

Examples of when to make a new record. (YUL)

1. Different publisher. When in doubt, use the record found and edit it to match the item in hand. *footnote 1*

Compare two RLIN clusters. Original record by MiU; one other record in the cluster.

245 0 0 ‡a Our hospitality ‡h [videorecording] / ‡c Buster Keaton Productions inc.

260 ‡a New York, N.Y. : ‡b HBO Video [distributor], ‡c c1984.

300 ‡a 1 videocassette (75 min.) : ‡b sd., b&w ; ‡c 1/2 in.

500 ‡a "Thames video collection"--Container.

MiU record modified by MnU; one other record in the cluster.

245 0 0 ‡a Our hospitality ‡h [videorecording] / ‡c Buster Keaton Productions inc.

260 ‡a New York, N.Y. : ‡b Rohauer Collection ; ‡b HBO Video [distributor], ‡c c1984.

300 ‡a 1 videocassette (75 min.) : ‡b sd., b&w ; ‡c 1/2 in.

500 ‡a "Thames video collection"--Container.

2. Different edition (Special ed. vs. no ed. statement; Special ed. vs. Collector's ed.)

CAUTION: With video cataloging, format information is sometimes entered in 250. Since this could be considered note information or not worth considering as a note, generally accept the edition statement as found on the record (all other things being equal) if the format information applies to the item in hand, e.g. use a record with **250**

Widescreen version if the item in hand is widescreen and the phrase appears on an approved source of information; do not use the record if the item in hand is full screen. Cf. 9.

3. Black and white vs. color (or colorized)

4. Sound vs. silent (e.g. a video of a silent film without a soundtrack vs. a silent film with a soundtrack)

5. DVD Region Variations. DVD region vs. DVD region. There are 8 DVD regions, although catalogers are likely to encounter only 1-6. Generally a DVD will only play on the region player programmed for it, although some players are specially programmed to play multiple regions. North America is Region 1, and DVDs produced for this market will be assigned that region, but the extent of the YUL collection and the various sources used by our selectors is such that we can expect to receive many DVDs for other regions, and they may have the same or very similar content to DVDs produced for the North American market. For an overview of DVD regions see [DVD Demystified FAQ, #1.10](#) [1]. See also the instruction on [538](#) [2].

6. Videocassettes/DVD Color System Variations. VHS NTSC vs. VHS PAL vs. VHS SECAM (NTSC is compatible with standard U.S. vcrs; PAL and SECAM are not, although they may be played back on special "universal" vcrs). NTSC, PAL and SECAM are color systems and are also applied to DVDs, so a DVD PAL may not be compatible on a DVD NTSC player, or would require a different setting on the player.

7. VHS vs. DVD vs. Laserdisc.

CAUTION: Since both laserdiscs and DVDs may use the same SMD in 300 \$a, i.e., **videodisc** *footnote 2*, be sure to check the size: DVD standard is 4 3/4 in. (for DVD); laserdiscs range in size from 8 to 12 in. Check the 538 note (should indicate DVD or Laserdisc). Note that the use of 007 Format code **v** for DVDs was not authorized until 2002; DVDs cataloged prior to the change may have Format code **g**, the same code used for laserdiscs.

CAUTION: Titles in the series **Criterion collection** <without qualifier> are restricted to laserdiscs per SAR LCCN 93124386. DVDs in the **Criterion collection** series are distinguished by a qualifier per SAR LCCN 00034882, i.e. **Criterion collection (DVD videodiscs)**. However, DVD titles in the utilities have often been assigned the series **Criterion collection** without the qualifier (**DVD videodiscs**). In such cases, do not make a new record; edit the utility record to match the established heading for the series.

8. Dubbed version vs. subtitled version

9. **Subtitles** in English vs. subtitles in Cantonese

10. **Widescreen** (letterbox/lbx) vs. **full-screen** (pan and scan)

11. **Theatrical release vs. "Director's cut"**

12. **Theatrical release vs. theatrical release plus "making of" documentary**

A change in copyright on the box or sleeve will sometimes just reflect a change in packaging design; if this is the only change, generally do not create a new record or update the cataloging copy. (YUL)

If the bibliographic record does not indicate closed captioning, and the copy in hand has closed captioning, generally just update the bibliographic record unless you are certain that two versions exist. (YUL) See also instructions for notes in 546 and subject access under Subjects.

Footnote 1: "Among the most troublesome differences that may NOT justify a new record are the choices made by different catalogers about video publishers. in the 260 subfield \$b section of OCLC's "When To Input A New Record," one murky guideline says: "Absence or presence of multiple publishers, distributors, etc., as long as one on the item matches one on the record and vice versa" does NOT justify a new record. The intention of this guideline is to remind catalogers that it is often difficult to differentiate publishers, distributors, and producers of videos. This is so not simply because of the welter of often ambiguous information that may be associated with any given video, but also because the definitions of "publisher," "distributor," and "producer" can be so jumbled."--Jay Weitz. Videorecording Cataloging: Problems and Pointers.

Footnote 2: AACR2r with 2004 amendments. 7.5B1 allows the option to use a term in common usage to record the specific format of the physical carrier, and gives as an example: "1 DVD-video." Since LC uses AMIM rather than AACR2, there is no LCRI and no de facto national policy on whether to use the option. Therefore, it is possible that as more libraries elect to apply the option, the ambiguity referred to will be less frequent.

Source URL: <https://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/videorecording/page1>

Links

[1] <http://www.dvddemystified.com/dvdfaq.html#1.10> [2] <http://web.library.yale.edu/node/2142/>