in the automation of book selling processes can more than double the sales.

Bulanina and Bulanin (2001) further extend the discussion of the inadequacy of publishing standards by providing additional historical perspective. As they observe, the introduction of new publishing technology-especially computer typesetting-has opened up new possibilities for reducing the cost of book production. Consequently, many writers and editorial staff are now one and the same body. This allows for an elimination of a large number of professionals that were traditionally involved in various preparatory phases of book production. This change has had a negative effect on book quality.
CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this research is to identify and explore the visual characteristics of bibliographic data on title pages of Russian materials. The current study is intended to replicate a study conducted by Jeng (1987), using a different sample, and make a comparative analysis of the results of both research. The sample in the Jeng study included only English language materials, whereas the current study will focus solely on the Russian materials, published in the Russian Federation. It is believed that such comparison may yield valuable results, bringing into light the potential similarities and differences in the visual properties of the bibliographic elements between the English and Russian materials. Such a study will be significant, as it will provide knowledge necessary to design an expert system for descriptive cataloging, by dealing directly with the sources of information for descriptive cataloging of Russian materials--bibliographic data on the title page. It also provides a conceptual framework for future investigations of cataloging standards and codes.
Additionally, in the process of examining title pages, the researcher recorded any inconsistencies or erroneous bibliographic information that were detected. In such cases, frequency of error occurrence might shed light on the general standards governing the input of bibliographic information in materials published in the Russian Federation. This study will also describe the current situation of the publishing industry in Russia in order to better understand the patterns related to Russian publishers’ policies of book design and their potential influence on the sample.

**RESEARCH OBJECTIVES** (adapted from Jeng; 1987)

The goals of this research are to:

1. Identify the visual characteristics of bibliographic areas as presented by blocks of words on the title pages.
2. Identify the visual characteristics of separators that distinguish blocks of words on the title pages.
3. Identify possible frame structures for viewing the title page.

All will be specific to materials published in the Russian Federation (adapted from Jeng; 1987)
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This research explores the following general assumption: the title page can be defined as a set of natural language representations based on the visual properties of its bibliographic data.

In the process of the exploratory analysis, the following specific assumptions are examined:

1. Bibliographic elements have a set of visual properties.
2. The set of visual properties of one bibliographic element is different from that of another bibliographic element.

DEFINITIONS (adapted from Jeng; 1987)

Block of words: When one or more words are grouped together on the title page and separated from another group of words by the existence of primitive or coordinate properties, the group of words is called a block of words.

Bibliographic element: The label of a block of words that represents the bibliographic function of the block of words on the title page. When a block of words is identified as having a particular bibliographic function, it is called a bibliographic element.

Bibliographic elements used in this study are:

- Title proper. The chief name of an item, including any alternative title but excluding parallel titles and other title information. (AACR2R 2002)
2) **Other title information.** A title borne by an item other than the title proper or parallel or series title(s); also any phrase appearing in conjunction with the title proper, etc., indicative of the character, contents, etc., of the item or the motives for, or occasion of, its production or publication. The term includes subtitles, avant-titres, etc., but does not include variations on the title proper (e.g. spine titles, sleeve titles) (AACR2R 2002).

3) **Author.** The person chiefly responsible for the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work. This bibliographic element includes all information that is defined as the statement of responsibility in AACR2 2002 rev.

4) **Edition.** All copies produced from essentially the same type image (whether by direct contact or by photographic or other methods) and issued by the same entity (AACR2R 2002).

5) **Series.** 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. The individual items may or may not be numbered (AACR2R 2002).

6) **Publisher.** The person or corporate body responsible for publishing the book.

7) **Place.** The location where the book was published.

8) **Year.** The year when a book is published.

9) **Standard number.** The International Standard Number (ISN), (e.g., International Standard Book Number (ISBN), International Standard Serial
Number (ISSN), or any other internationally agreed upon standard number that identifies an item uniquely (AACR2R 2002).

*Bibliographic data:* All bibliographic elements are bibliographic data. This term is used as a general term for all information found on the title page.

*Block category:* All blocks of words that are labeled as the same bibliographic element constitute a block category.

**ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

In order to make the results of this study comparable with Jeng’s research, the present study, to a large extent, based its methodology on the abovementioned research. Accordingly, similar criteria were used to select the materials to be investigated. Wherever the slight differences in the methodology occur, they are due to the expansion of the current research to the discussion of publishing standards in the Russian Federation, their impact on the bibliographic input, and consequently implications for Slavic cataloging.

1. One of the primary assumptions in Jeng’s research was that title pages are used in cataloging practice in a way different from how they are used in publishing and printing, and in bibliography. Consequently, Jeng’s study was concerned only with title pages as the data source used in cataloging and did not examine title pages as products of the design and publishing process or as artifacts in descriptive bibliography. Without contesting Jeng’s basic
assumption, the researcher of the present study, however, believes that the standards used during the design and input of bibliographic data in the publishing and printing process have significant impact on the subsequent cataloging process.

• The study is primarily concerned with title pages as the source materials used in cataloging practice, however, it also explores title pages as the products of the design and publishing process and then further examines the implications of this process on the cataloging practice.

2. It is assumed that the deterioration of standards for bibliographic input on the part of the Russian publishers ensued simultaneously with the change of political system in the former Soviet Union, the subsequent disintegration of major state publishing houses, and the emergence of private sector in the publishing industry.

• The study deals only with title pages of books published in the period between 1990 and 1999. This ensures the examination of only those materials which were published in post-reform Russia, and thus falling under control of the newly emerged market forces of the publishing industry. In that respect, the sample of the study differs from that of Jeng’s study, which comprised of works published between 1920 and 1986 inclusive.

3. The information on title pages of monographs is presented differently from the presentation of information on other kinds of materials, e.g., serials,
technical reports, and audiovisual materials. In fact, title pages often do not exist in certain kinds of materials.

- Only title pages of monographs in printed format (including sets and monographs published in a series) are included in this research.

4. Variations in the state of the publishing industry can be expected to occur across the various republics of the former Soviet Union.

- The present study will focus solely on materials published within the Russian Federation. This exclusive concentration on Russia will eliminate interfering variables likely to be introduced by the inclusion of other former Soviet republics.

5. It is assumed that the entire title page is a unit in visual cognition which consists of many small units called blocks of words. Each block of words may contain one or more units of bibliographic information. Each small unit has its own characteristics (Jeng; 1987).

6. In Jeng’s study, more than half of the sample came from five major LCC classes:

   literature and linguistics - P (25%), social sciences - H (21%) and history - D (10%), religion, philosophy and psychology - B (7%), and political science - J (8%).

- In order to replicate as closely as possible the methodology of the original research, the sample population of the current study was drawn from the five classes with largest representation in Jeng’s study:
literature and linguistics (P), social sciences (H), history (D) and religion, philosophy, and psychology (B) and political science (J).

Table 1

Distribution of sample title pages by LCC main classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class P</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Class J</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Class H</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAMPLING

Description of the sample

The study carried out by Jeng, used for comparison in the present research, involved 203 title pages. Considering the time restrictions of the current study, the use of a sample of 100 title pages was more feasible. To ensure that the results of the survey would be reliable and representative of Slavic materials at large, the sampling was done using random selection.

Procedures

Title pages have been selected from the Slavic and East European collection of the Academic Affairs Graduate Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The following technique has been used to collect a sample of title pages;

A preliminary, random sample of 300 items was drawn, using the web version of the library’s catalog. Utilizing the advanced search functions, the search results were limited by the type of material: book, year of publication (1990-1999), publisher keyword (Moscow and Saint-Petersburg: the two prominent publishing centers in the Russian Federation), and subject keyword (Class P: literature & linguistics, Class H: social sciences, Class D: history, and Class B: religion, philosophy & psychology and Class J: political science). The search results were then entered into the Excel Spreadsheet. Each of the five classes was represented by 50 items, except class P, where 50 items were selected separately for each literature and linguistics. A formula was then applied to randomly select the 100 items that constitute the sample of the study. Once the random selection was completed, the books were identified by their call numbers in the stacks.
Visual Objects

The bibliographic data in the study are regarded as written language artifacts having their own visual characteristics. The data are treated as visual objects and examined in terms of the characteristics of individual bibliographic elements and those of separations between elements.

Data analysis was divided into two parts. The first part consists of a study of visual properties existing internally within each block of bibliographic information i.e. primitives. The second examines the separations that distinguish blocks of words, including those embedded in, and those following, a block. A separation between bibliographic elements is identified by changes in primitives or the existence of coordinates between two elements.

**Visual Properties of bibliographic elements** (adapted from Jeng; 1987)

The visual properties that characterize blocks of words and which are identified and examined in this research are:

1. The position of the block on the page. This is determined by counting, from the top of the page, the sequence of blocks. For example, if there are no other blocks before the block under examination, the block has the position value of 1. If there is one block before it, it has the position value of 2, etc.

2. Proportion block space occupies on the title page. This is calculated by dividing the number of lines of type occupied by the block by the total number of lines of type on the title page. The result of the calculation is
expressed as a percentage indicating portion that a specific block of space occupies on the title page.

3. The relative type size. The type size of the block is assigned a numeric rank; 1 is the largest, 2 the second largest, etc. This type size is relative to type size of other blocks on the same title page, and not to all title pages in the sample.

4. Case. The characters can be all uppercase, mixed case, or lower-case.

5. The type font. The characters are in serif, sans serif, italic or script.

6. Horizontal alignment. The block can be left aligned, centered, or right aligned on the title page.

7. Darkness. The characters of a block may be dark, medium, or light.

8. Graphic symbol. Any graphic expression on the title page is considered a graphic symbol, e.g., a publisher’s mark.

9. Ruler line. This is a dark straight line that may occur on the title page.

10. Punctuation mark, when it signifies the end of a block.

11. Space. This is calculated by comparing the height of the space with the height of the characters of the preceding block. When the preceding block occupies more than one line, the calculation compares the height of the space with the height of space between lines of the preceding block. In both cases, when the former is greater than the latter, the existence of space is confirmed.

12. Rotation of a block. This is used only if the block is displayed vertically.
13. Half-page position of a block. This is applicable only when the block is displayed on half of the page.

The first seven properties are primitives, meaning they exist within blocks of words, and changes in them constitute a separation. The remaining properties are coordinates that, when existing between two block of words, form a separation.

**Blocks of bibliographic data (adapted from Jeng; 1987)**

Data for blocks of words on the 100 sample title pages were recorded. Each block was labeled in terms of the bibliographic elements that it represented. In addition, each block was also assigned values in terms of its primitive visual properties. Where a block consisted of data for more than one bibliographic element, all bibliographic elements were recorded. Thus, each block of words has as many entries as the number of bibliographic elements it represented.

The data entry for a block of words consisted of:

1. a label for the bibliographic element represented,
2. the block position,
3. the block portion,
4. the value of type size,
5. the value of case,
6. the value of type font,
7. the value of alignment, and
8. the value of darkness
A block of words is compared relative to other blocks of words on the same title page. Each title page is treated independently. For example, two blocks, both labeled as having the largest type size on their own title pages, do not necessarily have the same size measurement.

**Separations**

Data for visual properties that form separations between any two blocks are recorded in the second part. As indicated before, separations are identified in two ways:

1) by a change in values of the primitive visual properties of the block preceding and the block following the separation,

2) by the existence of coordinate visual properties. Separation can often be indicated by more than one visual property. Changes in primitive visual properties include:

1. alignment (AL),
2. case (CA),
3. darkness (DA),
4. type font (FO),
5. portion of lines (PO), and,
6. type size (SI),
Coordinate visual properties for separation include:

1. half-page (HA),
2. graph (GR),
3. punctuation (PU),
4. rotation (RO),
5. ruler (RU), and,
6. space.

Each visual property that contributes the existence of a separation constitutes a data entry.

A data entry consists of the following fields:

1. The visual attribute,
2. a label for the bibliographic element before the separation,
3. a label for the bibliographic element after the separation,
4. the position of the block of words before the separation as counted from the top of the page, and
5. the position of the block of words before the separation as counted from the bottom of the page.

Each separation has as many entries as the number of visual properties it contains.
DATA ANALYSIS

In the process of the data analysis, Microsoft Excel will be used for data entry and quantitative analysis. The researcher plans to collect and analyze frequencies such as percentages and proportions. The statistical analysis will be descriptive and explorative in nature, as opposed to inferential statistics or hypothesis testing.
CHAPTER 3

RESULTS

1. VISUAL IMAGE OF TITLE PAGES

The results of data analysis of the visual properties of the items in the sample are organized to provide answers to the following questions:

1. What are the bibliographic elements on a title page?
2. Where do these elements appear on the title page?
3. What are the characteristics of the individual bibliographic elements?
4. What is the ordering relationship among bibliographic elements?
5. What visual properties constitute a separator?
6. Do visual properties of separators preceding individual bibliographic elements differ according to block categories?
VISUAL PROPERTIES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

Inclusion of bibliographic elements on title pages

Figure 15 shows the distribution of the bibliographic elements across the 100 title pages. There were two instances where the cover had to be used as the substitute for the title page in the absence of a title page.

![Figure 15. Distribution of Bibliographic Elements](chart.png)
Similar to the results of Jeng’s (1987) study of English language monographs, the current study of Russian language monographs revealed that Title Proper, Author and Publication blocks were the three blocks appearing most frequently on title pages. However, while in Jeng’s study only one title page (0.5%) had no Author block, in this study 18 title pages (18%) had no Author or Editor block. Moreover, contrasting with Jeng’s study not as many title pages had multiple occurrences of Author or Title Proper blocks. Only 8.5 percent of title pages having Author blocks had more than one Author block. There were no multiple occurrences of the same title proper on any of the title pages. There was once instance where a title page had the title of its set, plus the titles of the two bibliographic volumes bound within that single physical volume. In two instances, a title page contained two separate Title Proper blocks for two different works contained within the volume. By contrast, Jeng’s study (1987: 57) had 45 title pages (22%) with two occurrences of the Author block, three (1.5%) had 3 occurrences, and one (0.5%) has 4 occurrences. In relation to the Title Proper, seven (3.5%) of Jeng’s 203 title pages had 2 occurrences of the Title Proper block. Two (1%) had 3 occurrences, and one (0.5%) has 4 occurrences. Thus, the two studies are in considerable disagreement in terms of inclusion of Author or Editor blocks, and multiple occurrences of Author or Title Proper blocks on the same title page.

An overwhelming majority of title pages (81%) in the present study had a Place of Publication block. Only 19 title pages did not provide this information. This finding is in moderate disagreement with Jeng’s results, where, by comparison, a lower 74 percent of title pages had Place of Publication blocks. Unlike Jeng’s sample, however, where only

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3 Any future references to Jeng’s study in this chapter will relate to this 1987 work unless otherwise specified.
two title pages (1%) had no Publisher blocks, the sample for the present study had 13 title pages (13%) lacking Publisher blocks. Both studies had items in the sample with multiple occurrences of Publisher blocks. In this study five title pages (5%) had two occurrences of a Publisher block. These blocks included either the same publisher stated twice or publisher information for two separate publishers. In Jeng’s study, 13 title pages (6.4%) had 2 occurrences of the Publisher block, and one title page (0.5%) has three occurrences, thus revealing no major differences between the two samples.

One bibliographic element that appeared on only about half (44%) of the sample title pages in the current study was Other Title Information. Two of these 44 title pages (4.5%) had two occurrences of Other Title Information block. By contrast, 106 title pages (52%) in Jeng’s study provided Other Title Information blocks, out of these 5 (4.7%) had two occurrences. Thus, with respect to the inclusion of Other Title Information block, the current study is in general agreement with Jeng’s findings.

The Institution with the Copyright and Series Title blocks had occurrences of 18 and 12 percent respectively in the present study. Three bibliographic elements present in Jeng’s study did not occur in any of the 100 sample title pages in the present study. Those bibliographic elements were: Author Affiliation, Standard Number and Publisher’s Address.

In the current study, there were a few bibliographic elements with low frequencies of occurrence. These were:

- Quote (2)
- Parallel Title (1)
- Audience Statement (1)
Positions of elements on title pages

As shown in Table 2 and Figure 16, four bibliographic elements: Institution with Copyright to the Intellectual Content, Author, Title Proper and Series, occur on the title page primarily on the top part of the page. The Institution with the Copyright occurs exclusively in the 1\textsuperscript{st} position of title page. The position in which the Author element occurs ranges from positions 1 to 3, while the title and series title elements range from positions 1-5.

The most likely location for the Author element are positions 1 and 2, whereas for the Title Proper, it is positions 1 and 3. The data reveal that the Author block regularly precedes the Title block. This is not the case, however, with Editor blocks, which range from positions from 3 to 7. This indicates that, generally, the Editor block follows the Title Proper.

This finding, based on observations of the Russian title pages, differs from Jeng’s study of title pages of English monographs, where the average position for Author blocks
was the third. That meant that the Author block followed the Title Proper or Other Title Information blocks.

The position of Other Title Information blocks in the current study ranges from positions 1-5. However, a majority (59%) occurs in the 3rd position, thus indicating that this block is most likely to follow Title Proper. By contrast, the relative positions of Title and Other Title Information ranged from one to seven, with the most likely locations being the 1st or 2nd places. This difference in position of the Title Proper and Other Title Information blocks between the two samples may be explained by the fact, that, as mentioned before, in the current study, Author block appeared mostly in the first position, whereas the average positions for Author and Edition blocks in Jeng’s study were both third, indicating that they both regularly followed the Title Proper and Other Title Information. The average positions for blocks relating to information about publication including publisher, place of publication and date of publication are similar to the findings in Jeng’s study—the 4th and 5th positions. In most cases, publication information is given near the bottom half of the title page. However, on 18 percent of the title pages in this study, the name of the publisher appeared in the 1st position on the title page. By contrast, in Jeng’s study, none of the Publisher elements appeared in the 1st position, showing a considerable difference from the results of a current study.
Table 2
Distribution of Block Positions of Bibliographic Elements
(Figures are percentages of the number of occurrences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bibliographic element</th>
<th>Block Position&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Total Number of Occurrences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution with copyright to intellectual content</td>
<td>100 -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>51 26 13 5 2.5 2.5 -- -- -- --</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Proper</td>
<td>10 60 25 3 1 1 -- -- -- -- --</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Title Information</td>
<td>2 11 59 25 2 -- -- -- -- -- --</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>42 42 -- 8 8 -- -- -- -- -- --</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Publ.</td>
<td>1 2.5 22 40 27 5 2.5 -- -- --</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>18 3 23 29 17 4.5 2 1 1 -- --</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Publ.</td>
<td>-- 1 20 43 27 3 2 2 -- -- --</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>4</sup> Block of words in this study is defined as one or more words grouped together on the title page and separated from another group of words by the existence of primitive or coordinate properties. A bibliographic element is a label assigned to a block of words which represents the bibliographic function of this block on the title page. In addition, each block was also assigned values in terms of its primitive visual properties. Where a block contained more than one bibliographic element, all bibliographic elements were recorded. Thus, each block of words has as many entries as the number of bibliographic elements it represented.

<sup>5</sup> In all the tables, a bibliographic element consists of one row of data in the table, indicating the frequency of occurrence in percentage.

<sup>6</sup> Block Position is defined as a location of a block of words on a title page.
Proportion of the title page occupied by bibliographic elements

Table 3 shows the proportion of the title page occupied by bibliographic elements. Similar to the findings of Jeng’s, the Title Proper Block occupies the largest proportion of lines of types on the title page. This is not due to the Title Proper being longer than other bibliographic elements, but it is attributable to its being presented in larger type size, and, thus, occupies more space on the title page.
Table 3

Average Proportion of the Title Page Occupied by Bibliographic Elements\(^7\)
(Figures are in percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bibliographic element</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Total Number of Occurrences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution with</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copyright to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intellectual content</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Proper</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Title Information</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Publ.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Publ.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^7\) Proportion block space occupies on the title page is calculated by dividing the number of lines of type occupied by the block by the total number of lines of type on the title page. The result of the calculation is expressed as a percentage indicating proportion that a specific block of space occupies on the title page. The percentages given in the table apply only when the specific bibliographic element is present on the title page.
Characteristics of bibliographic elements

The distribution of the various visual properties of bibliographic elements are presented in Tables 4 to 8. Two visual properties occur consistently across the bibliographic elements: horizontal alignment and type font. Most blocks are centered, and appear in serif type fonts. This is in agreement with the patterns found by Jeng (1987).

In contrast to Jeng’s study, however, it is the Author (51%), and not the Title Proper (10%), that generally appears as the first block on the title page. The Editor block, however, never appeared in the first position on the title page in any of the sample documents. The most frequent position (43%) for the Editor block was the 3rd position. Thus, the Editor block is most likely to follow Title Proper (2nd position). The Author block occupies an average of 15% of the lines on a title page. It is 4th largest in type size, in uppercase (66%), and dark (69.5%). The author composite in the present study differs in two characteristics from Jeng’s study: case and darkness. Jeng found that Author block often occurred in mixed case and was medium dark.

The Title Proper regularly (60%) appeared in the second position on the title page and occupied on average 29% of the total lines on a title page. It was also the largest in type size and usually (83%) was presented in uppercase and is the darkest element (90%). All of the visual properties of the Title Proper, except the position on the title page, corresponded with Jeng’s findings.

Other Title Information followed most often the Title Proper and it was most often (59%) the third element on the title page. It occupied an average of 18% of the
total title page lines. It was the third largest in type size, in mixed case (57%), and dark (66%).

Blocks for information about publication appeared primarily at the bottom of the title page. However, Publisher information also appeared in the first position on the title page on 18% of the title pages. Each publisher block occupied on average 17% of the total lines on the title page. The publication information blocks are medium in type size (3 and 4th largest) and medium in their darkness, except for the Publisher block. That block tended slightly to be in uppercase (51%). The Place of Publication blocks were primarily (70%) in mixed case.

The Series block appeared most often (42%) at the top of the title page, in the 1st or 2nd position (42%). It occupied only, on average, 19% of lines on the page. It was the 2nd largest in type size (42%) and dark (66%). More than half (67%) of the Series blocks were in uppercase. The uppercase characteristic of the Series block corresponded to Jeng’s findings. However, in contrast to her findings, the Series block tended to appear at the top in the current study, not at the bottom of the page as she had found.
Table 4

Distribution of Bibliographic Elements by Relative Type size

(Figures are in percentages)
(On a scale of 1-6, 1 is the largest)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bibliographic element</th>
<th>Type size</th>
<th>Total Number of Occurrences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution with copyright to intellectual content</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Proper</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Title Information</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Publ.</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Publ.</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5

Distribution of Bibliographic Elements by Case
(Figures are in percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bibliographic element</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Total Number of Occurrences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Uppercase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution with copyright to intellectual content</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Proper</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Title Information</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Publ.</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Publ.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6

Distribution of Bibliographic Elements by Type font
(Figures are in percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bibliographic element</th>
<th>Type font</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total Number of Occurrences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serif</td>
<td>Sans-serif</td>
<td>Italic/Script</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution with copyright to intellectual content</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Proper</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Title Information</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Publ.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Publ.</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7

**Distribution of Bibliographic Elements by Horizontal Alignment**  
(Figures are in percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bibliographic element</th>
<th>Alignment</th>
<th>Total (Number of occurrences)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution with copyright to intellectual content</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Proper</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Title Information</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>58.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Publ.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Publ.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8

Distribution of Bibliographic Elements by Darkness
(Figures are in percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bibliographic element</th>
<th>Darkness</th>
<th>Total Number of Occurrences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution with copyright to intellectual content</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Proper</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Title Information</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Publ.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Publ.</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VISUAL PROPERTIES OF A SEPARATION

Table 9 and Figure 17 show the distribution of the visual properties of separations, both primitives and coordinates. The bibliographic elements were analyzed in terms of type of separation from the preceding element. Therefore, those elements that appear in the first position on the title page were not counted. The figures in Table 9 report the number of occurrences of the primitive (changes in the visual characteristic) and coordinate properties of separation. Figure 17, based on the data from Table 9, provides visual illustration of the distribution of visual properties of a separation by bibliographic Elements.
Table 9
Visual Properties of a Separation by Bibliographic Elements
After the Separation\(^8\)
(Figures in percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visual Property</th>
<th>Institution with a Copyright</th>
<th>Author Name</th>
<th>Title Proper</th>
<th>Other Title Info</th>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Place Of Publ.</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Date of Publ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portion</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type size</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type font</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alignment</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darkness</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^8\) The percentage=the frequency count of the visual property occurring in the separation / the frequency of occurrence of the separation preceding a bibliographic element. Thus, for example, 24% of the separations preceding Author block consists of changes in Type size.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Graphic</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Punctuation</th>
<th>Space</th>
<th>Rotation</th>
<th>Half-Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 7 7</td>
<td>8.5 6</td>
<td>4 10 25</td>
<td>4 17 34 83</td>
<td>48 70 79.5</td>
<td>2 8 1 1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Similar to the results of Jeng’s study, the change of type size from one block to another, and the existence of space between two blocks, are the two most common visual properties of separation. Further, in the case of publication information type size, type font, and proportion of lines occupied tend to remain unchanged. The Publication blocks can be said to generally be clearly delineated from the other parts of the title page. In the case of Place and Date of Publication blocks, they appear in the same line 40 percent of the time. The most frequently occurring coordinate separators in the publication area are
publisher’s logo and punctuation. Place, publisher and date, if they appear in the same line, tend to be separated by commas or periods after each bibliographic element. Because those three bibliographic elements tend to be presented in one cluster at the bottom of the page, space does not play an essential role as a coordinate separator. In general, the most frequently occurring coordinate separators used were horizontal lines (40%) and Publisher’s logo (36%) of the time.

Based on the data from Tables 2-9, a prototype title page of Russian monographs has been composed (See Figure 18). As seen in this model, Title Proper block assumes the most prominent position on a title page of Russian monographs. It is the largest in type size, and therefore occupies the most space. Most of the time, it is preceded by Author block and followed by Other Title Information block. All three elements are, for the most part, separated by changes in type size and space. The information regarding publication, including Place of Publication, Publisher and Date of Publication, tends to reside at the bottom of the page, in one cluster. The three elements can be presented either all in one line, or in succession of each other, following the sequence: Place-Publisher-Date, with the latter case being more predominant. These elements tend to be uniform in their visual appearance, with the exception of the Publisher that tends to be presented in uppercase. The most significant separator between the publication block and the rest of the page is the existence of space.
Figure 18. Model Title Page of the Russian Monographs

AUTHOR NAME

TITLE PROPER

Other Title Information

Place of Publ.

PUBLISHER

Date of Publ.
In addition to analyzing the visual characteristics of the bibliographic elements on title pages of Russian materials, this study also examines in detail the comprehensiveness and consistency of the presentation of the bibliographic information on title pages, the verso of title pages, and colophons in those works. The sample was comprised of 100 monographic publications, including sets and works published in series.

Two of the questions asked in this study:

• Does the title contain any typographical errors?

and

• In the case of a set, is the numbering consistent within the work/across different volumes?

have been answered “Yes”, in both cases, for every item in the sample. Therefore, further discussion of those questions has been eliminated from the final analysis. The other questions posed by this study that are related to only a few items in the sample were:

• Does the title contain any abbreviations?

• Is the title presented consistently throughout the work?

• Is there an edition statement? If so, is it presented with abbreviations or contains typographical errors?
Figure 19 illustrates the consistency and comprehensiveness of titles pages, title page versos and colophons of Russian monographs in the study, in terms of their inclusion of bibliographic elements, as well as the presence of variations.

None of the works under study had abbreviations in a title proper on the title page. However, two works had an abbreviation in the other title information on the title page verso ("Ucheb. Posobie dlia vuzov", "Bibliogr. ukaz.").
In terms of title variation within the works, in one instance, names from the title proper on title page:

“Aleksandr Konstantinovich Gorskii, Nikolai Aleksandrovich Setnitskii”

were abbreviated and inverted on title page verso into:

“Gorskii, A.K.”, “Etnitskii, N.A.”.

In another case, inverted without abbreviation –

"Viktoria Nikolaievna Iartseva”

on title page was changed to:

"Iartseva Viktoria Nikolaievna"

on title page verso. Three works presented other title information on the title page verso or in the colophon that was not present on the title page:

“Учеб. пособie dlia vuzov”; “monografia”, glava iz knigi: "Az vozdam"; and “sbornik statei”.

Conversely, two items in the sample did not include the other title information present on the title page, in either the title page verso or colophon. In the case of one set, the set title was given on the cover, title page verso and colophon, while the title page included only the title for that individual work within the set. Moreover, the set title on the title page verso was presented in brackets, a conventional way of indicating series title.

As far as edition statement is concerned, they were included in two of the works under examination. Both of them were in an abbreviated form (2-e izd, ispr. i dop., and izd. 2-e, perer. i dop.). In terms of their location in the document, one appeared both on both the title page and the colophon, while the other was present only in the colophon.

In the case of sets, both title and volume numbering were consistent across volumes. Two of the works that were numbers of a set had the set title and titles of the individual
volumes. Three works had only the set title and no individual volume titles. One work had only the individual volume title with no set title.

This study confirmed an assumption based on the anecdotal evidence that the majority of Russian materials do not provide the full name of the author on the title page. Out of the 100 works in the sample, 10 did not provide the name of the person responsible for the work (author/editor) on the title page. Of the remaining 90 works, 62 had the author’s name for forename and middle name represented by initials. Further, of those 62 works, 30 provided author’s full name elsewhere in the work -- on title page verso (7 items), colophon (23 items) and both (4 items).

In terms of publication information, only 1 item in the sample did not supply place of publication information in the work, while 4 did not provide publisher information. All 100 provided the date of publication. A relatively small number: only 20 of the works, did not provide an International Standard Bibliographic Number.

With respect to full bibliographic information (statement of responsibility, title, place and date of publication, and publisher’s name) provided in the colophon, 68 works supplied complete information. Further, the colophon was likely to provide additional information regarding the type of publication, e.g.:

DISCUSSION

Overall, this study did confirmed that certain inconsistencies or lack of comprehensiveness do occur in the presentation of bibliographic information in Russian materials. However, this did not occur at the degree it was anticipated on the basis of the previous cursory examination of Russian materials. None of the works under study had typographical errors in their bibliographic information. Also, while none one of the titles proper of the works were abbreviated, regarding the presentation of the names of those responsible for a work, there was an instance where names from the title page title were inverted and abbreviated on title page verso. Additionally, in two other cases, other title information was presented in an abbreviated form on title page verso. Regarding title consistency, in general, titles were consistent both within a work and across the volumes of a set. Only in two instances the title from the title page was inverted in its presentation on title page verso. Other variations occurred only within the other title information element. These were the addition of information not present on title page (3 items), or the omission of other title information presented on the title page from title page verso (2 items).

All but one work had the set title present in the individual volumes. Of those, three had both the set title and individual titles for specific volumes presented, three had only the set title and no individual volume title. Only one work in a set had just individual volume title, with the set title absent.

All the works studied had pagination and the overwhelming majority provided comprehensive publication information. Only one percent of the sample lacked explicit
information on place of publication and four percent did not provide publisher information.

The overwhelming majority of the sample (eighty items), had ISBN numbers. The study confirms that a majority of Russian monographic publications supply full bibliographic information in the colophon. It has also shown that title pages of the Russian materials are more likely to include the author’s last name with just initials for the first and middle name, and full name of the author is likely to be provided on the either on title page verso, colophon or both. Furthermore, the colophon was very likely to provide additional information about publication.

An absence of standards was most evident with respect to the title page layout. This has the potential of making the interpretation of bibliographic information a challenge for catalogers. In some instances, the layout of the bibliographic information on the title page proved problematic. This was the case for sets. This left it to the cataloger judgment as to which title should be presented in the record as the title proper, and which as other title information. Sometime, in the case of sets, it was not clear from the structure of the bibliographic information of the title page, whether a specific work was a serial, member of a set or monograph in a series. This is best illustrated by one work in a set where the set title was presented in brackets on the title page verso. Such presentation may leave a cataloger in doubt as to whether this is a set title or a series title, given that inclusion of title in brackets is a conventional way of treating series titles. Again, it is left to the cataloger to make the most appropriate and informed decision.

The present study also confirmed the common practice mentioned in the secondary literature and noticed by the researcher during causal observations of the Russian
materials of presenting the author’s last name on the title page, with just initials of the
first and middle name.
CONCLUSION

This study of title pages of monographs published in the Russian Federation between the years 1990-1999 and its comparison and contrast with Jeng’s study of the title pages of English materials (1987) has shed a light on some important similarities and differences between the two samples. In terms of inclusion of bibliographic elements on a title page there were no major differences between the two samples. In both Russian and English monographs, a title page is likely to provide an Author/Editor element, Title Proper, Other Title Information and publication information including Place of Publication, Publisher and Date of Publication elements. The three elements in Jeng’s study that did not appear on any title pages of Russian works were: Publisher’s Address, Author Affiliation and Standard Number. Conversely, a bibliographic element that occurred in the Russian book sample, and was not mentioned in Jeng’s study, was the Institution with the Copyright to the Intellectual content of the item. This bibliographic element appeared exclusively in the first top position of title pages of the Russian monographs under study.

The location of other bibliographic elements on the title pages evidenced some essential differences between the two samples. The most apparent was the location of the Author Name in the first position on the title page of the majority of Russian books. This is in contrast to Jeng’s study, where Author Name was most likely to occur in the third position, following Title Proper or the Other Title Information blocks.
Two other elements that differ in terms of their position on a title page in both samples were: Publisher block and Series Title block. In the present study, the former appeared in position 1 in 18 percent of the books, whereas in Jeng’s study Publisher block appeared at the bottom of the title page in 100 percent of the sample. Similarly, the Series Title block in the current study was most likely found in positions 1 and 2 at the top of the title pages, whereas in Jeng’s sample of English monographs it tended to be located at the bottom of the title page.

In both studies Title Proper took the most prominent position on the title page: it had the largest type size, relative to other blocks on the title page, and, therefore, occupied the largest portion of the title pages in both samples. In both studies, the predominant type font and case used for Title Proper were serif and uppercase. In contrast to Jeng’s study, the Author block in the present sample also tended to be displayed in uppercase and was dark. In both studies, an overwhelming majority of all bibliographic blocks were aligned in the center. The most frequently occurring separator between the bibliographic elements in both studies were type size and space.

In addition to the examination of the visual characteristics of the bibliographic elements on the title pages, the current study also explored the degree of comprehensiveness and consistency in presenting bibliographic information on title pages of Russian books. This examination was inspired by the cursory evidence observed by the researcher of seemingly numerous examples of inconsistent, erroneous or incomplete bibliographic information on title pages, title page versos, and the colophons of the Russian publications. The study revealed that certain inconsistencies, or lack of comprehensiveness, do occur in the presentation of bibliographic information in Russian
monographs. However, it did not occur to the extent expected based on previous anecdotal evidence. Inconsistencies in bibliographic information generally included abbreviations or inversions of title proper and other title information on title page versos, or colophon. It also included the inconsistent location of the bibliographic information that may make a cataloger question the identity of a particular element. This may particularly occur if the work is in a language with which the cataloger is not familiar.

The most important finding in the sample was that of the 90 title pages of Russian books that had statement of responsibility, only 22 percent included the full name of the author. In the remaining 78 percent of cases where the author’s name was provided on the title page, the first two forenames were presented as initials. This phenomenon has significant implications for the cataloging process according to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. AACR2 calls for creating personal name headings as they commonly appear in the person’s works, i.e., the title page. Application of this rule for many Russian names would result in an inappropriate use of name for the individual. Clearly AACR2 did not appear to consider the convention for the provision of names in Russian works when the rule was formulated.

Title pages continue to present the catalogers with a great variety of problems and challenges. The number of cataloging rules that have been devised in an effort to accommodate those variations is the best evidence that interpreting bibliographic data on a title page is not always a straightforward process. Considering this ever-changing nature of title pages, the current study, and particularly its comparative aspect, has a potential to contribute new knowledge to cataloging, by highlighting the similarities and differences in the location and visual characteristics of bibliographic elements on title
pages of both English and Russian materials. The data derived from both studies forms a basis for creating a prototype title page for monographs in these two languages. Such prototype will, hopefully, aid the catalogers in the identification and interpretation of bibliographic information on title pages, and help make the cataloging records more standardized and error free.
WORKS CITED


APPENDIX A

BLOCKS OF WORDS ON THE SAMPLE TITLE PAGES

(Grouped by bibliographic elements)

A 1. INSTITUTIONS HOLDING COPYRIGHT TO THE INTELLECTUAL CONTENT

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SANKT-PETERBURGSKII GOSUDARSTVENNYI UNIVERSITET

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ROSSIISKAIA AKADEMIIA NAUK, INSTITUT SOTSIOLILOGII

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ROSSIISKAIA AKADEMIIA NAUK, MUZEI ANTROPOLOGII I ETNOGRAFIII IM. PETRA VELIKOGO (KUNSTKAMERA)

ASSOTSIATSIIA “ISTORIIA I KOMP’IUTER”

ASSOTSIATSIIA “ISTORIIA I KOMP’IUTER”

ROSSIISKAIA AKADEMIIA OBRAZOVANIIA, SEVERO-ZAPADNOE OTDELENIYE

INSTITUT FILOSOFII RAN, TSENTR PO IZUCHENIIU NEMETSKOI FILOSOFII I SOTSIOLOGII

INSTITUT BOGOSLOVIIA I FILOSOFII, ISSLEDOVANIIA I PUBLIKATSII

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KAFEDRA PSIKHOLINGVISITKI

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ROSSIISKAIA AKADEMIIA NAUK, INSTITUT LINGVISTICHESKIKH ISSLEDOVANII

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ROSSIISKAIA AKADEMIIA NAUK, INSTITUT LINGVISTICHESKIKH ISSLEDOVANII
A 2. AUTHOR

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SERGEI KARA-MURZA

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S. L. FRANK

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IRINA BRODSKAIA
N. KONDRAT’EV
NIKOLAI BLOKHIN
VLADIMIR AFINOGENOV
ANNA SOKHRINA
NIKOLAI BASOV
A3. TITLE PROPER

KTO VLADEET ROSSIEI?

POSLE PERESTROIKI

SOTSIONIKA DLIA VSIEKH

METODIKA I TEKHNIIKA FOKUSIROVANNOGO INTERV’IU

PROBLEMY SOTSIAL’NOGO I GUMANITARNOGO ZNANIIA

OCHERKI ISTORII RUSSKOI OBSCHESTVENNO-POLITICHESKOI MYSLI XIX-PERVOI TRETI XX STOLETIIA

DUKHOVNYE OSNOVY OBSCHESTVA

NAUCHNYE CHTENIIA

FILOSOFIIA VLASTI

PRINIATIE STRATEGICHESKIKH RESHENII V NECHETKOM OBSTANOVKIE

FORMIROVANIE SOVREMENNOI ROSSIISKOI ELITY

PSIKHOLOGIIA VZAIMOOTNOSHENII

CHELOVEK, POLIETNICHESKII MIR, BEZOPASNOST’

POLITIKA

STANOVLENIE IDEI GRAZHDANSKOGO OBSCHESTVA I EE ISTORICHESKAIA EVOLIUTSIIA
NATSIIA I NATSIONALIZM
RUSSKIE
OPPOZITSIONNYE PARTII I DVIZHENIIA SOVREMEMNOI ROSSII
POLITIKO-PRAVOVAIA UTOPIIA V ROSSII
KRATOLOGIIA KAK SISTEMA NAUK O VLASTI
GLOBAL’NOE POLITICHESKOE PROGNOZIROVANIE V USLOVIIAKH
STRATEGICHESKOI NESTABIL’NOSTI
POLITICHESKAIA TOPOLOGIIA
TOL’KOVIYI SLOVAR’ IAZYKA SOVDPEII
POLITOLOGIIA NA ROSSIISKOM FONE
ISTORIIA POLITICHESKOI I PRAVOVOI MYSLI ROSSII
FENOMEN “MAKIAVELLIZMA” I FORMIROVANIE POLITOLOGII KAK NAUKI
POL’SKAIA POLITOLOGIIA V 70-80-E GODY
POLITOLOGICHESKII SLOVAR’
NATSIONAL’NYI MANIFEST
ANGLO-RUSSKOE SOPERNICHESTVO V TSENTRAL’NOI AZII I ISMAILIZM
KOSOVSKII KRIZIS
NOVYE SLAVIANSKIE DIASPORY
IMPERATOR ALEKSANDR I
GOSUDAR’ I DAL’NIAIA ROSSIIA
PERVYE SKANDINAVSKIE CHTENIIA
DOZORNAIA KNIGA
SUD’BY REFORM I REFORMATOROV V ROSSII
ZAVESHCHANIE SHAMILIA
STRASTI OKHOTNOGO RIADA
SOMKNEM RIADY, CHTOBY ZHILA ROSSIiA
ROSSIIA NA DYBE
TEORIIA KUL’TURNO-ISTORICHESKIKH TIPOV N. IA. DANILEVSKOGO
KRUG IDEI
BOG I MIROVOE ZLO
DVA GRADA ISSLEDOVANIIA O PRIRODE OBSHCHESTVENNYKH IDEALOV
GRAD SVETLYI
ISTINA I OTKROVENIE
VVEDENIE V RUSSKUIU RELIGIOZNUIU FILOSOFIIU
RUSSKAIA DUKHOVNAIA FILOSOFIIA
IDEIA SOBORNOSTI I SLAVIANOFIL’STVO
RUSSKAIA RELIGIOZNAIA ANTROPOLOGIIA
“NASHI ZADACHI” IVANA IL’INA I …NASHI ZADACHI
RELIGIIA, MAGIIA, MIF
METAFIZIKA V BOGOSLOVSKOI PERSPEKTIVE
RAZUM I EKZISTENTSIIA
POD SEN’IU KRESTIA
ZOLOTOI VEK
VOLNOIU MORSKOIU
RUSSKAIA SILA
RASSKAZY MOSKOVSKIKH PISATELEI
LEGKII SHOK
KHAZARSKII SLOVAR’

MATERIALY MEZHDUNARODNOGO KONGRESSA “100 LET R.O. IAKOBSONU”

VARIANT GORGULOVA

LETAIUSHCHIE NA SOBAKAKH

NE VALIAI DURAKA, AMERIKA!...

POKLONNIK ISTINY SVIATOI

STARSHII BRAT TSARIA

TAT’IANA

ROSSIIKSIIA MARINISTIKA

KONETS CHERNOGO TEMNIKA

SHANS NA SCHAST’E

TVORCHESKOE SAMOROZVITIE, ILI KAK NAPISAT’ ROMAN

VIKTORIIA NIKOLAEVNA IARTSEVA

POIU BOGU MOEMU…

KRATKII SPRAVOCHNIK PO SOVREMENNOMU RUSSKOMU IAZYKU

TIPOLOGICHESKIE I SOPOSTAVITEL’NYE METODY V SLAVIANSKOM IAZYKOHZNANII

RUSSII IAZYK

IAZYKOVYE PREOBRAZOVANIYA

IAZYK I NAUKA KONTSA 20 VEKA

KLASSIFIKATSIONNOE ISSLEDOVANIE V LINGVISTIKE

SLOVO, BUKVA, CHISLO

KRATKII SLOVAR’ LINGVISTICHESKIKH TERMINOV
ROMANO-GERMANSKAI A KONTAKTNAIA ZONA
ETNICHESKIE KONTAKTY I IAZYKOVYE IZMENENIIA
LINGVISTICHE SHTESKIE OTKRYTIE AMERIKI
FUNKTSIONAL’NYI SINTAKSIS
TIPOLIIOIA, GRAMMATIKA, SEMANTIKA
IAZYK I MIR CHELOVEKA
IAZYK I METOD
OKTIABR’SKAI A REVOLIUTSIIA
SMYSL ZHIZNI
CHECHNIA
SOCHINENIIA
VVEDENIE V ETNOLINGVISTIKU
GOSUDARSTVENNYI MEKHANIZM ROSSII
SOVREMENNYE SOTSIOLOGICHESKIE TEORII OBSHCHESTVA
POLUDENNYI ZNOI
OTPOR
SHKOLA SOSTOIANII
MUZYKA I SOSTOIANIIA
RUSSKAIA RELIGIOZNO-FILOSOFSKAIA IYSL’ X-XVII VV.
DEN’GI I VLAST’
POLUTROPON
A 4. OTHER TITLE INFORMATION

TEORIIA RAZDELENIIA VLASTEI I SOVREMENNOST’
OSNOVNYE IDEI I TENDENTSII RAZVITIIA
ISTORICHESKIE ROMANY
ISTORIIA I SOVREMENNOST’; MONOGRAFIIA
UCHEBNOE POSOBIIE
ALEKSANDR KONSTANTINOVICH GORSKII, NIKOLAI ALEKSANDROVICH SETNITSKII
KREMNISTYI PUT’ K MIRU
ROMAN-KHRONIKA; OCHERKI IZ RUSSKOI TSERKOVNOI ZHIZNI
INTELLIGENTSIIA NA PEPELISHCHE RODNOI STRANY
NAUKA OBSHCHENIIA, PONIMANIIA I SOGLASIIA
UCHEBNO-METODICHESKOE POSOBIIE
SBORNIK NAUCHNYKH RABOT
SERIIA GUMANITARNAIA
V POLITIKE, MAKOEKONOMIKE, SOTSIOLOGII, MENEZHMENTE, MEDITSINE, EKOLOGII
PROBLEMY PEREKHODNOGO PERIODA
OPYT SOTSIOLOGO-POLITOLOGICHESKOGO ANALIZA
KONETS XIX – NACHALO XX VV.

STRUKTURIROVANIE POLITICHESKOI DEISTVITEL’NOSTI

UCHEBNOE POSOBLIE

SBORNIK OBZOROV

NOVYE EVROPEISKIE REALII

UROKI TSERKOVNO-SAMODERZHAVNOI POLITIKI; VOSSTANOVLENIE MONARKHII V ROSSI; PRIAMURSKII ZEMSKII SOBOR 1922 GODA VO VLADIVOSTOKE

ETNOGRAFICHESKIE I KUL’TURNO-ISTORICHESKIE ASPEKTY

ISTORIIA SHATURSKIKH DEREVEN’

KAVKAZSKIE VOINY V LITSAKH

OPYT SOZDANIIA KATEKHIZISA VELIKOROSSA

VREMIA PETRA-VELIKOGO RAZORITELIA DERZHAVY

BIBLIOGRAFICHESKII UKAZATEL’

MAKRO I MIKROPODKHODY V ISTORICHESKOI INFORMATIKE; TRUDY V KONFERENTSII ASSOTSIATSII “ISTORIIA I KOMP’IUTER”

ISSLEDOVANIIA O PRIRODE OBSCHESTVENNYKH IDEALOV

NOVOE PLANETARNOE MYSHLENIE I ROSSIIA

PROLEGOMENY K KRITIKE OTKROVENIIA

KURS LEKTSII

PROBLEMA SOBORNII FENOMENOLOGII

ANTOLOGIIA

MATERIALLY KONFERENTSII

SOVREMENNYE FILOSOFSKIE ISSLEDOVANIIA
ANALIZ NAUCHNYKH I VNENAUCHNYKH FORM MYSHLENIIA

ROMAN-KHRONIKA; OCHERKI IS RUSSKOI TSERKOVNOI ZHIZNI

SBORNIK AL’TERNATIVNOI PROZY MOLODYKH AVTOROV

ROMAN-LEKSIKON V 100 000 SLOV

MOSKVA, 18-23 DEKABRIA 1996

ROMAN IZ GAZET
DOKUMENTAL’NO-KHUDOZHESTVENNAIA POVEST’

ISTORICHESKII ROMAN V 4 KNIGAKH

POVESTI

V SHESTI TOMAKH

ISTORICHESKII ROMAN

SBORNIK RASSKAZOV, PREDSTAVLENNYKH NA KONKURS, OB’IAVLENNYI
FONDOM “KHRIISTIANSKAIA ZHIZN’”

SBORNIK STATEI

ENTSIKLOPEDIIA

VOPROSY I OTVETY DIALOGICHESKOI RECHI

OBSUZHDENIE SAMODOSTATOCHNYKH LINGVISTICHESKIH ZADACH S
RAZBOROM STA OBRAZTSOV ZHANRA

SBORNIK NAUCHNO-ANALITICHESKIKH OBZOROV

K 65-LETIIU VIKTORA SAMUILOVICHA KHRAKOVSKOGO

IAZYK I MIR CHELOVEKA

K SOVREMENNOI FILOSOFII IAZYKA

NAROD—EE TVORETS ILI ZALOZNIK?
A.5 PUBLISHER’S PLACE

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MOSKVA

SANKT-PETERBURG

MOSKVA

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MOSKVA; EKATERINBURG

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A.6 PUBLISHER

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BYLINA

NAUKA

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RESPUBLIKA

IZDATEL’STVO MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA

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A.7 SERIES

LIUDI I VLAST’

MYSLITELI XX VEKA

TEORETICHESKAIA POLITOLOGIIA: MIR ROSSII I ROSSIIA V MIRE

BIBLIOTEKA SOTSIAL’NOI PSIKHOLOGII

SERIIA NAUCHNOI I UCHEBNOI LITERATURY

POLITICHESKAIA NAUKA

NAUCHNYE DOKLADY; VYP. 82

DOKLADY INSTITUTA EVROPY ; NO 59

BIBLIOTEKA ETICHESKOI MYSLI (SERIES TITLE PAGE)

SERIIA “RUSSKAIA SOTSIOLOGIIA XXVEKA”

SERIIA “IZ ARKHIVA RUSSKOI EMIGRATSII”
SOKROVISHCHNITSA RUSSKOI RELIGIOZNO-FILOSOFSKOI MYSLI

ROSSIIANIE

MATERIALY K BIOBIBLIOGRAFII UCHENYKH. SERIIA LITERATURY I IAZYKA ; VYP.22

STUDIA PHILOLOGICA (SERIES TITLE PAGE)

IAZYK, SEMIOTIKA, KUL’TURA
APPENDIX B

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SURVEY FORM

1. Title
   - Does the title contain any abbreviations? Yes___ No____
   - Does the title contain any typographical errors? Yes_____ No____
   - Is the title consistent throughout the work? Yes____ No____
   - In the case of a set, is the title consistent across different volumes? Yes_____ No____ (If “no”, explain how it differs)
   - In the case of a set, is the numbering consistent within the work/across different volumes? Yes___ No_____ (If “no”, explain how it differs)
   - In the case of a set, does the work have a set title? Yes___ No___

2. Statement of responsibility
   - Does the title page contain the full name of the author/editor? Yes___ No____
   - If “no”, is the full name provided anywhere else in the work? Yes___ No____

3. Edition statement
   - If the work provides an edition statement, does it contain any typographical errors or abbreviations? Yes___ No____

4. Publication Information
   - Does the work provide the place of publication? Yes____ No_____
   - Does the work provide the name of the publisher? Yes____ No_____
   - Does the work provide the date of publication? Yes____ No____
5. Does the work have pagination? Yes____ No____

6. Does the work provide an ISBN/ISSN number? Yes___ No____

7. Does the work provide full bibliographic information on the colophon? Yes___ No____