

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

6JSC/LC/8/rev

TO: Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR      DATE: Dec. 8, 2011

FROM: Barbara B. Tillett, LC Representative

SUBJECT: ~~Revision of RDA 6.27.1.2 and RDA 6.27.1.3~~ now: Proposed 19.2.1.1.3

This revision incorporates changes discussed at the 2011 JSC meeting; it does require a **JSC response by December 19, 2011**. See below the section “Discussion at November 2011 JSC meeting” and the proposal for a new instruction at 19.2.1.1.3. Essentially this is all new. The wording for the ch. 19 instruction was presented only at the meeting and so didn't appear in the original LC/8. I debated about giving this a new number and withdrawing LC/8, but decided to go this route to keep the thread.

## Background

Except for a few personal-author serials, any person appearing in a statement of responsibility or elsewhere in the serial is not intended to be the person responsible for the intellectual or artistic content of the entire life of the serial. When that person resigns, retires, transfers to another position, is no longer under contract to a commercial publisher, etc., someone else will be assigned editorial responsibility for the next issue.

If a serial does not fit any of the categories in RDA 19.2.1.1.1, RDA 6.27.1.2 (only one person named as responsible) or RDA 6.27.1.3 (more than one person named on the issue) says to identify the serial work by using the authorized access point for the person (or principal/first-named person) and the preferred title; when that person no longer has responsibility for the serial, RDA 6.1.3.2.1 indicates a new description would be needed.

The same situation is in AACR2. LC wrote a *Library of Congress Rule Interpretation* saying to ignore persons as responsible entities for serials except in the few cases of personal-author serials. LC could write a comparable *Library of Congress Policy Statement* for LC and other CONSER catalogers but recommends fixing the problem in RDA instead.

## Discussion at November 2011 JSC meeting

The JSC asked LC to prepare a revision of the proposed new instruction at 19.2.1.1.3 presented to the JSC at the meeting by the LC representative and to begin the instruction with a positive, rather than negative, context. The clarification at 19.2.1.1.3 of when persons or families are creators of serials would mean that revisions of 6.27.1.2 and

6.27.1.3 in the original proposal would be unnecessary. The Stone example was submitted by CCC in its response to the original proposal. Although the CILIP representative expressed concern about including information about the publisher (a manifestation element) in an example in a work-related instruction, LC notes that the fact the person is also the publisher is information the cataloger considers when determining that a serial may not continue without the involvement of the person. Therefore, we have retained it.

Revision of proposed new instruction distributed at November 2011 JSC meeting:

19.2.1.1.3 Persons or Families Considered to be Creators of Serials

A person or family is considered to be the creator of a serial if it is responsible for the serial as a whole, not an individual issue or a few issues.

Indications that the person or family may be responsible for the serial as a whole include the name or part of the name of the person in the title proper, the person or family as publisher of the serial, content consists of personal opinions, etc., and/or the lack of another person, another family, or a corporate body involved with the serial.

EXAMPLE

Stone, I. F. (Isidor Feinstein), 1907-1989.

**Authorized access point representing the creator for:** I.F. Stone's weekly. **Stone was also the publisher**

Bolles, Richard Nelson.

**Authorized access point representing the creator for:** What color is your parachute? **An annual publication of Bolles' career advice**

Lehrer, Jonah.

**Authorized access point representing the creator for:** Frontal cortex. **A blog**

If different issues of the serial are likely to be created by different persons or families, do not consider a person or family to be the creator.

If it is unlikely that the serial would continue without that person's or family's responsibility for the serial, do not consider the person or family to be the creator. In case of doubt, do not consider the person or family to be the creator.