

Catalogers Group
8/24/2007

Presenters: Melissa Beck, Peter Fletcher, Claudia Horning, Chamy Kincy
Attending: Behzad Allahyar, Valerie Bross, Gabriel Cardenas, Sara Shatford-Layne,
Rhonda Lawrence, Nancy Norris, Rita Stumps, Hermine Vermeij

1. Statistics (M. Beck): Reminder: Add a 948 \$e in when cataloging Internet resources.
2. URLs, free and paid (C. Horning): Sometimes it is difficult for catalogers to tell if a resource is freely-available or paid. So here are some tips.
 - a. Importance: For paid resources, we need to be careful to use the URL we were given by the requester and we need to indicate use restrictions (856 \$z Restricted to UCLA). For freely-available resources, we have more lee-way.
 - b. Paid resources: Clues to the fact that you are dealing with a paid resource are: (1) the information in the cataloging request says the resource is restricted to UCLA; and (2) the presence of an order record in Voyager.

As a side note, be careful—not all brief records are order records. You may be seeing brief records in Voyager entered before cataloging by Gabriel Cardenas. They are service records and do not have purchase orders attached.

For paid resources, we need to use the URL we were given, even if it differs from the URL that appears on copy in OCLC. The domain in that URL is registered through CTS for the benefit of off-campus users; other URLs may not permit access through the proxy server.

- c. Freely-available resources: With freely-available resources, you may find a more direct or better URL. In some cases, you may be unsure of the best link. In that case, be sure and notify Claudia and Gabriel. They will relay the information to the selector. (By notifying them, you are alerting C & G to the fact that they will need to do some follow-up in ERDb, etc., when they get back the completed task message.)
3. What to Do with Your Dates (and Related Tales of IRs)
Chamy Kincy & Melissa Beck co-presented this topic.
 - a. Part A: Chamy opened by reviewing the distinction between an e-IR and an e-mono. She took as an example the site: Description de L’Egypte (<http://descegy.bibalex.org/>). It looks like a web site but it is a static collection, a digitized version of a 23 volume multipart item. One clue (suggested by an attendee): at the bottom of the page is a link “Buy the DVD.”
 - b. Part B: IRs and dates: Melissa & Chamy alternated in presenting discussion issues.
 - 1) Background on dates in IRs (AACR2 1.4F8, LCRI 1.4F8, IR.6.2.2): The basic rule is to use a date followed by hyphen (i.e., an opening date) in the 260 field, subfield \$c *if* the cataloger is cataloging from the first iteration. Optionally, if

the cataloger finds explicit information about the launch date, the 260 may also be used, even if the work viewed is not the first iteration. In all other cases—if unsure or if definitely not looking at the earliest version—use a 362. Note that copyright dates on a Web site are tricky. They may refer to rights to the content rather than to dates the page appeared on the web.

- 2) Examples:
 - a) <http://www.igdmb.de/>: copyright date is 2001; Internet Archive shows that the Web site existed in 1999.
 - b) http://ladpw.org/wmd/watershed/LA/LA_River_Plan.cfm : Los Angeles River master plan: Copyright date is 2007; earliest iteration in Internet Archive was captured in 2002.
 - c) <http://lae.greenwood.com/>: The Latino American experience: First known appearance 2007, copyright date 2007. Could argue that we know this just appeared this year, and a 260 subfield \$c may be appropriate.
 - d) <http://HealthyCity.org/>: Healthy city: “About us” has a statement: “With the launch of the first version of the website in October 2003.”
 - e) <http://www.itup.org/index.html>: Insure the Uninsured Project: This is really open to discussion. Top page has a copyright date of c2006. The earliest iteration in the Internet Archive is dated 2004, but the Web site has a copyright date of c1998.
- 3) Conclusion: Don’t Agonize! Do the best you can based on available data and then move on.
4. Searching the Internet Archive (M. Beck): Melissa has recently discovered some quirks of the Internet Archive. If you search with the back-slash at the end of a URL, you will get different results than if you search without the back-slash. So beware! You may prefer to do more than one search.
 - a. <http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~cawp/> v. <http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~cawp>
 - b. <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/> v. <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange>
5. Update on the supplier-neutral IR proposal (P. Fletcher): The PCC Task Force on Provider Neutral Record for Electronic Integrating Resources, chaired by Peter Fletcher, was charged to: (1) Identify tasks and stakeholders necessary to develop PCC policies and guidelines for creating provider neutral records; (2) Develop a timeline; and (3) Make recommendations based on any special characteristics of online IRs (e.g., product variations in resource).
 - a. The need: Search OCLC for “Agricola.” The number of records and the relationship of the “publisher” is quite complex. For example, one record has OCLC as a publisher of Agricola. Is OCLC really the publisher? Or is it serving as an e-resource provider (just as happens with e-journals).
 - b. The IR proposal is not intended for all updating remote-access integrating resources. Defining the scope is tricky, but it will be worth having a single bibliographic record for these works rather than many in those cases where a supplier-neutral record is warranted.
 - c. The good news is: The Task Group is getting close to finalizing its report!