RDA for Copy Catalogers

WCCLS
December 11, 2012
Overview

• Why RDA?

• Main changes from AACR2

• RDA in MARC records

• Looking ahead: after MARC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RDA: Resource Description and Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• RDA has been developed as a replacement for AACR2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— By the Joint Steering Committee (JSC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• International effort: U.S., U.K., Canada, Australia, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Published in June 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tested by U.S. libraries July 2010-March 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RDA has been developed as a replacement for AACR2. It was developed by the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) which also maintained AACR2.

This is an international effort, involving the US, UK, Canada, Australia, and now Germany. Each country has a representative from its national library (LC for us) and from the professional library association’s cataloging committee (for us, this is CC:DA, ALA’s Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access).

After years in development, RDA was published in June 2010 and then was tested by US libraries for nine months.
Gradual implementation

• Library of Congress will complete its implementation by March 31, 2013
• Many libraries are beginning to catalog in RDA
  • When to implement is a local decision
• RDA records are compatible with AACR2 records
  – Most libraries will not re-catalog

After the test, LC and the other US national libraries decided to implement RDA but to delay full implementation until early 2013. LC has been training its staff (over 400 catalogers) over the past months, and as staff are trained, they use RDA for cataloging. In addition, some testing libraries continued to catalog using RDA, so we are seeing an increasing quantity of RDA records in WorldCat.

Still, every library can decide when (or if) they will implement RDA. The reality is that many libraries in the U.S. rely heavily on LC for catalog records so it is likely that we will see a definite shift toward RDA implementation this spring. But it will be a gradual transition for most libraries.

There are probably RDA records in your catalog now – they are compatible with existing records, and most libraries will not re-catalog older records. At my library, we have just over 1200 RDA records in our catalog at this point.

I also want to emphasize that RDA is still a work in progress. Revisions are being made (52 revision proposals were considered by the JSC in November). Practices are changing as we get more experience using RDA. And the MARC format is changing – so you’ll see records reflecting different practices, in this presentation and in your catalog.
Why replace AACR2?

AACR2 was published in 1978. Think about how different your life was in 1978. Technology, and the Internet in particular, have transformed the way we share information. There have been many changes in publication formats; many new and different metadata standards. The place of the catalog in the information environment has changed.

AACR2 is organized by classes of material: separate chapters for books, music, maps, etc. It has evolved over the years to accommodate new types of resources – in fact, changes were needed so frequently that it moved to a loose-leaf format that could be updated more easily.

But it was designed for a different environment, and it is showing its age.
AACR2 was designed for a card catalog environment. We create records that are basically text, intended to be read by a human.

Many of the things we do in cataloging today, such as the use of so many abbreviations, are done to help fit information on a catalog card.
The MARC format made it possible for libraries to share catalog data among ourselves and display it online. But records are still very structured text, intended for people to read.

Records in online catalogs look a lot like a card from a card catalog – just online and with some extra features.

This is not a web-friendly format – AACR2 or MARC. We are very specialized, and this is difficult in a time when information on the web is much more inter-connected.
RDA

• Developed for the digital environment
  – With well-defined and structured data elements
  – Easier for computers to manipulate

• Clearly indicates relationships among works
  and the people responsible for them

• Clearer language for our patrons

• More international

RDA has many strengths and advantages, but it is a work in progress. In addition, some of the most useful features of RDA are not optimized in our current MARC-based systems.
I need to first say a few words about FRBR, Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records, the most important model underlying RDA. FRBR is a conceptual model, a generalized way to look at our bibliographic universe of things that libraries collect and things our users want to do.

Users want to:
- Find something in a database or collection
- Identify - confirm that what they’ve found is what they were looking for
- Select the format that meets their needs
- Obtain it or access it

These are called the FRBR User Tasks

FRBR also provides a structure to support the user tasks. It includes an entity-relationship model that defines entities, their characteristics or attributes, and the relationships among them.
FRBR entities: Group 1

• (products of intellectual or artistic endeavor)
  = *the things we collect*

– Work
– Expression
– Manifestation
– Item

Group 1 entities are the things we collect.

FRBR uses four levels of representation for bibliographic entities – we will look at each of these briefly in the next slides with examples.
A work is the distinct intellectual creation or artistic creation, “the story being told” (very abstract)

Alexandre Dumas was the creator of the work, the Three Musketeers

When someone says “have you read the Three Musketeers?” – they probably mean “the work”, do you know the story? Not have you read a particular edition, or even have you read it in French or English or Spanish.
Expressions

That content is characterized by how it is expressed

An expression is the realization of a work in some form: text, sound, image -- might be a text in French or a translation into English, or a spoken expression, someone reading it aloud (still abstract)

When we talk about a particular translation of a book (or a particular performance of a play, etc.), we’re talking about an expression of a work.

SLIDE ADAPTED from Denton and Schneider
A manifestation is that content contained in some sort of package. A manifestation could be a publication of one English translation (Three Musketeers) by a particular publisher in a particular year. This is what our current catalog records represent – a particular manifestation. There can be many different manifestations of a particular expression – for example, the same translation can be published by different publishers at different times.

(This slide shows examples of DVDs and videos – a film would actually be a separate work that could have different expressions, and there could be multiple manifestations of expressions of that work. The slide also shows a comic book, which would also be a different work)
Viking, 2006 manifestation: 2 items at UO

Trident, 1999 manifestation: 1 item at UO

An Item can be the physical object that sits on a shelf and gets checked out, or the electronic equivalent (what we collect, house, circulate)

It's pretty much equivalent to copies as we think of them – we might have 2 copies of a particular manifestation and 1 copy of another.

A work is realized through an expression, which is embodied in a manifestation, which is exemplified in an item

That is FRBR Group 1 in a nutshell. It gets more complicated.
FRBR entities: Group 2

- those responsible for the intellectual and artistic content*
  
  - Person
  - Corporate body
  - Family

FRBR’s Group 2 entities are those responsible for the intellectual or artistic content, *or the physical production and dissemination of manifestations, or the custodianship of bibliographic resources.

These are person and corporate body. IFLA added “Family” from the new conceptual model called FRAD – *Functional Requirements for Authority Data*. This was added in particular for the needs of the archival community.
[Quick]
There are relationships between the Group 2 entities and Group 1 entities. (this slide is also from Barbara Tillett)

Why am I showing you this? Figuring out and expressing these relationships will be a BIG part of cataloging with RDA – this is new to catalogers and there will be a learning curve.

We already try to show some relationships in our catalog records – for example, putting a name in a 100 field indicates that that person has the relationship of “author” to that book.
Main changes from AACR2

- “Take what you see”
- Fewer abbreviations and Latin terms
- GMD replaced by Content, Media, and Carrier types
- No more “rule of three”
- Controlled vocabularies for many elements

These are the most important overall changes in what you’ll see in RDA catalog records. We’ll talk about these as we look at different fields in the record.
Main changes from AACR2

• “Core elements”
  – Things that are required to be included in every record, if applicable
  – Includes Title, Publication information, Edition, etc.

• More reliance on cataloger’s judgment
  – For some parts of the record, you may see different options that are all correct
Changes in terminology

• Author → Creator

• Heading → Authorized access point

• Uniform title → Preferred title

• Main entry → [it’s complicated]

There are also some changes in terminology. I’ll use these today to help you get familiar with them. Sometimes I may slip up and use AACR2 terminology – I’m still getting used to these too!

Main entry: the concept is still there in RDA, but it’s expressed in a different way: naming the work, with the preferred title + authorized access point for the creator (if appropriate)
How to identify an RDA record

• The 040 has $e rda

040 $a DLC $b eng $e rda $c DLC

*The order may vary -- $e rda can appear anywhere in the 040 field*

• Fixed field will usually have:
  Desc: i (ISBD punctuation)

First, let`s talk about how to identify an RDA record
How to identify an RDA record

OCLC 775329513 No holdings in ORU - 841 other holdings; 1 other IR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>BLvl</th>
<th>Desc</th>
<th>010</th>
<th>040</th>
<th>019</th>
<th>020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012001945</td>
<td>DLC #b eng lite rda</td>
<td>781663356 #a 803623354</td>
<td>9780365341400 (acid-free paper)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other clues that help identify RDA records

• New fields replacing the GMD
  336  Content type
  337  Media type
  338  Carrier type

• Words spelled out where you would normally see abbreviations
  –Check 300 field (pages, illustrations)

We’ll talk about the fields replacing the GMD in a lot more detail later. For now, just remember that these **should** appear in every RDA record so they can help you spot RDA cataloging quickly.

These fields appear even for books. With AACR2, we don’t use a GMD for books, because records are assumed to be for books unless we say otherwise.
Here we see the new 33X fields (explain 33X) for a printed book. We’ll talk about these in more detail later, and look at examples for different formats.

Notice that “pages” is spelled out in the 300 field.

There is another spelled-out word in this example that would normally be abbreviated. Can anyone spot it?
Other new MARC fields

Other new MARC fields and subfields have been defined for RDA elements:

• 264  Publication information
• 380  Form of work
• 7XX fields, $i for relationship terms

We’ll look at each of these fields as we go through some catalog records and talk about what is new or different with RDA.
245 Title and Statement of Responsibility

• This is a transcribed field: information is given as it appears on the resource

• “Take what you see” means:
  – Typos will be given as they appear (no more [sic])
    • Exception for serials (OK to correct a typo)
  – Capitalization MAY appear in the record as it appears on the item (this is an OPTION)

Now let’s look at specific fields in the MARC record and how RDA changes might appear.
Capitalization MAY be given as it appears on the item ...

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But this is an option – the general rule is to capitalize the same way as in AACR2
245 $c Statement of Responsibility

• “Take what you see” means:
  – Some information that was omitted with AACR2 may be retained
    • Titles, affiliations, degrees, etc.

• No more “rule of three”
  – The first named author (or other similar role) **MUST** be listed (core element)
  – All others **MAY** be listed
    • Or omit them and describe what’s omitted: “[and six others]”
Including affiliation or title in 245 $c

100 1_ Koenig, Peter A.

245 10 Design graphics: $b drawing techniques for design professionals / $c Peter A. Koenig, Florida State University.

With AACR2, we would not include an affiliation like Florida State University. You’ll also see titles such as “Dr.” included, letters after a person’s name signifying a degree, even addresses.
No more “rule of three,” no more [et al.]

• No limit on the number of people recorded in a single statement of responsibility

**AACR2:**
America’s radical right / Raymond Wolfinger ..., [et al.].

**RDA:**
America’s radical right / Raymond Wolfinger, Martin Shapiro, Fred I. Greenstein, Steven J. Rosenstone.

**Alternative:**
America’s radical right / Raymond Wolfinger [and three others].

No limit on the number of people (or corporate bodies) given in the 245 $c$

There is an option to give just the first person and summarize what is omitted (in English)

Notice that we do see brackets in the last example ([and three others]). Brackets are used less often in RDA, but we will still see them in cases where the cataloger supplied information that did not appear in the item.
How does this affect main entry?

- AACR2: title main entry, 700 for Wolfinger
- RDA:

100 1 Wolfinger, Raymond E. **required
245 10 America’s radical right / Raymond Wolfinger, Martin Shapiro, Fred I. Greenstein, Steven J. Rosenstone.
700 1_ Shapiro, Martin.
700 1_ Greenstein, Fred I.
700 1_ Rosenstone, Steven J.

In AACR2, if there are 1-3 authors, you give author entries for all; but if there are more than three, you give only the first (and there is title main entry).

If the fourth or fifth author was someone important to your community, you might want to give an author entry but should not, according to the rules. In fact, in this situation under AACR2, authors beyond the first are not normally mentioned in the record at all, so cannot be found even using keyword.

RDA:
Give as many as you deem necessary – only the first is required

Another difference is that the first named creator (Wolfinger here) would be given main entry. With AACR2, this would have title main entry.
250 Edition Statement

• This is also transcribed: “take what you see”

• Should match what appears in the item:
  – Spelled out if it’s spelled out in the item
  – Abbreviated if it appears that way
  – Numerals or words given as they appear
Example of an error in the title (it appears this way in the book) and an edition statement

RDA:
- give the title as it appears, including the error; correct it in a note if it seems important
- Third revised edition – if it appears that way on the source, give it that way
260 & 264 Publication, Copyright, Etc.

- Transcribed field! No abbreviations, unless they appear that way in the item.

- Changes in what you may see when the place or publisher is not known

- New practice for copyright dates

- New 264 field -- repeatable

Only the first place of publication and first named publisher are core elements, so additional ones may be omitted
No more [S.l.], [s.n.]

• AACR2, when you could not even guess place of publication or name of publisher:
  [S. l.] : [s.n.]

• RDA:
  [Place of publication not identified] : [publisher not identified]

  ...but actually you will most often see a probable place, even just: [United States?]

Sine loco
Sine nomine

LC strongly encourages catalogers to give a probable place of publication whenever possible, rather than using [Place of publication not identified]
Publication & copyright dates

• AACR2:
  – If date of publication is unknown, the copyright date is given in its place
  – Copyright date not usually in the record otherwise

• RDA:
  – Copyright date is a separate element and is often included in records, even if the same as publication date

During the US RDA test, there was a policy decision to always include the copyright date if present. Many libraries have continued to do that.
This is an example of a book published by Harvest House Publishers, with no place or date of publication given. There is a copyright date.

[explain slide] Notice that the copyright date may be indicated by the copyright symbol or the word copyright.

I’ve mentioned that there have already been some new developments that affect how RDA records might display. This slide shows how publication statements with a copyright date were done until quite recently, so you’ll see some publication statements like this.
Here is the change. The new 264 field helps untangle the different kinds of information we have traditionally combined in publication statements, including production, distribution, manufacture (such as printing), and copyright.

RDA has separate elements for all of these, and now MARC also allow us to make different statements about different functions.

We now have a repeatable 264 field with 2nd indicator values to designate whether the field is for production (0), publication (1), distribution (2), manufacture (3), or copyright (4).
Common example: two 264 fields  
One for publication information  
One for copyright date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>264</th>
<th>38</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>Becoming van Gogh / +c edited by Timothy Standring, Louis van Tilborgh ; with essays by Simon Kelly [and seven others] ; with a contribution by Alisia Robin Coon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+c ©2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>287 pages : +b chiefly color illustrations ; +c 32 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
<td>text +2 rdaccontent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td></td>
<td>unmediated +2 rdamedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td></td>
<td>volume +2 rdacarrier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also note use of [and seven others] in 245 $c
2nd indicator describes the function

264  Second indicator:

0  Production
1  Publication
2  Distribution
3  Manufacture
4  Copyright notice date

Production would be used for unpublished material, like a dissertation or thesis
| 100 | 1 | Williams, Gavin. #e author. |
| 245 | 1 | Learn HTML5 and JavaScript for Android / #c Gavin Williams. |
| 264 | 4 | #c ©2012 |
| 300 | | xiii, 372 pages : #b illustrations ; #c 25 cm. |
| 336 | | text #2 rdacontent |
| 337 | | unmediated #2 rdamedia |
| 338 | | volume #2 rdacarrier |

Distribution statement
Catalog displays can be adjusted so that copyright dates are displayed and labeled separately, as shown here in a record from Stanford’s catalog.

Similarly, the catalog could show separate statements about distribution or printing.
260 or 264?

• 264 is a new field (June 2012) – many “older” RDA records do not have it

• The 260 field is still valid, so some libraries may continue to use it

• LC and PCC (Program for Cooperative Cataloging) libraries are now using the 264 in all RDA records
Changes in practice for copyright dates

• Even though RDA is so new, some practices have already evolved

• During the test (July 2010-March 2011), LC policy was to always give the copyright date, if known:


Remember, RDA is a work in progress! We are learning more about it as more RDA cataloging is done, and making some changes in how we apply it.

Many libraries followed LC and began always giving the copyright date, even if it duplicated the publication date (which it often does).
Changes in practice for copyright dates

• In the summer of 2012, the 264 field was implemented, and there was a separate place to put the copyright date

• Most libraries began doing this:

  264 _1  New York : $b Wiley, $c [2010].
  264 _4  $c ©2010
Changes in practice for copyright dates

• Later in 2012: LC policy decision to assume a publication date from the copyright date, and no longer routinely give copyright date:

264  _1    New York : $b Wiley, $c [2010].

This is what you’re likely to see in new LC cataloging
Summary of most common practice for copyright dates:

_July 2010-summer 2012:_

_Summer-Fall 2012:_
264   _1_   New York : $b Wiley, $c [2010].
264   _4_   $c ©2010

_Winter 2012-_  
264   _1_   New York : $b Wiley, $c [2010].

Animated, bring in each box
300: Less abbreviating, more words

AACR2:
300 86, [21] p. : ill., 1 folded map ; 24 cm.

RDA:
300 86 pages, 21 unnumbered pages : illustrations,
    1 folded map ; 24 cm

Brackets go away – if there are 21 unnumbered pages, we will say so in words

“cm” is considered a symbol, not an abbreviation
300: terminology changes

• For a CD
  AACR2: 1 sound disc
  
  RDA: 1 audio disc

  Option: use a term such as “CD” or “compact disc”:

  1 CD
  1 compact disc
Options for DVDs

• RDA instruction:
  1 videodisc

Option:
  1 DVD
What about Playaways?

• No clear answers yet!
  – There are no specific instructions in RDA
  – Best practices will likely come soon

• Options for 300:
  1 Playaway
  1 audio media player
  1 digital media player
300 $b illustrations

• Illustrative content is “Core” only for resources intended for children (LC Policy)

• For everything else, you might NOT see “illustrations” in 300 $b when the book is illustrated

We don’t know at this point whether other libraries will follow LC’s policy and stop specifying that there are illustrations.
### 300 $c$ Dimensions

- **RDA:** give dimensions in metric system
  - Measurements (dimensions, duration) ARE still abbreviated
  - “cm” is a symbol, not an abbreviation!

- **Option:** use another system of measurement
  - LC and most US libraries will use inches for discs

300 1 audio disc (34 min.) : $b$ CD audio, stereo ; $c$ 4 ¾ in.
Here’s an example of a 300 for a CD.

We’ll talk about the other fields in the record in a few minutes.
Accompanying material: options

**Book + CD** - all in one 300, with $e$
300 88 pages ; $c$ 24 cm + $e$ 1 audio disc (CD audio ; 4 ¾ in.)

*Also OK:* 300 88 pages ; $c$ 24 cm + $e$ 1 CD

**OR** repeat the 300 fields:
300 88 pages ; $c$ 24 cm
300 1 audio disc : $b$ CD audio ; $c$ 4 ¾ in.

All of these are correct!

Most often, we will probably see $e$ for accompanying material

We’ll look at some more examples of 300 fields after we talk about the next topic --
No more [General material designation]

• GMD is the bracketed information in the title that conveys the type of material
  [electronic resource]
  [sound recording]
  [videorecording]

• Replaced by three new RDA elements:
  – Content type (text, performed music, spoken word, etc.)
  – Media type (audio, microform, video, etc.)
  – Carrier type (audio disc, online resource, videodisc, etc.)

This is a very important change that will have a big impact on what our patrons see

Problems with GMD include: streaming video/audio – what to use?
Streaming video = [videorecording] and [electronic resource]
Streaming audio = [sound recording] and [electronic resource]

But you can only give one – electronic resource

These vocabularies are CLOSED lists in RDA. If no appropriate term is available, the cataloger uses “Other” and can notify LC that a new term is needed.
MARC fields replacing the GMD

- 336  Content type
- 337  Media type
- 338  Carrier type

- These collectively replace the [GMD]
- Questions about catalog display
  - Icons?
  - Text?

New MARC fields have been defined for these elements

I’ll show some examples of what goes into these fields

What will our systems do with these? They are not necessarily meant to display as the exact terms.
Here’s an example of a GMD in an AACR2 record. This is for an e-book (but electronic resource could also be for streaming video, audio)

Here’s what would happen in an RDA record.

Text in red is what goes away, replaced by the 336-338 fields
Here’s our music CD again.
**DVD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>245</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>Littlerock / a Small Forms Films production ; written &amp; directed by Mike Ott.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 videodisc (82 min.) : Blu-ray, sound, color ; 4 3/4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>two-dimensional moving image #2 rdacontent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>video #2 rdamedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>videodisc #2 rdacarrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Motion picture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What about Playaways?

33X fields for a Playaway audiobook:

336  spoken word $2  rda content
337  audio $2  rdamedia
338  other $2  rdacarrier  ➔ LC's choice

OR

338  object $2  rdacarrier  ➔ BYU's choice

These are CLOSED lists – a controlled vocabulary in which you can't just make up a term.

There is no perfect “carrier” term for playaway yet.
What about Large Print?

- 33X fields are not defined for this
- A new subfield has been defined: font size
  - 340 $n large print
- Not yet widely used
- Many libraries are continuing to add the GMD locally for now

340 is for textual information concerning the physical characteristics of the materials. It corresponds to the 007, for coded physical information

$n has been defined for font size
LC's current practice for large print

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100 1</th>
<th>Scottoline, Lisa.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 1 0</td>
<td>Come home / *c Lisa Scottoline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>585 pages (large print) ; *c 23 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>text +2 rdacontent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>unmediated +2 rdamedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>volume +2 rdacarrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490 0</td>
<td>Thorndike Press large print basic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
33X fields are repeatable

- Many resources have more than one content, media, and carrier type
- The fields may be repeated
  - $3 may be used to identify parts of the resource

OR

- Multiple terms may be given within one field
  - 336 $a text $a still image

Multiple terms in one field is not being used much, but it is OK
Here’s a book with an accompanying DVD (sorry that it’s in German)

This shows a typical 300 $e for an accompanying DVD, as well as repeated 336, 337, and 338 fields.

In this case there is no $3 to specify the part the term applies to. We just make conclusions from the order: the first 336, 337 & 338 apply to the book. The 2\textsuperscript{nd} of each applies to the DVD.
Spoken word CDs + booklet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CD: spoken word, audio, audio disc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Booklet: text, unmediated, volume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spoken word CD with a booklet -- here the $3 is used. $3 specifies the part that the term applies to.

CD: spoken word, audio, audio disc
Booklet: text, unmediated, volume
380 Form of work

• Not widely used yet

• Terms used include:
  – Play, Motion picture, Choreographic work, Opera, Television program

I have seen only a few of these fields used in records, and it’s hard to say whether it will be widely used in bib records (it is used in authority records)

There are times when catalogers make a note such as “Play” or “Opera” when it’s not really clear from the rest of the record that that’s what the item is. That seems like a good use of this field to me.
Bag it / \(c\) Reel Thing Films ; a film by Suzan Beraza ; directed by Suzan Beraza ; produced and Alexa Warren ; written by Michelle Curry Wright.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bag it / (c) Reel Thing Films ; a film by Suzan Beraza ; directed by Suzan Beraza ; produced and Alexa Warren ; written by Michelle Curry Wright.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>246 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changes in headings/access points

• Form of access points (1XX, 7XX)

• Where might the choice of main entry be different? (100 vs. 700)

• Relationship designators
  – subfield $e$ in 1XX, 7XX
Changes in access points:
personal names

• Abbreviations spelled out:

Lee, John, 18th cent.  →  Lee, John, 18th century
King, Mike, 1946 Oct. 10-  →  King, Mike, 1946 October 10
Smith, Jane, ca. 1820-1865  →  Smith, Jane, approximately 1820-1865
Tate, Ellen, fl. 1893-1940  →  Tate, Ellen, active 1893-1940

• Terms indicating relationships are part of the name:

Williams, Hank, 1949-  →  Williams, Hank, Jr., 1949-

Here are a few highlights of changes to access points for personal names. Many of them are the result of spelling out abbreviations or using English instead of Latin.

In addition, terms indicating relationships, such as “Jr.” or “Sr.” are considered an integral part of the name and will be included in the access point. With AACR2, such terms were included only if needed to distinguish one name from another. So even though we know Hank Williams, Jr., by that name, the “Jr.” was not part of his heading under AACR2; with RDA, it would be.
Here are some of the most noticeable changes in access point for corporate names and titles.

Corporate names & titles

• “Department” spelled out, if it is used that way
  Ohio. Dept. of Commerce → Ohio. Department of Commerce

• Parts of the Bible
  Bible. O.T. → Bible. Old Testament
  Bible. O.T. Genesis → Bible. Genesis

• Other sacred scriptures
  Koran → Qur’an
Main entry

• Very few differences in author vs. title main entry in RDA

• Exception:
  – A work with more than three creators
    • AACR2: title main entry
    • RDA: first named creator in the 1XX
Four or more authors? First one in 100

- AACR2: title main entry, 700 for Wolfinger
- RDA:

100 1 Wolfinger, Raymond E.  **required**
245 10 America’s radical right / Raymond Wolfinger, Martin Shapiro, Fred I. Greenstein, Steven J. Rosenstone.

700 1_ Shapiro, Martin.
700 1_ Greenstein, Fred I.
700 1_ Rosenstone, Steven J.

We saw this slide earlier when we were talking about the 245 $c. This is just a reminder of the change:

In AACR2, if you have four or more authors, only the first is listed in the 245 $c, there is title main entry, and the first author is in a 700

In RDA, all authors CAN be listed in the 245 $c, and the first one is given in the 100. The others can be 700s.
**Relationships**

- RDA includes lists of terms that express what a person (or corporate body) DID in relation to a resource

- These terms are added to 1XX and 7XX in $e

- They are optional, but encouraged!
  - Relationships are one of the most important aspects of FRBR and RDA

With AACR2, we can give notes to describe the roles of people, but for added entries, we can only give a 7XX

Was the person a translator? Editor? Illustrator?

Performer, composer? The MARC tag (700) gives us no clue.

Director, producer, screenwriter, actor, narrator?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Bloch-Dano, Evelyne, ‡e author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>Fabuleuse histoire des légumes; ‡l English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>Vegetables: ‡b a biography / ‡c Evelyne Bloch-Dano; translated by Teresa Lavender Fagan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>Chicago; ‡a London; ‡b University of Chicago Press; ‡c [2012]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>112 pages; ‡c 22 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>text ‡2 rdacontent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>unmediated ‡2 rdamedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>volume ‡2 rdacarrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>0 Vegetables ‡x History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>1 Fagan, Teresa Lavender, ‡e translator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Widely used for movies, where there are so many different roles

| 700 1 | Beraza, Suzan, & film director, & film producer. |
| 700 1 | Hill, Michelle, & film producer. |
| 700 1 | Warren, Alexa, & film producer. |
| 700 1 | Wright, Michelle Curry, & screenwriter. |

[find music example, composer who also is performer sometimes, etc.]
Relationships among resources

- RDA also makes it possible to specifically name how one resource is related to another

- These relationship designators are used in 7XX fields in subfield $i$

- Many contain FRBR terms (work, expression)

... in a structured way that a computer can understand

Catalogers have long tried to explain when one resource is related to another, but until now we’ve only been able to use textual notes for this.

FRBR terms are included in some of these, such as “Contains (work)” or “Reproduction of (Manifestation)”. This happens when the relationship could also happen at another FRBR level; it’s important to have distinct terms in place so that future systems can connect the entities correctly. Ideally the public display would NOT include the FRBR terms.
### Related Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 21.28</th>
<th>RDA 25.1, 24.5 &amp; Appendix J</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 1_ $a McCaig, Donald.</td>
<td>100 1_ $a McCaig, Donald, $e author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Rhett Butler's people / $c Donald McCaig.</td>
<td>245 10 $a Rhett Butler's people / $c Donald McCaig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 ___ $a Sequel to Margaret Mitchell's Gone with the wind.</td>
<td>700 1_ $i Sequel to: $a Mitchell, Margaret, $d 1900-1949. $t Gone with the wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 1_ $a Mitchell, Margaret, $d 1900-1949. $t Gone with the wind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This slide is from Adam Schiff’s excellent presentation, Changes from AACR2 to RDA: A Comparison of Examples. He shows here that in an AACR2 record, we can only make a textual note (that’s the 500 field, shown in red) about the relationship of one work to another. In an RDA record, we can say explicitly in a coded field (the 700, also in red) that Rhett Butler’s people is a sequel to Gone with the wind.

If you like this kind of comparison – I’ve given you a link to Adam’s presentation at the end of the slides.
Now when we have a reprint of a book, we can give that information in a very structured way.

The 775 field is for Other Edition.
We’ll see these a lot with sound recordings that are compilations of musical works. This set contains recordings of Debussy’s solo piano works, and each one is individually named here with $i Contains (work)

Future systems should be able to easily connect this compilation with other recordings of these works.
Other relationship terms

• Just a few of the many available terms:
  – Adaptation of (work)
  – Commentary on (expression)
  – Issued with
  – Parody of (work)
  – Remake of (work)
  – Screenplay for (expression)
  – Translation of

There is tremendous potential for systems to make use of these relationships, as they are added to more and more records.

Wouldn’t it be great to be able to search for all parodies of Pride and Prejudice, for example?
Remember:
RDA is still a work in progress

• Practices are changing as we get more experience using RDA
• Revisions are still being made to RDA
• The MARC format is changing: new fields and subfields
• You’ll see records reflecting different practices, in this presentation and in your catalog
More new fields: non-book resources

• 344  Sound characteristics
  – digital, optical, stereo, surround, etc.
• 345  Projection characteristics of moving image
  – 3D, Cinerama
• 346  Video characteristics
  – VHS, NTSC, PAL
• 347  Digital file characteristics
  – Blu-ray, PDF, MP3

I want to alert you to a few VERY NEW fields that are just starting to show up in records for AV materials. These do not yet show up in OCLC Bib Formats and Standards (they are REALLY slow to update this resource!) but they are in the MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data.

These fields are used for information that is typically given in note fields or 300 $b. This is a more structured, precise way to give the information. However, these fields are new and are not yet widely used; most RDA records will still have such information given in note fields.

344: Technical specifications relating to the encoding of sound in a resource.
345: Technical specifications relating to the projection of a moving image resource.
346: Technical specifications relating to the encoding of analog video images in a resource.
347: Technical specification relating to the digital encoding of text, image, audio, video, and other types of data in a resource. This information could also be recorded in field 300 (Physical Description) $b (Other physical details).
Some libraries are beginning to use these fields: but they are optional

| 245 | 1 | 0 | There's no business like show business / \c produced by Sol C. Siegel ; screenplay by Her |
| 264 | 1 | Beverly Hills, CA : \b Twentieth Century Fox Home Entertainment, LLC. \c [2012]. |
| 300 | 1 | videodisc (117 min) : \b sound, color ; \c 12 cm |
| 336 | 1 | two-dimensional moving image \#2 rdacontent |
| 337 | 2 | videodisc \#2 rdamedia |
| 338 | 2 | videodisc \#2 rdacarrier |
| 344 | 1 | digital \#b optical \#g surround \#h DTS-HD Master Audio 5.1 |
| 344 | 1 | digital \#b optical \#g surround \#h Dolby Digital 4.0 |
| 344 | 1 | digital \#b optical \#g mono \#h Dolby Digital 1.0 |
| 346 | 1 | \#b HDTV \#2 rda |
| 347 | 1 | video file \#b Blu-ray \#2 rda |
New fields for music

- 382 Medium of performance
- 383 Numeric designation of Musical Work
- 384 Key

These fields were recently approved for bibliographic records; I can’t find any examples in which they are being used. They could be used in records for scores or sound recordings.
I want to briefly mention another cool feature of RDA. If you ever look at authority records, you know that they document the heading used for a person (or corporate body).

RDA defines new elements that help identify a person, and new MARC fields have been created for them. This will really help us tell different authors apart!

Here we see coded fields for her date of birth, places she has lived, her occupation and gender.

There is great potential to make use of these fields in searching. They can now be searched in Connexion, the cataloging interface to WorldCat. I searched “female and composer” and retrieved 78 authority records. This is by no means a comprehensive list of female composers, but not a bad result given that we have just begun supplying these fields.
This is the public view of an RDA authority record in LC’s database, with labels showing the meaning of those new fields.

You may notice that it identifies this person’s birth date and place of birth, as well as her profession.
Making sense of what you see in OCLC records

• More libraries are beginning to catalog using RDA
  – More LC catalogers working in RDA each month

• OCLC has policies for working with existing records: can they be changed?
  – AACR2 → RDA or vice-versa
Bib records do change over time

- Often a record is first added as CIP (ELvl 8)
  - LC, vendor, or other library upgrades to Full when the book is published (ELvl I or Blank)

- Some records are first added as Minimal level (ELvl K, M) or Abbreviated (ELvl 3)
  - Other libraries may add, correct information, and change to Full

- Libraries can edit most records
  - Exception: only PCC libraries can edit PCC records

Let’s take a quick look at how bib records in OCLC can change over time.
OCLC policy: until March 31

- Do NOT edit a **full-level** record to change it from one set of rules to another
  - Don’t change AACR2 → RDA or vice versa

- If the record is **minimal-level**, it may be changed from AACR2 to RDA as part of upgrading to full-level

- Do not create duplicates (AACR2 + RDA)

Full level = ELvl values **blank, 1, 4, 8, I, and L**

Minimal level = ELvl values **K, M, 2, 3, 5, and 7**
OCLC Policy: until March 31

• It is OK for libraries to add two types of RDA data to an AACR2 record:
  – Relationship designators
  – 33X fields: Content, Media, and Carrier Type

• Sometime after March 31, OCLC plans to add 33X fields to all records
  – In the long term, OCLC hopes to delete GMDs from older records
The Reality

• Records are in fact being changed from one set of rules to another
  – OCLC cannot prevent this, only discourage it

• People make mistakes
  – Some records coded as RDA, even records from LC, do not contain the fields required by RDA

CIP records in particular are often being changed from RDA to AACR2 when upgraded to full. This is NOT supposed to happen, but some libraries (and vendors) probably consider CIP records as minimal level and OK to change.
Bib records will change over time

• Errors will be corrected
• Some practices that are not clear now will settle down and become clearer
• More RDA elements will eventually be added to older records
  – After March 31, the new 33X fields for Content, Media, and Carrier type may be added to all records
New MARC fields may be an interesting challenge

• Some library systems do not deal with the new fields well YET

• ILS vendors need to accommodate the new fields and make them work for searching
  – It will take some time for systems to catch up
  – In the meantime, some local editing is needed
Don’t get rid of data

• Even if your ILS can’t deal with new RDA fields today, they will be important in the future

• Searching can be greatly enhanced by:
  – More specific, structured data
  – Relationships clearly indicated:
    • The role people play for specific resources
    • Between resources (sequels, parodies, reproductions)
Looking ahead

• The year ahead will be interesting as most libraries transition to RDA
  – Some may continue using AACR2 – it’s a choice

• There are a lot of new MARC fields to accommodate RDA, but MARC is still very limited
  – FRBR entities and relationships don’t translate well to MARC
MARC has served us very well, but it is based on forty-year-old techniques for data management. Like AACR2, it is showing its age. It is time to move beyond MARC.

LC is leading the Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative to identify and develop a new framework. It’s hard to imagine at this point what this might look like.

Again, interesting times ahead as we learn more about this!
Resources

• RDA in MARC
  www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC-10-12.html

• MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data
  www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ecbdhome.html

• Catalogers’ Learning Workshop (LC training)
  www.loc.gov/catworkshop/

Here are a few links to resources that will be helpful as you interpret RDA records
Resources

• Adam Schiff’s AACR2 to RDA comparison
  http://faculty.washington.edu/aschiff/

• Kelley McGrath’s RDA and Moving Images webinar
  www.ala.org/alcts/confevents/upcoming/webinar/cat/031412

• OLAC’s page for cataloging guides
  http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/?q=node/358
Wrap Up

Exercises