

CCM Module 5

Authorized Access Points for Serial Works and Expressions

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Module 5. Authorized Access Points for Serial Works and Expressions

This module focuses on authorized access points constructed according to *RDA 6.27* and *LC-PCC PS 6.27.1.9* (the section on serials). It also covers authorized access points for translations and language editions (*LC-PCC PS 6.27.3*).

Outline

This module will discuss:

- The purpose and background of authorized access points for serial works and expressions according to *RDA 6.27*, *LC-PCC PS 6.27.1.9*, section on serials
- How to construct the authorized access point
- Choice and form of qualifier
- How to record the authorized access point
- How authorized access points are used in other areas of the record
- Special problems such as changes, titles that are the same as a name, and common titles and section titles
- How to construct authorized access points for translations and language editions

References

RDA/LC-PCC PSs

Authorized access points for works and expressions: *RDA 6.27* and the corresponding LC-PCC policy statement.

Translations: *LC-PCC PS 6.27.3*

Language editions: *LC-PCC PS 6.27.3*

CEG

Fields 130, 240, Linking entry fields--General information

CCM

Module 4. Persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a work

Module 16. Changes that may require a new record

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5.1 Background and purpose of authorized access points constructed according to *RDA*

Access points are names or terms that represent entities in *RDA* records. The authorized access point for a work or expression is a standardized construction that identifies the work or expression and differentiates it from all other similar entities.

Authorized access points for works and expressions collocate or bring together different versions of the same work so that the user can find and retrieve them all with a single search query. Consistent use of this standard name for the work is especially helpful in identifying works that exist in multiple manifestations that may present inconsistent data. Consider, for example, all of the recordings of Beethoven's ninth symphony. The title proper may vary from manifestation to manifestation—Beethoven's ninth, Bernstein conducts Beethoven's ninth, Symphony no. 9, etc.—but the authorized access point will always be the same.

This ability to bring together or “collocate” various manifestations of the work is useful for certain types of legal serials and with translations and language editions. In addition, the authorized access point serves an important second purpose for many serial resources. The authorized access point is often used to distinguish serials that have the same title and that may or may not be related in some way to each other. The guidelines governing the construction of authorized access points are found in *RDA* 6.27 and corresponding LC-PCC policy statements. Prior to the adoption of *RDA*, cataloging rules employed a convention called “uniform title.” The uniform title was a constant title by which a given work was to be identified. It could also be used to distinguish the heading for one work from the heading for another work with the same title. Those familiar with AACR2 and other pre-*RDA* rules will quickly see that authorized access points for serials in *RDA* function much the same as uniform titles and in most cases are constructed in a similar manner.

RDA uses the term “preferred title” to refer to the title that is selected to represent a work. This is an especially important concept when there are multiple possibilities to choose from, as may be the case when a serial exists in multiple editions or translations, or when the title may be presented in more than one variation even on the same item. In many cases the preferred title alone will constitute the authorized access point, but if the title is common, generic, or otherwise the same as the title of another work, elements will be added to make it unique. On those occasions when a corporate body or, less commonly, a person is considered the creator of the serial, the name of the creator will be added to the preferred title to form the authorized access point for the serial.

Authorized access points for serial works and expressions commonly make use of MARC 21 fields 130 and 240 as well as 245. When the preferred title is also the title chosen as the title proper, it will be recorded in the 245 field. When it is not the same or if it requires additions, it will be recorded in a 130 field. If there is a corporate body, conference, or personal creator, the creator will be recorded in the appropriate 1XX field and the preferred title recorded in a 240 field. In all cases where a creator is recorded, the combination of fields 1XX and 240 (or 1XX and 245, if there is no 240) constitutes the authorized access point for the resource.

5.2 Constructing authorized access points for serial works and expressions

5.2.1. General

There are essentially four steps to constructing an authorized access point for a serial work or expression;

1. Determine the preferred title of the serial
2. Add the title to the access point for the creator of the serial if one is identified
3. Determine if the access point thus constructed is identical with an access point representing a different work or an access point representing a person, family, or corporate body
4. Make additions to the access point as needed to resolve a conflict

Each of these steps will be described below.

5.2.2. Preferred title

RDA 6.2.2 provides guidelines on determining the preferred title of a work. For translations and certain legal publications, cataloging rules prescribe special titles as the preferred titles. (Translations are discussed later in *CCM* 5.6; legal serials are covered *CCM* Module 34.) With most other serials, however, the title proper is itself the preferred title. The title proper may serve as the authorized access point as long as no creator is identified and no evidence is seen that any other work exists with the same title.

Be aware that initial articles and certain other title elements that might appear on the issue that appear in the title proper may be omitted from the preferred title. Errors in the title proper may also be corrected in the preferred title. See *CCM* 5.4.2.

5.2.3. Creator as an element of the authorized access point

Authorized access points in general are constructed by combining the access point for the creator of a work with the preferred title of the work. If the work is a compilation of works by many different creators (as most serials are), the preferred title alone usually serves as the access point. If a serial falls within one of the categories described in *RDA* 19.2.1.1.1, a corporate body will be recorded as the creator. In rare instances described in *RDA* 19.2.1.1.3, persons or families may also be considered as creators of serials.

5.2.4. Determining conflict

Whatever the construction, the authorized access point must always be designed to distinguish the work from all other works. When two works have the same title or identical access points, the access points are said to “conflict.”

Conflicts are usually discovered by searching the title against the catalog. In this case, the “catalog” is defined as the file or files against which searching and cataloging is being done. It may include both local catalogs and national or international bibliographic utilities. In addition,

catalogers (including LC overseas offices' catalogers) may take into account any resource with the same authorized access point they know of, whether or not it is in the catalog.

When determining whether one title conflicts with another, consider the title proper (field 245) and subfields \$a, \$n, and \$p in both records. Consider also whether the title matches an established series title found in an 8XX field or series authority record. Do not consider other title information, variant access point in field 246, or any other titles given in the records.

Are two words "identical" when one is spelled differently from the other, when the word is represented by a symbol in one of the records (e.g., "and" or "&"), when one word is singular and the other is plural? Are two titles "identical" when one title ends in "for the year ..." and the other does not? In such cases and in any case when you are in doubt, remember that "identical" means exactly that. Consider titles to be in conflict only when they match word for word, letter for letter.

5.2.5. Additions to access points representing serial works

When the authorized access point for a serial work being cataloged is found to be identical to an access point already in the catalog that represents another work, something must be added to the access point to distinguish it. Usually these additions are made in the form of parenthetical qualifiers. See *RDA* 6.27.1.9 and its associated *LCPC-PS* for specific instructions on making additions to access points.

Generally make additions to an access point only when a conflict is actually identified. Do not "predict" a conflict—in other words, do not assume that a conflict exists or will arise with current or future catalog records simply because a serial title is common or generic when one has not been shown.

Make the additions only to the title being cataloged. Do not change access points for works that are already in the catalog, even if they have titles that are the same or similar to the one being cataloged.

5.2.5.1 Situations that require additions to access points

5.2.5.1.1 Works with the same title

When the title proper of a serial as found in the catalog is identical to the authorized access point of work.

```
130 #0 $a Journal (Saskatchewan Drama Association)
130 #0 $a Journal (Choral Conductors Guild (Calif.))
```

5.2.5.1.2. Changes other than title which require a new description

Sometimes changes occur in a serial work that require a new description even though the title remains the same. Since the new description carries the same title, a conflict is likely and some addition will be needed. Such changes include

1) Change in the media type (see *RDA* 1.6.2.2).

245 00 \$a Michigan documents

continued by:

130 0# \$a Michigan documents (Microfiche)

245 10 \$a Michigan documents.

130 #0 \$a Serials directory (Birmingham, Ala.)

245 14 \$a The serials directory.

785 00 \$t Serials directory (Birmingham, Ala. : CD-ROM edition)

continued by:

130 #0 \$a Serials directory (Birmingham, Ala. : CD-ROM edition)

245 04 \$a The serials directory: \$b EBSCO CD-ROM : the serials
directory database compiled by EBSCO Publishing.

780 00 \$t Serials directory (Birmingham, Ala.)

2) Change in the carrier type, when a serial changes to online resource from another computer carrier or vice-versa

130 0# \$a Examinations, suggested solutions/examiners' comments (CD-ROM)

245 10 \$a Examinations, suggested solutions/examiners' comments

785 00 \$t Examinations, suggested solutions/examiners' comments
(Online)

continued by:

130 0# \$a Examinations, suggested solutions/examiners' comments
(Online)

245 10 \$a Examinations, suggested solutions/examiners' comments

780 00 \$t Examinations, suggested solutions/examiners' comments (CD-ROM)

Be aware that these additions are only made when a serial changes from one media type to another. Simultaneous editions or reproductions of a serial in different media are regarded as manifestations of the same work and therefore have the same authorized access point.

3) Change in responsibility for the work that requires a change in identification (See *RDA* 1.6.2.4 and 6.1.3.2.1.)

4) Change in edition statement that indicates a change to the scope or coverage (See *RDA* 1.6.2.5.)

5.2.5.1.3. When the access point includes a corporate body creator (Fields 110/240 or 111/240)

Access points that include a corporate body creator are in conflict only when the authorized access point for another work has both the same creator and the same title proper. Make additions to the authorized access point for a serial entered under corporate body when both the corporate body and title proper are the same as that found on a record for another work. The authorized access point (with qualifiers), in this situation, is input in field 240. Because the body is already given in field 110/111 the body is not usually an appropriate qualifier. In most cases, the date, place of publication, physical medium, or other descriptive element is used. The most common situation that requires an addition to the authorized access point occurs when a serial

entered under corporate body changes its title, then changes back to the first title. In this case, three records are needed, the first and third having the same corporate/conference name/title proper but covering a different time span.

Record A

110 2# \$a International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.
245 10 \$a IITA annual report.
362 1# \$a Began in 1982; ceased in 1984.

merged with another title to form:

Record B

110 2# \$a International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.
245 10 \$a IITA annual report and research highlights
362 1# \$a Began in 1985; ceased in 1988.

continued by:

Record C

110 2# \$a International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.
240 10 \$a IITA annual report (1989)
245 10 \$a IITA annual report.
362 0# \$a 1988/89-1989/90.

5.2.5.1.4. Additions are generally not needed:

- When a serial is entered under title and there is no evidence that there are other works with the same title
- When a serial is entered under corporate body and the combination of the corporate body and the title proper does not match that on another record
- When a serial consists of a common title and section title and the combination of both does not match that found on another record.
- When the title being cataloged matches only a variant title (field 246) found in another record
- When a serial changes from one media type to another and does not fall into any other category requiring an addition to the authorized access point.
- When a resource is republished or reproduced (as a text, as a microform, as large print, as a Braille edition, as a digitized reproduction, etc.

5.2.6. MARC coding of the authorized access point.

When the title proper is also the authorized access point, a single entry in the MARC 245 field is sufficient. Whenever the preferred title must take a different form from the title proper or when additional elements need to be included, it will either be entered in a 130 field or (if the access point for a creator is included in a 1XX field) a 240 field.

5.3. Choice and form of additions to access points

When a serial has the same title as another work but represents a different work, the authorized access point may be constructed by adding to the preferred title a place of publication, corporate body, date of publication, frequency, descriptive data element (e.g. edition statement, carrier type) or any other distinguishing characteristic. The choice of qualifying term is perhaps the most disputed aspect of this process. Those wishing to provide a meaningful term would prefer to see corporate body used more often so that the serial can be identified from the authorized access point. Using the corporate body, however, defeats much of the purpose of entry under title since a change in the body used as a qualifier requires a new record.

With the exception of generic titles entered under title (which are qualified by corporate body), there is generally no priority order for selecting the qualifier. A qualifier that differentiates one serial from another is all that is required. It is up to the cataloger to determine the most appropriate qualifier for the case in hand. For more information on selecting qualifiers, see *LC-PCC PS* 6.27.1.9, “Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series)” and the *CCM* modules on newspapers and computer file serials (*CCM* Module 30, *CCM* Module 31, *CCM* Module 33) in addition to the points below.

5.3.1. Place of origin of the work

The "place" given is generally a local place, i.e., a city. If the city is unknown or not appropriate, a higher jurisdiction may be given. “Use the authorized access point minus any cataloger’s addition; record the name of the larger place preceded by a comma.” (*LC-PCC PS* 6.27.1.9, “Serials,” section 3b).

Authority record: Helsinki (Finland)

Authorized access point: Folk & country (Helsinki, Finland)

The place of origin of the work is generally the same as the place of publication found on the first or earliest issue of the first manifestation of the work (if there is more than one) and is, therefore, the place given in field 264. It does not matter if the place or its name has changed on later issues, or if the country of publication code does not reflect the place given in the qualifier. A note may be given to explain such discrepancies.

5.3.2. Corporate body

Use a corporate body as a qualifier when the preferred title consists solely of very general words that indicate the type of publication and/or periodicity.

```
130 0# $a Newsletter (Judo, Ontario)
130 0# $a Information digest (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission)
130 0# $a Monthly bulletin (Canadian Conference of the Arts)
```

A corporate body may also be used when the place has already been used as a qualifier for another work or it is known that there is more than one work with the same title published in the same place.

Record being created:

130 0# \$a Network (National Congress for Men (U.S.))
245 10 \$a Network.
264 #1 \$a Washington, D.C. ...

Existing record:

110 1# \$a United States. \$b Small Business Administration.
245 10 \$a Network.
264 #1 \$a Washington, D.C. ...

When there is more than one body associated with the work, use the issuing body as qualifier rather than the publisher. If there is more than one body equally responsible for issuing the serial, use the one that appears first.

Give the corporate body in the qualifier exactly as it is found in the name authority. If the name is not yet established in the authority file, create a name authority record for it and record the established name as an access point. If the name is qualified, retain the parentheses.

130 0# \$a Journal (Choral Conductors Guild (Calif.))
130 0# \$a Boletín (IDEA (Organization : Puno, Puno, Peru))

5.3.3. Date of the work

Dates may be used alone or with the place or corporate body when more than one qualifier is needed to make the authorized access point unique.

245 00 \$a Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association.
{published 1990-1992}

continued by:

245 00 \$a Air & waste.
{published 1993-1994}

continued by:

130 0# \$a Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association (1995)
{published 1995- }

The date of the work is generally the beginning publication date (field 264 \$c) of the earliest manifestation of the work, not the chronological designation. When basing the description on a later issue and the beginning date of publication is unknown, use the publication date or assumed publication date of the issue upon which the description is based.

110 1# \$a Costa Rica. \$b Ministerio de Gobernación y Policía.
240 10 \$a Informe de labores (1988)
245 10 \$a Informe de labores.
264 #1 \$a ..., \$c 1988-
362 1# \$a Began with 1987/1988.

```
130 0# $a Denmark (United States. Embassy (Denmark) : 1987)
264 #1 $a ..., {no $c}
588 ## $a Description based on: December 1987; title from cover.
```

5.3.4. Form of work

Form of work is a class or genre to which the serial belongs (*RDA* 6.3.1). Terms such as yearbook, catalog, and directory represent examples of form types. In some instances, where a serial has undergone a change in media type, a carrier type may even be used. (See *RDA* 1.6.2.2.)

```
130 0# $a Biography and genealogy master index (CD-ROM)
130 0# $a Biografi til Norges historie (Microfiche)
```

Reproductions of a serial (e.g. microforms or reprints) are usually considered as manifestations of the original work and have the same authorized access point as the original.

5.3.5. Other distinguishing characteristic of the work

Besides the choices mentioned above, any term or combination of terms may be used. Most commonly used are the edition statement, frequency, and carrier type (see *CCM* 5.2.4.).

Use the edition statement when a serial that is issued in editions has identical titles. Give the edition statement exactly as it appears in field 250. Note that the presence of an edition statement does not automatically mean that a qualifier is required. (See also *CCM* Module 9.)

```
130 0# $a Graphic arts blue book (Southeastern edition)
130 0# $a Graphic arts blue book (Midwestern edition)
130 0# $a Graphic arts blue book (Delaware Valley-Ohio edition)
```

Use the frequency when publications that have the same title and issuing body are published in different frequencies.

```
130 0# $a Precipitation in the Tennessee River Basin (Annual)
130 0# $a Precipitation in the Tennessee River Basin (Monthly)
```

Other qualifying terms may indicate the physical description, the presence of illustrations, and so forth.

```
110 2# $a South Carolina Public Service Authority.
240 10 $a Annual report (Illustrated edition)
245 10 $a Annual report.

110 2# $a South Carolina Public Service Authority.
245 10 $a Annual report.
```

5.3.6. Multiple qualifiers

If necessary, multiple qualifiers may be combined in addition to the place/date or corporate body/date combinations mentioned above. Separate the qualifiers by a space, colon, space. Such

combinations may include the place or corporate body and either the edition statement, frequency, carrier type, or any other term that distinguishes the two serials.

130 0# \$a Bulletin de statistique (Banque du Zaïre : Quarterly)
(The title is generic and requires qualification by body; it also conflicts with a pre-AACR2 record for a serial entered under title but issued by the same body that appears to be annual.)

5.3.7. Examples of authorized access points created according to LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.9

The following examples show the variety of qualifiers and the use of different types of qualifiers for the same title. When looking at online records, keep in mind that the rule interpretation has changed many times over the years and that older records may reflect earlier guidelines.

Title: Middle East review

Middle East review (Lincolnwood, Ill.)
Middle East review (New York, N.Y.)
Middle East review (Saffron Walden, England)

Title: Market research report

Market research report (American Plywood Association. Marketing Group)
Market research report (Helsinki, Finland)
Market research report (Lakeland, Fla.)

Title: In focus

In focus (Bulawayo, Zimbabwe)
In focus (Fayetteville, Ark.)
In focus (Indianapolis, Ind.)
In focus (Indianapolis, Ind. : 1989)
In focus (New York, N.Y.)
In focus (San Diego, Calif.)
In focus (Santa Monica, Calif.)
In focus (St. Louis, Mo.)
In focus (Toronto, Ont.)

Title: Network

Network (Bristol, England)
Network (Calgary, Alta.)
Network (Fédération nationale des enseignants et enseignantes du Québec. Women's Network)
Network (Fondation canadienne du Parkinson)
Network (Friends of Canadian Broadcasting)
Network (Fur Institute of Canada)
Network (Garden City, N.Y.)
Network (Harare, Zimbabwe)
Network (Institut de la fourrure du Canada)
Network (National Congress for Men (U.S.))
Network (London, England : 1985)

Network (Newark, N.J.)
Network (Pierrefonds, Québec)
Network (Southeast Mental Network, Inc.)
Network (Toronto, Ont. : 1987)

5.4. Recording the authorized access point

5.4.1. General rule

Record the authorized access point in the same way that the title proper is recorded, in regard to the mark of omission, diacritics, or leading punctuation. Do not add a period when the field ends with a closing parenthesis. Use double parentheses when a corporate body used as a qualifier has itself been qualified.

```
130 0# $a Best plays of ... (New York, N.Y. : 1953)
245 10 $a Best plays of ...
```

```
130 0# $a 'Scape (Los Angeles, Calif.)
245 10 $a 'Scape
```

```
130 0# $a Journal (Choral Conductors Guild (Calif.))
245 14 $a The journal.
```

5.4.2. Omissions

Omit initial articles. (*RDA* 6.2.1.7, Alternative)

```
130 0# $a Hong Kong monitor (Hong Kong)
245 14 $a The Hong Kong monitor.
```

If a section title or subseries begins with an initial article, delete it when constructing the access point. (*LC-PCC PS* for 6.27.1.9, Serials, 6)

```
130 0# $a American men and women of science. $p Medical sciences
245 10 $a American men and women of science. $p The medical
sciences.
```

If there is an error in the title as given on the piece, use the corrected form in the authorized access point, as given in field 245 (*RDA* 2.3.1.4, Exceptions).

```
130 0# $a Housing starts (Manila, Philippines) {made up example}
245 10 $a Housing starts.
246 1# $i Issue for 1986 has title: $a Housing sarts
```

5.5. Special problems

5.5.1. Common title/section title.

Consider all parts of the title proper when determining whether one title conflicts with another. Only include a qualifier in the preferred title if the combination of field 245 subfields \$a, \$n, and \$p are identical to that found in a record for a different work or expression.

```
130 0# $a Journal. $n Part A (Association of Retired Physicists)
      {made up example}
245 10 $a Journal. $n Part A.

130 0# $a Journal. $n Part A (Society for the Preservation of
      Victorian Houses)
245 10 $a Journal. $n Part A / $c Society for the Preservation of
      Victorian Houses.
```

If one serial is issued as a supplement to another serial and its title proper consists of the title of the parent serial with a generic word (e.g. Supplement) as the part title, construct the authorized access point for the part by adding the part title to the access point for the parent work.

parent entry:

```
130 0# $a Newsletter (Society of the Seven Sages)
```

supplement:

```
130 0# $a Newsletter (Society of the Seven Sages). $p Supplement.
      {made up example}
```

See LC-PCC PS 2.3.2.7 for treatment of main series/subseries as a type of common title/section title.

5.5.2. Title is the same as a name.

When a series title or any other title represented by an SAR consists of no more than the name or an abbreviated form of the name of a corporate body, personal name, or geographic heading, construct the authorized access point by adding the word "Series" to the title. (See *RDA* 6.27.1.9 for further details).

```
490 1# $a Oxford Historical Society
830 #0 $a Oxford Historical Society (Series)
```

5.5.3. Changes in qualifying information.

In general, once the authorized access point has been established, do not change the qualifier, even though the information in the qualifier may change on later issues. Create a new description, however, when the corporate body has been used as the qualifier and the body or the form of the name of the body changes.

If there is a choice between changing the qualifier in the existing description or creating a new description for a major change, use cataloger's judgment in deciding whether to change the qualifier. Take the following into consideration:

- Has another CONSER cataloger already created a new description for the change?
- Are there already CONSER records for previous changes that would need to be merged?
- Have multiple ISSN been assigned to records that would need to be merged?

The last of these considerations is the most important. Always consult with the ISSN Center before making changes that would result in ISSN being cancelled.

Changes in the place, date, or frequency used as qualifiers do not require a new description nor do they necessitate changing the authorized access point. Such changes may be brought out in notes or other areas of the record, when appropriate. In some cases, it may be considered desirable to make a variant access point (246) qualified by the new place when the change is quite severe (e.g., when the change is from one country to another). This is a matter of cataloger's judgment.

For further information on changes that require new records, see *CCM* Module 16.

5.5.4. Online versions.

Simultaneous print and online versions of the same serial are regarded as manifestations of the same work and thus have the same authorized access point. This will be true even in cases where the place of origin of the work (or place of publication for the print) has been added to the access point, but the online version is published in a different place. (See also *CCM* 31.5):

Record for the print:

```
130 0# $a Hypertension (Dallas, Tex. : 1979)
```

Record for the e serial:

```
130 0# $a Hypertension (Dallas, Tex. : 1979)
264 ## $a [Philadelphia, PA] : $b ...
      {The e serial is actually published in Philadelphia.}
```

This practice provides for collocation of the titles if different places of publication appear on the print or online later issues.

Changes to qualifiers that do not require a new record	Changes to qualifiers that require a new record
Place Date Frequency Edition statement Other title information Other qualifiers	Corporate body/conference name Physical medium

5.6. Access points for translations and language editions

The first step is to determine whether you have a translation or a language edition. When making this determination, consider the following:

Translation and original	Language editions
Are usually issued at different times Are usually issued by different publishers Generally have the same contents	Are usually issued simultaneously Are usually issued by the same publisher Contents are more likely to differ

In case of doubt, consider the publications to be language editions. Note that while the end result may be quite similar as regards the preferred access point, different linking fields are used (see *CCM* Module 14).

5.6.1. Translations.

Construct the access point for a translation by adding the language to the authorized access point for the original (*LC-PCC PS* 6.27.3). If the original serial is entered under title, give the title of the original in field 130. If the original serial is entered under a corporate body, give the body in field 110 and the title of the original in field 240. In either case, add the language of the translation in subfield \$l following the title (preceded by a period). Give the name of the language in the form found in the MARC 21 Code List for Languages.

Original:

```
245 00 $a Fiziologiia rastenii / $c ...
```

Translation:

```
130 0# $a Fiziologiia rastenii. $l English.
245 10 $a Plant physiology.
```

Original:

```
110 2# $a Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige forskningsrad.
245 10 $a Arsberetning.
```

Translation:

```
110 2# $a Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige forskningsrad.
240 10 $a Arsberetning. $l English
245 10 $a Annual report / $c ...
```

a. Access point for the original title has additions. If the original serial title is not unique and the access point includes additions, the authorized access point for the translation will consist of the access point for the original plus subfield \$l and the language of the translation.

```
130 0# $a Jahrbuch (Archiv Bibliographia Judaica). $l English.
245 10 $a Yearbook.
      {made up example}
```

b. Selections. When a serial contains only selections of the original, generally treat the serial as another edition rather than as a translation. The title proper may serve as the authorized access point unless there is a reason). For serials, do not apply *LC-PCC PS* 6.27.2.3, which calls for the addition of the term "Selections."

```
245 00 $a Doklady. $p Physics : $b a journal of the Russian Academy
of Sciences.
580 ## $a A translation of the physics sections of: Doklady Akademii
nauk, v. 358-
775 1# $t Doklady Akademii nauk $x 0869-5652 $w (DLC) 93646040 $w
(OCOLC)26002128
```

5.6.2. Language editions.

One edition is chosen according to various criteria to serve as the "primary edition" (see *RDA* 6.2.2.4.) and the title of that edition is used as the preferred title on all other editions. To construct the access point, only make additions to the preferred title of the primary edition if needed for other reasons. For editions other than the primary edition, add the language of the publication to the preferred title in subfield \$l. Use fields 130 or 240, depending on the entry.

Primary edition:

```
245 00 $a Data on petroleum and economy of Venezuela.
```

Spanish language ed.:

```
130 0# $a Data on petroleum and economy of Venezuela. $l Spanish.
245 10 $a Datos básicos sobre la industria petrolera y la economía
venezolana / $c ...
```

5.7. Uses of the authorized access point in other areas of the record

5.7.1. Linking entries.

Generally use the authorized access point when linking one serial to another (*LC-PCC PS* 25.1.1.3). If the authorized access point consists only of the preferred title, with or without additions (130), give the access point in the linking field (\$t). When the access point includes the name of a corporate body and the preferred title, give the title portion in subfield \$s rather than subfield \$t. (See also *CEG*, Linking entry fields--General information.)

Record for the resource:

```
130 0# $a Estatística agrícola (Lisbon, Portugal : 1943)
```

Related record:

```
780 00 $t Estatística agrícola (Lisbon, Portugal : 1943) $w ...
```

Record for the resource:

```
110 1# $a Canada. $b Dept. of Public Works.
240 10 $a Annual report (1965)
245 10 $a Annual report.
```

Related record:

780 00 \$a Canada. Dept. of Public Works. \$s Annual report (1965) \$w ...

When the preferred title and the title proper are in different languages because the serial is a translation or language edition, give both the full access point and the title proper in the link.

Access points created for translations and language editions

Catalog entry:

130 0# \$a Fiziologiaa rastenii. \$l English.
245 10 \$a Plant physiology.

Related record:

780 00 \$t Fiziologiaa rastenii. English. Plant physiology \$w ...

Catalog entry:

110 2# \$a Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige forskningsrad.
240 10 \$a Arsberetning. \$l English.
245 10 \$a Annual report / \$c ...

Related record:

785 00 \$a Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige forskningsrad. \$s
Arsberetning. English. \$t Annual report \$w ...

5.7.2. Added entries or subject headings.

Always use the full authorized form (including the creator when present) when citing the serial as an additional access point or as a subject heading in works about the serial.

Record for the resource:

130 0# \$a Folk & country (Helsinki, Finland)

Related record:

730 0# \$a Folk & country (Helsinki, Finland)

Record for the resource:

110 2# \$a South Carolina Public Service Authority.
240 10 \$a Annual report (Illustrated ed.)

Related entry:

710 2# \$a South Carolina Public Service Authority. \$t Annual report
(Illustrated ed.)

Record for the resource:

130 0# \$a Index medicus (National Library of Medicine (U.S.))

Subject heading:

630 #0 \$a Index medicus (National Library of Medicine (U.S.))

5.7.3. Notes.

When referring to a serial work in a note, use the full authorized access point including additions.

Catalog entry:

130 0# \$a Annuaire de l'Afrique du Nord (Ediafric, La Documentation africaine (Firm))

Related record:

580 ## Merger of: Annuaire des exportateurs, and: Annuaire de l'Afrique du Nord (Ediafric, La Documentation africaine (Firm)), and: Annuaire de l'Afrique noire.

SUMMARY

- Properly constructed authorized access points for serials serve to: 1) distinguish between different works that have the same title or catalog entry, and: 2) bring together serials that are issued in translations or language editions and for certain legal serials (*CCM* Module 34).
- Make additions to the authorized access point for a serial work or expression according to *RDA* 6.27.1.9 (and its associated LC-PCC policy statement) when there is evidence that another work has the same title or would otherwise have the same authorized access point. The other record does not have to have been created according to the provisions of *RDA*.
- Do not modify the authorized access point for the other record(s), particularly if it is not *RDA*.
- Do not apply any specific preferences for qualifiers except for generic titles which are always qualified by corporate body.
- Omit initial articles from the preferred title in both \$a and \$p.
- Use the authorized access point when citing the serial in notes, links, added entries, or subject headings in other records.
- If the corporate body has been used as the qualifier and it changes, make a new record (see *CCM* Module 16).
- For translations, the authorized access point consists of access point for the original plus the language of the translation.
- For language editions, a "primary edition" is chosen as the basis for the authorized access point, to which is added the language of the edition.

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