

## 246 - 250 - 260

### 246 Variant titles (7.7B4)

If a title variation requires access, use 246. Whether access is made is cataloger judgment, bearing in mind that computer retrieval is unforgiving of even small variations. See also use of 246 to bring out Ꞥp titles in 245 section on television programs.

(YUL): Although AACR2 "container" could be used in the first three examples, the reference is ambiguous for video, so a more specific term has been used.

Title on videocassette label varies from the title on the video.

245 0 0 Ꞥa Thelma & Louise Ꞥh  
[videorecording] / Ꞥc  
Path e Entertainment,  
a Percy Main  
production ; directed  
by Ridley Scott ;  
produced by Ridley  
Scott and Mimi Polk ;  
written by Callie  
Khoury.

246 1 Ꞥi Title on cassette  
label: Ꞥa Thelma and  
Louise

Title printed on the videocassette varies from the title on the video:

245 0 0 Ꞥa Mission, impossible  
2 Ꞥh [videorecording] /  
Ꞥc Paramount Pictures  
presents a  
Cruise/Wagner  
production ; a John  
Woo film ; producers,  
Tom Cruise, Paula  
Wagner ; story by  
Ronald D. Moore &  
Brannon Braga ;  
screenplay writer,  
Robert Towne ;  
director, John Woo.

246 For a DVD:

246 1 Ꞥi Title on disc: Ꞥa  
MI-2

246 for a videocassette:

246 1 Ꞥi Title on cassette: Ꞥa  
MI-2

Title on box varies from the title on the video. "Container" could be used, but the term is ambiguous and could refer, depending on circumstances, to the cassette or to the disc:

245 0 0 Ꞥa 20,000 leagues  
under the sea Ꞥh  
[videorecording] / Ꞥc  
Walt Disney Pictures ;  
producer, Walt Disney  
; writer, Earl Felton ;

director, Richard  
Fleischer.

246 1        ¶i Title on box: ¶a Twenty thousand leagues under the sea.

Title on guide varies from the title on the video:

245 0 0    ¶a Dance in the  
            twentieth century ¶h  
            [videorecording] / ¶c  
            WGBH.

246 1        ¶i Title on guide: ¶a  
            Dance in the 20th  
            century

CAUTION: Use 246 for variant title notes, not for source of title notes, which use 500. See examples in Part 2 under 500 Source.

Title entered under possessive:

245 0 0    ¶a Walt Disney's  
            Fantasia ¶h  
            [videorecording] / ¶c  
            Walt Disney Pictures.

246 3 0    ¶a Fantasia

246 is not generally made when credits preceding the title proper are dropped (or in some cases transcribed in the statement of responsibility). Additional access is cataloger judgment.

Title on frames: Walt Disney's masterpiece Bambi.

245 0 0    ¶a Bambi ¶h  
            [videorecording] / ¶c  
            produced and written  
            by Harry Arends, Phil  
            Savenick.

246 3 0    ¶a Walt Disney's  
            masterpiece Bambi

Title on frames: Twentieth-century fox presents Star wars. (No 246 made for: Twentieth-century fox presents ...)

245 0 0    ¶a Star wars ¶h  
            [videorecording] / ¶c  
            Lucasfilm, Ltd. ;  
            written and directed by  
            George Lucas ;  
            produced by Gary  
            Kurtz.

Other variations:

245 0 0    ¶a 1 pm ¶h  
            [videorecording] / ¶c  
            Leacock Pennebaker  
            Inc. ; filmed by Jean-  
            Luc Godard, Richard  
            Leacock, D A  
            Pennebaker.

246 3        ¶a One pm

246 3        ¶a 1 p.m.

246 1        ¶i Working title: ¶a 1  
            am

## 250 Edition area

1. This field should end with a period.

2. Note that prescribed sources are: chief source, defined as: a) title frames b) "container," i.e., either the video disc or the cassette and label, *or*, accompanying material, *or* "container," i.e., box or sleeve. Information taken from "container" by either definition does not require square brackets.

3. Note that the term "edition" or the equivalent is not a requirement for transcribing in 250. The OLAC guidelines on edition statements for DVDs are probably generalizable for video cataloging practice : "statements that distinguish one manifestation from another should be treated as edition statements, whether they carry the word 'edition' or not ..."

4. Unlike videocassettes, DVD editions often include multiple manifestations, e.g. both a widescreen and a full-screen version. In such cases, OLAC advises: "When a disc carries both widescreen and standard version, the information becomes a note rather than an edition statement. Don't put both statements into the 250."

#### EXAMPLES:

250      ⚭a Restored version.  
 250      ⚭a 10th anniversary  
           ed.  
 250      ⚭a Letterbox format.  
 250      ⚭a Unrated director's  
           cut.  
 250      ⚭a Full screen version.

### 260 Publication, distribution, etc. area.

Note that prescribed sources are: chief source, defined as: a) title frames b) "container," i.e., either the DVD or the cassette and label, followed by, in order, accompanying material, and then "container," i.e., box or sleeve.

Information taken from "container" by either definition does not require square brackets. However, note that if the publication date is inferred (i.e., not associated with the date or copyright date of the publication/edition), the date is bracketed no matter what the source. The OLAC guidelines for dates found on the container tend toward the "when in doubt" approach. But if the date found on the container is evidently associated with the edition in hand, it should not be bracketed.

Use judgment in determining the publication date from the "title frames" since the date may be the original release date and not the publication date of the manifestation in hand. Per 1.4F1, the date in the publication area applies to the edition to which the item belongs (e.g. the DVD reissue), not the original manifestation, e.g., the motion picture or television program. It doesn't appear that "title frames" are necessarily restricted to those of the original motion picture/TV program, however; "title frames" could be applied to a copyright date associated with the DVD publisher that appears before the beginning of the feature.

From the OLAC Guide to Cataloging DVDs:

"Some DVDs have a copyright date on the printed disc surface that represents the date the item was published; this date would be recorded in MARC 21 field 260, just as found (with the copyright symbol).

"If there is no copyright date on the disc surface, look for the latest date of those that may be printed on the back of the container [copyright date for cover design, etc.], and use this latest date as the assumed date of publication. Record this date in brackets and without the copyright symbol because it is an assumed date. Copyright renewal dates are ignored according to LCRI 1.4F6 (CSB 92)."

26      ⚭a Irvington, N.Y. : ⚭b  
 0      Criterion Collection ;  
           ⚭a [Los Angeles,  
           Calif.?] : ⚭b Janus  
           Films, ⚭c c2001.

Since the place of publication is often absent on videos, remember that per 1.4C6, "[S.l.]" is considered to be the last resort. First preference is probable place (city) in English form followed by a question mark. If a probable place is not available, give the state, province, or country; followed with a question mark if this is not certain. Use [S.l.] only if none of these options is available.

However, keep in mind that a locally produced video (lectures, video theses, class projects), for which there is a unique copy or a restricted number of copies, should be treated as unpublished material and, per AACR2 1.4C8 and 1.4D8, no data is recorded for place of publication or publisher, including [S.l.] and [s.n.].

Jay Weitz notes that off-air recordings (licensed copies of broadcast programs or programs transmitted by satellite) are also considered unpublished materials; "broadcasting does not constitute publication." In such cases, he recommends adding "a note indicating that the recording was made under license and a note specifying the name of the broadcast station or satellite service and the date of the off-air recording." (Weitz, p. 78-79)

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