

RDA for Copy Catalogers

WCCLS

December 11, 2012

Overview

- Why RDA?
- Main changes from AACR2
- RDA in MARC records
- Looking ahead: after MARC

RDA :

Resource Description and Access

- RDA has been developed as a replacement for AACR2
 - By the Joint Steering Committee (JSC)
 - International effort: U.S., U.K., Canada, Australia, Germany
- Published in June 2010
- Tested by U.S. libraries July 2010-March 2011

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

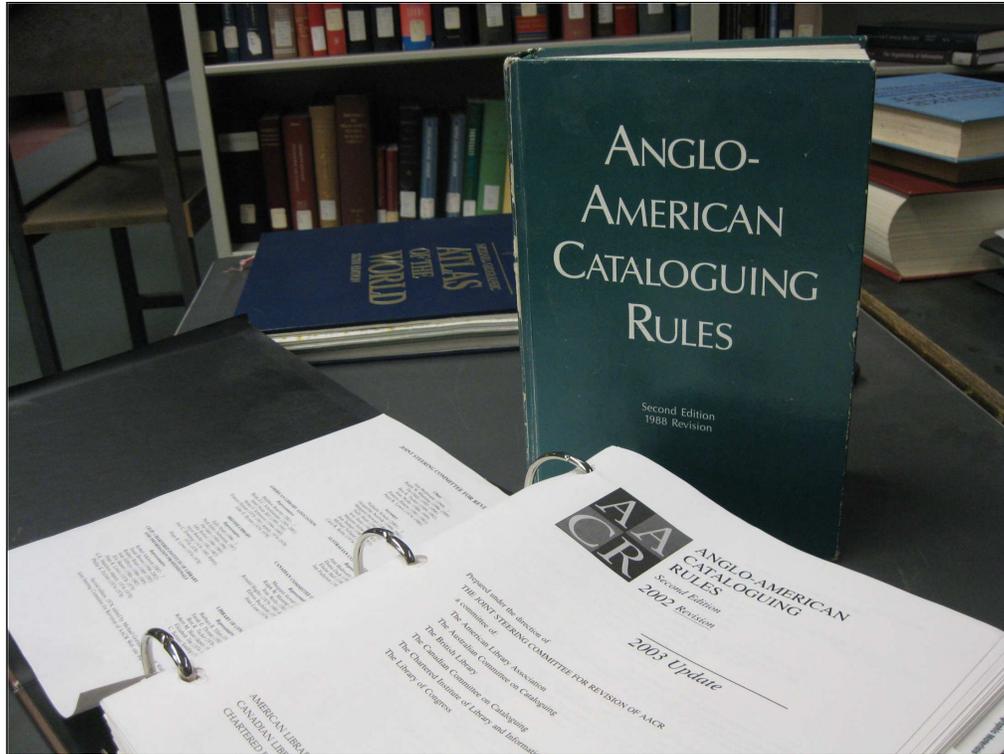
- Library of Congress will complete its implementation by March 31, 2013
- Many libraries are beginning to catalog in RDA
- When to implement is a local decision
- RDA records are compatible with AACR2 records
 - Most libraries will not re-catalog

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.

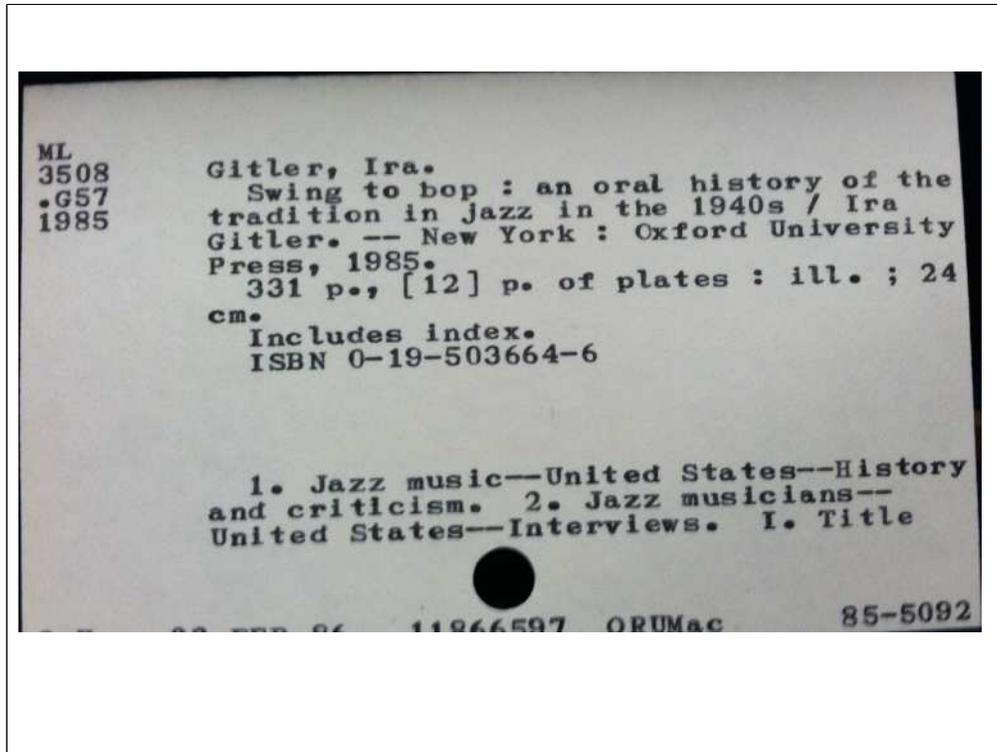


Why replace AACR2?

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.

Limit / Sort repeat in submit Find text (34) 3401010

TITLE swing to bop View Entire Collection
System Sorted Search

Result page: Previous Next

Author [Gitler, Ira](#)
Title **Swing to bop : an oral history of the tradition in jazz in the 1940s / Ira Gitler**
Publisher New York : Oxford University Press, 1985

LOCATION	CALL NUMBER	STATUS
MUSIC	ML3508.G57 1985	AVAILABLE

Send via Text Message

Description 331 p., [12] p. of plates : ill. ; 24 cm
Notes Includes index
L.C. Subject [Jazz -- History and criticism](#)
[Jazz musicians -- United States -- Interviews](#)

ISBN 0195036646 : \$22.50
LCCN 85005092 /MN

Swing to Bop

- [About the author](#)
- [Cite this item](#)
- Link to this item: [Title](#):
[Swing to bop](#)
- [Save this record to EndNote](#)

Have A Question?
CHAT NOW

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.

Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)

- User tasks
 - Find
 - Identify
 - Select
 - Obtain

- Entity-relationship model
 - Entities: Group 1, 2, 3
 - Relationships
 - Attributes



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

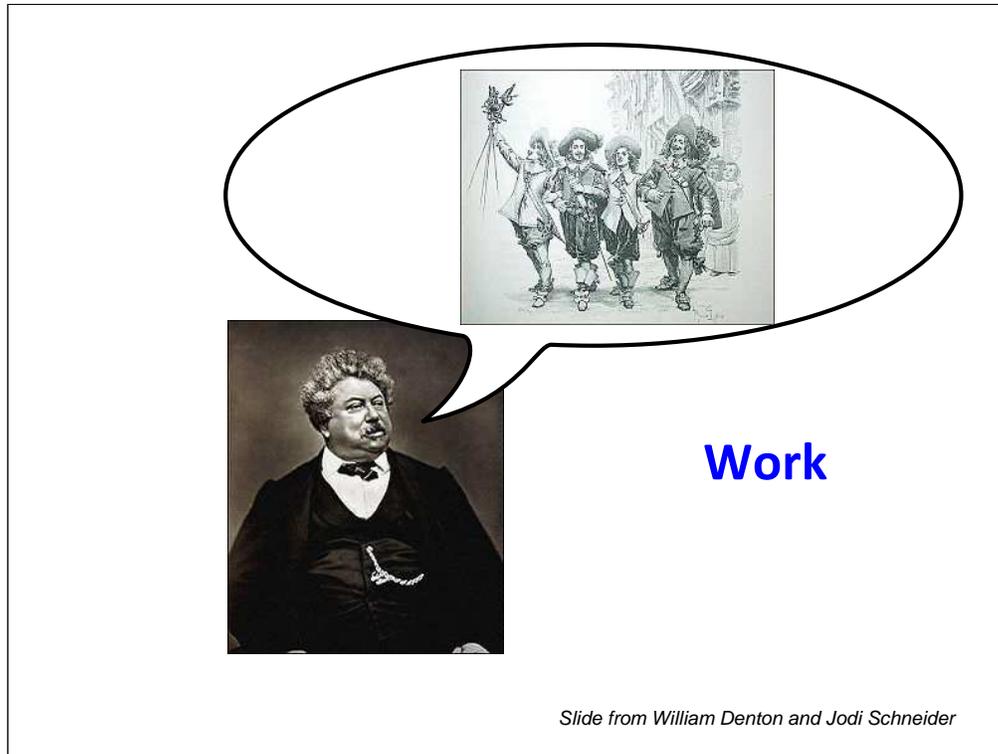
FRBR also provides a structure to support the user tasks. It includes an entity-relationship model that defines entities, their characteristics or attributes, and the relationships among them.

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.



Work

Slide from William Denton and Jodi Schneider

Slide from What we talk about when we talk about FRBR – presentation by William Denton, York University, wtd@pobox.com and Jodi Schneider, Appalachian State jschneider@pobox.com (at Code4Lib 2009 (http://code4lib.org/files/frbr_code4lib09.pdf))

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.



Text in French

Les Trois Mousquetaires



Spoken word

Expressions

Slide adapted from Denton and Schneider

CHAPTER I

The Three Presents of M. d'Artagnan, the Father

ON THE FIRST MONDAY of the month of April, 1625, the small town of Meung, the birthplace of the author of the 'Romance of the Rose,' appeared to be in a state of revolution, as complete as if the Huguenots were come to make a second siege of La Rochelle. Many of the townsmen, observing the flight along the high street, of women who left their children to squall at the doorsteps, hastened to don their armour, and, fortifying their courage, which was inclined to fail, with a musket or a partisan, proceeded towards the inn of the Jolly Miller, to which a vast and accumulating mob was hastening with intense curiosity.

At that period alarms were frequent, and few days passed without some bourg or other registering in its archives an event of this description. There were the nobles, who made war on each other; there was the king, who made war on the cardinal; there was the Spaniard, who made war on the king; then, besides these wars, concealed or overt, secret or public, there were bandits, mendicants,

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

The image displays a variety of media formats for 'The Three Musketeers'. On the left, there are two CD covers: one for 'The Three Musketeers' by Alexandre Dumas and another for 'The Three Musketeers' by Alexandre Dumas. In the center, there are several DVD and VHS covers, including 'The Three Musketeers' by Alexandre Dumas and 'The Three Musketeers' by Alexandre Dumas. On the right, there are two book covers: one for 'Les Trois Mousquetaires' by Alexandre Dumas and another for 'The Three Musketeers' by Alexandre Dumas. A comic book cover is also visible in the upper center. The word 'books' is written above the book covers, 'Videocassettes' and 'DVDs' are written below the video covers, and 'CDs' is written below the CD covers. The word 'Manifestations' is written in large orange letters in the lower right. At the bottom right, it says 'Slide from William Denton and Jodi Schneider'.

books

Videocassettes
DVDs

CDs

Manifestations

Slide from William Denton and Jodi Schneider

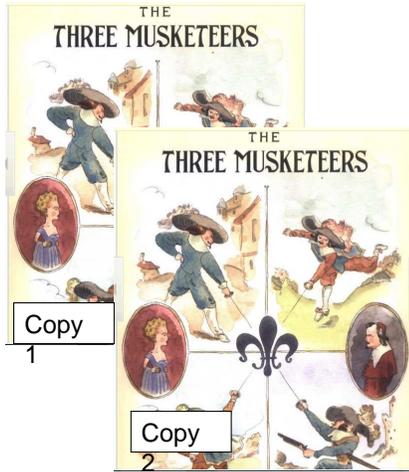
Slide from What we talk about when we talk about FRBR – presentation by William Denton, York University, wtd@pobox.com and Jodi Schneider, Appalachian State jschneider@pobox.com (at Code4Lib 2009 (http://code4lib.org/files/frbr_code4lib09.pdf))

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.

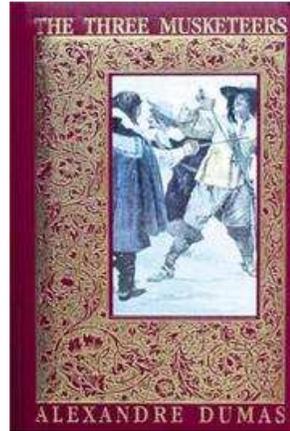
(This slide shows examples of DVDs and videos– a film would actually be a separate work that could have different expressions, and there could be multiple manifestations of expressions of that work. The slide also shows a comic book, which would also be a different work)

Viking, 2006 manifestation: 2 items at UO

Items



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

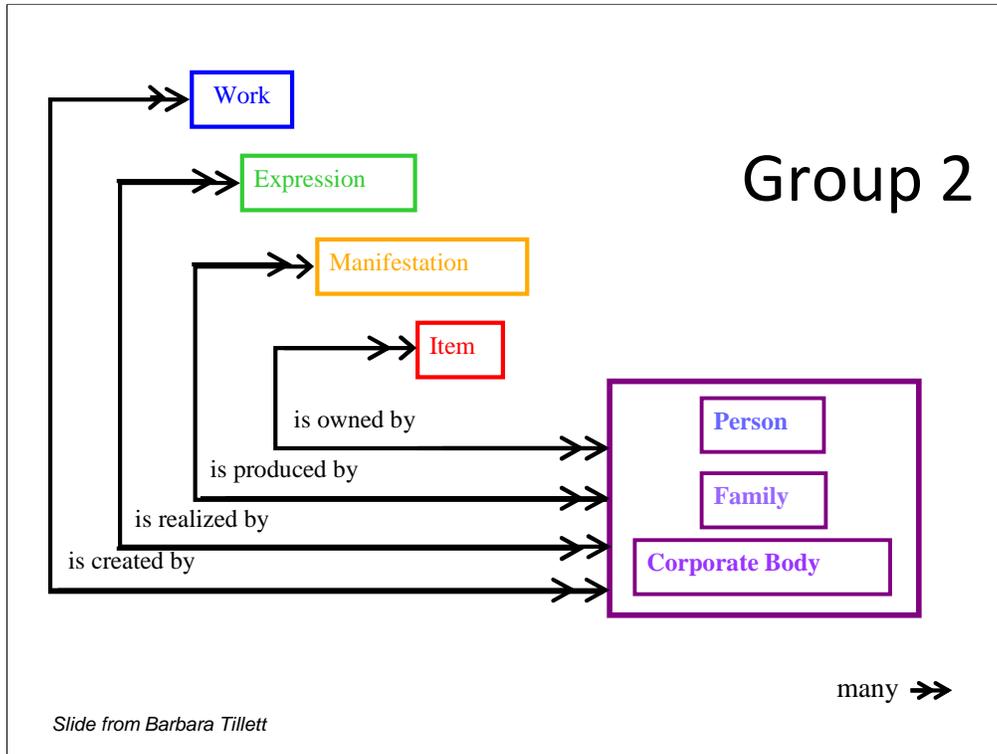
That is FRBR Group 1 in a nutshell. It gets more complicated.

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

Books	Rec stat	c	Entered	20120204	Re				
Type	a	ELvl		Src		Audn		Ctrl	
BLvl	m	Form		Conf	0	Biog		MRec	
		Cont		GPub		LitF	1	Indx	0
Desc	i	llls		Fest	0	DtSt	s	Dates	2012

010 | | 2012001945

040 | | DLC #b eng #e rda #c DLC #d IG# #d BDX #d BTCTA #d OCLCO #d EGM #d JP3 #d YDXCP #d BWX

019 | | 781683356 #a 803623354

020 | | 9780385341400 (acid-free paper)

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.

How to identify an RDA record

100	1	Thomason, Dustin.
245	1 0	12.21 : #b a novel / #c Dustin Thomason.
246	3	Twelve twenty-one
250		First edition.
264	1	New York : #b The Dial Press, #c [2012]
300		326 pages ; #c 25 cm
336		text #2 rdacontent
337		unmediated #2 rdamedia
338		volume #2 rdacarrier

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 ...

245	0	0	Mediation Ethics : #b Cases and Commentaries / #c Ellen Waldman, Editor.
250			First edition.
260			San Francisco, CA : #b Jossey-Bass, #c [2011], ©2011.
300			xiv, 448 pages ; #c 24 cm
336			text #2 rdacontent
337			unmediated #2 rdamedia
338			volume #2 rdacarrier

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.

Allowed, but
not required

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

AACR2:

Title: Bizzare [sic] tales

Edition: 3rd rev. ed.

Alt title: Bizarre tales

RDA:

Title: Bizzare tales

Edition: [Third revised edition](#)

Alt title: Corrected title: Bizarre tales *(optional)*

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.

AACR2:

[S.l.] : Harvest House Pub., c2010.

RDA:

[United States] : Harvest House Publishers,
[2010], ©2010.

OR : [2010].

OR: [date of publication not identified], copyright
2010.

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.

New MARC coding for publication information: 264

Provides separate statements for information
about publication, distribution, manufacture,
and copyright

264 _1 [United States] : \$b Harvest House Publishers,
\$c [2010]

264 _4 \$c ©2010



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

245	0	0	Becoming van Gogh / #c edited by Timothy Standring, Louis van Tilborgh ; with essays by Simon Kelly <u>[and seven others]</u> ; with a contribution by Alisia Robin Coon.
264	1		[Denver] : #b Denver Art Museum, #c [2012]
264	4		#c ©2012
300			287 pages : #b chiefly color illustrations ; #c 32 cm
336			text #2 rdacontent
337			unmediated #2 rdamedia
338			volume #2 rdacarrier

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 0	Learn HTML5 and JavaScript for Android / #c Gavin Williams.
264	1	[New York, N.Y.] : #b Apress, #c 2012.
264	2	New York, N.Y. : #b Springer Science+Business Media, #c 2012.
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 display making use of separate statements (Stanford University Libraries)

Author: [Mieszkowski, Jan, author.](#)

Title: Watching war / Jan Mieszkowski.

Publication: Stanford, California : Stanford University Press, [2012]

Copyright notice: ©2012



Physical Description: xi, 244 pages : illustrations ; 23 cm.

Note: Includes bibliographical references and index.

Contents: Introduction : watching war -- How to tell a war story -- The witness under fire -- Looking at the dead -- Visions of total war -- Conclusion : old wars, new wars.

Subject (LC): [War in literature.](#)

Subject (LC): [War in mass media.](#)

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:

260 New York : \$b Wiley, \$c [2010], ©2010.

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:

260 New York : \$b Wiley, \$c [2010], ©2010.

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

100	1		Corbin, Easton , #e performer.
245	1	0	All over the road / #c Easton Corbin.
260			Nashville, TN : #b Mercury Records, #c [2012]
300			1 CD : #b digital ; #c 4 3/4 in.
336			performed music #2 rdacontent
337			audio #2 rdamedia
338			audio disc #2 rdacarrier
500			Title from container.

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.

AACR2 : e-book

Game of thrones and philosophy [electronic resource] : logic cuts deeper than swords / edited by Henry Jacoby.

RDA : e-book

Game of thrones and philosophy : logic cuts deeper than swords / edited by Henry Jacoby.

336 \$a text \$2 rdacontent

337 \$a computer \$2 rdamedia

338 \$a online resource \$2 rdacarrier

} Replace GMD

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

Music CD

100	1		Corbin, Easton , #e performer.
245	1	0	All over the road / #c Easton Corbin.
260			Nashville, TN : #b Mercury Records, #c [2012]
300			1 CD : #b digital ; #c 4 3/4 in.
336			performed music #2 rdacontent
337			audio #2 rdamedia
338			audio disc #2 rdacarrier
500			Title from container.

Here's our music CD again.

DVD

245	0	0	Little Rock / #c a Small Forms Films production ; written & directed by Mike Ott.
257			United States.
260			New York, NY : #b Kino Lorber, #c [2012]
300			1 videodisc (82 min.) : #b Blu-ray, sound, color ; #c 4 3/4 in.
336			two-dimensional moving image #2 rdacontent
337			video #2 rdamedia
338			videodisc #2 rdacarrier
380			Motion picture.

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

100	1	Scottoline, Lisa.
245	1 0	Come home / #c Lisa Scottoline.
260		Waterville, Maine : #b Thorndike Press, #c 2012.
300		585 pages (large print) ; #c 23 cm.
336		text #2 rdacontent
337		unmediated #2 rdamedia
338		volume #2 rdacarrier
490	0	Thorndike Press large print basic

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

Book + DVD

245	0	0	Anno Schmidt : #b ein Film von Sebastian Schadhauser : Essays, Dokumente, Materialien / #c Herausgege
246	1	4	Anno Schmidt : #b ein Film von Sebastian Schadhauser mit Rafael Alberti & Anita Ekberg
260			Mönchengladbach : #b Büro für Realitäts Design, #c [2007], ©2007.
300			103 pages : #b illustrations ; #c 21 cm + #e 1 videodisc (40 mins. : DVD video, sound, color ; 4 3/4 in.)
336			text #2 rdacontent
336			two-dimensional moving image #2 rdacontent
337			unmediated #2 rdamedia
337			video #2 rdamedia
338			volume #2 rdacarrier
338			videodisc #2 rdacarrier
500			Published in a limited and numbered edition.
504			Includes bibliographical references.
546			Text in German; film on accompanying videodisc in Italian.

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 2nd of each applies to the DVD.

Spoken word CDs + booklet

245	0	0	Travel writers / #c compilation, Steve Cleary.
246	1		#i Subtitle on container insert: #a Travel writers and explorers in their own w
264		1	London : #b British Library : #b BBC, #c [2012]
300			2 audio discs (150 min.) : #b digital, CD audio ; #c 4 3/4 in. + #e 1 booklet ([
306			023000
336			#3 CD #a spoken word #2 rdacontent
336			#3 booklet #a text #2 rdacontent
337			#3 CD #a audio #2 rdamedia
337			#3 booklet #a unmediated #2 rdamedia
338			#3 CD #a audio disc #2 rdacarrier
338			#3 booklet #a volume #2 rdacarrier

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.

245	1	0	Bag it / #c Reel Thing Films ; a film by Suzan Beraza ; directed by Suzan Beraza ; pro and Alexa Warren ; written by Michelle Curry Wright.
246	1		#i Subtitle on container and disc label: #a Is your life too plastic?
257			United States.
260			[Harriman, N.Y.] : #b New Day Films, #c [2012?]
300			1 videodisc (NTSC, 79 min.) : #b DVD video, sound with a black and white sequence,
336			two-dimensional moving image #2 rdacontent
337			video #2 rdamedia
338			videodisc #2 rdacarrier
380			Motion picture



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.

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

Here are some of the most noticeable changes in access point for corporate names and titles.

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.

Allowed, but
not required

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.

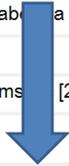
Director, producer, screenwriter, actor, narrator?

100	1	Bloch-Dano, Evelyne , #e author.
240	1 0	Fabuleuse histoire des légumes. #l English
245	1 0	Vegetables : #b a biography / #c Evelyne Bloch-Dano ; translated by Teresa Lavender Fagan.
260		Chicago ; #a London : #b University of Chicago Press, #c [2012]
300		112 pages ; #c 22 cm
336		text #2 rdacontent
337		unmediated #2 rdamedia
338		volume #2 rdacarrier

650	0	Vegetables #x History .
700	1	Fagan, Teresa Lavender , #e translator.

Widely used for movies, where there are so many different roles

130 0 Bag it (Motion picture)
245 1 0 Bag it / #c Reel Thing Films ; a film by Suzan Beraza ; directed by Suzan Beraza ; produced by Suzan Beraza & Michelle Hill and Alexa Warren ; written by Michelle Curry Wright.
246 1 #i Subtitle on container and disc label : a Is your life too plastic?
257 United States.
260 [Harriman, N.Y.] : #b New Day Films [2012?]



700 1 [Beraza, Suzan](#), #e film director, #e film producer.
700 1 [Hill, Michelle](#), #e film producer.
700 1 [Warren, Alexa](#), #e film producer.
700 1 [Wright, Michelle Curry](#), #e 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

AACR2 21.28

100 1_ \$a McCaig, Donald.
245 10 \$a Rhett Butler's
people / \$c Donald McCaig.
500 __ \$a Sequel to Margaret
Mitchell's *Gone with the
wind*.
700 1_ \$a Mitchell, Margaret,
\$d 1900-1949. \$t *Gone with
the wind*.

RDA 25.1, 24.5 & Appendix J

100 1_ \$a McCaig, Donald, \$e
author.
245 10 \$a Rhett Butler's
people / \$c Donald McCaig.
700 1_ \$i Sequel to: \$a
Mitchell, Margaret, \$d
1900-1949. \$t *Gone with
the wind*.

Slide from Adam Schiff

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.

100	1		Levi, Peter.
245	1	4	The hill of Kronos / #c Peter Levi.
260			London : #b Eland, #c 2007.
300			258 pages ; #c 22 cm
336			text #2 rdacontent
337			unmediated #2 rdamedia
338			volume #2 rdacarrier
600	1	0	Levi, Peter #x Homes and haunts #z Greece.
650	0		Authors, English #y 20th century #v Biography .
650	0		Archaeologists #z Great Britain #v Biography .
651	0		Greece #x Intellectual life #y 20th century .
651	0		Greece #x Description and travel .
775	0	8	#i Reproduction of (manifestation): #a Levi, Peter #t Hill of Kronos #d London : Collins, 1981 #h 222 p. PR6023.E912 Z465 #w (DLC) 80506350

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.

100	1		Debussy, Claude , #d 1862-1918 , #e composer.
240	1	0	Piano music. #k Selections
245	1	4	The Debussy edition. #n CD 8, #p Solo piano works.
260			Berlin : #b Deutsche Grammophon, #c [2012], ©1990.

700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a Debussy, Claude , #d 1862-1918 , #t Suite bergamasque .
700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a Debussy, Claude , #d 1862-1918 , #t Images , #m piano #n (1894)
700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a Debussy, Claude , #d 1862-1918 , #t Pour le piano .
700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a Debussy, Claude , #d 1862-1918 , #t Estampes .
700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a Debussy, Claude , #d 1862-1918 , #t D'un cahier d'esquisses .
700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a Debussy, Claude , #d 1862-1918 , #t Isle joyeuse .
700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a Debussy, Claude , #d 1862-1918 , #t Arabesques , #m piano.
700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a Debussy, Claude , #d 1862-1918 , #t Hommage à Haydn .
700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a Debussy, Claude , #d 1862-1918 , #t Rêverie (Piano work)

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

Not yet in Bib
Formats &
Standards

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 Hen
			; from a story by Lamar Trotti ; directed by Walter Lang.
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			two-dimensional moving image #2 rdacontent
337			video #2 rdamedia
338			videodisc #2 rdacarrier
344			digital #b optical #g surround #h DTS-HD Master Audio 5.1
344			digital #b optical #g surround #h Dolby Digital 4.0
344			digital #b optical #g mono #h Dolby Digital 1.0
346			#b HDTV #2 rda
347			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

RDA authority record for a person –
with new fields

010		no2012008222
040		ICU-JRM #b eng #c ICU-JRM #e rda
046		#f 1966 ←
100	1	Anisimova, Tanya, #d 1966-
370		Groznyĭ, Russia #e Virginia ←
374		Cellist #a Composer ←
375		female ←
670		Carillon sky, 2011, ©2011: #b label (Tanya Anisimov (cellist and composer; born in Chechen city of Grozi

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.

Labelled display, from LC's Authorities

Database

LC control no.: no2012008222

LCCN permalink: <http://lccn.loc.gov/no2012008222>

Descriptive conventions: rda

Personal name heading: Anisimova, Tanya, 1966-

Located: Virginia

→ **Birth date:** 1966

→ **Place of birth:** Groznyĭ, Russia

→ **Profession or occupation:** Cellist Composer

Found in: Carillon sky, 2011, ©2011: label (Tany
insert (cellist and composer; born in CI
Conservatory, Boston University, and Y

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

Elvl blank, 1, 4, 8, I, L

- 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

Elvl K, M, 2, 3, 5, 7

- 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

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ASK A LIBRARIAN DIGITAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARY CATALOGS Search **GO**

The Library of Congress > Standards > MARC > Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative

BIBLIOGRAPHIC FRAMEWORK TRANSITION INITIATIVE



- [Initiative Home](#)
- [News](#)

More Resources

- > [MARC 21](#)
- > [Library Standards](#)
- > [Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control](#)

Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative



www.loc.gov/marc/transition

|| About the Initiative ||

The Library of Congress has launched a review of the bibliographic framework to better accommodate future needs. A major focus of the initiative will be to determine a transition path for the MARC 21 exchange format in order to reap the benefits of newer technology while preserving a

|| News & Announcements ||

[Webcast of Update Forum](#)
(July 16, 2012)

[The Library of Congress Announces Modeling Initiative](#)
(May 22, 2012)

[Survey Invitation: Bibliographic Data and Cataloging Products. The](#)

Hosted by ALCTS

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