



CONSER Standard Record Cataloging Workshop

Training Manual

The original version of this workshop was prepared by
Melissa Beck and Valerie Bross
University of California, Los Angeles

for the

Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program (SCCTP)

under the auspices of the

Cooperative Online Serials Program (CONSER)

The 2000 update was prepared by Thomas D. (Tom) Scalet

Library of Congress
2000 Edition

*THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK
FOR DOUBLE SIDED COPY*



**Serials Cooperative Cataloging Training Program
(SCCTP)**

The CONSER Standard Record for Serials

.....

Updated: June 9, 2010

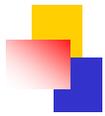
1

Documents to accompany this presentation:

- PowerPoint handouts
- Cataloging exercises
- Cataloging work forms
- Cataloger's cheat sheet
- CONSER standard record documentation

All are available at: <http://www.loc.gov/acq/issues.html#standard-rec>

[Presenter: Please check validity of links in slides prior to a workshop.]



Objectives

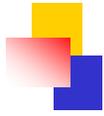
- Understand reasons for the CONSER Standard Record (CSR)
- Explore principles behind the CSR
- Be familiar with the basic editing guidelines for the CSR
- Know where to find current documentation

2

This session covers the principles used to develop the guidelines for the CONSER standard record (CSR) and provides a detailed look at differences between traditional serials cataloging and the CSR. The session will also point to where you can find background documents for the development of the CONSER standard record.

What are not covered in this session:

- Extensive history and background of the CONSER standard record
- Arguing the merits (pro or con) of the CONSER standard record



Current resources

www.loc.gov/acq/conser/issues.html#standard-rec

- Documentation
 - Metadata Application Profile (MAP)
 - Appendices
 - Decision-making guidance
 - Working with copy/record maintenance
- Cataloger's Cheat Sheet
- LCRIs

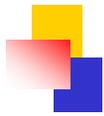
3

URL for CONSER standard record documentation:

<http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/issues.html#standard-rec>. Background information, documentation and training materials are also available from this link.

The CONSER standard record documentation consists of:

- an introduction that summarizes the development, purpose, and structure of the guidelines
- a discussion of general principles
- field-by-field instructions (the Metadata Application Profile, or MAP)
- Appendix A, which discusses such difficult questions as how to create a corporate name heading; and how to decide if a word in a title is a “resource type” (in order to determine if a title change is minor)
- Appendix B, which shows examples of serial bib records created according to the MAP; and examples of numbering complexities
- a cataloger's cheat sheet and LCRIs that were approved in support of the CONSER standard record



General principles

- Metadata Application Profile (MAP) identifies mandatory data elements
- Additional data elements **may** be added
- Specialized resources = specialized treatment
- Existing copy **not** changed unless incorrect
- New records maintained to new standard

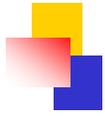
4

Some of the general principles of the CONSER standard record:

There are certain data elements that are required in the CONSER standard record. They are identified and explained in the Metadata Application Profile (MAP). The MAP also explains how to apply all other optional data elements, which can also be added if required by the resource or the institution. For example, specialized materials (for example, newspapers or vernacular-language serials) may require additional data elements. Cataloging communities for specialized materials have their own “best practices” for how to provide appropriate access for these special kinds of resources.

Existing cataloging copy should not be changed to reflect the new standard. Only errors and outdated information should be changed. New records, however, should be edited according to the guidelines for the CONSER standard record.

CSR replaces full and core CONSER records; minimal records (ELvl 7) are still possible.



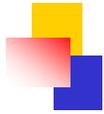
“CSR” and “AACR2”: Two Practice Labels

- CONSER standard record cataloging is an application of AACR2 cataloging
- Examples labeled “CSR” show CONSER standard record application of AACR2
- Examples labeled “AACR2” show elements beyond the requirements of “CSR”

5

CSR is an application of AACR2. It is the minimum set of requirements for a CONSER-authenticated record, but catalogers can go beyond basic CSR requirements when needed. In this workshop, for shorthand purposes, we have labeled the examples either as “AACR2” or “CSR” to distinguish the full range of AACR2 elements that could be added to a record and the elements that meet basic CSR requirements.

Note: The CONSER standard record is fully supported by LCRIs, just as with other LC and PCC policies and practices.

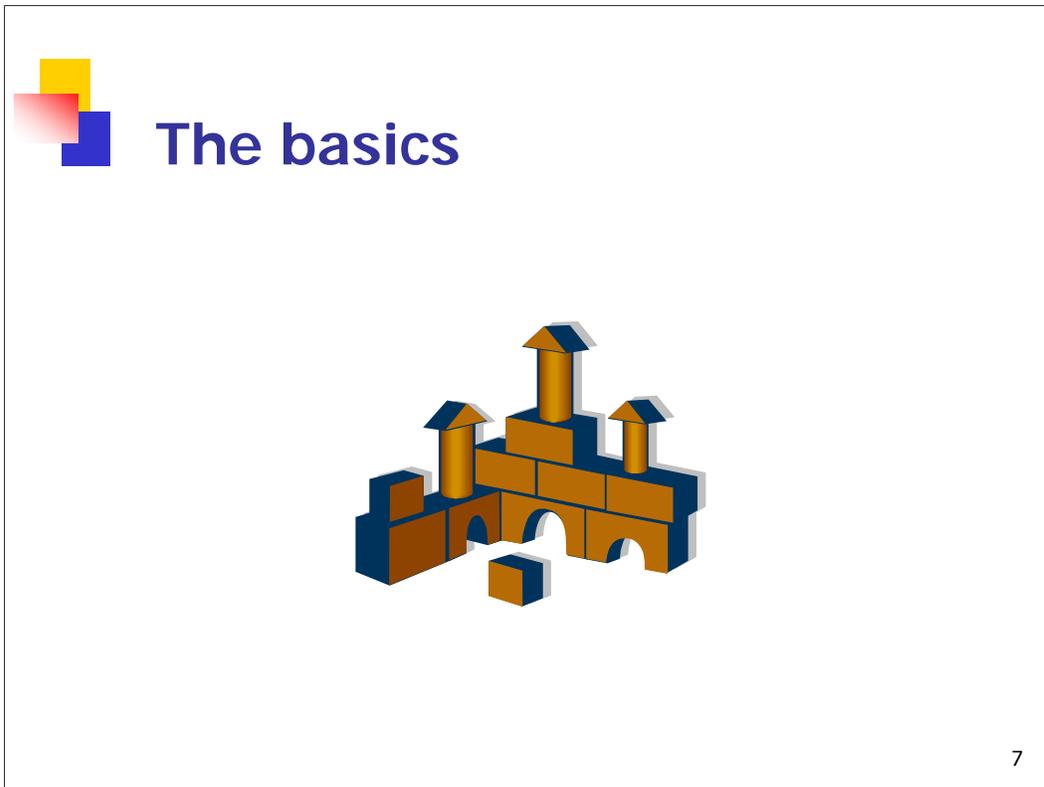


If in doubt ...

- Follow the general principles
- Do what makes the most sense
- Do what you've always done (unless guidelines instruct otherwise)
- Exercise your cataloger's judgment!

6

Here are some words of wisdom from Regina Reynolds, the co-Chair of the CONSER Working Group that developed this standard. Follow these simple steps whenever you find yourself wondering what to do next, and remember that one of things particularly emphasized by the CONSER standard record is the use of common sense and judgment in applying cataloging guidelines.



Let's do a quick overview of the basics of the CONSER standard record. We will go into more detail about specific areas and MARC fields immediately following this more general introduction.



What's the same?

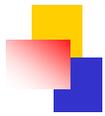
- Main entry
- Title proper
- Edition statement
- Place of publication
- Publisher
- Current frequency
- Numbering area (unformatted)
- Subject headings
- Most added entries
- Most linking fields

8

Let's take a look at what's the same in the CONSER standard record.

As we can see from this checklist, the CONSER standard record, in essentials, contains the elements that users have come to expect in a CONSER record.

Before we go on to talk about what's different, remember that elements that are not required in the CONSER standard record can still be added depending upon the needs of the particular resource or the cataloging institution.



What's different?

- Simplification
 - Fixed field, 006, 007, other MARC fields
 - Coding of indicators for 246 field
 - Authorized access points vs.
transcription and/or notes
 - Limited use of differentiating uniform titles

9

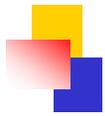
The CONSER standard record simplifies the coding of some rather esoteric elements in the MARC 21 format, including selected parts of the fixed field, the 006 and the 007. Coding for variant titles in the 246 is also simplified.

The CONSER standard record emphasizes controlled access rather than extensive, and sometimes redundant, transcription of descriptive elements. For example, as long as the added entries for corporate bodies are backed by name authority records in the LC/NACO Authority File, statements of responsibility and issuing body notes are not required.

Without name authority work, however, a cataloger can't take advantage of some of the simplification, and therefore must transcribe statements of responsibility or add issuing body notes. In this way, transcription takes the place of an authority record, and so ensures that the catalog record, either alone or in combination with an authority record, will still contain what users need.

Guidelines for the CONSER standard record also simplify the situations in which differentiating uniform titles will need to be applied.

Note: LCRI for 25.5B has been revised – this is the RI that established the usage of the differentiating uniform title for serials.



What's different?

- Numbering
 - Numbering statement in note format (362 1_)
 - **Always** include these notes:
 - “Description based on”
 - Source of title (even if t.p.)
 - “Latest issue consulted” (even if first issue)
 - Standard abbreviations not required

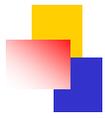
10

In a CONSER standard record, whenever the cataloger has information regarding the first and/or last issue of a serial, it is entered in a 362 unformatted note (first indicator “1”). [Per: CSR MAP: unformatted 362 is mandatory if applicable in CSR]

Because another cataloger interpreting the record will not know whether the original cataloger had the first/last issue in hand, both “description based on” and “latest issue consulted” notes are always required. In effect, the formulation of cataloger’s notes is no longer dependent on having the first and/or last issue in hand.

The source of title note is also always required, even if the title is taken from a title page.

The CONSER standard record will always have the same types of notes regardless of the issue being cataloged and the chief source of information used on that issue. In addition, the cataloging guidelines for the CONSER standard record allow the cataloger the option to transcribe all numbering statements just as they appear on the piece.



Why change numbering?

- Clarity
- Consistency
- Efficiency
- Ease of training

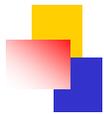
11

Here are some good reasons to simplify the transcription of numbering, and these reasons reflect the Working Group's analysis (within the FRBR context) of this area of the description, together with anecdotal evidence and feedback from both catalogers and reviewers. The redesign of the numbering area also reflects the basic objective of the CONSER standard record, which is to save time and trouble for serials catalogers and other users of serial records.

Depending on how the formatted 362 is displayed in various OPACs, users can often confuse it with a holdings statement about what the library actually owns.

Always providing the catalogers' notes in the same way eliminates steps in the cataloging decision tree and contributes to a more uniform-looking serial record. Other catalogers editing a record for changes don't have to wonder things like "was there truly a title page or did they just forget to put the source of title note?" Consistency of notes in turn allows for easier training of new serials catalogers.

Looking up standard abbreviations for dates and numbers was reported by catalogers as one of the most time-consuming activities that resulted in one of the least useful results.



588 Source of Description

- Use for:
 - Description based on (DBO)
 - Latest issue consulted (LIC)
 - Combined DBO and source of title notes
- (Technically): Do not use for:
 - Stand-alone source of title note (500)
 - However ...

12

In July 2009, the MARC Advisory Committee approved (as amended) MARBI* proposal 2009-07, which designated a specific MARC field (588) for cataloger-related notes about the source of description. This is a repeatable field, with the following subfields:

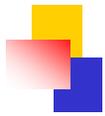
- a Source of description note
- 5 Institution to which field applies
- 6 Linkage
- 8 Field link and sequence number

From CEG update: “Fields 588 is used for notes containing administrative information about the record that are especially of interest to other serials catalogers, such as source of description or latest issue consulted.”

Note: Since we always must include a DBO note, the source of title note will never stand alone in a serial record; therefore, it will always be coded 588 as well (in a combined note with the DBO).

*MARBI is the shortened name for the ALA Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee, a joint committee of ALCTS, LITA and RUSA. For the Committee’s charge and other information, see:

<http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alcts/mgrps/cmtes/marbi/index.cfm>



Identification

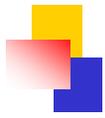
- Encoding level = “blank”
 - 042 for CONSER records
- Authorized access points
- Subject headings

13

The CONSER standard record can be identified by the same encoding level and authentication codes as those used in the traditional CONSER full records, which contain an encoding level of “blank” and an 042 authentication code of “pcc”*(or: “lc”, “lcd” or “nlc”). Encoding level refers to the completeness of the record. Authentication code refers to the authoritativeness of the headings found in the record. (For details refer to the *CONSER Editing Guide, 042 field*.)

*Note: Beginning May 1, 2009 , all CONSER institutions began using the authentication code "pcc" in place of codes "lcd" and "lc" in records newly authenticated and distributed as part of the CONSER Program. The code is used in records for both serials and integrating resources. (Catalogers do not need to change authentication codes on existing records.)

As mentioned in slides 9 and 22, the CONSER standard record must contain access points that are backed by authority records in the LC/NACO Authority File. Subject headings are required for those resources that would normally have subject headings assigned to them. If a CONSER record is coded “7,” it is a minimal-level record and is not considered a CONSER standard record. For more information on how to distinguish between a CONSER record and a CONSER standard record see *CONSER Standard Record Documentation, General Principles*.



Working with copy

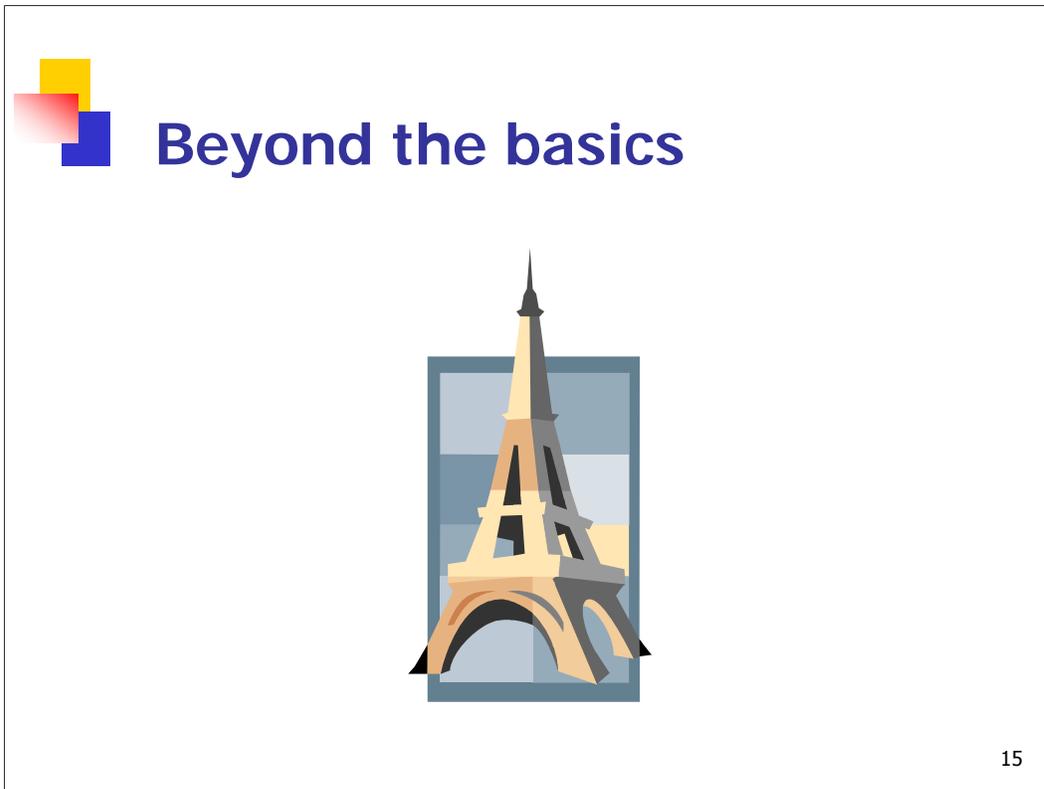
- Do **not** edit records to conform to new standard
- Do **not** delete data unless incorrect
- Records may contain a mix of old and new practices (as always)

14

Existing records created before implementation of the CONSER standard record do not need to be edited just to conform to the new standard. Catalogers are urged not to remove any fields from existing records unless the data in those fields is determined to be incorrect or is already outdated and would not be maintained because the information is no longer required under the new guidelines.

As a general guideline, consider any change that affects access to the record or the performance of other serials functions (such as receiving, claiming, or binding) as a candidate for maintenance.

For instructions on editing pre-AACR2 records, see *CCM* Modules 21 and 22 and *CEG* Section B, Policies for guidance in editing pre-AACR2 records. For example, from *CEG* B.4.2.4: “With the exception of updating headings to currently valid forms, changes to pre-AACR2 records should be made only in the context of the cataloging code under which the record was created.”



We will now go through the CONSER standard record step-by-step.

The following slides show various elements of the serials catalog record as created under the guidelines for the CONSER standard record. Examples and exercises discuss original cataloging as well as maintenance of existing cataloging copy.

All examples and exercises are created in the OCLC MARC 21 format and display. Instructions are taken from the Metadata Application Profile (MAP) and Appendices contained in the CONSER standard record documentation.

Please note that the wording of the MAP is in terms of “it is not required” and emphasizes cataloger’s judgment. As with all new practices, not every cataloging intricacy can be anticipated, and catalogers should focus on doing what they feel best meets the needs of the resource.

Please also note that the cataloging examples that follow will contain only those MARC fields needed to highlight a particular point; the exclusion of any given field does not necessarily indicate that it would be excluded from the CONSER standard record.



Fixed field

Type a	Elvl	Srce	GPub	Ctrl	Lang eng
BLvl s	Form	Conf █	Freq █	Mrec	Ctry cau
S/L 0	<i>Orig</i>	EntW	Regl █	Alph	
Desc a	SrTp p	Cont	DtSt c	Dates 2005, 9999	

16

Here we see the fixed field for a CONSER standard record.

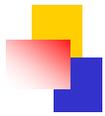
The bytes for Conference Publication, Frequency, and Regularity have default values of “fill character.”

ISSN Center staff have to code Freq & Regl in any records they authenticate; catalogers should update these codes to reflect current frequency info when necessary. ISSN Center staff also have to code Alph when necessary.

The bolded data elements continue to be required.

Note that “Form of Original Item” (Orig) is italicized. That is because this element is mandatory only for serials originally published as microforms.

The content elements “EntW” (Nature of the entire work) and “Cont” (Nature of contents) are not bolded; that’s because they are now optional.



006 and 007 fields

- Mandatory: only first byte of 006
 - Form of material
- Mandatory: only first two bytes of 007
 - Category of material
 - Specific material designation

```
006   m
007  $a c $b r
```

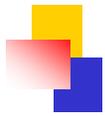
17

Coding for the 006 and 007 fields has been simplified. In this example, coding for a remote-access electronic serial would only have to contain the following:

006 code “m” computer file/electronic resource (=first byte)

007 \$a “c” for electronic resource and \$b r for remote access

Note: Additional subfields may be required for preservation microforms (as of May 2007, subfield \$e “Dimensions” is needed for microforms to pass OCLC record validation).



Title and uniform title

- Transcribe title proper as usual: \$a, \$n, \$p
- Only create a distinguishing uniform title to resolve conflicts (LCRI 25.5B) for:
 - Monographic series
 - Serial title = Generic term
or
 - Serial title = Generic term plus frequency word

18

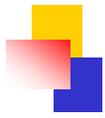
According to the revised RI for 25.5B, catalogers are not required to create or add a uniform title in order to resolve conflicts. This is true both for title main entry and for titles entered under personal or corporate main entry.

There are two exceptions:

- 1) Create distinguishing uniform titles when cataloging a monographic series* as a serial
- 2) Create a distinguishing uniform title when a serial consists of a generic term (i.e., resource type, e.g., bulletin) or a generic term plus a frequency word (e.g., monthly newsletter)

*Do not create a distinguishing uniform title for conflicts involving an online series and another medium, e.g., “(Online).” Do not delete existing series authority records for online series.

Note: Continue to create uniform titles as required for legal materials and other cases of collocating (as opposed to distinguishing) uniform titles that are not translations or language editions.



Translations/language editions

- No uniform title
- Collocating title added entry
- Linking entry field

19

According to the CRS guidelines, catalogers are not required to create or add uniform titles for translations or language editions. (This is true both for serials entered under title and those entered under personal or corporate main entry).

Instead, create a linking entry field as usual (765/767 for translations; 775 for language editions). Then also create a title added entry to collocate the serial in hand with the original language edition. Put a subfield \$1 in the 730 title added entry field to indicate the language of the resource being cataloged.

Note: This is an exception to the general policy which states that title added entries (730s and 740s) are not required if they duplicate linking fields.

The next two slides will show some examples of the application of this new guideline.



Example 1: Language edition

Title: Education policy analysis

Also issued in French edition with title:
Analyse des politiques éducatives

In record for French edition:

```
245 00 Analyse des politiques éducatives.
730 0_ $a Education policy analysis. $l French.
775 08 $i Issued also in English: $t Education policy
analysis $x [ISSN] $w (DLC) ... $w (OCoLC) ...
```

20

In this example, the work is issued simultaneously in both English and French. You are cataloging the French edition.

Previously, we would have applied AACR2 25.3C and chosen English as the predominant language, constructing a 130 uniform title with the English title. Instead, this title is standing on its own, but the 730 added entry for the English edition provides collocation (and is in fact constructed just as the 130 would have been).

The 775 linking field is constructed just as it would have been in previous practice.

Note: this is also a good example of using the existing MARC capabilities to generate a note – more on that later.



Example 2: Translation

Title: Guía para los servicios del condado

Translation of:
Citizens' guide to county services

In record for translation:

245 00 Guía para los servicios del condado.

730 0_ \$a Citizens' guide to county services. \$l Spanish.

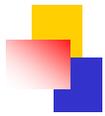
765 08 \$i Spanish translation of: \$t Citizens' guide to county services \$x [ISSN] \$w (DLC) ... \$w (OCoLC) ...

21

In this example, the work was originally issued in English and then translated into Spanish. You are cataloging the Spanish translation.

Previously, we would have constructed a 130 uniform title using the original English title. Instead, this title is standing on its own, but the 730 added entry for the English edition provides collocation (and is in fact constructed just as the 130 would have been).

The 765 linking field is constructed just as it would have been in previous practice. The reciprocal 767 should still be added to the record for the original, using the form of entry in the record for the translation.



Statement of responsibility

- Have authority record → **Not** required
(LCRI 12.1F)
- No authority record → **MUST** transcribe
(LCRI 12.7B7.1)
- Applies to 245 \$b and \$c

22

By definition, a CONSER standard record is one in which all headings are represented by authority records in the LC/NACO Authority File. For all other records (e.g., non-CONSER records; CONSER minimal-level records), the statement of responsibility, whether contained in other title information (245 \$b) or in a stand-alone statement (245 \$c), should always be transcribed if no authority record exists or will be created.

Note 1: In order to qualify as a CONSER standard record, all controllable headings must be represented by authority records in the LC/NACO Authority File. That is, usage of a heading must be documented by authority records. For this reason, catalogers are not required to transcribe a statement of responsibility when creating a CONSER standard record.

Note 2: If a cataloger is adding a heading that is NOT backed by an authority record (and for which no authority record is to be created), then the statement of responsibility is required. In such a case, the statement of responsibility serves to document usage. This is true both for CONSER records with headings not backed by authority records and for non-CONSER records with headings not backed by authority work.



On cover:

Horizons

** The Agency for International Development **

Published in Washington, D.C. by the Agency for International Development.

Which data elements are OPTIONAL in record?

130 0_ \$a Horizons (Washington, D.C.)

245 10 \$a Horizons / \$c Agency for International Development.

260 __ \$a Washington, D.C. : \$b Agency for International Development

23

Here's an example to help summarize several important points related to the CONSER standard record covered so far.

Horizons is a magazine published by the Agency for International Development, along with a traditional AACR2 description. Assume that the LC/NACO Authority File has an authority record for the Agency for International Development. Based on the information covered and what you know of the CONSER standard record, which data elements are OPTIONAL?

[Answer: 130 field, 245 \$c, also 260 \$c (which we haven't gotten to yet)]

Note: There are over 160 OCLC records for serials with the title "Horizon." In some library settings, where entries in the indexes already include clarifying information (e.g., publisher and dates), then the option of NOT having a uniform title with a qualifier consisting of place of publication may be welcome. In other situations, catalogers entering an original record may decide to apply the option of continuing to create a distinguishing uniform title.



On cover:

Monthly Bulletin
** Aquaculture Association of Canada **

Published in Saint Andrews by the Aquaculture Association of Canada.

Which data elements OPTIONAL in record?

130 0_ \$a Monthly bulletin (Aquaculture Association of Canada)

245 10 \$a Monthly bulletin / \$c Aquaculture Association of Canada.

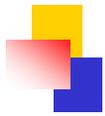
260 __ \$a Saint Andrews, N. B. : \$b Aquaculture Association of Canada

24

Here is another example. In this case, the Aquaculture Association of Canada issues a Monthly bulletin. Assume that Library and Archives Canada (LAC) has an authority record in the LC/NACO Authority File. Which parts of the record are OPTIONAL?

[Answer: only 245 \$c and 260 \$c (which we haven't gotten to yet)]

That's right. This is a case of a title consisting of a generic term plus frequency word. So in this case, the uniform title would still be required for the CONSER standard record. However, the statement of responsibility (245 \$c) is optional.



Other title information

- Not required to transcribe unless it provides clarification to title proper
- Record in 246 rather than 245 \$b:
 - Parallel titles (246 11)
 - Initialisms or acronyms not chosen as the title proper (246 1_)

25

We've looked at the title proper and the statement of responsibility. Now, we'll spend a few minutes on other title information and variant titles.

Generally, catalogers are not required to transcribe other title information. The exception is the situation where other title information is deemed important for clarification, or as support for a title proper that otherwise could be misleading.

In particular, parallel titles and initialisms/acronyms found on the chief source of information need not be recorded in the 245 \$b. Instead, catalogers may record parallel titles and initialisms/acronyms in field 246 along with other variant titles.



On title page:

Rain Clouds
Journal of Poetry and Pessimism

Options for recording other title information?

_____ 1: 245 00 \$a Rain clouds.

_____ 2: 245 00 \$a Rain clouds : \$b journal of
poetry and pessimism.

_____ 3: 245 00 \$a Rain clouds.
246 1_ \$a Journal of poetry and pessimism

_____ 4: 245 00 \$a Rain clouds.
500 ___ \$a "Journal of poetry and
pessimism."

26

In the case of "Rain Clouds" which options would be valid within the guidelines of the CONSER standard record?

[Answer: all four options are correct.]

That's correct -- all might be valid ways to treat this other title information.



On title page:

Wild, Wild West
Journal of the Western Outdoor Enthusiasts Association

Which data elements are OPTIONAL?

245 00 \$a Wild, wild west : \$b journal of the Western
Outdoor Enthusiasts Association.

260 __ \$a Denver, CO : \$b Western Outdoor
Enthusiasts Association

710 2_ \$a Western Outdoor Enthusiasts Association.

27

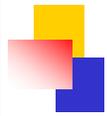
Let's look at another example:

In this example the other title information contains a statement of responsibility. Both the 260 \$b and the 710 added entry make clear the corporate body's relationship to this title.

Which elements are OPTIONAL, assuming that "Western Outdoor Enthusiasts Association" is in the LC/NACO Authority File?

[Answer: 245 \$b is not required under the guidelines.]

Reminder: When editing existing copy, do not delete other title information or otherwise edit the catalog record to conform to the new standard.



Variant titles

- Record all variant titles as usual
- Parallel titles/acronyms = “variant titles”

Parallel titles from chief source	246 11
Other variant titles (including initialisms/acronyms)	246 1 _
Minor title changes (including parallel titles found on later issues)	246 1_ \$i ... : \$a

28

This slide summarizes the 246 coding for variant titles. Record parallel titles with indicators 11 and initialisms/acronyms not chosen as the title proper with indicators 1[blank]. Record minor title changes as 246 1_ with a subfield \$i Issues for [dates] have title: \$a [minor title change]. (Also use this convention whenever you need to generate a note regarding the variant title.) All other variant titles may be coded 246 1[blank].

Record variant titles that appear prominently in the resource being cataloged, and which a user might reasonably consider to be the title. Do not spend a lot of time looking for information buried in the text of the item that could possibly be considered a variant.

For online serials, generally consider recording as variant titles only those titles appearing in readily accessible sources (for example, those that can be accessed within one or two pages from the earliest issue’s title page or title screen by clicking on a prominently displayed icon or menu choice on a home page or a main menu page). Many e-serials catalogers have already been following this practice; the guidelines affirm it as a best practice.



On t.p. of first issue:
Universal GLOBE – Globo Universal

On t.p. of Jan. 2007 issue:
National Geographic Society Universal GLOBE
[All issued by the National Geographic Society.]

How could the titles be entered under the new guidelines?

245 00 \$a

246 11 \$a

246 1_ \$i
\$a

29

Here we have an example of a serial with a parallel title in Spanish. This serial is issued by the National Geographic Society. You have in front of you the first issue, with the title in English and in Spanish. You also have the Jan. 2007 issue, which has the title: National Geographic Society Universal Globe (which is a minor title change).

There is a record in the LC/NACO Authority File for the National Geographic Society, but no bibliographic record in OCLC. How would you enter the 245 and 246 fields, based on guidelines from the CONSER Standard Record Metadata Application Profile? Take a minute to think about your answer, and then we will look at one possibility on the next slide.



On t.p. of first issue:
Universal GLOBE – Globo Universal

On t.p. of Jan. 2007 issue:
National Geographic Society Universal GLOBE
[All issued by the National Geographic Society.]

How could the titles be entered under the new guidelines?

245 00 \$a Universal globe.

246 11 \$a Globo universal

246 1_ \$i Issues for <Jan. 2007-> have title:
\$a National Geographic Society universal globe

30

Here is one answer. Does this look like what you had in mind? Any questions or comments?

Reminder: When editing existing copy, do not delete parallel titles or otherwise edit the catalog record to conform to the new standard.



On issue:
Title page: **SAFE -- Social Activism for Everyone**
Spine: Journal of Social Activism for Everyone

How could the titles be entered under the new guidelines?

245 00 \$a
246 1_ \$a
246 1_ \$a

31

Here is another example. In this case, you are entering an original record for a serial whose chief source has: *SAFE -- Social Activism for Everyone*. You also notice that the issue has a spine title: *Journal of Social Activism for Everyone*.

How would you enter the 245 and 246 fields, based on guidelines from the CONSER Standard Record Metadata Application Profile? Take a minute to think about your response, and then we will look at the answer on the next slide.



On issue:

Title page: **SAFE -- Social Activism for Everyone**

Spine: Journal of Social Activism for Everyone

How could the titles be entered under the new guidelines?

245 00 \$a Social activism for everyone.

246 1_ \$a SAFE

246 1_ \$a Journal of social activism for everyone

32

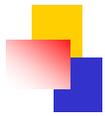
245: Even though SAFE appears before Social activism for everyone, the full form of title is preferred as the title proper (AACR2 12.1B2)

246 1[blank]: SAFE is an acronym found on the chief source

246 1[blank]: In the past, the spine title would have been coded “246 18”; the guidelines simplify coding for many types of variant titles (cover titles, added title page titles, running titles, caption titles, and spine titles)

Catalogers can always choose to make notes on variant titles and their sources when they think the situation calls for it

Reminder: When editing existing copy, do not delete parallel titles or otherwise edit the catalog record to conform to the new standard.



Publication information

- Place:
 - First-named place required (LCRI 12.4C)
 - Online resources: [S.I.] if not readily available

If country known (or reasonably guessed):
[United States] or [United States?]
- Dates: 260 \$c not required

33

The guidelines require catalogers to supply the first-named place of publication as found on the item (LCRI for 12.4C). However, catalogers are not required to supply any additional places, regardless of the home country of the cataloging agency.

For e-serial catalogers, the principle is “don’t agonize.” If the place of publication is readily available (for example, found by scrolling within a few pages of the home page or first issue page), record that place in 260 \$a. Otherwise, supply [S.I.] in field 260 \$a. Code the fixed field country code as appropriately as possible. For example, a U.S. Web site lacking location could be coded 260 \$a [United States] and the FF element “Ctry” could be coded “xxu.”

Catalogers may omit date of publication from the publication area (260 \$c); however, if you are editing existing copy for a ceased title and you elect to close off a formatted 362, also close off the 260 \$c to be consistent with the cataloging practices you have chosen to apply.



On chief source of first issue, called February 2006:

Harwood
Amsterdam, Beijing, Canberra, New York
2006

AACR2:

260 __ \$a Amsterdam ; \$a New York : \$b Harwood, \$c 2006-

CSR:

260 __ \$a

34

Situation: You have received the first issue of a serial published in 2006 by Harwood in four locations.

In the past, if you were cataloging this serial in the U.S., you would enter both the first location and “New York.” In addition, the Publication Area would include a beginning date. Which parts of the Publication Area are **REQUIRED** by the guidelines for the CONSER standard record?

[Answer: 260 __ \$a Amsterdam : \$b Harwood]

Of course, if you have existing copy, you should not change 260 \$a information or otherwise edit the catalog record to conform to the new standard.

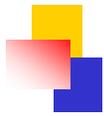


Physical description

- Generally not required
- Required: Tangible, non-print resources
 - 300 __ \$a CD-ROMs
 - 300 __ \$a 12 microfilm reels
 - 300 __ \$a sound discs

35

Physical description, coded in the 300 field, is generally not required in the CONSER standard record. The exception is for tangible non-print resources, and the subfield \$a (extent of item) is the only element required, as shown in the examples on this slide.



Numbering

- Use unformatted 362 note
- Mandatory notes (588 field)
 - DBO
 - Source of title
 - LIC
- Optional: Abbreviations, capitalization, Arabic numerals (for spelled out numbers)

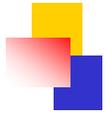
36

As noted earlier, numbering (and related notes) is one area which represents a very visible change from previous practice. The next few slides will go into more detail and give examples for the general points shown here on this first slide.

For new records entered according to the guidelines:

- Code information in an unformatted note whenever the information is available, regardless of whether the first or last issue is actually in hand.
- Always enter a “Description based on” note to make clear which issue was used as the basis for description. Combine this with a “Source of title” note even if the title is taken from the title page. Always enter a “Latest issue consulted” note even if only one issue is available.
- The cataloger may transcribe captions and dates as found (including abbreviations and capitalization) or use standard AACR2 abbreviations. Numbers (including ordinal numbers) may be transcribed as found or they may be recorded using Arabic numerals, whichever is easiest.

Later, we’ll cover the options for maintenance of numbering data. For now, let’s go into more detail about each of the points listed on this slide ...



Numbering

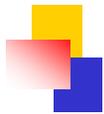
- Use unformatted 362 note
 - Began with Volume 1, Number 1 (Spring 2004).
 - Began with neue Folge, Nummer 1 (1997); ceased with neue Folge, Nr. 11, published 2006.
 - Began with número 1 (abril 2001); first series ceased with número 12 (marzo 2003); nuevo serie began with número 1 (abril 2003).

37

Code information in an unformatted note whenever the information is available, regardless of whether the first or last issue is actually in hand. When the serial includes both numbering and date, follow the existing convention of putting the date in parentheses.

Record information about the first issue and the last issue in one 362 note, separated by a semi-colon (also existing convention).

Include new series numbering, changes in designation, etc. in this field or in a 515, whichever is clearer.



Numbering

- Mandatory notes (588 field)
 - Description based on: julio 2004; title from t.p.
 - Description based on: January/February 1988 issue; title from caption.
 - Description based on: 1976; title from cover.
 - Latest issue consulted: Vol. 17, no. 6 (Sept. 1954).
 - Latest issue consulted: 1976.

38

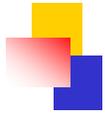
(To reiterate):

Always enter a “Description based on” note to make clear which issue was used as the basis for description.

Combine this with a “Source of title” note even if the title is taken from the title page.

Always enter a “Latest issue consulted” note even if it’s the issue cited in DBO or is the final issue.

Some questions may arise regarding the redundancy of these notes. There are some good reasons for consistently adding them: it makes it easier to train new serials catalogers; when interpreting existing records catalogers always know that a note was intentionally added rather than just forgotten (for example, source of title); serials cataloging notes are no longer dependent upon a variety of conditions including what issues are available and where the title comes from.



Numbering

- Optional: Abbreviations, capitalization, Arabic numerals (for spelled out numbers)
 - Volume 1, number 1 *or:* Vol. 1, no. 1
 - Vol. IV, no. 4 *or:* Vol. 4, no. 4
 - Second series *or:* 2nd ser.
 - Nouvelle série *or:* Nouv. sér.

39

As mentioned earlier, the cataloger may transcribe captions and dates as found (including abbreviations and capitalization) or use standard AACR2 abbreviations. Numbers (including ordinal numbers) may be transcribed as found or they may be recorded using Arabic numerals, whichever is easiest.

Here are some examples of how numbering and dates may be recorded in the CONSER standard record, either in the 362, 588, 515 or any other note where the numbering is used.



On chief source of first issue, called February 2006:

Harwood
Amsterdam, Beijing, Canberra, New York
2006

AACR2:
260 __ \$a Amsterdam ; \$a New York : \$b Harwood, \$c 2006-
362 0_ \$a Feb. 2006-

CSR:
260 __ \$a Amsterdam : \$b Harwood
362 1_ \$a Began
588 __ \$a Description based on:

40

Let's return to our serial from Amsterdam.

If you were entering a new record for this serial according to the guidelines for the CONSER standard record, how would the 362 and 588 notes look? Take a few moments to think, and then we will look at the answer on the next slide.



On chief source of first issue, called February 2006:

Harwood
Amsterdam, Beijing, Canberra, New York
2006

CSR:

260 __ \$a Amsterdam : \$b Harwood
362 1_ \$a Began with February 2006.
OR: \$a Began with Feb. 2006.
588 __ \$a Description based on: Feb. 2006; title from t.p.

41

Remember that the cataloger has the option to transcribe the months as found or to use the abbreviations found in AACR2 (i.e., Feb. 2006).

Also, re: 588 field: In the spirit of the relaxed guidelines for abbreviations, the cataloger can either spell out “title page” or use the standard abbreviation of “t.p.”



First issue: Number One August/September 1970
Last issue: #6 Spring 1972
[Newsletter ceased with #6; Title is from cover.]

CSR:

362 1_ \$a Began

588 __ \$a Description based on:

588 __ \$a

42

Here is another situation: A donor gives your library a complete run of a local newsletter that has no copy in OCLC. The first issue is called Number One and it has a date of August/September 1970. The last issue is called #6 and has a date of Spring 1972.

(Remember: The cataloger has the option to transcribe the numbering and dates as found (in this case spelled out) or to use standard abbreviations as found in AACR2.)

Take a minute to create this segment of the CONSER standard record, and then we will look at the answer on the next slide.



First issue: Number One August/September 1970
Last issue: #6 Spring 1972
[Newsletter ceased with #6; Title is from cover.]

CSR:

362 1_ \$a Began with Number One (August/September 1970); ceased with #6 (Spring 1972).

588 __ \$a Description based on: Number One (August/September 1970); title from cover.

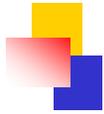
588 __ \$a Latest issue consulted: #6 (Spring 1972).

43

Here is one possible option.

Another option: 362 1_ \$a Began with no. 1 (Aug./Sept. 1970); ceased with #6 (spring 1972).

Of course, some judgment is expected when applying the guidelines. If, for example, all of the words related to numbering appeared in caps (NUMBER ONE AUGUST & SEPTEMBER 1970), the cataloger would most likely avoid exact transcription in favor of readability.



Numbering (maintenance)

- Ceased title (have last issue)
 - Add to existing 362 0_
or
 - Add a separate unformatted note (362 1_)
- New series
 - Add to existing 362 0_
or
 - Convert to unformatted note (362 1_)

44

Turning to maintenance of existing records (cataloged prior to implementation of the CONSER standard record), let's look at two common situations:

Ceased title: To add an ending designation, the cataloger can add to an existing formatted 362 according to previous practice or add a separate unformatted 362.

New series: To indicate new series, changes in numbering, etc., the cataloger may add to an existing formatted 362 according to the previous practice. Or, the cataloger may convert the information into an unformatted note that includes new series information.

Let's see how this might work in practice ...

Note: This information is in Appendix A "Working with Copy and Record Maintenance"



In OCLC record:
 362 0_ \$a Vol. 1, no. 1-
 588 __ \$a Latest issue consulted: Vol. 4, no. 3.

Ceased with: Volume 4, number 4, with publication date of 2005 (last issue in hand).

CSR:

_____ 362 0_ \$a Vol. 1, no. 1-v. 4, no. 4.
 _____ 362 0_ \$a Vol. 1, no. 1-
 362 1_ \$a Ceased with v. 4, no. 4, published in 2005.
 588 __ \$a Latest issue consulted: v. 4, no. 4.

45

Situation: You receive the last issue of a journal. The numbering information is volume 4, number 4. The issue lacks a coverage date, but has a publication date of 2005. In OCLC, you find a CONSER record with a formatted 362 entered under previous AACR2 conventions.

Which of these options *could* you use to update the record?

That's right! Both options are correct.

Note: If you choose the first option, that is, to close off a formatted 362, there are a few more points to make about that ...



Remember for both options:
 Fixed Field:
 DtSt: d
 Supply ending date

Option 1 (AACR2):
 260 __ \$a Los Angeles, CA : \$b Westwood Pub.,
 \$c 2001-2005.
 362 0_ \$a Vol. 1, no. 1-v. 4, no. 4.

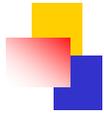
Option 2 (CSR):
 260 __ \$a Los Angeles, CA : \$b Westwood Pub.
 362 0_ \$a Vol. 1, no. 1-
 362 1_ \$a Ceased with v. 4, no. 4, published in 2005.
 588 __ \$a Latest issue consulted: v. 4, no. 4.

46

About choosing Option 1:

Keep in mind that you have chosen to edit the record according to a particular set of cataloging standards that were in place before the implementation of the CONSER standard record; therefore, you need to be prepared to edit any other fields that relate to this one according to that same standard. For example, you should add an ending date in the 260 \$c, since this indicates you had the last issue in hand (per former practice); but you should *not* add an LIC note because it would not have been used on this record since the last issue is cited in the formatted 362.

In terms of maintenance of records, it is going to take a little bit of patience at first to be able to apply the new standard and yet respect former cataloging practices. Remember that since the guidelines for the CONSER standard record allow you to choose which standard to apply when maintaining 362 information, the rest of your record will need to reflect the choice you've made.



In catalog record:

362 0_ \$a No. 1-no. 6 ; [new ser.], no. 1-

You have two issues:

- No. 3, published in 2004 (last issue of "new ser.")
- 3rd series, No. 1, published in 2006

How would *you* update the catalog record for the 3rd series?

- Add to formatted 362
- Convert formatted 362 to unformatted note
- Leave existing 362; add separate unformatted 362

47

This situation is somewhat more complex. In this case, you have **TWO** issues: one issue represents the last issue of the "new series"; the other issue represents the first issue of the subsequent series, series 3. All three of these options are valid under the guidelines:

- You could add to the existing formatted 362 (following AACR2)
- You could convert the existing 362 to unformatted note and add the new information
- You could leave the existing note and add an unformatted note

Which option do you prefer? Which option may require edits to other parts of the existing catalog record? Why or why not?

Having considered our options, let's see how one of the options would actually look

...



In catalog record:
362 0_ \$a No. 1-no. 6 ; [new ser.], no. 1-

You have two issues:
-- No. 3, published in 2004 (last issue of "new ser.")
-- 3rd series, No. 1, published in 2006

362 0_ \$a No. 1-no. 6 ; [new ser.], no. 1-

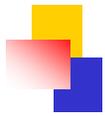
362 1_ \$a [New series] ended with No. 3, published in 2004; 3rd series began with No. 1, published in 2006.

588 __ \$a Latest issue consulted: 3rd series, No. 1, published in 2006.

48

This illustrates one of the options a cataloger could follow when maintaining an existing record. In this case, the cataloger chose to leave the existing formatted 362 and enter a separate unformatted note to describe the two newer issues.

Reminder: The cataloger may transcribe captions and dates as found (including abbreviations and capitalization) or use standard AACR2 abbreviations. Numbers (including ordinal numbers) may be transcribed as found or they may be recorded using Arabic numerals, whichever is easiest.



Frequency

- Required: Current frequency (310)
 - Fixed field = fill characters
- Optional: Former frequency (321)
- Maintenance (existing records):
 - Update 310 with current frequency
 - Move previous frequency to 321 field
 - Leave all existing 321 fields

49

We also have some options in the guidelines regarding frequency notes.

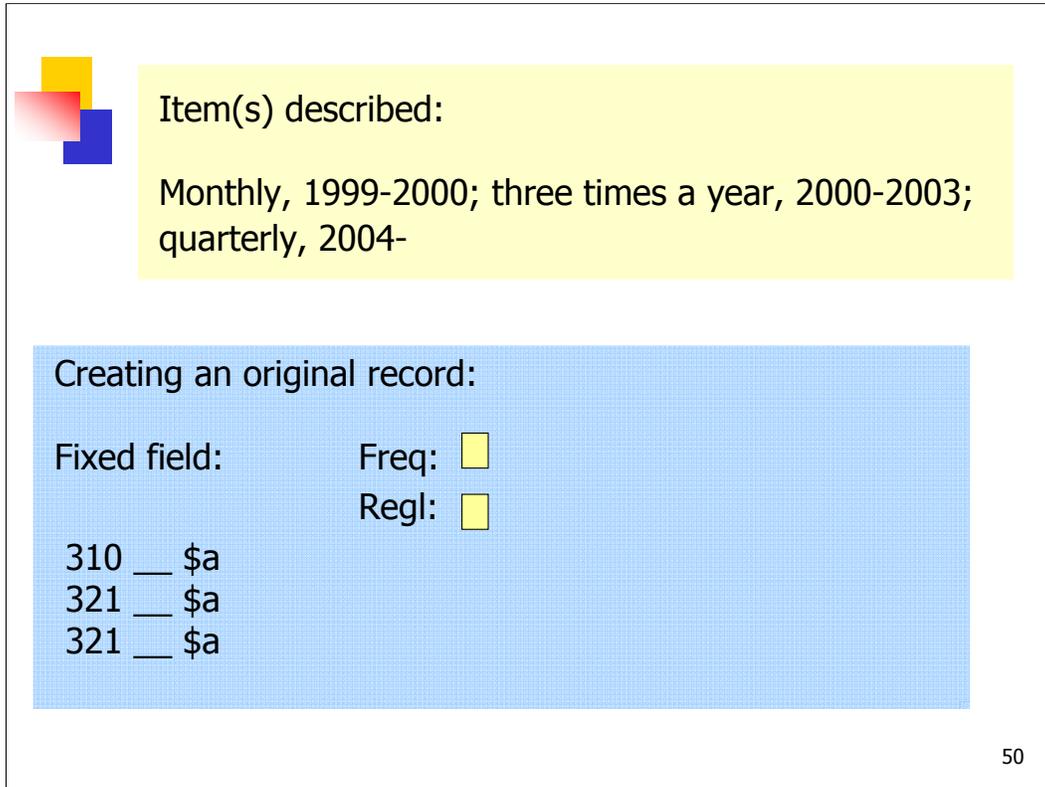
As discussed earlier, the cataloger may leave the default fill characters for both Frequency and Regularity.

Original cataloging: When entering an original record according to the guidelines, ALWAYS record the current publication frequency in the 310 field if known. This is required.

Original cataloging: Former frequency notes (that is, 321 fields) are optional in original cataloging.

Maintenance: To update a record created earlier under AACR2 that has an existing 310 field, move the former frequency to a 321 field and enter the current frequency in the 310 field (this is already established practice). Do NOT delete former frequencies just to conform to the new standard.

Note: the guidelines do NOT recommend the option of converting Freq/Regl and deleting the former frequency.



Item(s) described:

Monthly, 1999-2000; three times a year, 2000-2003;
quarterly, 2004-

Creating an original record:

Fixed field: Freq:
Regl:

310 __ \$a
321 __ \$a
321 __ \$a

50

Situation: You have received a complete run of a serial that began in 1999 and that has no existing record in OCLC.

The publication changed from a monthly schedule to publication three times a year. Then it changed again to quarterly publication.

If you are entering an original catalog record according to the new guidelines, how many 3XX fields would you have? Take a few moments to think and then we will look at the answer on the next slide ...

As discussed earlier, the cataloger may leave the default fill characters for both Frequency and Regularity.

Item(s) described:

Monthly, 1999-2000; three times a year, 2000-2003;
quarterly, 2004-

If creating an original record:

310 __ \$a Quarterly

If editing existing copy:

310 __ \$a Quarterly, \$b 2004-

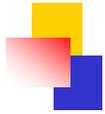
321 __ \$a Monthly, \$b 1999-2000

321 __ \$a Three times a year, \$b 2000-2003

Notice the difference between what you would do if creating an original record and what you would do if maintaining an existing record.

When editing an existing record, move previous frequencies to 321 fields. The order of the 321 fields is chronological.

Do NOT remove former frequencies to conform to the new standard.



Series

- Series statement (490):
 - If series added entry made →
Not required
 - If no series added entry made →
MUST transcribe
- Series added entry (8xx):
 - Record authorized form here – no 440!

52

For *traced* series:

In a CSR, it is not required to transcribe a series statement appearing on the piece as long as the authorized form of the series is provided in the 8xx field. A series authority record required for the series heading in the 8xx field.

ISSN and materials specified information about the series can be recorded in subfield \$x and \$3 of field 490 or 830.

Reminder: Field 440 was made obsolete in late 2008.

In cases where no series authority record exists or will be created, the cataloger must transcribe the series statement so that usage can be documented.

The following slides show examples of the new series treatment ...



On item described:
Reports of the Mono Lake Committee

In LC/NACO Authority File:
130 _0 \$a Report (Mono Lake Committee)

In catalog record:

245 00 \$a This month at Mono Lake.
260 __ \$a Lee Vining, CA : \$b Mono Lake
Committee
830 _0 \$a Report (Mono Lake Committee)

53

In this example, there is a series authority record in the LC/NACO Authority File for the Reports of the Mono Lake Committee. No 4xx is required; only the authorized form (830) is recorded in the bibliographic record.



On item described:
National parks occasional news brief
(No LC/NACO Authority File record)

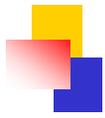
In catalog record:
245 00 \$a Yosemite this month.
260 __ \$a Lee Vining, CA : \$b Eastern Sierra
Mountain Climbers Association
490 0_ \$a National parks occasional news brief

54

In this example, there is no LC/NACO series authority record for the National parks occasional news brief, and none is being created. The cataloger is therefore required to transcribe the series statement as found to record usage.

The cataloger would record the series in a 490 or 830; 440 made obsolete in 2008.

Note: One of the recent MARBI changes was the re-definition of the indicator “1” in the 490, from the currently defined “Series traced differently” to: “Series traced” – this allows all series to be transcribed in 490 fields, whether traced or not traced (first indicator “0”), and whether they are in the series entry form or not.



Issuing body notes (LCRI 12.7B7.1)

- Optional: If authority record exists
- Required: If authority work does not exist and will not be created
- Also required: If issuing responsibility for the work changes

55

Catalogers are not required to use 550 or other notes simply to justify added entries providing that a heading for the body has been established in the LC/NACO Authority File.

If a corporate body's name has changed over time, update the authority record in the LC/NACO Authority File to reflect these changes. In addition, if a corporate body changes its name, or a new body becomes responsible for the work, add an appropriate 550 note and a make access points on the bibliographic record as necessary.

Reminder: A CONSER standard record is one in which all headings are represented by authority records in the LC/NACO Authority File. For all other records (both non-CONSER records and CONSER records), the issuing body note should always be transcribed if no authority records exist nor will be created.



On item described:

Behavior therapy
*Official journal of the Association for Advancement of
Behavior Therapy*

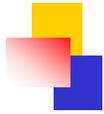
[Published by Elsevier]
[LC/NACO Authority File record exists for the
Association]

In catalog record:

245 00 \$a Behavior therapy.
260 __ \$a New York : \$b Elsevier
710 2_ \$a Association for Advancement of Behavior
Therapy.

56

In this example, the 550 field is not required, because the issuing body is represented by a national level name authority record. The 710, an authorized access point, is the “justification” for the body.



On (later) issue for Jan. 2006:

*Official journal of the Association for Behavioral
and Cognitive Therapies*

[Authority record exists for later name of the
Association]

In catalog record:

260 __ \$a New York : \$b Elsevier

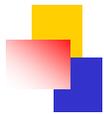
550 __ \$a Issued by: Association for Behavioral and
Cognitive Therapies, <2006->

710 2_ \$a Association for Advancement of Behavior
Therapy.

710 2_ \$a Association for Behavioral and Cognitive
Therapies. \$3 <2006->

57

In this example, the 550 field is required, because the issuing body has changed and an additional 710 has been added to the catalog record.



Miscellaneous ...

- Prefer linking fields if feasible:
 - 776 08 \$i, not 530
 - 7xx note generation, not 580
 - 730, 740 not required if linking field exists
- Optional fields/subfields:
 - 041 0_ use only \$a (record details in 546)
 - 538 not required except ...
- Refer to MAP and Cataloger's Cheat Sheet

58

This is a summary slide for some miscellaneous areas of the CONSER standard record.

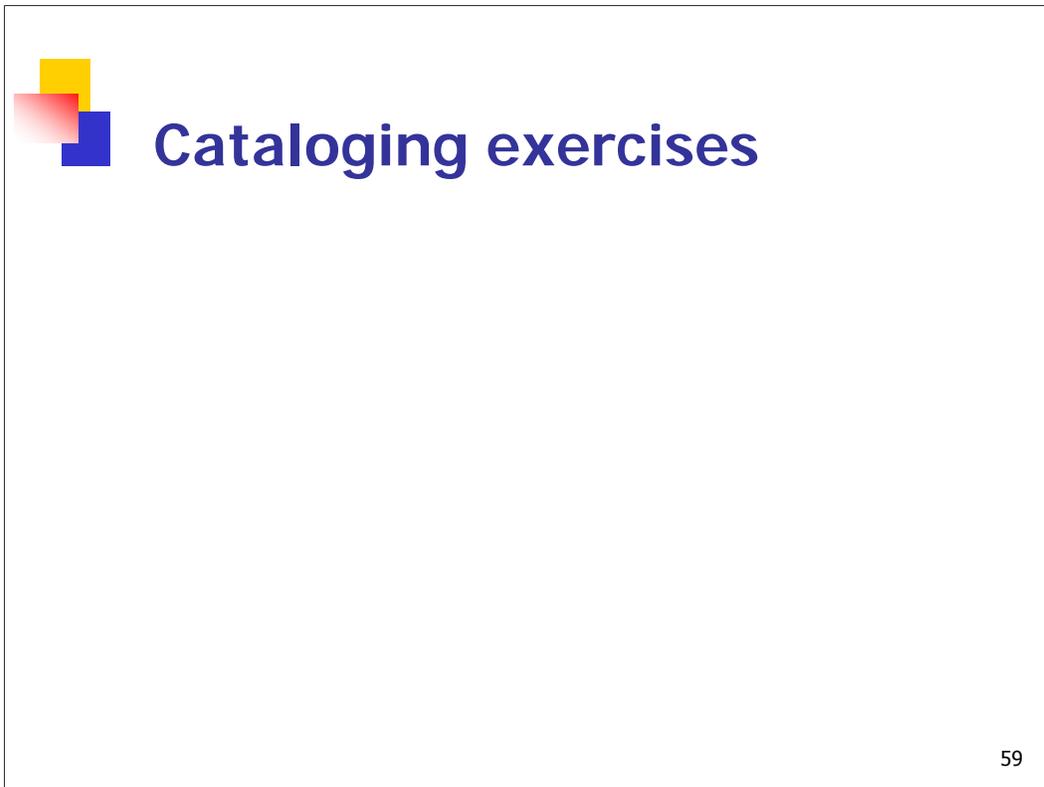
Where feasible, prefer to use linking fields and their existing note-generating capabilities (this will not always be possible depending on your local system). For example:

530: Prefer to use a 776 \$i rather than a 530 note to describe any additional formats available.

580: Prefer to use the note-generating capabilities in indicators and subfields of 7xx fields.

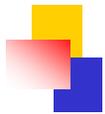
041: If the main content of the serial is in more than one language, record all those languages in repeatable \$a's in field 041. It is not required to code the other subfields; instead, record all information about languages in an eye-readable 546 note. This includes multiple languages, translations, different languages of summaries, tables of contents, or accompanying material.

538: For direct access electronic resources, catalogers are not required to make a 538 note except in cases when it is necessary to indicate the type of operating system or the make and model of the computer(s) on which the resource is designed to run. For remote access electronic resources, make a note on the mode of access only if the resource is accessed other than through the World Wide Web.



Let's look at the answers to our cataloging exercises [three slides to follow]:

Note that the Fixed Fields and 0XX fields have generally been omitted from these records for reasons of space. The only thing to really note about the fixed field is that Conf, Freq, and Regl are optional, and that the default fill characters do pass OCLC validation.



Exercise A

245 00 \$a TDM review.

246 1_ \$a Transportation demand
management review

260 __ \$a Washington, D.C. : \$b UrbanTrans
Consultants, Inc.

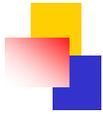
310 __ \$a Quarterly

60

Notice that there is no 362 field at all, because the cataloger did not have information about the beginning or ending dates of publication.

In this example, the cataloger opted to transcribe the numbering exactly as it appeared on the piece. Did anyone do this differently? Yes! It's still correct. You can always opt to use the standard abbreviations as found in AACR2, and you can also choose to substitute Arabic numerals for roman numerals.

Let's continue with the next exercise ...



Exercise A, cont'd.

- 515 __ \$a Issues for 2002- also called: 2002,
Issue 3-
- 588 __ \$a Description based on: Volume IX,
Number II (spring 2001); title from
cover.
- 588 __ \$a Latest issue consulted: Volume IV
[i.e., XIV], Number I (2006) = 2006,
Issue 1.
- 710 2_ \$a Association for Commuter
Transportation.

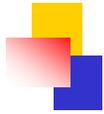
61

Notice that there is no 362 field at all, because the cataloger did not have information about the beginning or ending dates of publication.

In this example, the cataloger opted to transcribe the numbering exactly as it appeared on the piece. Did anyone do this differently? Yes! It's still correct. You can always opt to use the standard abbreviations as found in AACR2, and you can also choose to substitute arabic numerals for roman numerals.

Anybody have anything different or that they would add/take away from this?
Please raise your hand and let us know!

Let's continue with the next exercise ...



Exercise B

245 00 \$a Journal of Turkish literature.

246 1_ \$a JTL

260 __ \$a Ankara : \$b Bilkent University Center for
Turkish Literature

310 __ \$a Annual

362 1_ \$a Began with Issue I (2004).

588 __ \$a Description based on: Issue I (2004); title
from title page.

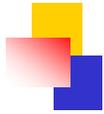
588 __ \$a Latest issue consulted: Issue I (2004).

710 2_ \$a Bilkent Universitesi. \$b Turk Edebiyati
Merkezi.

[diacritics not supplied]

62

How about this one? Anybody have anything different or that they would add/take away from this?



Exercise C

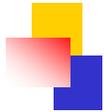
006 m
007 \$a c \$b r
245 00 \$a Bayesian analysis \$h [electronic resource].
260 __ \$a Pittsburgh, PA : \$b Dept. of Statistics,
Carnegie Mellon University
310 __ \$a Quarterly
362 1_ \$a Began with Volume 1, Number 1 (2006).
588 __ \$a Description based on: Volume 1, Number 1
(2006); title from HTML contents page
(publisher's Web site, viewed Feb. 4, 2009).

63

This last example is for a remote-access electronic journal.

Note the simplified 006 and 007. Remember that the 006 is technically part of the fixed field and you would enter it using a pull-down menu in OCLC Connexion.

How about this one? Anybody have anything different or that they would add/take away from this?



Exercise C, cont'd.

588 __ \$a Latest issue consulted: Volume 2,
Number 1 (2007) (viewed Feb. 4, 2009).

710 2_ \$a International Society for Bayesian
Analysis.

710 2_ \$a Carnegie-Mellon University. \$b Dept. of
Statistics.

856 40 \$u <http://ba.stat.cmu.edu/>

64

This last example is for a remote-access electronic journal.

Note the simplified 006 and 007. Remember that the 006 is technically part of the fixed field and you would enter it using a pull-down menu in OCLC Connexion.

How about this one? Anybody have anything different or that they would add/take away from this?



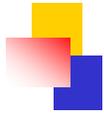
Wrap up



65

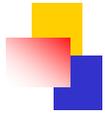
The graphic features the text "Wrap up" in a blue, sans-serif font. To the left of the text is a logo consisting of three overlapping squares: a yellow one at the top, a red one on the left, and a blue one at the bottom. Below the text is a central illustration of a gift box with a blue ribbon and bow, set against a light green circular background with three smaller green circles around it.

In the few minutes remaining, we will go over the following questions that will help us as we continue to develop training materials. Your comments and ideas are appreciated.



For Discussion

1. Which of these changes affect search/display of records in your local catalog?
2. Do any of these changes have an impact on your work? Which ones?
3. Has your library developed any policies or cue sheets based on the guidelines?
4. What are the next steps for you, in using the information covered in this session?



Questions? Comments?





Thank You! Please be sure to fill out an evaluation form.