

MARC-TO-MIC MAP

Draft for Review

June 20, 2003

This is a map for converting MARC records to the MIC Core Registry. Every MARC 21 Bibliographic field and subfield is accounted for. If any part of a field is mapped, the table lists subfields that map, followed by subfields that don't.

Mapping Decisions

- Subfield 3 (Materials specified) was retained across the board
- The following fields were discarded across the board
 - \$5 (Institution to which field applies)
 - \$h (Medium) [manifestation data in expression/work fields]
 - \$x (when non-public notes)
 - \$2 (Source of heading, term, code, etc.)
- Meeting headings (111, 711, 811) were mapped to Entity rather than to CorporateEntity.
- Generate role "Series" for Entity fields mapped from 440, 800, 810, 811, or 830; use that as label for display.
- Generate role "Other entr(ies)" for Entity fields mapped from 100, 110, 700, 710 (if \$t), and from 111, 711, 720, 730, 740, 752, 753, 754, 760, and 762; use that as label for display.

Summary of Major Mapping Issues (these and other minor issues noted on the crosswalk where applicable)

- In MARC, logical filing of headings with initial articles is facilitated by indicators indicating number of characters to ignore in filing. Is there any mechanism we can employ to retain the initial articles and preserve logical filing order?
- In MARC, indicators can indicate whether a heading refers to object of the record or a component part (the '2nd indicator for analytics' problem). Is there any mechanism we can employ to distinguish these two types of headings?
- MARC fields with markedly different meanings over time cannot be accurately mapped. Most notable, the MARC 740 used to be for variant title, now properly tagged 246. Now 740 is usually for component part titles. Attention to indicators may at least mitigate this problem.
- If MARC subfield 3 (Materials specified) is retained, there are issues of where and how to display it, and ramifications for indexing.
- In MARC, some data is incomprehensible without the display constant generated by indicators or without supplied explanatory text. This may have to be addressed on a case-by-case basis (institution by institution).

- MARC subfields doing "double duty" cannot be mapped to the appropriate MIC data element. For example 250 (edition statement) \$b could be a statement of responsibility (logically mapping to CreditNote) or a parallel edition statement (Version).
- MARC use of multiple descriptions in a single field (e.g., detailed formatted contents notes in 505), preventing effective mapping of a component part (e.g., a statement of responsibility to the CreditNote field) without loss of association with the corresponding subelement (e.g., title).
- Diacritics
- The MIC-MARC map requires several additions when the mapping is completing a round trip from MARC, notably for restoring punctuation (some may prove impossible):
 - Restore any dropped ending comma in last displayed subfield (100,110,111,700,710,711,600,610,611,720)
 - Entity labels should revert to relator term/code (100,110,111,700,710,711 \$e or \$4)
 - Once restored, restore dropped final period in subfield e (100,110,111,700,710,711, 720) and restore dropped comma in subfield immediately preceding the \$e or \$4
 - Drop any supplied <space colon space> between 245 \$a and \$b
 - Restore 245 forward slash in subfield immediately preceding any \$c

Display decisions

See sample MARC record mappings for proposed display. If a data element is repeated, the display label should *not* be repeated.

See list of proposed changes to data labels, below.

Cluster carrier-specific fields at the bottom of the record.

Precede location data with 'Location:' and space.

Indent that location data and label, to associate it with the corresponding 'copy.'

FRBRizing MIC

To FRBRize MIC is to delineate between, and group, expressions and manifestations, in order to collocate manifestations of an expression, and expressions of a work (see 3.2, "The Entities" in *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records, Final Report* (IFLA, 1998):

<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.htm>.

Mapping from MARC makes this difficult. However, we could take some steps in that direction:

- Move carrier-specific fields to the bottom of the record

- In mapping, split expression and manifestation where they co-occur in a single field. For example: \$h (medium), 530 (Issued also as: ...), 562 \$e ('number of copies' statement in version note).

Citation field

Create a citation field for pre-coordinated expression-level citations, to facilitate collocation of expressions and future de-duping. A citation field could be pre-coordinated by a cataloger, or post-coordinated by machine using a decision tree to concatenate various elements in the records. See proceedings of JSC Format Variation Working Group: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/current.html#ForVarWG>.

Questions

Clarify distinction between CarrierNote and PhysicalChar.

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Define five cataloging levels; clarify purpose of field.

Rules generated for 260\$b in original MIC Registry document are not right (?); either occurrence (1st or 2nd) could be releaser, distributor, broadcaster. Note the draft crosswalk does not map 260 \$b; it is discarded.

In the MIC registry, label for entity, says use Role value; however, most entities which are not personal or corporate will not have a Role value. See Mapping decisions above for Entity field labels, and "Proposed changes to data element labels," below.

Since 'role' is generally indicated already in statement of responsibility or cast/credit note, label is arguably redundant unless serving some additional purpose, for example, to allow user to retrieve films directed by Charlie Chaplin separate from those in which he acts. Will MIC be able to use roles to serve that function?

Role generated by 710 is 'Contributor(s),' but this doesn't make sense for collection names. Many archives tag collection names 710.

Should all non-subject/genre/form added entries be labeled 'Other entr(ies)'?

Should multiple languages appear in a single field, separated by commas (how the crosswalk now reads), or in separate repeatable language fields? (Cf. definition of LanguageNote field: "repeated language fields.")

Should "Original Location" label be changed to "Country of Production" (in accordance with archival moving image descriptive practices)? "Place of origin" is too vague; it could mean production or distribution (often different). Or was this intended for both?

Include data element to store Institution's original record number?

Do we need a separate data element for 762 to indicate part-whole relationship (the reciprocal of Collection Identifier)?

Should subjects be distinguished as personal, corporate, geographical, topical, temporal?

If there is a 540, should we ignore the 845?

Other Issues

If there will be browse displays of heading fields, then in MARC fields x00, x10, x11, and x30, skip over alpha characters in sorts on subfield y.

Proposed new order for MIC data elements

- 1 Uniform Title
- 2 Title
- 3 Alternative Title
- 4 Date
- 5 Version
- 6 Place of Origin
- 7 Language
- 8 Language Note
- 9 Participant or Performer Note
- 10 Creation or Production Credits
- 11 Abstract
- 12 Contents
- 13 Target Audience
- 14 Access Restrictions
- 15 Collection identifier
- 16 Note
- 17 Subject
- 18 Genre/Form
- 19 Personal Entity (if creator)
- 20 Corporate Entity (if creator)
- 21 Personal Entity (if contributor)
- 22 Corporate Entity (if contributor)
- 23 Entity
- 24 Type
- 25 Carrier Extent
- 26 Carrier Type and Size
- 27 Duration
- 28 Physical Characteristics
- 29 Carrier Note
- 30 Copy Type
- 31 Copy Locator
- 32 Digital Object Locator
- 33 Record ID
- 34 Organization Identifier
- 35 Cataloging Level

Proposed Changes to Data Element Labels

All the MIC field labels should be reviewed. Below are proposed changes.

<i><u>Original label</u></i>	<i><u>Proposed label</u></i>
Alternative Title	Alternative title(s)
Language Note	Language(s)
Participant or performer note	Cast (? see NLM, record 5)
Creation or Production Credits	Credits
Abstract	Summary
Note	Note(s)
Collection Identifier	Collection identifier(s)
Subject	Subject(s)
Genre/Form	Genre/Form(s)
Entity	Series (if mapped from 440, 800, 810, 811, 830)
Entity	Other entr(ies) (if mapped from 100, 110, 700, or 710 with \$t, or from 111, 711, 720, 730, 740, 752, 753, 754, 760, or 762)
Carrier note	Cop(ies)
Carrier type	Cop(ies)
Copy Locator	Cop(ies)
<i>and possibly (see question above):</i>	
Origin Location	Country of Production