

Background and Plan

- Bibliographic format
 - Seven different formats to describe different types of resources
 - Each includes unique fields
 - Subject access fields are consistent across the formats

Although we have been referring to the MARC bibliographic format as a single entity in this unit, it actually consists of seven different formats that are specific to the type of the resource being cataloged.

For example, there is a continuing resources format for cataloging periodicals and serials, a music format for cataloging scores, and a visual materials format for cataloging films, television programs, and similar resources.

There is a high level of similarity across the formats for different types of resources, and the subject access fields are consistent. Each format, however, does include fields that are unique to the format. For example, the visual materials format includes a field for the running time of a film, and there is no need for such a field in the books format.

Background and Plan

- **Bibliographic format**
 - Seven different formats to describe different types of resources
 - Each includes unique fields
 - Subject access fields are consistent across the formats
 - **In this module**
 - LC policy on fixed field bytes related to subject analysis in the continuing resources format

The fixed field and its coding varies from format to format, although there are some similarities. Several bytes of the fixed field relate directly to subject analysis, and those are the topic of this module and the previous one.

In this module, we will focus on the LCSH-related fixed field bytes in the continuing resources format. For a full description of the LC policies see SHM Appendix G.

Our discussion will be limited to LC policy on coding the bytes.

Subject-Related Fixed Field Bytes

- Continuing resources format
 - 008/24 Nature of entire work
 - 008/25-27 Nature of contents
 - 008/29 Conference publication

In the continuing resources format, the fixed-field bytes related to LCSH are:

- 008/24, the nature of the entire work,
- 008/25-27 The nature of the contents, and
- 008/29 Conference publication,

Let's start with the nature of the entire work.

Nature of Entire Work (008/24)

- Values indicate that the entire resource consists of a particular form
- LC policy
 - All 28 defined one-character codes are valid for use

Examples:

b	Bibliographies
h	Biography
k	Discographies
r	Directories
6	Comics/graphic novels

There is one byte available for indicating the nature of the entire work – that is, the form of the *whole* resource.

There are 28 one-character codes defined in the format, and all of them can be used by LC catalogers.

Some examples are “b” for bibliographies and “h” for biography.

Nature of Entire Work (008/24)

- Many values have corresponding LCSH form subdivisions

\$v Bibliography	\$v Directories
\$v Biography	\$v Encyclopedias
\$v Cases	\$v Handbooks, manuals, etc.
\$v Catalogs	\$v Indexes
\$v Comic books, strips, etc.	\$v Statistics
\$v Dictionaries	\$v Treaties

Many of the most popular codes have a corresponding LCSH form subdivision.

For example, code “b” for bibliographies has the corresponding subdivision –**Bibliography** and the code “s” for statistics corresponds to the subdivision –**Statistics**.

Nature of Contents (008/25-27)

- The resource contains a significant amount of the type of material designated by the value
 - The values are identical to the values in 008/24
 - Code up to three

While byte 44, Nature of Entire Work, is used when the entire resource is of a particular form, the three Nature of Contents bytes are used when there is a significant amount of that type of content in the resource, but it is not the whole resource.

The values for the three bytes are identical to the values used for Nature of Entire Work. You should use as few or as many of the bytes as necessary. Some bibliographic records do not have any values, for others you may code one or two, but rarely will you need all three bytes.

Nature of Entire Work (008/24) vs.
Nature of Contents (008/25-27)

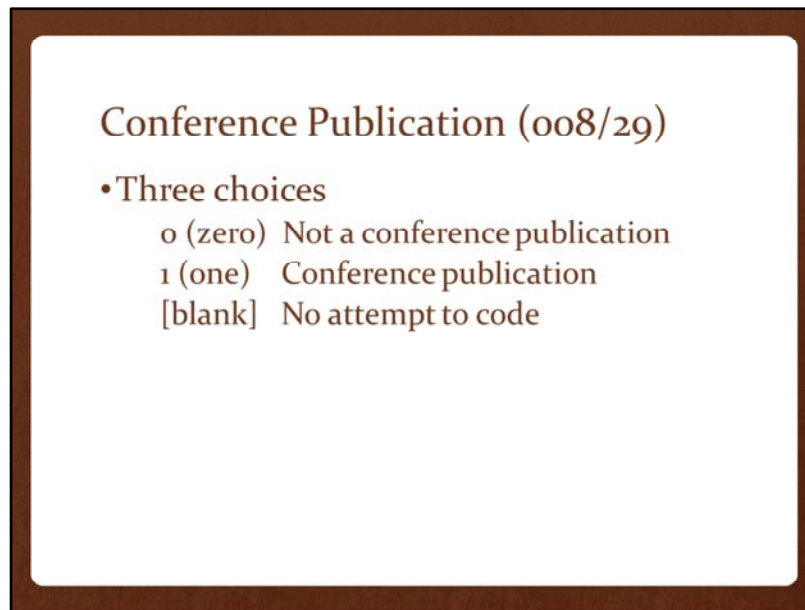
- Examples

Resource consists entirely of filmographies
008/24 = q (filmographies)

Resource is about the film industry and
includes some filmographies and
biographies
008/25 = h (biography)
008/26 = q (filmographies)

If you are cataloging a resource that consists entirely of filmographies, you would assign “q” in byte 24, Nature of Entire Work.

If you are cataloging a resource that is about the film industry and also includes some filmographies and biographies of producers, directors, actors, and others in the film industry, you would code “h” and “q” in Nature of Contents.



There is one byte provided for conference publication, and there are three possible values.

- A 0 (zero) means that the resource is not a conference publication;
- a 1 (one) means that it is a conference publication;
- and there is a blank value, which is used when there is no attempt to code the byte.

Conference Publication (008/29)

- LC policy
 - Code based on assignment of form subdivision –**Congresses**
 - If subdivision is assigned, code “1” for conference publication
 - If subdivision is not assigned, code “0” (zero) for “not a conference publication”

LC policy is to assign a 1, the resource is a conference publication, if the LCSH form subdivision –**Congresses** is used.

If the subdivision –**Congresses** is not used, then the value is 0.

LC does not use the blank value, so for LC, the choice is binary: it is or it is not a conference publication.