

Introduction to



Utah Academic Libraries Consortium
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Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Judy Kuhagen of the Library of Congress for helpful suggestions on an earlier presentation this is based on. Some of the slides are also based on presentations by Barbara Tillett, Chief, Library of Congress Policy & Standards Division, and Adam Schiff, Principal Cataloger, University of Washington Libraries.

What is RDA?

A new standard for information organization (a.k.a. cataloging), meant to replace AACR2

Its title: *Resource Description and Access*

Its publication date: June 2010

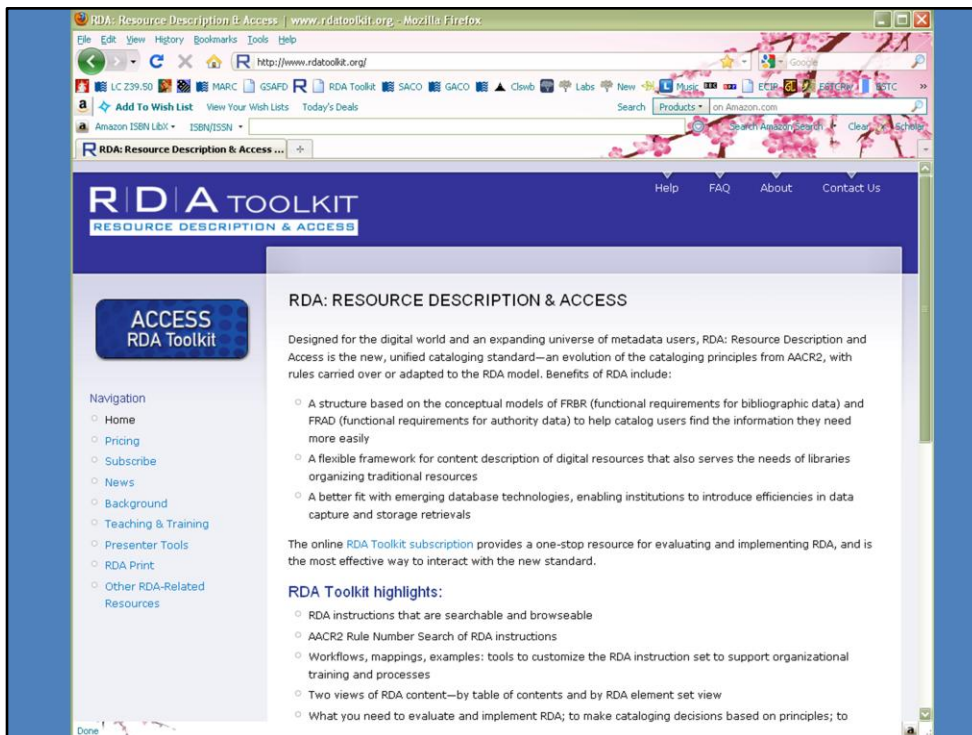
Available in print and online

<http://www.rdatoolkit.org>



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Why do we need a new standard? AACR2 was first published in 1978. Although it has been updated many times through the revision process that was established by the JSC, it is largely designed for an environment dominated by the card catalog. The [International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR](#) that was held in Toronto in 1997 identified substantial problems with AACR2. Although the updates issued in the years following that conference addressed some of these problems, it became clear that a fundamental rethinking of the code was required to respond fully to the challenges and opportunities of the digital world.



Who's in charge here, anyway?

- AACR2 was developed and maintained by an international body called the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR.
- RDA has been developed and will be maintained by the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (“the JSC”)

JSC Members

- The American Library Association
- The Australian Committee on Cataloguing
- The British Library
- The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing
- The Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals
- The Library of Congress

The JSC develops the text.

The Committee of Principals

The JSC makes decisions about the content of RDA. The Committee of Principals (COP) is responsible for policies relating to RDA, especially decisions about publication and funding. The COP consists of representatives of:

- The American Library Association
- The British Library
- The Canadian Library Association
- The Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals
- Library and Archives Canada
- The Library of Congress
- The National Library of Australia

The Co-Publishers

Copyright in RDA is held by the “co-publishers”:

- The American Library Association
- The Canadian Library Association
- The Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals

They jointly serve as publishers of RDA

The Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access

- ALA's representative to the Joint Steering Committee is currently John Attig
- Before presenting ALA's position on anything to do with RDA, John consults with ALA's Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, the body which formulates ALA position and policy on cataloging issues

Foundations of RDA

- *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR; 1998)
- *Functional Requirements for Authority Data* (FRAD; 2009)
- *IFLA Statement of International Cataloguing Principles* (ICP; 2009)

FRBR

- A conceptual model of the bibliographic universe
- Based on the entity-relationship model developed for computer databases

FRBR/FRAD Entities

- Group 1: The products of intellectual or artistic endeavor. Sometimes called “the primary entities.”
 - **Work:** a distinct intellectual or artistic creation
 - **Expression:** the intellectual or artistic realization of a *work* in some form (e.g. alpha-numeric, musical notation)
 - **Manifestation:** the physical embodiment of an *expression* (e.g. a print publication)
 - **Item:** a copy of a *manifestation*

Ask people to give examples.

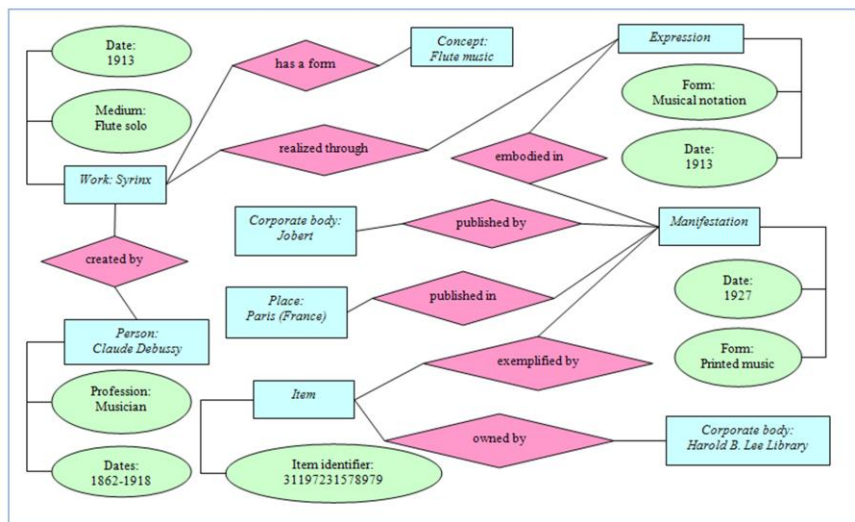
FRBR/FRAD Entities

- Group 2: entities responsible for Group 1 entities
 - Person
 - Family
 - Corporate body
- Group 3: entities that can be subjects of works
 - Any group 1 or group 2 entity, and
 - Concept
 - Object
 - Event
 - Place

FRBR Relationships

- In the FRBR model relationships are crucial
- Any entity can be related to any other entity in a variety of ways
- In a FRBR-based database these relationships would be clear and users should be able to move from one entity to related entities easily

FRBR Entities and Relationships



R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

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This is one way to visualize an entity relationship database. The blue rectangles are the entities; the pink diamonds are the relationships; the green ovals are attributes of the entities. This particular example is not following FRBR strictly--although all the entities are FRBR entities, in some cases FRBR entity attributes have been shown here instead as relationships between entities. In the database any entity might be related to large numbers of other entities. For example, the work *Syrinx* has been realized through many expressions--the original notated music expression for flute, shown here; dozens of recorded performances, which are all separate expressions; arrangements for other instruments, etc. These are all expressions related to the work *Syrinx*. The same holds true of the other entities shown here. The Corporate Body HBLL has millions of "owned by" relationships to items in its collection.

Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (2009)

- International statement developed over six years, intended as a replacement for the 1961 Paris Principles
- Gives underlying principles that form the basis of cataloging standards and practices, including RDA
- http://www.ifla.org/files/cataloguing/icp/icp_2009-en.pdf

Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (2009)

- Convenience of the user
- Common usage
- Representation
- Accuracy
- Sufficiency and necessity
- Significance
- Economy
- Consistency and standardization
- Integration



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2.1. Convenience of the user. *Decisions taken in the making of descriptions and controlled forms of names for access should be made with the user in mind.*

2.2. Common usage. *Vocabulary used in descriptions and access should be in accord with that of the majority of users.*

2.3. Representation. *Descriptions and controlled forms of names should be based on the way an entity describes itself.*

2.4. Accuracy. *The entity described should be faithfully portrayed.*

2.5. Sufficiency and necessity. *Only those data elements in descriptions and controlled forms of names for access that are required to fulfil user tasks and are essential to uniquely identify an entity should be included.*

2.6. Significance. *Data elements should be bibliographically significant.*

2.7. Economy. *When alternative ways exist to achieve a goal, preference should be given to the way that best furthers overall economy (i.e., the least cost or the simplest approach).*

2.8. Consistency and standardization. *Descriptions and construction of access points should be*

standardized as far as possible. This enables greater consistency, which in turn increases the ability to share bibliographic and authority data.

2.9. Integration. *The descriptions for all types of materials and controlled forms of names of all*

types of entities should be based on a common set of rules, insofar as it is relevant.

Organization

- AACR2 part I is organized by ISBD area
- RDA is organized by FRBR entities and relationships



ANGLO-AMERICAN
CATALOGUING
RULES
Second Edition
2002 Revision

2003 Update

Prepared under the direction of
THE JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE FOR REVISION OF AACR
a committee of:

The American Library Association
The Australian Committee on Cataloguing
The British Library
The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing
The Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals
The Library of Congress

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION / Chicago
CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION / Ottawa
CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS /

R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

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Headings, Uniform Titles, and References

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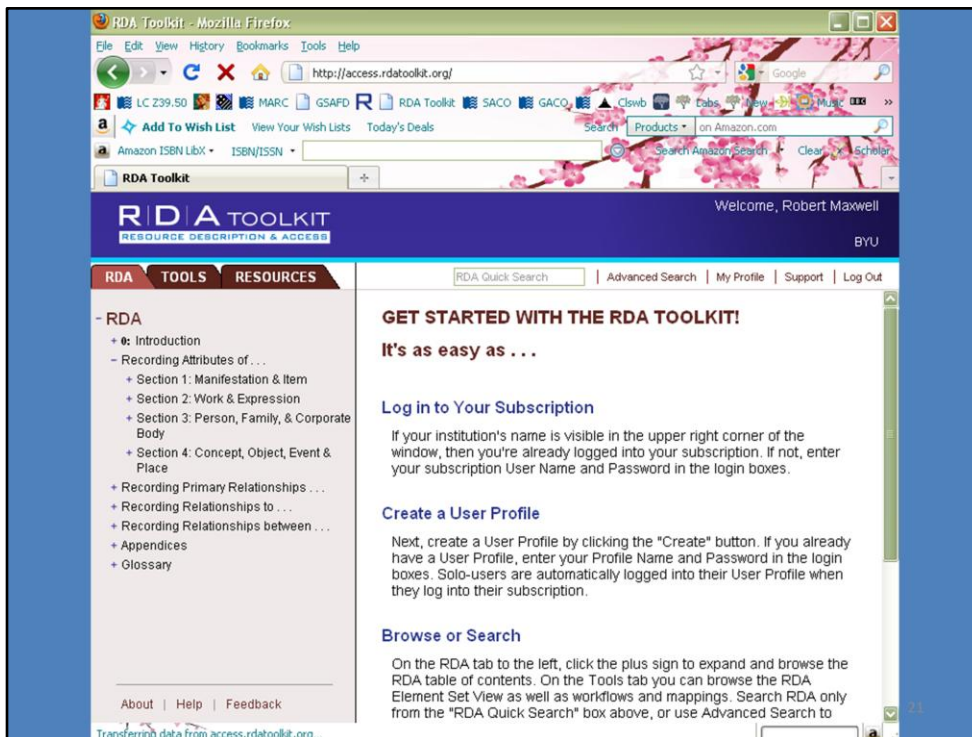
RDA and FRBR

- The first part of RDA is organized by FRBR entities and their attributes
 - Section 1: Recording attributes of manifestations & items
 - Section 2: Recording attributes of work & expression
 - Section 3: Recording attributes of person, family & corporate body
 - Section 4: Recording attributes of concept, object, event & place

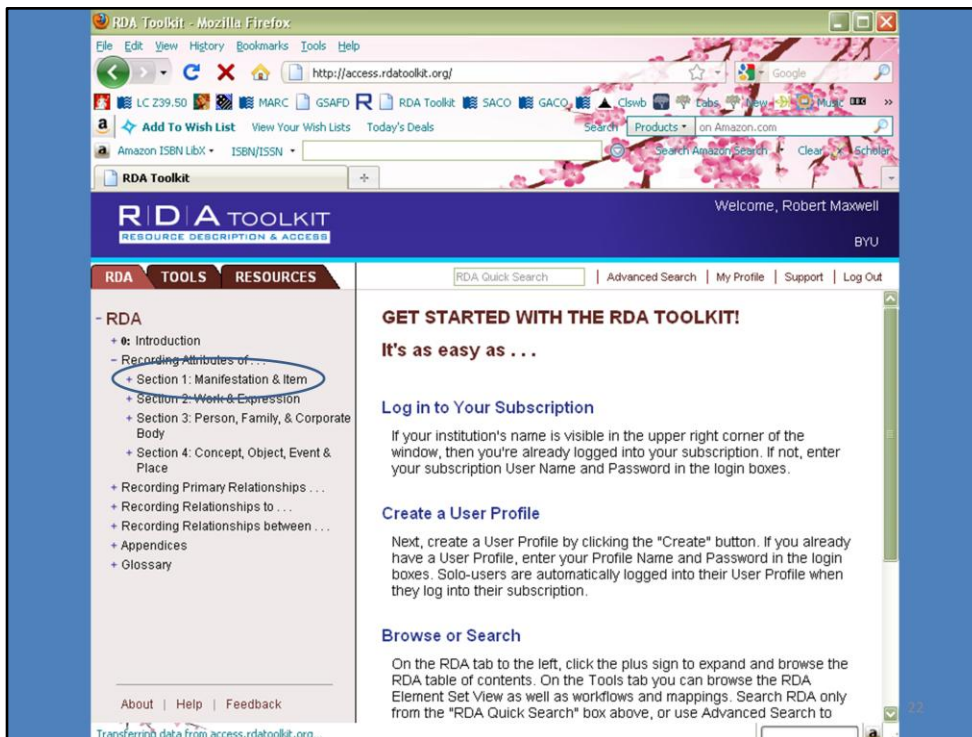
The first part of RDA is organized by the FRBR attributes, called elements in RDA. Each entity is defined by a number of attributes, and we are given instructions for recording these attributes as “elements” and “subelements.” RDA is organized quite differently from AACR2. AACR2, as we have seen, is organized by ISBD area, and we are instructed how to fill out each area. As we shall see, RDA does not require the use of the ISBD organization. It simply expects us to complete the description of certain elements, without telling us how they should be displayed or connected together.

RDA and FRBR

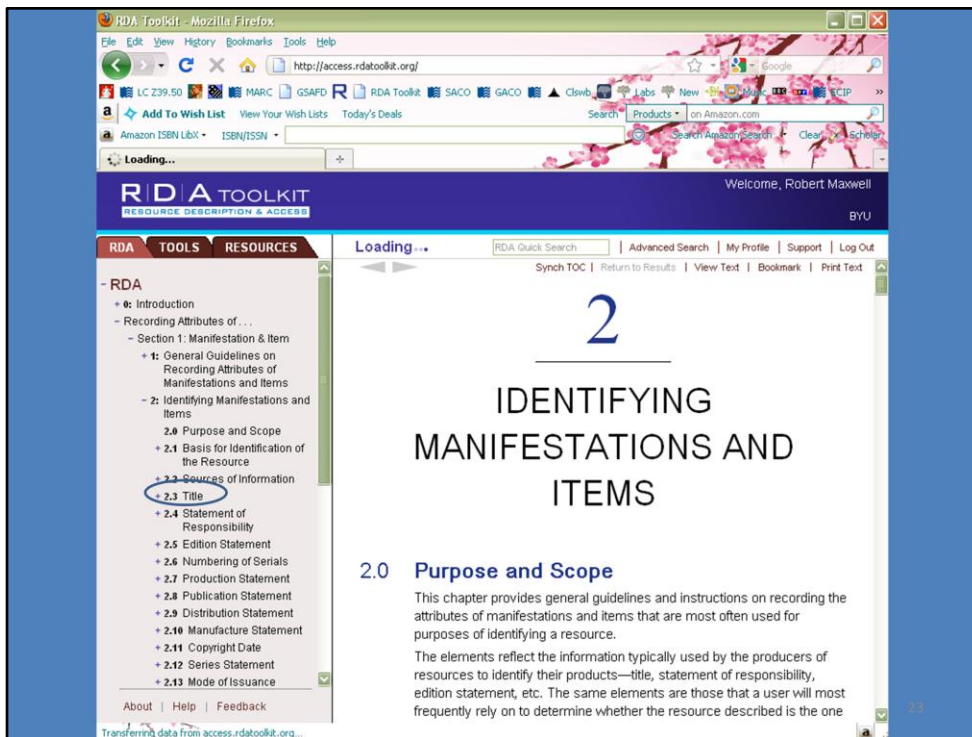
- The second part of RDA is organized by the FRBR entities and their relationships to each other
 - Section 5: Recording primary relationships between work, expression, manifestation & item
 - Section 6: Recording relationships to persons, families & corporate bodies
 - Section 7: Recording relationships to concepts, objects, events & places
 - Sections 8-10 deal with recording relationships between various FRBR entities



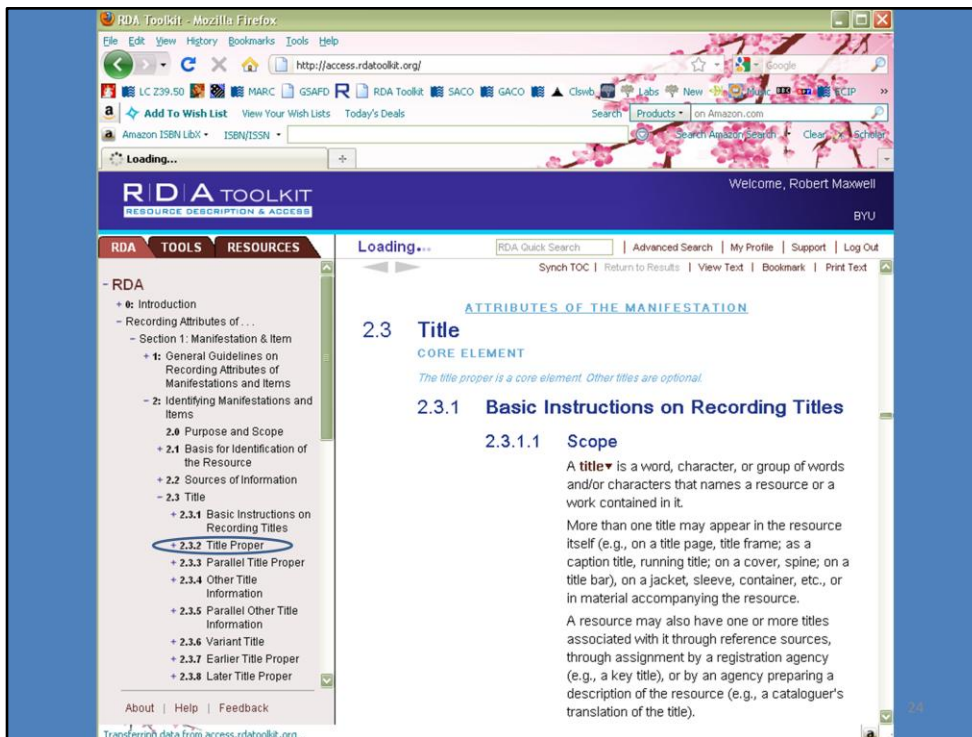
This is the initial view, showing the sections of RDA about recording the attributes of the FRBR entities.



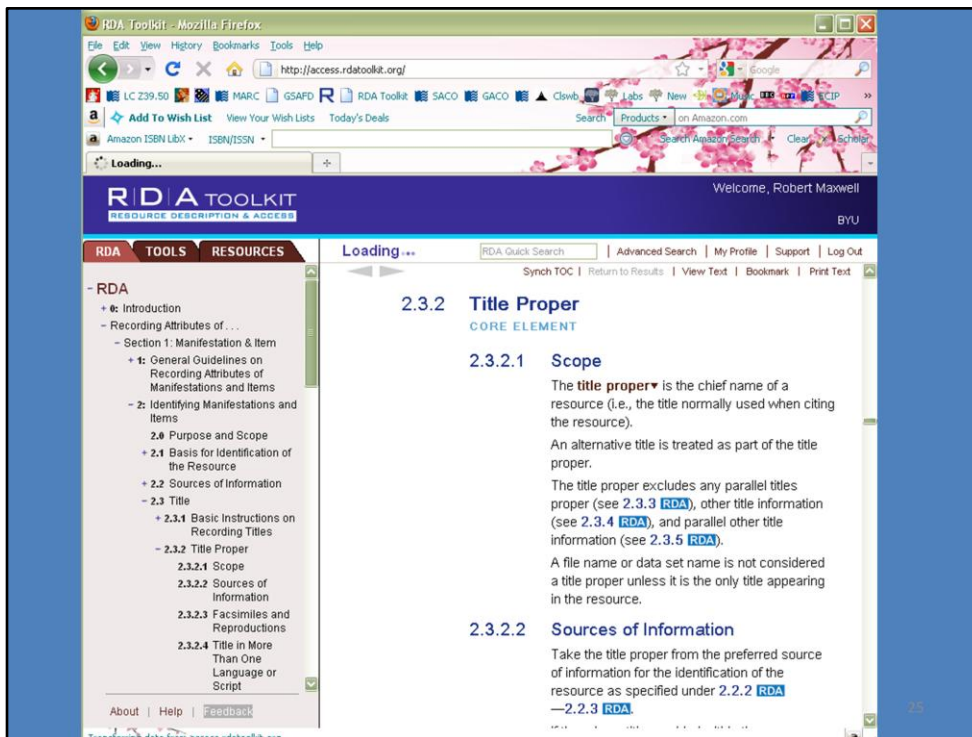
We're going to drill down to examine the "title" element. Title is one of the attributes of the FRBR manifestation.



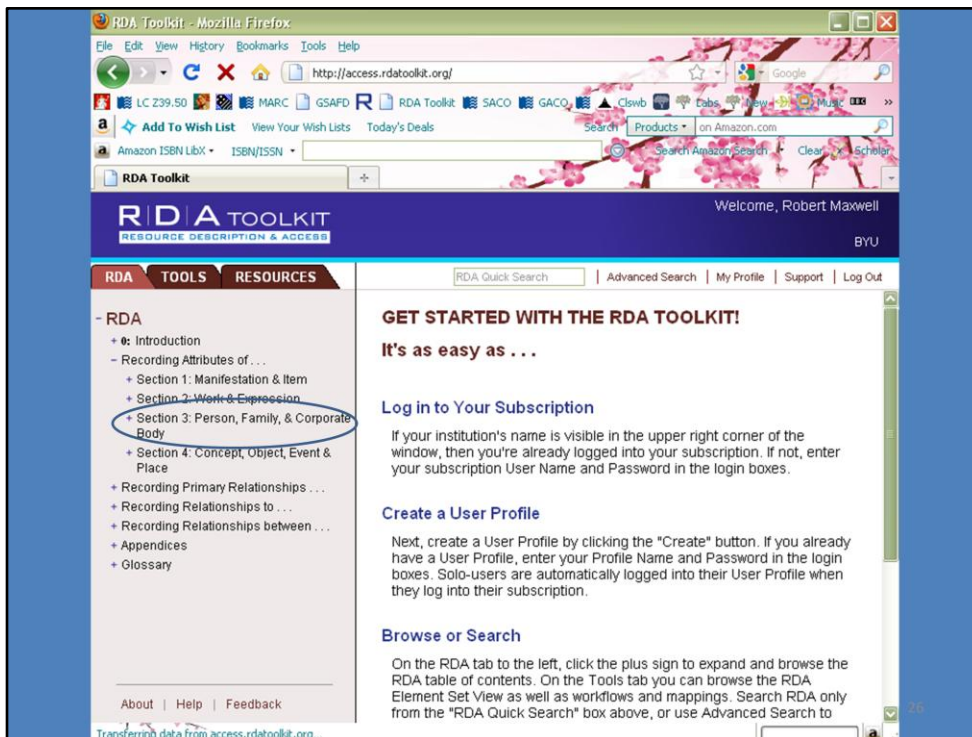
Notice in passing some of the other attributes of the FRBR entity manifestation.



Here we are at the basic unit in RDA, the “element”. Note the title is labeled a “core element.” We will come back to this. We are now going to a subelement called “title proper”.



RDA elements can be divided into subelements, as here. There are hundreds of elements and subelements, and they all describe FRBR entities. We've been looking at the "manifestation" entity. Let's look at another, "person." If you were going to describe a person as an entity in a bibliographic database, what attributes would you assign to "person"? How would you describe a person so that he or she was distinct from all other person entities in the database?



Back to the initial view, we now go into section 3

RDA Toolkit - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://access.rdatoolkit.org/

LC 239.50 MARC GSAFD RDA Toolkit SACO GACO Clwb Labs New on Amazon.com

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RDA TOOLKIT
RECORDING DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

Welcome, Robert Maxwell
BYU

RDA TOOLS RESOURCES

RDA

- + 0: Introduction
- Recording Attributes of ...
 - + Section 1: Manifestation & Item
 - + Section 2: Work & Expression
 - Section 3: Person, Family, & Corporate Body
 - + 8: General Guidelines on Recording Attributes of Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies
 - + 9: Identifying Persons
 - + 10: Identifying Families
 - + 11: Identifying Corporate Bodies
 - + Section 4: Concept, Object, Event & Place
- + Recording Primary Relationships ...
- + Recording Relationships to ...
- + Recording Relationships between ...
- + Appendices
- + Glossary

About | Help | Feedback

Transferring data from access.rdatoolkit.org...

Loading...

RDA Quick Search | Advanced Search | My Profile | Support | Log Out

Synch TOC | Return to Results | View Text | Bookmark | Print Text

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IDENTIFYING PERSONS

9.0 Purpose and Scope

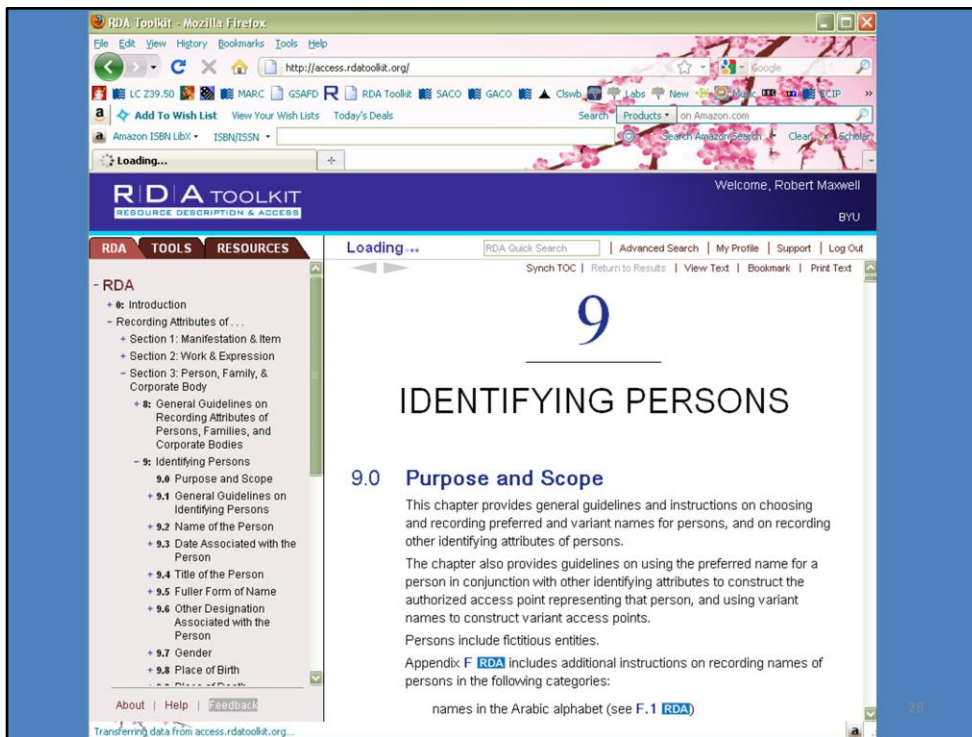
This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on choosing and recording preferred and variant names for persons, and on recording other identifying attributes of persons.

The chapter also provides guidelines on using the preferred name for a person in conjunction with other identifying attributes to construct the authorized access point representing that person, and using variant names to construct variant access points.

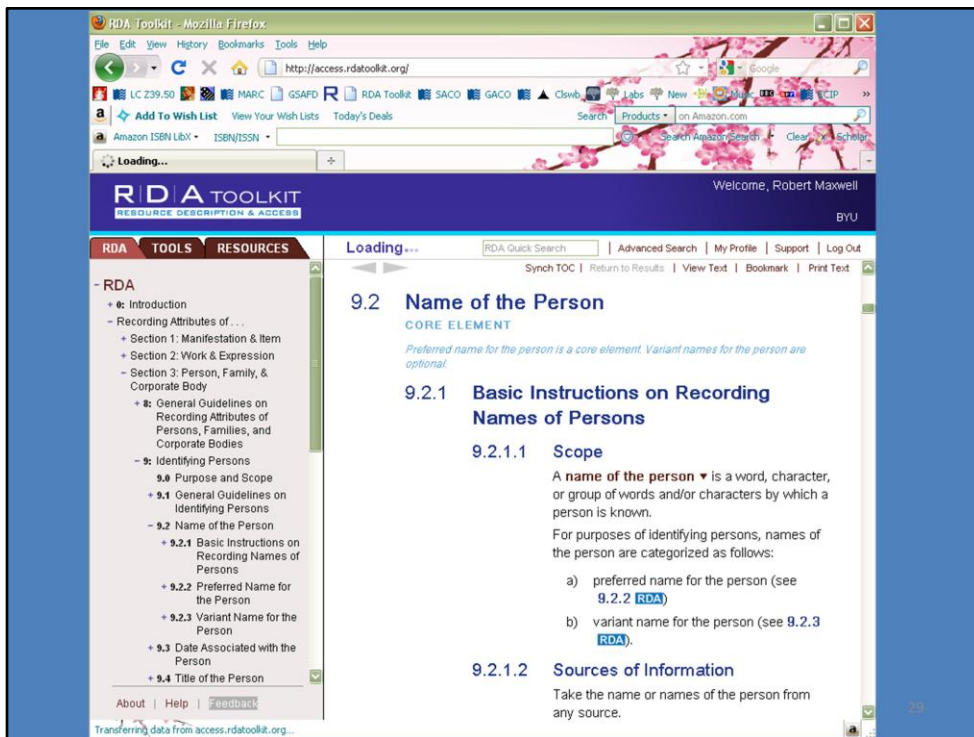
Persons include fictitious entities.

Appendix F [RDA](#) includes additional instructions on recording names of persons in the following categories:

names in the Arabic alphabet (see [F.1 RDA](#))

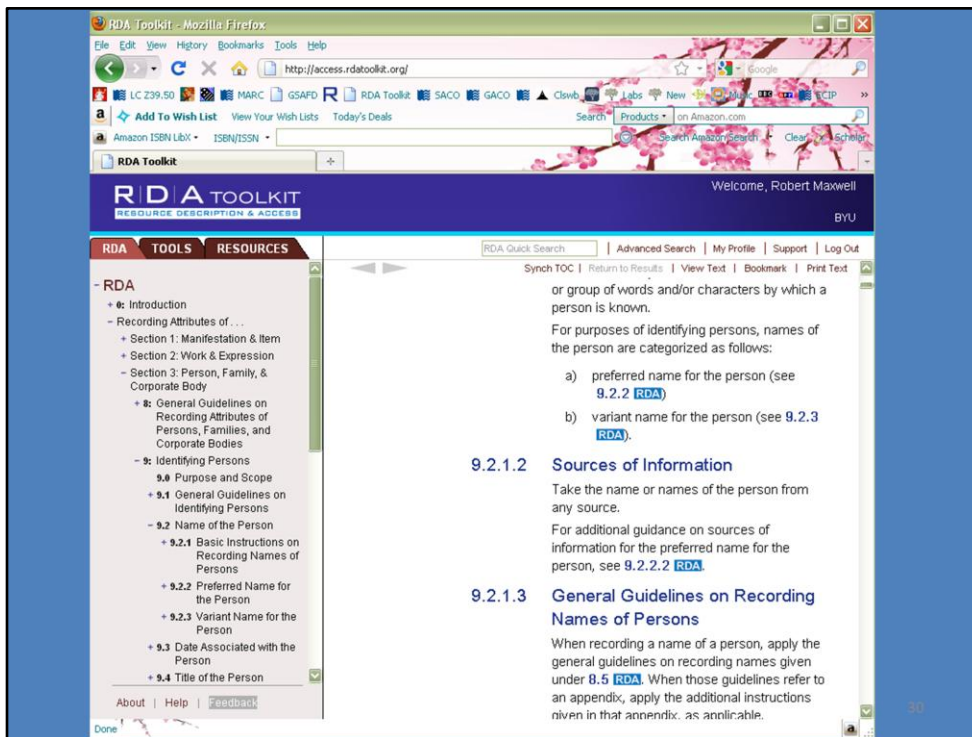


We'll look at one element, "name of person"

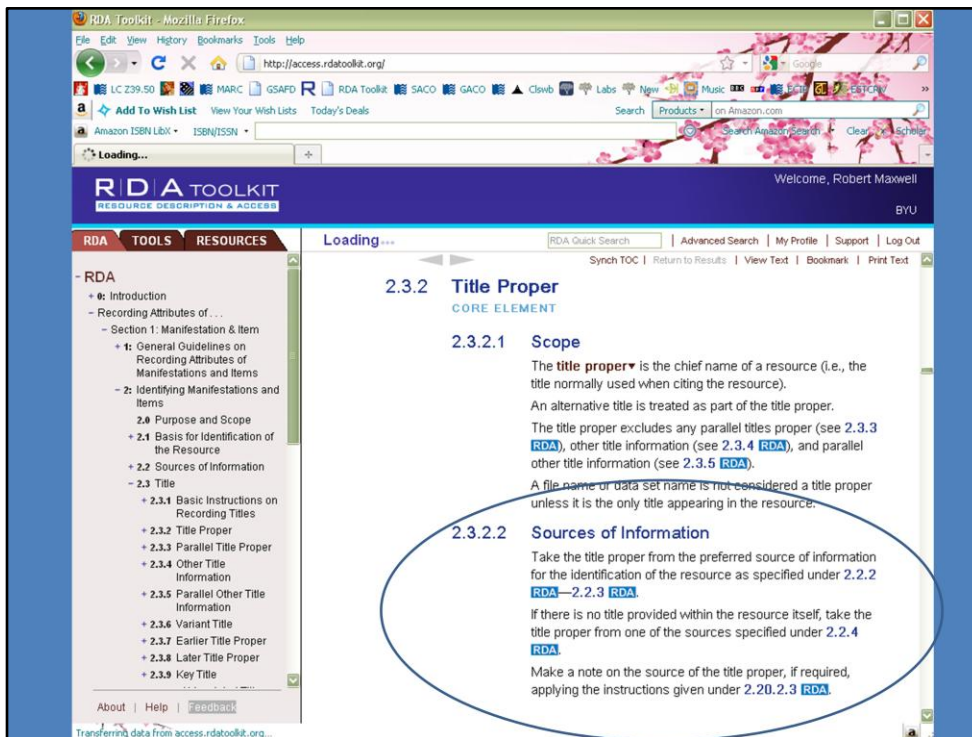


Note this element is, like title proper, labeled “core.”

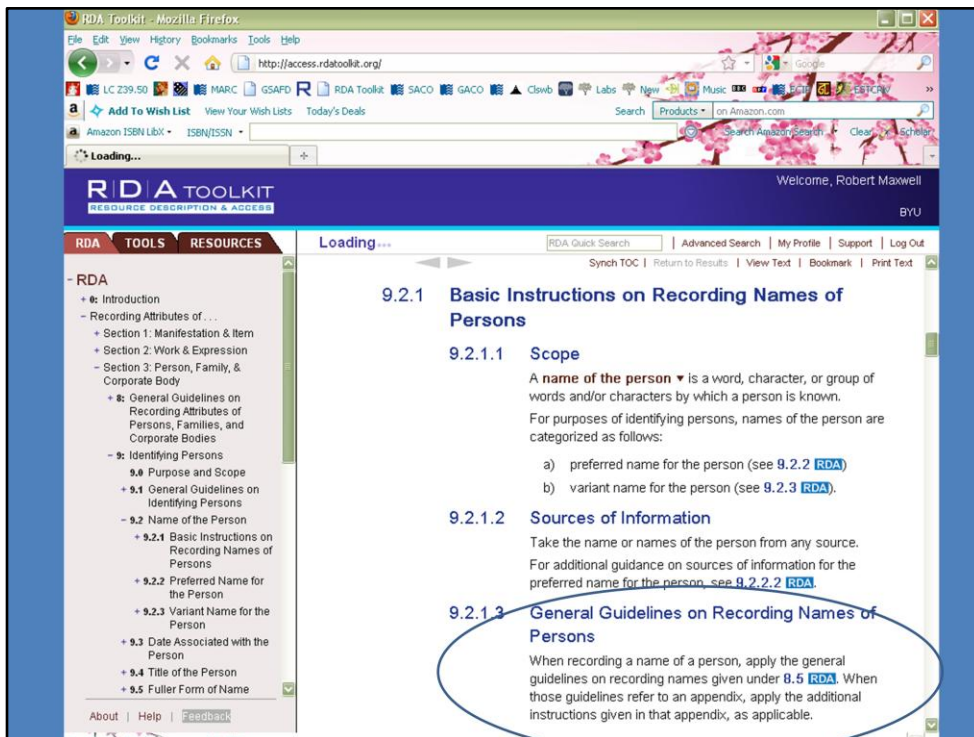
All the elements in RDA have basically the same organization. The first section is the scope, or definition. Here we have a definition of “name of the person.” (read)



Second, we are told the sources of information we are allowed to use for the element. For the “name of the person” element we can get our information from any source. On the other hand, back to title proper ...



The title proper should be taken from the preferred source of information.



Back to the “name of the person” element, the third part of each RDA element entry is information about how to record the information. This may range from quite simple to rather complicated instructions, depending on the nature of the element.

This is how all RDA elements are organized: scope, sources of information, instructions for recording the information.

RDA and MARC

- RDA was primarily designed to be implemented in a FRBR-based database
- Because we do not yet have a FRBR-based database design, however, RDA is compatible with a MARC environment
- Within the MARC environment RDA records will coexist with AACR2 records

RDA and MARC

- There are a number of new MARC fields, developed to accomodate the RDA elements
- Documentation in Cataloger's Desktop, or at www.loc.gov/marc
 - Bibliographic format: new 3XX fields
 - Authority format: 046, new 3XX fields

We'll go through the new MARC fields one by one, later.

ISBD Punctuation

- AACR2 prescribes the use of ISBD punctuation.
- RDA does not prescribe any display standard
 - Since it is understood that most libraries will continue to use ISBD, RDA Appendix D lays out ISBD guidelines, including two new ISBD practices that were not followed in AACR2

ISBD Change: Bracketing

Each adjacent data element that requires square brackets is enclosed in its own set of square brackets.

Current practice

260 \$a [Washington, D.C. : \$b G.P.O? : \$c 2009?]

Future practice

260 \$a [Washington, D.C.] : \$b [G.P.O?] : \$c [2009?]

Note this is not an RDA change

ISBD Change: Ending punctuation


When an element or area ends with a full stop, the full stop for prescribed punctuation is also added.

Current practice

250 1st ed.

Future practice

250 1st ed..



Note: this example assumes that the abbreviation “ed.” is being transcribed. The word “edition” would not be abbreviated in RDA.

What might users notice?

Representation of errors

- In AACR2 the cataloger draws attention to errors found on the piece being transcribed with “[sic]” or “[i.e.]”
- Under RDA we transcribe exactly what we see without interposing anything
- This means that we will all have to learn to trust each other and assume that the transcription is correct

Representation of errors

- AACR2 1.0F1: In an area where transcription from the item is required, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears in the item. Follow such an inaccuracy either by *[sic]* or by *i.e.* and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets.
- RDA 1.7.9: When instructed to transcribe an element as it appears on the source of information, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears on the source, except where instructed otherwise. Make a note correcting the inaccuracy if it is considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20). If the inaccuracy appears in a title, record a corrected form of the title as a variant title (see 2.3.6) if it is considered to be important for identification or access.

Here is the actual wording of the guidelines.

Representation of errors

*AACR2 catalog display**

Title: Distinguishing characristics [sic] of Mormonism /
by A.P. Kesler.

*RDA catalog display**

Title: Distinguishing characristics of Mormonism / by
A.P. Kesler.

Corrected title: Distinguishing characteristics of
Mormonism.

*Note: displays are hypothetical throughout this presentation.
RDA does not prescribe labels or ISBD display.

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RDA does not correct, but recommends an added access point for the corrected title if in the cataloger's judgment it would be helpful to the users of the catalog.

Representation of errors

HABEUS CORPUS AND DETENTIONS
AT GUANTANAMO BAY

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION,
CIVIL RIGHTS, AND CIVIL LIBERTIES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
JUNE 26, 2007

AACR2

245 10 Habeus [sic] corpus and
detentions at Guantanamo Bay ...
246 3 Habeas corpus and
detentions at Guantanamo Bay

RDA

245 10 Habeus corpus and
detentions at Guantanamo Bay ...
246 3 Habeas corpus and
detentions at Guantanamo Bay

Here's an example coded in MARC

What might users notice?

Words in, abbreviations out

- AACR2 abbreviates frequently in many areas, including the use of the Latin abbreviations “s.l.”, “s.n.”, “et al.” and others.
- RDA abbreviates only very rarely

Words in, abbreviations out

CASES
on the
LAW OF BILLS
AND NOTES

by
Henry W. Humble

Brooklyn - New York
1924

AACR2 catalog display

Publication info: Brooklyn, N.Y.
: [s.n.], 1924.

RDA catalog display

Publication info: Brooklyn, New
York : [publisher not
identified], 1924.



A change users probably won't notice:

Transcription of certain punctuation

AACR2 calls for replacing "..." and "[]" with "—" and "()"

RDA transcribes this punctuation as it appears in the manifestation.

Jeanette Lander
Ein Spatz in der
Hand... ←
Sachgeschichten

Insel
2007

AACR2

245 14 Ein Spatz in der Hand—
: \$b Sachgeschichten / \$c
Jeanette Lander.

RDA (core elements)

245 14 Ein Spatz in der Hand ...
/ \$c Jeanette Lander.

What might users notice?

Levels of Description

- AACR2 1.0D has three levels of description.
- RDA 0.6 instead designates “core elements”
- The core elements are intended to support the FRBR user tasks
 - *identify* and *select* a manifestation
 - *identify* works and expressions embodied in a manifestation
 - *identify* the creator or creators of a work

Core Elements in RDA

In addition to the list in 0.6, Core elements are identified throughout RDA, as in this example.

2.3 Title



CORE ELEMENT

The title proper is a core element. Other titles are optional.

2.3.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Titles

2.3.1.1 Scope

A **title ▼** is a word, character, or group of words and/or characters that names a resource or a work contained in it.

Core Elements in RDA

- Catalogers are advised to “include any additional elements that are required in a particular case to differentiate the resource from one or more other resources bearing similar identifying information.” (RDA 0.6.1)
- They may also include any other elements that in their judgment are needed.

What might users notice?

Core Title Elements

- In AACR2 second level description (1.0D2) the following elements are required:
 - Title proper
 - Parallel title
 - Other title information
- In RDA, only title proper is a core element (RDA 1.3)

Core Title Elements

AACR2 level 2

245 12 A Chinese
bestiary : \$b strange
creatures from the
guideways through
mountains and seas =
Shan hai jing / \$c edited
and translated with
commentary by Richard
E. Strassberg.

RDA core

245 12 A Chinese
bestiary / \$c edited and
translated with
commentary by Richard
E. Strassberg.

Note that RDA doesn't require you to transcribe only the core elements, but you can create a perfectly legitimate RDA record with only core elements.

Core Title Elements

Parallel Titles

- In AACR2 second level descriptions, we give the first parallel title and any subsequent one in English (1.1D2).
- In RDA, parallel titles are not core. They may be recorded but they are not required.

Parallel titles

The Orphan Tsunami of 1700

みなしご元禄津波

Japanese clues to a parent earthquake in North America
親地震は北米西海岸にいた

Brian F. ATWATER ブライアン・F・アトウォーター
MUSUMI-FUKUKU Satoko 六角 聡子
SATAKE Kenji 佐竹 健治
TSUJII Yoshinobu 都司 嘉宜
UEDA Kazuo 上田 和枝
David K. YAMAGUCHI デイビッド・K・ヤマグチ

United States Geological Survey
Reston, Virginia
in association with
University of Washington Press
Seattle and London

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AACR2 level 2

245 04 \$a The orphan tsunami
of 1700 : \$b Japanese clues to
a parent earthquake in North
America = Minashigo Genroku
tsunami : oya-jishin wa
Hokubei nishi kaigan ni ita / \$c
Brian F. Atwater ... [et al.]

Parallel titles

The Orphan Tsunami of 1700

みなしご元祿津波

Japanese clues to a parent earthquake in North America
親地震は北米西海岸にいた

Brian F. ATWATER ブライアン・F・アトウォーター
Musumi-Rokkaku Satoko 六角 穂子
Satake Kenji 佐竹 健治
Tsuji Yoshinobu 都司 嘉宜
Ueda Kazue 上田 和枝
David K. YAMAGUCHI デイビッド・K・ヤマグチ

United States Geological Survey
Reston, Virginia
in association with
University of Washington Press
Seattle and London

R D I A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

RDA core (omitting parallel title)

245 14 \$a The orphan tsunami of
1700 / \$c Brian F. Atwater,
Musumi-Rokkaku Satoko, Satake
Kenji, Tsuji Yoshinobu, Ueda
Kazue, David K. Yamaguchi.

or

245 14 \$a The orphan tsunami of
1700 / \$c Brian F. Atwater [and
five others].

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Note: RDA core does not necessarily mean shorter than AACR2 level 2! Note in an RDA MARC record, unlike AACR2 (where main entry is title), Atwater will be recorded as first-named creator in a 100 field, and so the first indicator of 245 is "1".

Allowed Sources for Parallel Titles

AACR2 1.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles in the order indicated by their sequence on, or by the layout of, the chief source of information.

RDA 2.3.3.2. Take parallel titles proper from any source within the resource.

Under RDA parallel titles do not need to come from the AACR2 chief source.

Parallel Titles

AACR2

245 10 \$a 3 Preludi-corali :
\$b dall'op. 122 / \$c
Johannes Brahms.

246 1 \$i Parallel title on
cover: \$a 3 chorale
preludes from op. 122

RDA

245 10 \$a 3 Preludi-corali
= \$b 3 chorale preludes
from op. 122 / \$c
Johannes Brahms.

246 31 \$a 3 chorale
preludes from op. 122

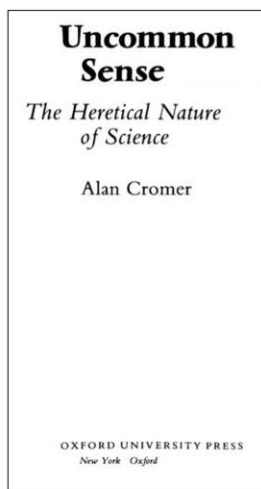
What might users notice?

Core Title Elements

Other Title Information

- In AACR2 second level descriptions, we give all other title information (1.0D2).
- In RDA, other title information is not core. It may be recorded, but it is not required.

Other Title Information



AACR2 level two

245 10 \$a Uncommon sense : \$b
the heretical nature of science /
\$c Alan Cromer.

RDA core

245 10 \$a Uncommon sense /
\$c Alan Cromer.

Other Title Information

AACR2 1.1E6. If the title proper needs explanation, supply a brief addition as other title information, in the language of the title proper.

RDA does not have a parallel provision because it violates the principle of representation.
(Exceptions for cartographic resources and moving image resources: RDA 2.3.4.5, 2.3.4.6)

Reminder: Other title information is *not* a core element in RDA.

Other Title Information

AACR2

245 10 \$a Longfellow :
\$b [selections] / \$c
edited by Alfred Noyes.

245 10 \$a Conference
on Industrial
Development in the
Arab Countries : \$b
[proceedings].

RDA

245 10 \$a Longfellow /
\$c edited by Alfred
Noyes.

245 10 \$a Conference
on Industrial
Development in the
Arab Countries.

What might users notice?

Statement of Responsibility

- In AACR2 second level descriptions, we give all statements of responsibility.
- In RDA a statement of responsibility relating to the title proper is core. If there is more than one, only the first is required. Other statements of responsibility may be recorded but are not core. If not all are recorded, prefer those identifying creators of the intellectual or artistic content (2.4.2.3).

RDA 2.4.2.3. If not all statements of responsibility appearing on the source or sources of information are being recorded, give preference to those identifying creators of the intellectual or artistic content. In case of doubt, record the first statement.

Statement of Responsibility

Diary, 1901–1969

KORNEI CHUKOVSKY

Edited by Victor Erlich

Translated by Michael Henry Heim

Yale University Press New Haven & London

AACR2 level two

245 10 \$a Diary, 1901-1969 /
\$c Kornei Chukovsky ; edited
by Victor Erlich ; translated by
Michael Henry Heim.

RDA core

245 10 \$a Diary, 1901-1969 /
\$c Kornei Chukovsky.

Statement of Responsibility

- Under AACR2 if a statement of responsibility is transcribed from a source other than the chief source, it is bracketed (1.1A2).
- RDA expands the available sources. Only statements of responsibility taken from outside the resource are bracketed.

Statement of Responsibility

AACR2

245 10 \$a West Side story \$h
[sound recording] : \$b the new
Broadway cast recording / \$c
[based on a conception of Jerome
Robbins ; book by Arthur
Laurents ; music by Leonard
Bernstein ; lyrics by Stephen
Sondheim].
500 \$a Statement of
responsibility from container.

RDA core +

245 10 \$a West Side
story / \$c based on a
conception of Jerome
Robbins ; book by
Arthur Laurents ; music
by Leonard Bernstein ;
lyrics by Stephen
Sondheim.

Note under RDA core this statement of responsibility is probably not required at all. If any of it is, only the first one would be.

Statement of Responsibility Titles, etc.

- AACR2 1.1F7 limits transcription of certain words. Titles, qualifications, etc., are usually omitted.
- RDA 2.4.1.4 simply says: Transcribe a statement of responsibility in the form in which it appears on the source of information.

Statement of Responsibility

Rule of Three (AACR2)

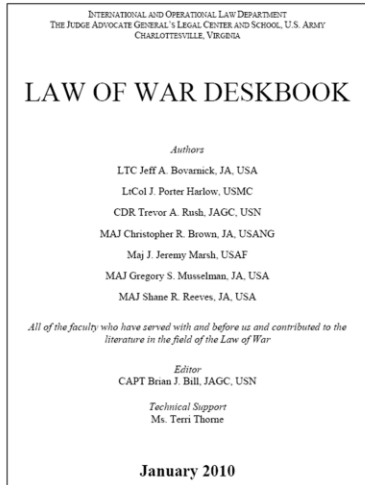
- AACR2 1.1F5. If a single statement of responsibility names more than three persons or corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons or bodies. Indicate the omission by the mark of omission (...) and add *et al.* (or its equivalent in a nonroman script) in square brackets.

Statement of Responsibility

Rule of Three abolished in RDA

- RDA 2.4.1.5. Record a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., as a single statement regardless of whether the persons, families, or corporate bodies named in it perform the same function or different functions.

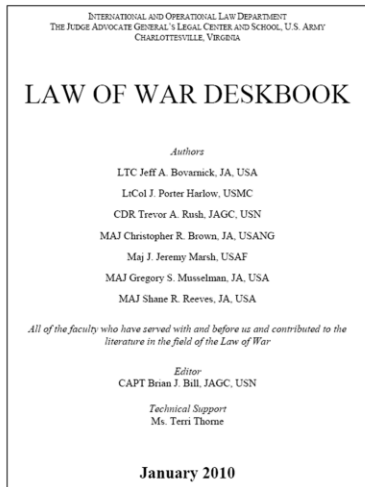
Statement of Responsibility



AACR2

245 00 \$a Law of war
deskbook / \$c authors:
Jeff A. Bovarnick ... [et
al.] ; editor: Brian J. Bill.

Statement of Responsibility



RDA core

245 10 \$a Law of war
deskbook / \$c authors: LTC
Jeff A. Bovarnick, JA, USA,
LtCol J. Porter Harlow,
USMC, CDR Trevor A. Rusch,
JAGC, USN, MAJ Christopher
R. Brown, JA, USANG, Maj J.
Jeremy Marsh, USAF, MAJ
Gregory S. Musselman, JA,
USA, MAJ Shane R. Reeves,
JA, USA.

Statement of Responsibility

RDA Optional Omissions

- RDA 2.4.1.4. *Optional omission*. Abridge a statement of responsibility only if it can be abridged without loss of essential information. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission. Always record the first name appearing in the statement. When omitting names from a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., apply the instructions given under 2.4.1.5
- RDA core transcription omitting titles
245 10 \$a Law of war deskbook / \$c authors: Jeff A Bovarnick, J. Porter Harlow, Trevor A. Rusch, Christopher R. Brown, J. Jeremy Marsh, Gregory S. Musselman, Shane R. Reeves.

Statement of Responsibility

RDA Optional Omissions

- RDA 2.4.1.5. *Optional omission*. If a single statement of responsibility names more than three persons, families, or corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons, families, or bodies. Indicate the omission by summarizing what has been omitted in the language and script preferred by the agency preparing the description.
- RDA core transcription omitting names
245 10 \$a Law of war deskbook / \$c authors: Jeff A Bovarnick [and six others].
or
245 10 \$a Law of war deskbook / \$c authors: LTC Jeff A Bovarnick, JA, USA [and six others].

Statement of Responsibility

Noun Phrases

AACR2 1.1F12.

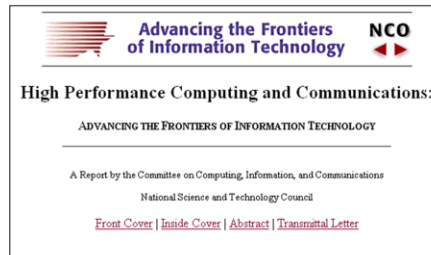
Treat a noun phrase occurring in conjunction with a statement of responsibility as other title information if it is indicative of the nature of the work. If the noun or noun phrase is indicative of the role of the person(s) or body (bodies) named in the statement of responsibility rather than of the nature of the work, treat it as part of the statement of responsibility.

RDA 2.4.1.8.

If a noun or noun phrase occurs with a statement of responsibility, treat the noun or noun phrase as part of the statement of responsibility.

Statement of Responsibility

Noun Phrases



AACR2

245 10 \$a High performance computing and communications \$h [electronic resource] : \$b advancing the frontiers of information technology : a report / \$c by the Committee on Computing, Information, and Communications, National Science and Technology Council.

RDA core

245 10 \$a High performance computing and communications / \$c a report by the Committee on Computing, Information, and Communications, National Science and Technology Council.

R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

What might users notice?

Edition Statement

AACR2 1.2B1. Transcribe the edition statement as found on the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

AACR2 B.5A1. Abbreviate words, or substitute one form of abbreviation with the prescribed abbreviation, in the edition statement, according to B.9–B.12, B.14–B.15.

AACR2 C.2B1. Substitute arabic numerals for roman ... in an edition statement.

RDA 2.5.1.4. Transcribe an edition statement as it appears on the source of information.

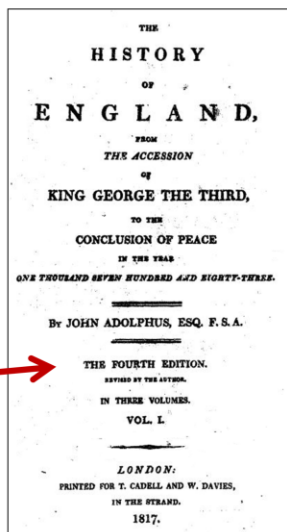
RDA B.4. For transcribed elements, use only those abbreviations found in the sources of information for the element.

RDA 1.8.1. When recording numbers expressed as numerals or as words in a transcribed element, transcribe them in the form in which they appear on the source of information.

Edition Statement

- The designation of edition and designation of a named revision of an edition are core elements in RDA.
- Other elements of the edition statement are optional.

Edition Statement



AACR2

250 \$a 4th ed. / \$b revised by the author.

RDA

250 \$a The fourth edition / \$b revised by the author.

Note: only the designation of edition is a core element. The statement of responsibility is optional.

What might users notice?

Publication Information

- AACR2 abbreviates and shortens
- AACR2 adds information in square brackets
- AACR2 has complex rules for multiple places and publishers
- AACR2 uses abbreviations “s.l.” and “s.n.” when place or publisher unknown
- RDA does not abbreviate or shorten
- RDA transcribes as appears, does not add information
- RDA records names in the order found in the source
- RDA uses phrases to indicate unknown information

Publication Information

- Core elements in RDA
 - First place of publication
 - First publisher's name
 - Date of publication

Publication Information

- “Core if” elements
 - If *place of publication* is not identified, *place of distribution* is core; if place of distribution also not identified, *place of manufacture* is core.
 - If *publisher’s name* is not identified, *distributor’s name* is core; if distributor’s name also not identified, *manufacturer’s name* is core.
 - If *date of publication* is not identified, *date of distribution* is core; if date of distribution also not identified, *copyright date* is core; if copyright date also not identified, *date of manufacture* is core.

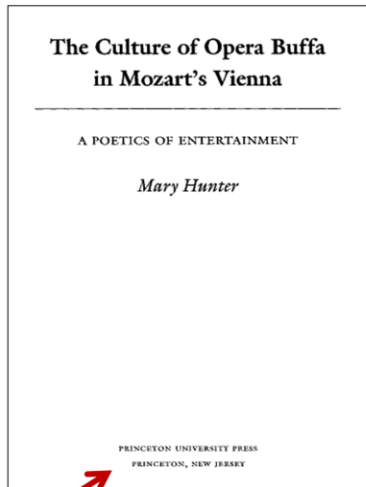
Publication Information

Place

RDA 2.8.1.4. Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information.

RDA 2.8.2.3. Record the place of publication applying the basic instructions on recording publication statements given under 2.8.1 . Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information

Publication Information Place



R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

AACR2

260 \$a Princeton, N.J. :
\$b Princeton University
Press, \$c c1999.

RDA core

260 \$a Princeton, New
Jersey : \$b Princeton
University Press, \$c
[1999].

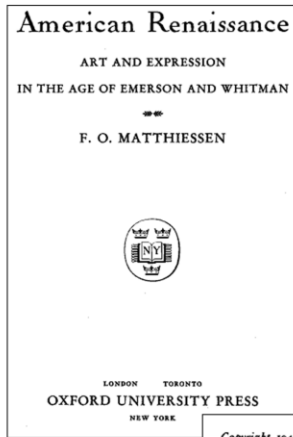
Publication Information

More than one place

RDA 2.8.2.4. If more than one place of publication is named on the source of information, record the place names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information.

Publication Information

More than one place



Copyright 1941 by Oxford University Press, Inc.

NINTH IMPRESSION, 1964

AACR2 (U.S. agency)

260 \$a London ; \$a New York : \$b
Oxford University Press, \$c c1941.

RDA core

260 \$a London : \$b Oxford
University Press, \$c [1941].

RDA with optional elements

260 \$a London ; \$a Toronto ; \$a
New York : \$b Oxford University
Press, \$c [1941], ©1941.

Publication Information

Place of publication not identified

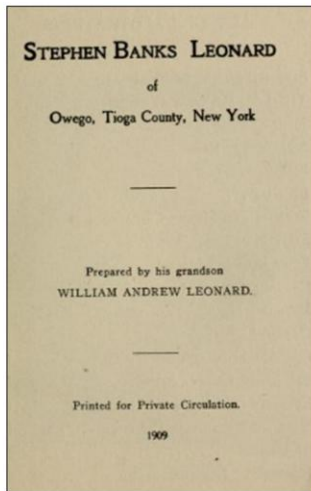
RDA 2.8.2.6. If the place of publication is not identified in the resource, supply the place of publication or probable place of publication ... If neither a known nor a probable local place or country, state, province, etc., of publication can be determined, record *Place of publication not identified*.

Note: According to the core element set, if a place of publication is not identified the cataloger must attempt to record a place of distribution; if no place of distribution is identified, the cataloger must attempt to record a place of manufacture.

Note: according to the core element set, if place of publication is not identified, cataloger must try to identify place of distribution, then place of manufacture.

Publication Information

Place of publication not identified



AACR2

260 \$a [S.l. : \$b s.n.], \$c
1909.

RDA

260 \$a [Place of
publication not identified]
: \$b [publisher not
identified], \$c 1909.

Publication Information

Publisher's name

RDA 2.8.1.4. Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information.

Optional Omission. Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the publisher.

Publication Information

Publisher's name

the study of
HISTORY

Henry Steele Commager

Copyright © 1965, 1966 by *Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company*, Columbus Ohio. All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced by mimeograph or any other means, without the written permission of the publisher.

Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co.
A Bell and Howell Company
Columbus, Ohio

R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

AACR2

260 \$a Columbus : \$b C.E.
Merrill Pub. Co., \$c c1966.

RDA

260 \$a Columbus, Ohio : \$b
Charles E. Merrill Publishing
Co., A Bell and Howell
Company, \$c [date of
publication not identified],
©1966.

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Note, corporate hierarchy (Bell and Howell) could have been omitted.

Publication Information

More than one publisher

RDA 2.8.4.5. If more than one person, family, or corporate body is named as a publisher of the resource, record the publishers' names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information.

Publication Information

More than one publisher

Lining Out the Word

*Dr. Watts Hymn Singing in the Music
of Black Americans*

William T. Dargan

© 2006 by The Regents of the University of California



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
Berkeley Los Angeles London
CENTER FOR BLACK MUSIC RESEARCH
Columbia College Chicago

AACR2

260 \$a Berkeley : \$b University
of California Press, \$c c2006.

RDA

260 \$a Berkeley : \$b University
of California Press ; \$a Chicago :
\$b Center for Black Music
Research, Columbia College, \$c
[2006].

R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

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Note: only first publisher is core element.

Publication Information

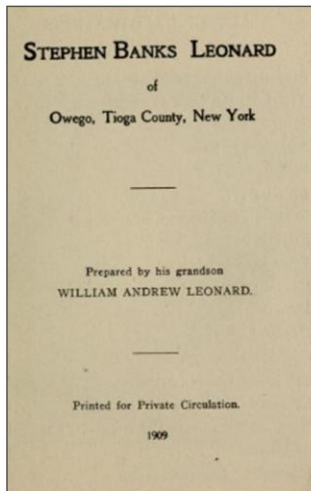
Publisher not identified

RDA 2.8.4.7. For a resource in a published form, if no publisher is named within the resource itself, and the publisher cannot be identified from other sources as specified under 2.2.4 , record *publisher not identified*.

Note: According to the core element set, if publisher is not identified the cataloger must attempt to record a distributor; if no distributor is identified, the cataloger must attempt to record a manufacturer.

Publication Information

Publisher not identified



AACR2

260 \$a [S.l. : \$b s.n.], \$c
1909.

RDA

260 \$a [Place of
publication not identified]
: \$b [publisher not
identified], \$c 1909.

Publication Information

Date

RDA 2.8.1.4. Record dates of publication applying the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8.

RDA 1.8.2. Record numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, unless the substitution would make the numbering less clear.

Alternative rule. Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information.

Note: there is no stipulation in RDA to substitute arabic numerals for roman numerals.

Publication Information Supplied Dates (RDA 1.9.2)

Actual year known	[2003]
Either one of two consecutive years	[1971 or 1972]
Probable year	[1969?]
Probable range of years	[between 1970 and 1979?]
Earliest and/or latest possible date known	
	[not after August 21, 1492]
	[not before 1850]
	[between August 12, 1899 and March 2, 1900]

Note: "ca." is not permitted in RDA

Publication Information Supplied Dates (RDA 1.9.2)

AACR2

[ca. 1960]

[188-]

[17--]

[not after Sept. 10, 1495]

RDA

[1960?], or something like
[between 1958 and 1962]

[between 1880 and 1889]

[between 1700 and 1799]

[not after September 10, 1495]

Publication Information

Copyright and Date of Manufacture

AACR2

c2010

p2006

1998 printing

RDA

©2010 *or* copyright 2010

[if the symbol cannot be reproduced]

©2006 *or* phonogram 2006

[if the symbol cannot be reproduced]

1998

[recorded in date of manufacture
element]

Publication Information

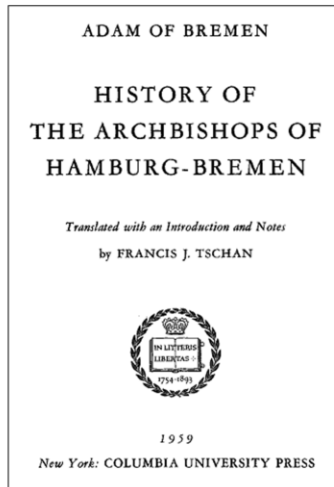
Date

- For published materials, the date of publication is a core element in RDA. In other words, something must be recorded in this element.
 - Record the date of publication found in the manifestation *or*
 - Supply a date of publication (in square brackets) *or*
 - Record “[date of publication not identified]”
- If the date of publication is not identified, the date of distribution becomes core.
- If the date of distribution is not identified, copyright date becomes core.
- If the copyright date is not identified, date of manufacture becomes core.

For unpublished materials, the production statement, including date of production, is core.

Publication Information

Publication Date Known



AACR2

260 \$a New York : \$b
Columbia University Press, \$c
1959.

RDA

260 \$a New York : \$b
Columbia University Press, \$c
1959.

Publication Information

Copyright Date

EPICS OF SUMERIAN KINGS

The Matter of Aratta

by
Herman Vanstiphout

Edited by
Jerrold S. Cooper

Epics of Sumerian Kings: The Matter of Aratta
Copyright © 2003
Society of Biblical Literature

Society of Biblical Literature
Atlanta

AACR2

260 \$a Atlanta : \$b Society of Biblical
Literature, \$c c2003.

RDA

260 \$a Atlanta : \$b Society of Biblical
Literature, \$c [2003].

or

260 \$a Atlanta : \$b Society of Biblical
Literature, \$c [2003], ©2003.

or

260 \$a Atlanta : \$b Society of Biblical
Literature, \$c [date of publication not
identified], ©2003.

R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

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Note second RDA example goes beyond core.

Publication Information

Phonogram Date



AACR2

260 \$a [Germany] : \$b Naxos,
\$c [2002].

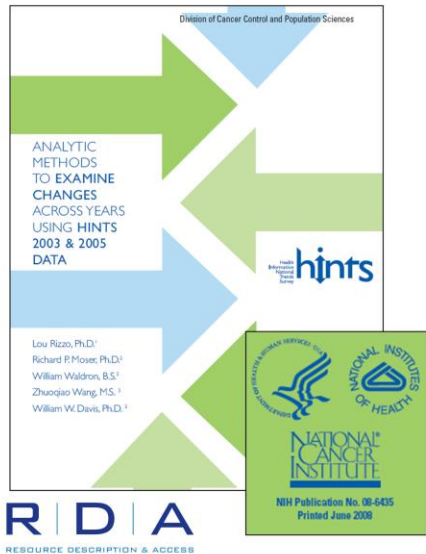
500 \$a Phonogram date on
label and container: p1987
[sic].

RDA

260 \$a [Germany] : \$b Naxos,
\$c [2002], ©1987.

Publication Information

Date of Manufacture

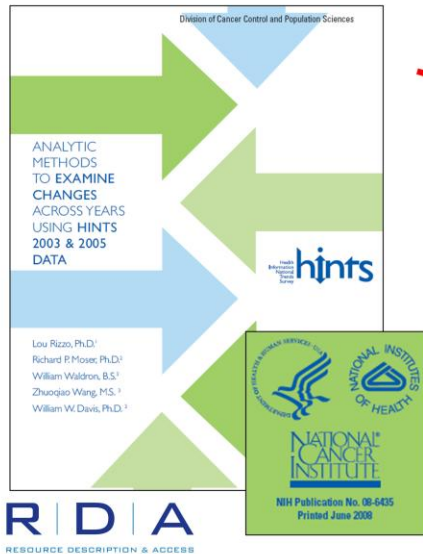


AACR2

260 \$a [Bethesda, Md.] : \$b U.S.
Dept. of Health and Human Services,
National Institutes of Health, National
Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer
Control and Population Sciences, \$c
2008 printing.

Publication Information

Date of Manufacture



RDA

260 \$a [Bethesda, Maryland] : \$b U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, \$c [2008?] or

260 \$a [Bethesda, Maryland] : \$b U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, \$c [date of publication not identified] \$g (2008)

Publication Information

Publication Date Not Identified

- If the publication contains no publication date and it cannot be supplied, use “date of publication not identified” (RDA 2.8.6.6)

260 \$a New York : \$b Sear Publishing Company, \$c [date of publication not identified].

- However, it seems unlikely that this formulation would ever need to be used in the absence of distribution, copyright or manufacture date. At the very least the cataloger knows the manifestation was published before the date of cataloging.

260 \$a New York : \$b Sear Publishing Company, \$c [not after October 31, 2010].

What might users notice?

Physical Description

AACR2

- System of measurement prescribed depending on the material
- Metric units considered abbreviations (“cm.”)
- Extensive abbreviation used

RDA

- Prescribes using metric throughout, but option to record dimensions in system preferred by the agency
- Metric units considered symbols (“cm”)
- Abbreviation limited to dimensions and duration

We’re now moving from RDA Chapter 2, Identifying Manifestations and Items, and moving to Chapter 3, Describing Carriers.

Physical Description

Media and Carrier Type

- Physical description is covered in RDA chapter 3, Describing Carriers
- Part of the physical description is recording the Media Type and Carrier Type (already described)
- Carrier Type is a core element, recorded in MARC21 338.

Physical Description

Extent

RDA 3.4.1.3.

Record the extent of the resource by giving the number of units and an appropriate term for the type of carrier as listed under 3.3.1.3.

If the resource consists of more than one type of carrier, record the number of each applicable type.

Carrier Types (RDA 3.3.1.3)

Audio carriers

audio cartridge
audio cylinder
audio disc
audio roll
audiocassette
audiotape reel
sound-track reel

Computer carriers

computer card
computer chip cartridge
computer disc
computer disc cartridge
computer tape cartridge
computer tape cassette
computer tape reel
online resource

Microform carriers

aperture card
microfiche
microfiche cassette
microfilm cartridge
microfilm cassette
microfilm reel
microfilm roll
microfilm slip
microopaque

Projected image carriers

film cartridge
film cassette
film reel
film roll
filmslip
filmstrip
filmstrip cartridge
overhead transparency
slide

Unmediated carriers

card
flipchart
object
roll
sheet
volume

Video carriers

video cartridge
videocassette
videodisc
videotape reel

Microscopic carriers

microscope slide

Stereographic carriers

stereograph card
stereograph disc

Extent Examples

1 audio disc*	1 overhead
1 online resource	transparency
3 microfiches	6 cards
2 microfilm reels	2 videodiscs
5 microscope slides	1 videocassette

* Note: AACR2 designations beginning with "sound" begin with "audio" in RDA.

Extent - Other terms

RDA 3.4.1.5. Use a term in common usage (including a trade name, if applicable) to designate the type of unit:

a) if the carrier is in a newly developed format that is not yet covered in the list under 3.3.1.3

b) if none of the terms listed under 3.3.1.3 is appropriate

or

c) as an alternative to a term listed under 3.3.1.3, if preferred by the agency preparing the description.

1 USB flash drive [no term in 3.3.1.3 appropriate]

1 DVD [agency prefers this to 1 videodisc]

Extent - Subunits

RDA 3.4.1.7. Specify the number of subunits ... if readily ascertainable and considered important for identification or selection. Record the number of subunits, in parentheses, following the term designating the type of unit.

- 1 computer disc (184 remote-sensing images)
- 1 computer disc (1 audio file, 3 video files)
- 1 filmstrip (28 frames)
- 3 microfiches (1 score (118 pages)) [Note: pages spelled out]
- 1 online resource (68 pages)
- 1 filmstrip (approximately 100 frames) [Note: ca. not used]

Extent

Exceptions to the basic rule of recording the number of units + carrier type term

- Cartographic resources (RDA 3.4.2)
- Notated music (RDA 3.4.3)
- Still images (RDA 3.4.4)
- Text (RDA 3.4.5)
- Three-dimensional forms (RDA 3.4.6)

We'll only cover text here.

Extent - Text (RDA 3.4.5)

- Basically the same as AACR2
- Major differences
 - No abbreviations (use “pages”, “volumes”)
 - No bracketing for unnumbered pages (use “unnumbered pages”)
 - No “ca.” (use “approximately”)
 - No “i.e.” (use “that is”)
 - No recording both bibliographic and physical volumes (“5 volumes”, not “8 v. in 5”). Multipart monographs record physical volumes; serials record bibliographic volumes.

Instructions for physical vs. bibliographic volumes are 3.4.5.16.

Extent examples (text)

AACR2

xvii, 323 p.
[93] p.
ca. 600 p.
3 v. (1397 p.)
33, [31] leaves

329 [i.e. 392] p.
230 p., 25 leaves of plates
v. *[e.g. an incomplete serial]*

RDA

xvii, 323 pages
93 unnumbered pages
approximately 600 pages
3 volumes (1397 pages)
33 leaves, 31 unnumbered
leaves
329, that is, 392 pages
230 pages, 25 leaves of plates
volumes

Illustrative Content (RDA 7.15)

- This is basically the same as AACR2, except no abbreviations
- Instructions are in Chapter 7 (Describing content) because this describes the content, not the carrier

300 \$a 93 unnumbered pages : \$b color illustrations ; \$c 30 cm

300 \$a 1 online resource (45 pages) : \$b maps (some colour)

Note: RDA does not prescribe the spelling of “color”. LC will use “color,” not



What might users notice?

Replacement of GMD

- GMD = General Material Designation
- A short word or phrase interposed at the end of the title proper to signal up front the physical characteristics of the item as well as the content
- AACR2 1.1C1 gives *optional* lists of general material designations to be inserted after the title proper

GMD has never been used for all types of materials, but has been extensively used for non-book materials.

Replacement of GMD

- RDA introduces
 - Media type (3.2)
 - Carrier type (3.3) (core element, i.e. not optional)
 - Content type (6.9) (core element, i.e. not optional)

Media type

Categorization reflecting the general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource (RDA 3.2.1). Media type is not a core element.

- audio
- computer
- microform
- microscopic
- projected
- stereographic
- unmediated
- video
- other
- unspecified

This is a complete list of the media types in RDA

Media type New MARC field 337

337 \$a audio \$2 rdamedia

337 \$a unmediated \$2 rdamedia

This element may be repeated if there is more than one media type. This can be done either with separate 337 fields, or by repeating subfield \$a in a single 337 field.

Note: the code rdamedia had been established marcmedia; it was changed June 18, 2010.

Carrier type

Categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource (RDA 3.3.1). Carrier type is a core element.

A few examples (not a complete list)

- audio disc
- computer card
- microfiche
- microscope slide
- film cassette
- overhead transparency
- stereograph card
- flipchart
- volume
- videodisc
- other
- unspecified

Carrier type New MARC field 338

338 \$a videodisc \$2 rdacarrier

338 \$a volume \$2 rdacarrier

This element may be repeated if there is more than one media type. This can be done either with separate 338 fields, or by repeating subfield \$a in a single 338 field.

Note: the code rdacarrier had been established marcarrier; it was changed June 18, 2010.

Content type

Categorization reflecting the fundamental form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived. (RDA 6.9.1). Content type is a core element.

A few examples (not a complete list)

- cartographic image
- notated music
- performed music
- spoken word
- still image
- text
- two-dimensional moving image
- still image
- three-dimensional form
- other
- unspecified

cartographic image includes maps

Content type New MARC field 336

336 \$a notated music \$2 rdacontent

336 \$a spoken word \$2 rdacontent

This element may be repeated if there is more than one media type. This can be done either with separate 336 fields, or by repeating subfield \$a in a single 336 field.

Note: the code rdacontent had been established marcontent; it was changed June 18, 2010.

GMD vs. Types in MARC

AACR2

245 10 \$a Fünf Violinkonzerte
\$h [electronic resource] / \$c
Giuseppe Tartini.

300 \$a 1 online resource

RDA

245 10 \$a Fünf Violinkonzerte /
\$c Giuseppe Tartini.

300 \$a 1 online resource

336 \$a performed music \$2
rdacontent

337 \$a computer \$2
rdamedia

338 \$a online resource \$2
rdacarrier

GMD vs. Types in user display

AACR2 catalog display

Title: Crazy heart [sound recording] : original motion picture soundtrack.

RDA catalog display

Title: Crazy heart : original motion picture soundtrack.

Media type: audio

Carrier type: audio disc

Content type: performed music

Alternately, the RDA “types” could be displayed as icons.



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Note: Media type is not core, might not be in all RDA records (somewhat duplicative of carrier type).

These types are not only clearer than the GMD, they can be used to limit searches in very precise ways.

Advantages of Media, Carrier, and Content types

Because media type, carrier type, and content type are clearer and more specific than general material designations, they will be more useful to patrons in identifying the resources being described.

If we design our systems well, they will also be able to be used to limit searches in very precise ways.

What might users notice?

Series

- Title proper of series and numbering within series are core elements in RDA
- The only substantial difference between AACR2 and RDA is that no abbreviations are used in RDA, and RDA has no equivalent to the AACR2 rule to substitute arabic numerals for roman.

490 \$a Volume two of the Ender saga

490 \$a Opera omnia / Dietrich von Freiberg ; \$v tomus IV

490 \$a Sources chrétiennes ; \$v no 223

["no" is abbreviated in source]

What might users notice?

Notes

- No notes are core in RDA.
- There is no special section about notes in RDA. Guidelines about notes are scattered throughout the document.
- RDA access points do not need to be justified in the body of the record; therefore notes AACR2 catalogers compose simply to justify an added entry do not need to be made in RDA.

What might users notice?

Greater access

- In AACR2 there are many situations where transcription and access points are limited; catalogers are not, for example, allowed to transcribe more than three authors for a work of shared responsibility (“rule of three”)
- There is no “rule of three” in RDA, so there is potential for inclusion in the catalog of many names and access points that were excluded from an AACR2 catalog

Greater access

David Weisburd • Thomas E. Feucht
Idit Hakimi • Lois Felson Mock
Simon Perry
Editors

To Protect and To Serve

Policing in an Age of Terrorism

 Springer

AACR2 catalog display

Title: To protect and to serve [electronic resource] : policing in an age of terrorism / David Weisburd ... [et al.], editors.

RDA catalog display

Title: To protect and to serve : policing in an age of terrorism / David Weisburd, Thomas E. Feucht, Idit Hakimi, Lois Felson Mock, Simon Perry, editors.

R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

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Greater access

David Weisburd • Thomas E. Feucht
Idit Hakimi • Lois Felson Mock
Simon Perry
Editors

To Protect and To Serve

Policing in an Age of Terrorism

 Springer

AACR2 catalog access points

Contributor: Weisburd, David.

RDA catalog access points (potential)

Contributor: Weisburd, David, editor.

Contributor: Feucht, Thomas E., editor.

Contributor: Hakimi, Idit, editor.

Contributor: Mock, Lois Felson, editor.

Contributor: Perry, Simon, editor.

R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

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Access Points Vocabulary

AACR2

- heading
- see reference
- author
- uniform title

- main entry

RDA

- authorized access point
- variant access point
- creator
- preferred title or conventional collective title
- authorized access point for creator + preferred title

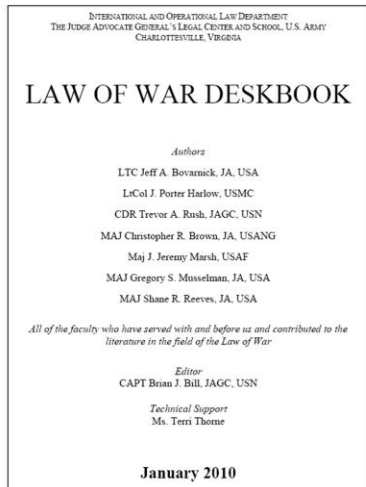
Choice of access points

- AACR2 Chapter 21 prescribes which main and added entries should (and should not) be made
- RDA is much less prescriptive
 - The creator of a resource is core (0.6.6)
 - There are no limitations on what AACR2 calls added entries

Creator

- RDA 19.2.1. A creator is a person, family, or corporate body responsible for the creation of a work. Creators include persons, families, or corporate bodies jointly responsible for the creation of a work.
- Creator is a core element. If there is more than one creator, only the first named creator is required.
- Corporate bodies can be creators if the resources fall into the categories listed in 19.2.1.1.1 (equivalent to AACR2 21.1B2)

Creator



- RDA core
100 1 \$a Bovarnick, Jeff A.
245 10 \$a Law of war deskbook / \$c authors: Jeff A. Bovarnick, J. Porter Harlow, Trevor A. Rusch, Christopher R. Brown, J. Jeremy Marsh, Gregory S. Musselman, Shane R. Reeves.

R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

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In AACR2 this resource would have had the title as its main entry. In RDA the first named creator of works of shared responsibility is the principal creator, similar to the AACR2 concept of main entry, and is coded in a MARC 1XX field. NOTE: Carefully distinguish between works of shared responsibility and collections of works by different persons or bodies. Collections are treated the same in RDA as AACR2, that is, title is "main entry."

Creator

There is no requirement to give other access points; nor is there any restriction. This is left up to the policy of the agency or the judgment of the cataloger. There is no necessary correspondence between the names recorded in the statement of responsibility and the access points. The cataloger can add any or all of the other access points in the example below.

100 1 \$a Bovarnick, Jeff A., \$e author.

245 10 \$a Law of war deskbook / \$c authors: Jeff A. Bovarnick, J. Porter Harlow, Trevor A. Rusch, Christopher R. Brown, J. Jeremy Marsh, Gregory S. Musselman, Shane R. Reeves.

700 1 \$a Harlow, J. Porter, \$e author.

700 1 \$a Rusch, Trevor A. , \$e author.

700 1 \$a Brown, Christopher R., \$e author.

700 1 \$a Marsh, J. Jeremy, \$e author.

700 1 \$a Musselman, Gregory S., \$e author.

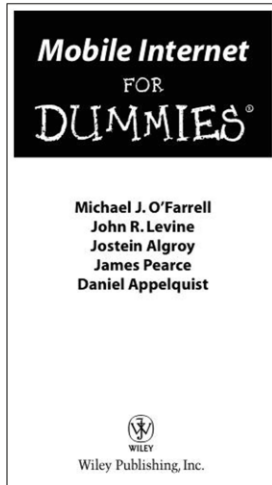
700 1 \$a Reeves, Shane R., \$e author.

Works of shared responsibility

- Under AACR2 works of shared responsibility with more than three authors were named by the title alone
- Under RDA works of shared responsibility are named after the principal or first-named creator

What will users notice?

Works of shared responsibility



AACR2 catalog display

Title: Mobile internet for dummies /
by Michael J. O'Farrell ... [et al.].

RDA catalog display

Author: O'Farrell, Michael J.

Title: Mobile internet for dummies /
by Michael J. O'Farrell, John R.
Levine, Jostein Algroy, James
Pearce, Daniel Appelquist.

Families as creators

- AACR2 ignored family names and except in archival cataloging family names only appeared as subjects.
- New to RDA, family names can be recorded as creators or others associated with a work, expression, manifestation, or item.

What might users notice?

Changes in formation of access points

- For the most part, RDA forms names, titles, and so forth, in the same way AACR2 does.
- There are a few important changes, however.

Identifying Entities

- RDA guidelines on describing persons, families, corporate bodies, expressions, and works are given in terms of “identifying” them.
 - Chapter 6. Identifying Works and Expressions
 - Chapter 9. Identifying Persons
 - Chapter 10. Identifying Families
 - Chapter 11. Identifying Corporate Bodies
- These chapters first give guidelines for recording attributes of the entities, and then contain a final section on constructing access points for the entity. Do not be confused! Not all the recorded attributes are used to construct the access point.

MARC Authority Changes

- Attributes of entities (other than manifestation and item) will be recorded in authority records until we have the ability to record them in an entity-relationship database.
- In order to accomodate recording the RDA attributes, the MARC authority format has been revised. Information to be recorded in the new fields is now typically recorded in 670 (if it is recorded at all).

MARC Authority Changes

New Fields

- 046: special coded dates
- 370: associated place
- 371: address
- 372: field of activity
- 373: affiliation
- 374: occupation
- 375: gender
- 376: family information
- 377: associated language
- 380: form of work
- 381: other distinguishing characteristics of work or expression
- 382: medium of performance
- 383: numeric designation of musical work
- 384: key

Note: the information recorded in these fields is not necessarily the same as that in the authorized access point.

What might users notice?

Personal names

- Under AACR2 only human beings were considered “persons” for purposes of added entries
- RDA definition of person: “An individual or an identity established by an individual (either alone or in collaboration with one or more other individuals)” (RDA Glossary); “Persons include fictitious entities” (RDA 9.0).

RDA expands the scope of "person" to include fictitious entities (e.g., Bugs Bunny). LC's policy for its testers extends that scope to include real non-human entities (e.g., Flipper).

Changes to AACR2 Practice Persons

- Under RDA non-human entities are included under “persons”
 - Bugs Bunny
 - Flipper
- The practical impact will be that they can be used as added access points (e.g. for animal actors)
- These currently reside in the LC Subject file. They will be transferred to the LC/NACO Authority File.

RDA 9.0 explicitly extends “person” to fictitious characters. LC Policy Statement extends it to non-human real entities such as Shamu.

Changes to AACR2 Practice Persons

- AACR2 practice regarding pseudonyms was complex and depended on when a person lived.
- RDA simplifies this practice
RDA 9.2.2.8. If an individual has more than one identity, choose the name associated with each identity as the preferred name for that identity.

Changes to AACR2 Practice Persons

Changes have been made in the way dates are recorded for persons

AACR2

Abbreviates months

..., 15th cent.

..., ca. 1837-ca. 1896

..., b. 1825

..., d. 1945

..., fl. 1788-1803

No "fl." dates in 20th century

Note labels such as "born," "died," "active" and hyphens between dates are not prescribed in RDA, but are inherent in a given element, so only the date is recorded as part of the element. The label or hyphen is added or generated for display purposes.

RDA

Does not abbreviate months

..., 15th century

..., approximately 1837-
approximately 1896

..., born 1825 *or* ..., 1825-

..., died 1945 *or* ..., -1945

..., flourished 1925-1930
or ..., active 1925-1930

No restriction



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For the RDA test, LC is using the ..., 1825- and ..., -1945 forms, not ..., born 1825 or ..., died 1945.

Changes to AACR2 Practice Persons

AACR2 22.15C. Do not add other titles or terms associated with names entered under surname unless they are required to distinguish ...

RDA 9.2.2.9.5. Record [terms indicating relationship] (e.g., Jr., Sr., fils, père) and numbers (e.g., III) occurring in languages other than Portuguese following the person's forename or forenames, preceded by a comma.

100 1 \$a King, Martin Luther, \$d 1899-1984
100 1 \$a King, Martin Luther, \$d 1929-1968

100 1 \$a King, Martin Luther, \$c Sr., \$d 1899-1984
100 1 \$a King, Martin Luther, \$c Jr., \$d 1929-1968

100 1 \$a Smith, Joseph, \$d 1771-1840
100 1 \$a Smith, Joseph, \$d 1805-1844
100 1 \$a Smith, Joseph, \$d 1832-1914

100 1 \$a Smith, Joseph, \$c Sr., \$d 1771-1840
100 1 \$a Smith, Joseph, \$c Jr., \$d 1805-1844
100 1 \$a Smith, Joseph, \$c III, \$d 1832-1914

What might users notice?

Family names

- Under AACR2 family names were not recognized for descriptive cataloging (in non-archival cataloging they were only used in subject fields)
- RDA recognizes family names, recognizes that families can be creators, and gives guidelines for the form of an access point for a family.

Changes to AACR2 Practice Families

- RDA Chapter 10 gives guidelines for recording the attributes of families. It also gives guidelines for creating access points for family names.
- Definition (RDA 8.1.2). The term family refers to two or more persons related by birth, marriage, adoption, civil union, or similar legal status, or who otherwise present themselves as a family.

Changes to AACR2 Practice Families

Attributes of families

- Preferred name (core element) (10.2.2)
- Variant name (10.2.3)
- Type of family (core element) (10.3)
- Date associated with the family (core element) (10.4)
- Place associated with family (10.5)
- Prominent member of family (10.6)
- Hereditary title (10.7)
- Family history (10.8)

Changes to AACR2 Practice Families

Creating access points for families

- Start with preferred name (10.10.1.1)
- Add type of family (10.10.1.2)
- Add date associated with family (10.10.1.3)
- Add place associated with family if needed to distinguish (10.10.1.4)
- Add prominent member of the family if needed to distinguish (10.10.1.5)

Changes to AACR2 Practice Families

Basic form (preferred name + type of family)

100 3 \$a Anderton (Family)

100 3 \$a Windsor (Royal house)

With date

100 3 \$a Pahlavi (Dynasty : \$d 1925–1979)

With place

100 3 \$a James (Family : \$c Salt Lake City, Utah)

With prominent member

100 3 \$a Maxwell (Family : \$g Maxwell, John Lambert, 1837-1905)



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The RDA Beta version as of May 2010 is ambiguous about whether date is required in the access point. 10.10.1.3 simply instructs to add the date without any language about “to distinguish one access point from another.” 10.4 also labels date as a core element. However, most of the examples in RDA 10.10+ of access points for families do not include the date.

Family names

AACR2 catalog display

Title: Austen papers, 1704-
1856 / edited by R.A.
Austen-Leigh.

RDA catalog display

Creator: Austen (Family :
Austen, Jane, 1775–1817)
Title: Austen papers, 1704-
1856 / edited by R.A.
Austen-Leigh.

A change users are unlikely to notice: Corporate Bodies (meeting names)

AACR2 omits from the name of a conference indication of its number, *frequency*, or year(s) of convocation (24.7A1)

If the location is part of the name of the conference it is not repeated in the qualifier (24.7B4)

If the date and/or location are an integral part of the name, they are not added in the qualifier (24.8B1)

RDA omits from the name of a conference indications of its number, or year(s) of convocation (11.2.2.11)

Changes to AACR2 Practice Corporate Bodies


AACR2


111 2 \$a Paris Symposium on Radio
Astronomy \$d (1958)


111 2 \$a Expo 67 \$c (Montréal,
Québec)

111 2 \$a Conference of the
Parliamentary Librarians of Asia
and the Pacific \$n (1st : \$d 1990 :
\$c Seoul, Korea)

RDA

111 2 \$a Paris Symposium on Radio
Astronomy \$d (1958 : \$c Paris,
France) 

111 2 \$a Expo \$d (1967 : \$c
Montréal, Québec) 


 111 2 \$a Biennial conference of the
Parliamentary Librarians of Asia
and the Pacific \$n (1st : \$d 1990 :
\$c Seoul, Korea)

What might users notice?

Naming a Work (Uniform Title)

- A work is identified in RDA by its preferred title (RDA 0.6.3) plus its relationship to its creator (RDA 19.2)
- Access points for works are created, as in AACR2, by combining the authorized form of the creator's name (if any) with the preferred title

Hemingway, Ernest, 1899–1961. Sun also rises

 Barner (Family). Barner family newsletter

American Bar Association. Section of Intellectual Property Law.
Membership directory

Best of Broadway

Ocean's eleven (Motion picture : 2001)

What might users notice?

Bible access points

- Under AACR2 New Testament and Old Testament were abbreviated “N.T.” and “O.T.” and were interposed between “Bible” and the name of the book.
- Under RDA abbreviations are not used, and the name of the book is appended directly to “Bible” without interposition of the testament.

Bible access points

- O.T. and N.T. are no longer abbreviated. “Old Testament” and “New Testament” will be used.
- Individual books are no longer grouped under a testament.

130 0 \$a Bible. \$p New Testament

not

130 0 \$a Bible. \$p N.T.

130 0 \$a Bible. \$p Leviticus

not

130 0 \$a Bible. \$p O.T. \$p Leviticus

This will entail a major cleanup in all our libraries.

Bible access points

AACR2

Bible. O.T. Genesis

Bible. O.T. Pentateuch

Bible. N.T. Mark

Bible. N.T. Pastoral Epistles

Bible. N.T.

RDA

Bible. Genesis

Bible. Pentateuch

Bible. Mark

Bible. Pastoral Epistles

Bible. New Testament

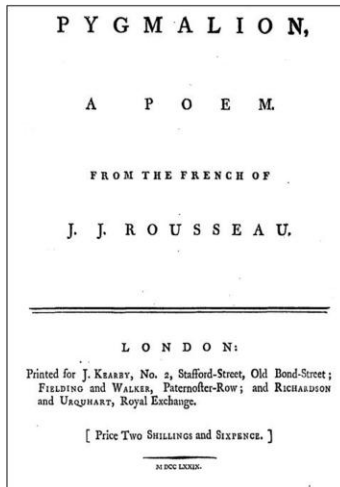
[used only for the entire New
Testament, not individual books]

What might users notice?

Translations

- Expressions in a single language are treated the same as in AACR2.
- Under AACR2, if a manifestation included expressions in more than one language, the names of the languages were added to the uniform title, or if more than two, “Polyglot” was added.
- Under RDA each language expression gets its own access point. “Polyglot” will no longer be used.

Translations



R | D | A
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

AARC2

- 100 1 \$aRousseau, Jean-Jacques, \$d 1712-1778.
- 240 10 \$a Pygmalion. \$l English & French
- 245 10 \$a Pygmalion : \$b a poem / \$c from the French of J. J. Rousseau.

RDA

- 100 1 \$aRousseau, Jean-Jacques, \$d 1712-1778.
- 245 10 \$a Pygmalion / \$c a poem from the French of J. J. Rousseau.
- 700 12 \$aRousseau, Jean-Jacques, \$d 1712-1778. \$t Pygmalion. \$l English (Berquin)
- 700 12 \$aRousseau, Jean-Jacques, \$d 1712-1778. \$t Pygmalion. \$l French.

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Because Pygmalion has been translated more than once into English, the translator's name is added to the RDA authorized access point distinguish between the English language expressions.

What might users notice?

Selections

- AACR2 used “Selections” as a collective title for items consisting of three or more works; or for items consisting of extracts from the works of one person (25.9A)
- AACR2 used “Selections” with the uniform title of the work for items consisting of three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered parts of a work
- RDA does not use “Selections” as a collective title. It is always appended to a preferred or collective title (6.2.2.10.3 alt., 6.12.1.4)
- RDA constructs access points for all the parts individually (6.27.2.3). RDA has an alternate guideline, however, that produces the AACR2 result.

Selections

AACR2

100 1 \$a Sullivan, Arthur, \$d 1842-1900.

240 10 \$a Operas. \$s Librettos. \$k Selections

245 10 \$a Gilbert without Sullivan / \$c libretti by W.S. Gilbert ; illustrations by Leonard Lubin.

505 0 \$a H.M.S. Pinafore -- The pirates of Penzance -- The Mikado -- The gondoliers.

RDA

100 1 \$a Gilbert, W. S. \$q (William Schwenck), \$d 1836-1911, \$e author.

245 10 \$a Gilbert without Sullivan / \$c libretti by W.S. Gilbert ; illustrations by Leonard Lubin.

700 12 \$a Gilbert, W. S. \$q (William Schwenck), \$d 1836-1911. \$t Pirates of Penzance.

700 12 \$a Gilbert, W. S. \$q (William Schwenck), \$d 1836-1911. \$t Pirates of Penzance.

700 12 \$a Gilbert, W. S. \$q (William Schwenck), \$d 1836-1911. \$t Mikado.

700 12 \$a Gilbert, W. S. \$q (William Schwenck), \$d 1836-1911. \$t Gondoliers.

What might users notice?

Musical works

- As seen in the previous slide, librettos are now named using the creator of the libretto, not the composer of the music (6.27.1.2; cf. 6.27.4.3)
- Some additions to titles for musical works are no longer abbreviated: “arranged” not “arr.”; “accompaniment” not “acc.”; “unaccompanied” not “unacc.”
 - 100 1 \$a Bovicchi, John, \$d 1922- \$t Songs, \$m guitar accompaniment, \$n op. 90
 - 100 1 \$a Reger, Max, \$d 1873-1916. \$t Responses, \$m mixed voices, unaccompanied
 - 100 1 \$a Casadesus, Robert, \$d 1899-1972. \$t Sonatas, \$m oboe, piano, \$n op. 23; \$o arranged

There are many more changes to the treatment of musical works; no time to go over.

What might users notice?

Relationships

- Relating entities is one of the main goals of FRBR and FRAD, and it is emphasized in RDA.
- The second half of RDA is devoted to recording relationships (or in other words, creating links between entities)

Relationships

- Relationships can be between persons, families or corporate bodies and resources
 - Virgil *is the author of* The Aeneid [work]
 - Dryden *is the translator of* Virgil's Aeneid [expression]
 - Heritage Press *is the publisher of* Dryden's translation [manifestation]
 - The Harold B. Lee Library *is the owner of* a copy of the Heritage Press publication [item]

Relationships

- Relationships can be between resources
 - *Aspects of Greek History* is part of the series *Aspects of Classical Civilization*
 - *La stratégie Ender* is a translation of *Ender's game*
 - The journal *Flute* is a successor to *Pan*

Relationships

- Relationships can be between persons, families or corporate bodies and other persons, families or corporate bodies
 - Lewis Carroll *is a pseudonym of* Charles Dodgson
 - John Smith *is a member of* The Smith Family
 - Unisys Corporation *is the successor to* Burroughs Corporation

Relationships

- RDA encourages making links between FRBR entities and has three conventions for doing this:
 - Identifiers linking the related entities
 - Authorized access points linking the related entities
 - Description of the relationship
- See for example RDA 18.4.1

Note: Authorized access points are not currently possible if linking related manifestations or related items. RDA has not yet included instructions about creating authorized access points for these two entities (only works and expressions in chapter 6).

Relationships

- RDA not only encourages linking related entities, but also encourages spelling out the nature of the relationship
- RDA uses relationship designators to indicate the nature of the relationship between entities
- Lists of relationship designators are found in Appendices I-K.

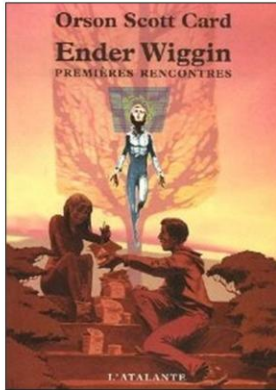
Relationships

- Relationship of a person with an expression (authorized access point technique *and* description technique)
 - 100 1 \$a Card, Orson Scott, \$e author.
 - 240 10 \$a First meetings. \$l French
 - 245 10 \$a Ender Wiggin : \$b premières rencontres / \$c Orson Scott Card ; traduit de l'anglais par Florence Bury.
 - 700 1 \$a Bury, Florence, \$e translator.
- The link is made between the person Florence Bury and this expression by the access point (which links together all the expressions Bury is related to) and, less helpfully, by the inclusion of the statement of responsibility.
- The nature of the relationship is indicated by the presence of the relationship designator. Subfield \$e is a longstanding MARC convention.

Relationships

- Relationship between an expression and a work (authorized access point technique)
100 1 \$a Card, Orson Scott, \$e author.
240 10 \$a First meetings. \$l French
245 10 \$a Ender Wiggin : \$b premières rencontres / \$c Orson Scott Card ;
traduit de l'anglais par Florence Bury.
700 1 \$i Translation of \$a Card, Orson Scott. \$t First meetings.
- The link is made between the expression *Ender Wiggin* and the work *First Meetings* by the access point (which links together all the expressions of *First meetings*)
- The nature of the relationship is indicated by the presence of the relationship designator. Subfield \$i is a new MARC subfield.

Relationships



AACR2 catalog display (following LC practice)

Author: Card, Orson Scott.

Uniform title: First meetings. French

Title: Ender Wiggin : premières rencontres / Orson Scott Card ;
traduit de l'anglais par Florence Bury.

Other author: Bury, Florence.

Possible RDA catalog display with links

Creator: [Card, Orson Scott](#).

Work title: First meetings. French

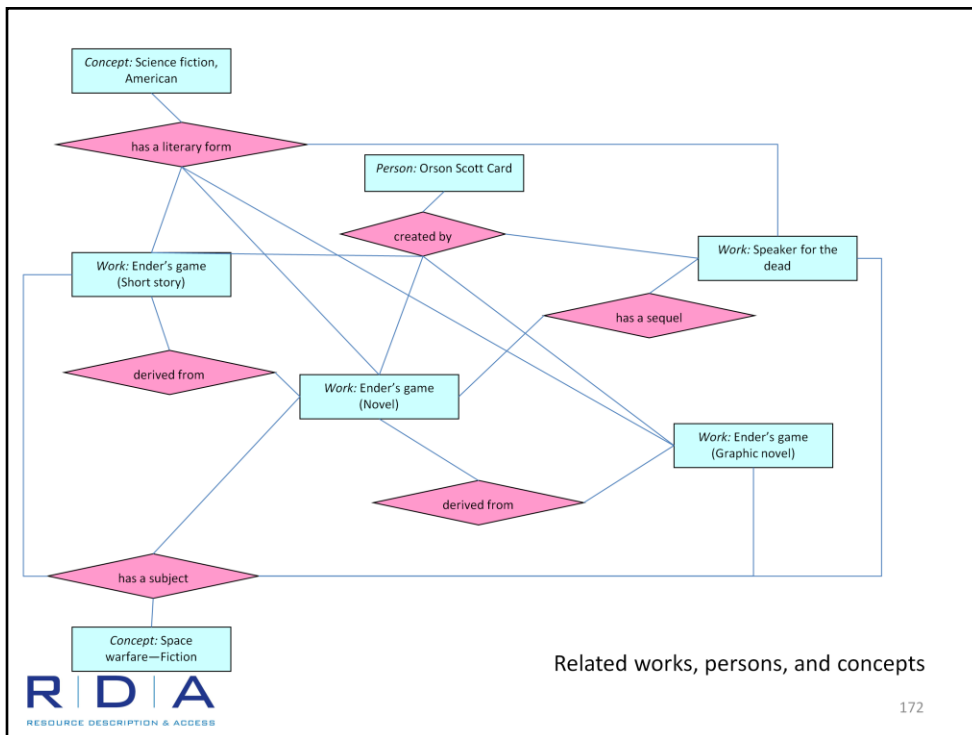
Title: Ender Wiggin : premières rencontres / Orson Scott Card ;
traduit de l'anglais par Florence Bury.

Contributor: [Bury, Florence](#), translator.

Related work: Translation of: [Card, Orson Scott](#). [First meetings](#).

Relationships

- In a MARC database we're probably limited to links based on authorized forms in heading fields, as in the previous example.
- In RDA implemented in an entity-relationship database these limitations disappear. The user should be able easily to link to all related entities, browsing through the database via relationship links.



Reminder: the blue boxes represent entities; the pink diamonds represent relationships.

How do I recognize an RDA record?

- 040 of both bibliographic and authority records will include \$e rda
- Fixed field coding
 - Bibliographic records: “Desc”= “i” (in AACR2 it was “a”)
 - Authority records: “Rules” = “z” (in AACR2 it was “c”)
- To find RDA bib records in OCLC do a command line search “dx:rda”

OCLC and PCC policies Bibliographic Records

- Existing full-level and core (level “4”) bibliographic master records are to be left AACR2
- Any other level of master record, or master records created according to any other standard, may be upgraded to RDA
- Original records may be created using RDA or AACR2. Either may be coded “pcc” if appropriate.

PCC policies

Authority Records

- Original authority records may be created by the National Testing Partners in RDA
- Existing AACR2 authority records are not to be upgraded to RDA (i.e. the 1XX is not to be changed)
- However, RDA elements may be added to AACR2 records
 - The RDA form of the heading will be recorded in 7XX
 - Other RDA fields (046, 3XX, etc.) may be added

RDA Records

- RDA bibliographic and authority records already exist in the OCLC database and in the LC/NACO Authority File
- Is your system ready to accept them??

The U.S. National Libraries

Test of RDA

- Organized by the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library
- Includes approximately 20 other test partners, including all types of libraries, library schools, and vendors
- In Utah, BYU and Backstage are participating in the test

RDA Test Timeline

- July-September 2010. Testing partners train, practice creating RDA records.
- October-December 2010. Testing partners create RDA records and contribute them to the test for evaluation, as well as complete a survey instrument about record creation
 - Common set
 - Extra set
 - Copy set

RDA Test Timeline

- January-March 2011. The three national libraries evaluate the records produced and the survey instrument
- April 2011 or later. A decision will be made about national implementation of RDA; also suggestions might be made for revision or RDA based on the test results.

Helps for RDA

- General background on RDA: <http://www.rda-jsc.org/rda.html>
- Presentations on RDA: <http://www.rda-jsc.org/rdapresentations.html>

Helps for RDA

- LC Documentation for the RDA Test:
[http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rdat
est.html](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rdat
est.html)
- Library of Congress Policy Statements (LCPS's):
[http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rda_
lcps.html](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rda_
lcps.html)

Helps for RDA

- Examples of RDA record data provided by the Joint Steering Committee:
 - Bibliographic records:
http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/6JSC_RDA_Complete_Examples_%28Bibliographic%29_revised.pdf
 - Authority records:
http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/6JSC_RDA_Complete_Examples_%28Authority%29.pdf

Helps for RDA

- Examples of RDA records in OCLC:
Do the command line search "dx:rda". As of September 21, 2010 there were about 800 RDA records in OCLC.

To see all the records, you must set your "settings" in the "search WorldCat" window" to "Display institution record(s) for single record" *and* "Include institution record indexes when searching WorldCat." Most of the RDA records currently in OCLC come from BYU, and the majority of these are institution records, so if you do not set your search settings this way you will not find them.

QUESTIONS?

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