

5JSC/RDA/Part I/Chair follow-up/2
7 March 2006

To: Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR
From: Deirdre Kiorgaard, Chair, JSC
Subject: RDA: Resource Description and Access Part I - Review by other rule makers
of December 2005 Draft - France

These are comments on the draft Part I of RDA received from the working group "Evolution de la description bibliographique" within AFNOR CG46/CN357.

AFNOR CG46/CN357/GE6 "Evolution de la description bibliographique"

French Comments on RDA

Comment category	Comment
General	<p>On the whole the text is clear and should be relatively easy to translate. We appreciate the structure of RDA, which follows step by step the way a cataloguer analyses the resource to be catalogued. The approach through data elements is excellent. Each element has its own definition and source(s) of information.</p> <p>However, we regret that the document was not complete; in particular, it was difficult to have a precise overall idea of chapter 3, as subchapters 3.2 and 3.3 are still missing.</p>
General (clarity)	<p>There should be examples for all types of documents in the general rules.</p>
General (clarity & consistency)	<p>Typically, RDA allows cataloguers to chose between several alternative options. In most cases, it would be useful, for the sake of consistency, and having data exchange and network cataloguing in mind, to specify the context in which the various options proposed may apply.</p>
Adaptability	<p>1.6.2.3. Oriental numerals "When describing Arabic alphabet, Far Eastern, Greek, Hebrew, Indic, etc., resources, substitute Western-style arabic numerals for numerals in the vernacular." This instruction is applicable only in Western countries, or in organisations that have a Western language as language of cataloguing! If the intention is to make RDA universally applicable, this kind of instruction should be either simply dropped, or developed into more details. Besides, it should be made explicit that this instruction applies only to transliterations.</p>
Adaptability	<p>2.2. Sources of information Footnote 1: "The resource itself includes both the storage medium (e.g., paper, tape, or film) and any housing (e.g., a cassette or cartridge) that is an integral part of the resource, but excludes accompanying material and any container that is separable from the storage medium and/or housing (e.g., a case or box)." This footnote is not in its right place, as it redefines the resource, which was already defined in Section 1.1.1 Resource. Besides, its content is debatable. Accompanying material and container are parts of the resource; otherwise, it would be impossible to catalogue sound recordings and audio-visual materials. See also comments on 2.2.3. For audio-visual resources, there should be the same sources of information as those defined in ISBD(NBM) 0.5.1 and 0.5.2.</p>
Adaptability	<p>2.3.0.5 Introductory words, etc. In the case of posters, the French practice is to record the statements that are found on the resource in the order in which they occur on the resource, according to the order of the script. As a consequence, introductory words are always included.</p>
Adaptability	<p>2.9.1.3. Date of publication not identified in the resource "If the date of publication is not identified in a resource that is in published form, record in its absence (in order of preference) the copyright date (...) or the date of manufacture (...)." A third type of date should be allowed: the date of legal deposit.</p>
Adaptability	<p>2.9.1.3. Date of publication not identified in the resource The way uncertain ranges of dates are recorded does not conform to international rules. At 2.9.1.3 for instance, the final "s" ("1970s") conforms to linguistic habits in English-speaking areas, but can be confusing for users from other linguistic areas. We suggest that a range of dates be expressed following the ISO 8601 standard, for instance:</p>

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	<p>[1971/1980] (Decade certain) [1971/1980?] (Decade uncertain) [1801/1900] (Century certain) [1801/1900?] (Century uncertain) or that the missing elements be replaced with dots, for instance: [197.] (Decade certain) [197.?] (Decade uncertain) [18..] (Century certain) [18..?] (Century uncertain)</p>
Adaptability	<p>2.12. Resource identifier 2.12.1 vs. 2.12.2 and D.1 ISBD presentation The mapping between RDA and ISBD at D.1.1 shows different treatments between ISO “standard numbers” (RDA 2.12.1 = ISBD 8.1) and “other resource identifiers” (RDA 2.12.2 = ISBD 7 Note area), and paragraph 2.12.2 leaves it to cataloguers to decide whether to record the identifier or not. It is neither useful nor meaningful to distinguish between ISO standard numbers and non-standardised numbers. Any number or identifier that uniquely identifies the resource described as a manifestation should be regarded as equally relevant and recorded consistently. It should be allowed not to record a number or identifier only when that number or identifier is found on the resource but serves the purpose to identify its content (work or expression) rather than the resource itself as a manifestation.</p>
Adaptability	<p>3.6.13 Notes on other technical details RDA prescribes to record as notes some data elements that ISBDs prescribe to record as parts of the physical description. Examples: 3.6.13.6 “Vertically cut from inside outward” 3.6.13.7 b) “colour recording system : SECAM” 3.6.13.8 c) “Beta” and “VHS Hi-fi”</p>
Adaptability	<p>D.1.1 In Section 7 of ISBD, a reference to RDA 4.12 is missing.</p>
Consistency	<p>1.1.1. Resource “The term resource is used in part I (and throughout RDA) to refer to the entity that forms the center of focus for a resource description.” This definition seems to be circular, and does not explain what is meant by “resource.” “The resource described may be tangible (e.g., an audiocassette) or intangible (e.g., a Web site).” This distinction does not seem really useful. “The resource described may represent two or more units produced and/or issued as set, or it may represent two or more units assembled after the fact by a collector, etc.” This point is interesting, as it shows that the notion of “a resource” should not be confused with the notion of “a publication.” But it is still insufficient to define what is meant at all by the term “resource.” What is the object of the activity of cataloguing? We propose the following attempt at a definition: “By the term ‘resource’ is meant: an entity regarded as conveying information and that is likely to be the object of a description of bibliographic or archival type.”</p>

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Consistency	<p>1.1.2. Mode of issuance “The term resource issued as a single unit refers to... or, in the case of an intangible resource, as a single logical unit (e.g., as a PDF file mounted on the Web).” Please define the notion of “logical unit,” it is a puzzling notion. Once again, the opposition “tangible vs. intangible resources” does not seem relevant or useful. The notion of “logical unit” seems too subjective. Same remark for the three following paragraphs.</p>
Consistency	<p>1.4. Mandatory elements of description “<i>Optionally</i>, provide a controlled access point (see chapters 11-16) in lieu of the mandatory statement of responsibility.” There should be more details, or some guidance, about the cases in which this option is acceptable or applicable, as this option is revolutionary and conflicts with the tradition of bibliographic description according to which controlled access points cannot be substituted to the transcription of the information such as found on the resource.</p>
Consistency	<p>1.6. Transcription “Optionally, if an element of the description is derived from a digital source of information using an automated scanning, copying, or downloading process (e.g., by harvesting embedded metadata or automatically generating metadata), transcribe the element as it appears on the source of information, without modification.” This is an excellent point, and very courageous.</p>
Consistency	<p>1.6.1.1. Capitalization of titles “When transcribing a title (...), capitalize the first word (...).” Do we need to standardise this at all? Besides, it is not relevant in all scripts. “Exceptions: a) Arabic and Hebrew articles.” More generally, follow the received, traditional usage of the language of title. It is not feasible to list all possible exceptions in all languages of the world. “b) Compound terms” The last example, “U-boat operations of the Second World War,” contradicts the instruction.</p>
Consistency	<p>1.6.7 Abbreviations: As a rule, all abbreviates should be avoided, unless they can be found on the resource itself, and except well-established, “traditional” abbreviations that can be understood no matter what the language of cataloguing is, e.g.: “s. l.”, “s. n.”, “s. d.”, “ca.”, etc.</p>
Consistency	<p>1.6.8. Inaccuracies “When instructed to transcribe... (etc.)” It is a good thing to abandon the use of square brackets, “sic,” and “i.e.” However, there should be a provision to record the corrected element in a controlled access point, in addition to the note. Besides, when an inaccurate information element is recorded, there should be some device in order to make it clear that the inaccuracy is to be found on the resource itself, and does not result from the cataloguer’s mistake or inadvertence, as the “note correcting the inaccuracy” is not introduced as mandatory. In case there is no correcting note, it would be impossible to determine whether the mistake is on the resource or created by the cataloguer.</p>
Consistency	<p>1.6.8. Inaccuracies At the end of the phrase of the first indent, make reference to 2.3.1.7. a) indicating that resources issued in successive parts are an exception to that common rule.</p>
Consistency	<p>1.8 Descriptive elements used as access points Once Part II has been written, it will be useful to make a reference from 1.8 to Part II.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.2.1. Preferred source of information Footnote 1: “The resource itself includes both the storage medium (e.g., paper, tape, or film) and any housing (e.g., a cassette or cartridge) that is an integral part of the resource, but excludes accompanying material and any container that is separable from the storage medium and/or housing (e.g., a case or box).” This definition is debatable. In the case of audio-visual materials, accompanying material and container are parts of the resource; otherwise, it would be impossible to catalogue such materials (especially sound recordings). See also comments on 2.2.3.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.2.1.1-2.2.1.4 The case of a resource consisting of a single sheet (such as a drawing, an engraving, a photograph, a map,...) is not envisioned. Is such a resource regarded as consisting of both the recto side <u>and</u> the verso side? There should be an additional paragraph in order to address</p>

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	such cases, stating that the preferred sources of information are, in order of preference: the recto side; the verso side of the resource.
Consistency	<p>2.2.2. More than one preferred source of information. a) Preferred sources of information in different languages or scripts.</p> <p>“iv) the source is in the language or script that occurs first in the following list: ... (etc.)”</p> <p>This provision is not applicable everywhere in the world. If the intention is universality, alternative solutions must be found.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.2.2. More than one preferred source of information. a) Preferred sources of information in different languages or scripts.</p> <p>a) iv) A reference should be made to 0.1.8 for the sake of clarity.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.2.3. Other sources of information</p> <p>“If information (...) does not appear within the resource itself, take it from one of the following sources (in order of preference): a) accompanying material (e.g., a leaflet or an “about” file), b) a container that is not an integral part of the resource (e.g., a box or case), ... (etc.)”</p> <p>In our opinion, a) and b) should belong to the preferred sources of information, at least for sound recordings. More generally, for non-book materials, the same sources of information as in ISBD(NBM) 0.5.1 and 0.5.2 should be mentioned.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.2.4 Information taken from sources outside the resource itself</p> <p>The exception is debatable. In our practice, the square brackets are never omitted in the case of a photograph or a collection, so that it is quite clear to users that the title was devised by cataloguers.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.3.0.5 Introductory words, etc.</p> <p>“Do not transcribe words that serve as an introduction (...).</p> <p>Sleeping Beauty (Title appears on resource as: Disney presents Sleeping Beauty)</p> <p><i>Optionally</i>, if the form in which the title appears on the source of information is considered to be important (...) record that form of the title as a variant title (see 2.3.4.3).”</p> <p>The first example provided at 2.3.4.3 contradicts the instructions given at 2.3.0.5: in “Little Roquefort in Good mousekeeping,” “Little Roquefort in” seems to serve as an introduction, just like “Disney presents,” and should therefore not be recorded as title proper, according to the main instruction; the complete title, if recorded, could be optionally recorded as a variant title.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.3.0.7. Titles of parts, sections and supplements</p> <p>What should be done when, on the source of information, two titles such as the following are found: “British journal of applied physics” and “Journal of physics”? Should “Journal of physics. British journal of applied physics” be regarded as the title proper?</p> <p>What should be done when, on the source of information, only one title such as one of the following can be found: “Philologica” or “Structured settlements”?</p> <p>When the title of the resource is “distinctive, independent,” there should be a provision, on the same pattern as in ISBDs, to regard the Title of part as the title proper, and the General Title as a statement of series, even though both titles are found on the same source of information.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.3.1. Title proper</p> <p>2.3.1.1 Definition</p> <p>Alternative titles</p> <p>Alternative titles are mentioned in the definition for the title proper, to which they pertain while there is no definition for them (2.3.1.1). They are found only in transcribed examples (2.3.0.3, 2.3.1.7).</p> <p>Besides, alternative titles are consistently introduced with a punctuation (although there is a statement, at the very beginning of the document (0.1.9), that no punctuation is provided in the examples); this punctuation is always the same, no matter in which language the titles are, which seems to indicate that this punctuation is “prescribed,” though not in an explicit way. Examples:</p> <p>2.3.0.3: Under the hill, or, The story of Venus and Tannhäuser</p> <p>2.3.1.7: Marcel Marceau, ou, L’art du mime (re the latter example: the use of commas in such a case reads quite odd in French)</p>

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Consistency	<p>2.3.2.2. Parallel title Sources of information “Take parallel titles from <u>any</u> source within the resource” As the parallel title is a linguistic equivalent for the title proper, it should have precisely the same sources of information as the title proper. See ISBDs.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.3.6. Key title The key title is a controlled access point and is not “used by the producers of resources to identify their products” (2.0. Purpose and Scope). As such, it should be addressed in the part about access points, along with uniform titles, rather than in this chapter. It should not be separated from its ISSN, which is but its numeric equivalent.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.3.7.3. Basic instructions on recording devised titles. “Except where specific terminology is prescribed, use the language and script appropriate to the content of the resource being described.” This instruction applies for resources with a linguistic content only. It is irrelevant for graphic, sonic, etc. resources. For non-textual materials, the instruction introduced as an “option,” “Devise a title in the language and script of the agency preparing the description,” seems to be more relevant.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.4.0.7. Titles of nobility, address, honour, etc. “Include titles and abbreviations of titles of nobility (...) in statements of responsibility if: a) such data are necessary grammatically ... (etc.); otherwise, omit all such data... (etc.)” This paragraph contradicts 2.4.0.4 Transcription: “Transcribe a statement of responsibility in the form in which it appears on the source of information, following the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.6.” Would it not be simpler (and more consistent with the rule of “transcription”) to include them in all cases? (and to abridge them only if they are too long; but when they are abridged, the omission mark should not be... omitted). In French rules, titles and qualifiers that precede a person’s name should be retained. Titles and qualifiers that follow a person’s name can be totally or partially retained too, every time such titles and qualifiers are required in order to identify the author, or are required by the meaning of the title. In some cases, such titles and qualifiers can also help identify the corporate body that actually authors the resource, or the context in which a person drafts the text.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.7.1.3. No publisher identified. “If neither the publisher nor the distributor of a resource that is in published form can be identified, record <i>Publisher unknown</i>, enclosed in square brackets.” The statement “publisher unknown,” expressed in the language of cataloguing, can be understood only by speakers of that language. In the context of record exchange, it would be better to agree on a commonly accepted and commonly understood convention: either keep “[s. n.]” for the sake of consistency as it has been in usage for several centuries (see also 2.8.1.3., 2.9.1.3, and 1.6.7 Abbreviations), or replace the unknown information element with a question mark: “?”.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.8.1.3. Place of publication not identified in the resource. “a) Known place of publication... b) Probable place of publication... (etc.)” Please specify the language in which the place name should be supplied: in English? in the language of cataloguing? in the language of title? in the language of content (if textual)?</p>
Consistency	<p>2.8.1.3. Place of publication not identified in the resource. “If neither a known nor a probable place (...) of publication can be determined for a resource that is in a published form, record Place of publication unknown, enclosed in square brackets.” The statement “place of publication unknown,” expressed in the language of cataloguing, can be understood only by speakers of that language. In the context of record exchange, it would be better to agree on a commonly accepted and commonly understood convention: either keep “[s. l.]” for the sake of consistency as it has been in usage for several centuries (see also 2.7.1.3, 2.9.1.3, and 1.6.7 Abbreviations), or replace the unknown information element with a question mark: “?”.</p>
Consistency	<p>2.9.1.3. Date of publication not identified in the resource. It would be preferable to keep “[s. d.]” for the sake of consistency. See also 2.7.1.3, 2.8.1.3, and 1.6.7. Abbreviations.</p>

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Consistency	<p>2.4.0.3. Recording statements of responsibility “<i>Optionally</i>, in lieu of recording a statement of responsibility as a descriptive element, provide a controlled access point for the responsible person, family, or corporate body (see chapters 11-16).” This is a very interesting option, but in which cases is it applicable, or even recommended? “Record statements of responsibility relating to persons (etc.) playing the following roles in notes (...): a) editors of serials, b) performers of music (...), c) featured players ... (etc.)” The French standards regard the statements of responsibility listed under a) through d) as “playing a major role in the creation or realization of the intellectual or artistic content of the resource,” and include therefore the first three in the statement of responsibility, and the rest in a note. Could we have the optional possibility to record the functions listed above as statements of responsibility rather than in notes?</p>
Consistency	<p>2.12.1 Standard numbers In the examples for standard numbers there are only ISBNs and ISSNs. There should be examples for ISMN as well, in the case of printed music. Examples: ISMN M-2316-1945-4 ISMN M-2316-2195-2</p>
Consistency	<p>3.4 Extent The outline of RDA, which is based on data elements rather than on types of documents, highlights the inconsistency with which information is introduced in this data element: the confusion between content and carrier results from very old practices; according to the type of the resource, the statement will be different: - for some types of resources, the focus will be on content: e.g.: 1 score, 1 map, 3 diagrams - for some other types of resources, the focus will be on carrier: e.g.: 1 microfilm cassette, 1 optical disk, 2 audio tape reels, 1 film reel - additionally, in the case of printed books, the physical description is implicit and is only explicated when the plural form is required: e.g.: 327 p. (there is only one volume) 6 v. (there is more than one volume) However, as 3.2 Media category and 3.3 Type of carrier are still missing, it is difficult to have a fair appreciation of Chapter 3.</p>
Consistency	<p>3.4.0.10 Duration The internationally agreed ISO abbreviations should be used.</p>
Consistency	<p>3.5.0.3. Recording dimensions “Audio resources. Audio discs: record the diameter in inches. Audio cartridges: if the cartridge is other than the typical 5 1/4 x 3 7/8 in., record the height x width in inches. (etc.)” There should be an option to record these dimensions in centimetres (just like digital resources, as instructed a few lines later). “Moving image resources. (...) Videodiscs: record the diameter in inches.” There should be an option to record the diameter in centimetres. It is a good thing not to record “typical” dimensions – this instruction should be extended to typical 12 cm digital optical disks (audio CDs, video DVDs, CD-ROMs...).</p>
Consistency	<p>3.5.0.4. Measurements “4 3/4 in. (Dimensions expressed in common system of measurement for compact audio discs)” It would be desirable to add: “<i>Optionally</i>, record the dimensions as: 12 cm.” “12 in. (Dimensions expressed in common system of measurement for vinyl audio discs)” It would be desirable to add: “<i>Optionally</i>, record the dimensions as: 30 cm.” “1/4 in. tape (Dimensions expressed in common system of measurement for audiotape)” It would be desirable to add: “<i>Optionally</i>, record the dimensions as: 8 mm.”</p>
Consistency	<p>3.6.5.10 Recording and reproduction characteristics SACD et DVD are types of carriers, not recording or reproduction modes.</p>

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Clarity	<p>2.3.0.4. Names of persons and corporate bodies Example 2: “Conference on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries” In addition, there should be an example for a Corporate Body that would not be a Conference; e.g.: Library of Congress</p>
Clarity	<p>2.3.1 Title proper Choosing the title proper 2.3.1.3 & 2.3.1.4 The way paragraphs 2.3.1.3 et 2.3.1.4 are drafted, there is no hierarchy in the principles for the choice of the title: “... choose the title proper on the basis of the sequence <u>or</u> layout of the titles on the source of information.” There should be a recommended order, for the sake of exchangeability and in order to make the cataloguer’s choice comprehensible.</p>
Clarity	<p>Chapter 3 The approach that consists in isolating each element of the description is appreciated. However, we also would like to see complete examples, showing how the various elements of the physical description are combined to result in an account of the physical aspects of the resource as a whole.</p>
Clarity	<p>3.4.0.4. Number of units “<i>Optionally</i>, instead of using a term listed under 3.3.X, use a term in common usage to record the specific format of the carrier. Record a trade name or other similar specification in a note (see 3.6.13.3). 2 photo CDs” This recommendation opens the way to a variety of SMDs, leading to inconsistencies. What the exact meaning of “in common usage?” “Common usage” can vary significantly. The profile for this option should be specified.</p>
Clarity	<p>4.4.0.3 “Make a note on the language(s), script(s), and/or symbol system(s) used to convey the content of the resource unless this is apparent from the rest of the description.” For the sake of clarity, please add “musical notation” after “and/or symbol systems.” Please provide further examples for “symbol systems.”</p>
Clarity	<p>4.15.0.3. Recording longitude and latitude Indent “<i>Optionally</i>” It is unclear whether the option for recording coordinates as decimal degrees pertains to an institution’s local policy, or to each individual cataloguer’s decision. Inversely, is a given institution allowed to record as sexagesimal degrees coordinates that are expressed as decimal degrees on a resource? The profile for this option should be specified.</p>
Specificity	<p>Graphic materials Engravings and photographs are not sufficiently addressed in the document, especially in Chapter 3. Examples at each level would be appreciated.</p>
Specificity	<p>2.2.1.4. Other resources “For a resource other than one covered under 2.2.1.1.-2.2.1.3., use as the preferred source of information, as applicable, either a) a label permanently printed on or affixed to the resource (e.g., on an audio CD...) (etc.)” The info available from the container of an audio CD is often more complete and more accurate than the label printed on it. The CD without its container is not a “resource.” What sound recording cataloguers have to account for is the complete “resource,” i.e., the container and CD, not just the CD alone. The equivalent for a “title page” on a CD, if one really wants to find such a thing, is not the label printed on it, but the accompanying booklet.</p>
Specificity	<p>Cartographic series 2.3.0.7 In Section 2.3.0.7, it would be helpful if the specific case of cartographic series could be mentioned. In particular, the way the title of a sheet is structured, when the resource described is a sheet that belongs to a cartographic series, should be explicated. In such a case, it should be allowed to use either title structure: the title of the sheet alone, or the general title and the title of the sheet as a dependent title.</p>
Specificity	<p>2.3.1.10 Resource with no title In the peculiar case of contemporary engravings, it should be allowed to record, as a</p>

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	devised title, the statement (in square brackets): “[Untitled].”
Specificity	<p>2.3.3.4 Supplying other title information</p> <p>Please add a point “c)” for printed music: The following information should be stated as “other title information” even when it is not to be found in the prescribed sources of information and even when they are inferred from the content of the resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opus number, - thematic catalogue number, - medium of performance, - key.
Specificity	<p>2.4.0.4 Transcription</p> <p>How would the case of artists’ monograms be dealt with? An example would be appreciated. For instance, on a graphic resource on which Toulouse-Lautrec’s monogram “HTL” is found: should the statement of responsibility be recorded: “HTL [Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec]” with a note stating: “Artist’s initials represented by his monogram”?</p>
Specificity	<p>2.5 Edition</p> <p>It should be clear, and explicitly stated, that this element includes information about the state of an engraving and the printing of a photograph.</p>
Specificity	<p>Early printed resources</p> <p>3.4.1.17 & 3.4.5.10</p> <p>It should be allowed to record signatures directly in the “Extent” element of the physical description, if the publication is not paginated (this is current practice in older book cataloguing), instead of obliging cataloguers to record as a note this information that is found on the resource.</p>
Specificity	<p>Early printed resources</p> <p>3.5.1.4</p> <p>It does not make sense to record the format in centimetres for older books. The order in which format statements appear should be the reverse: record the bibliographic format first (quarto, octavo,...); then, optionally, the dimension in centimetres.</p>
Specificity	<p>3.4.3. Maps, etc.</p> <p>There is a confusion between content (e.g.: 1 map) and physical presentation (e.g.: 1 sheet).</p>
Specificity	<p>3.4.3.2. More than one map</p> <p>Provide an example for a map in N sheets (see ISBD(CM) 5.3.3).</p>
Specificity	<p>3.5.3 Maps, etc.</p> <p>For older maps and engravings, it should be allowed to record a third dimension, that of the platemark.</p>
Specificity	<p>3.6.7.3. Recording colour</p> <p>For older maps, still images, and motion picture films, it should be allowed to distinguish between “in colour” (= originally in colour) and “colourised” (= colours were added after the resource was produced).</p>
Specificity	<p>4.11. Format of notated music</p> <p>4.11.0.3. Recording the format</p> <p>When the information is not to be found on the sources of information, it should be allowed to supply it in square brackets (see ISBD (PM) 3.1.3).</p>
Specificity	<p>4.12 Medium of performance of musical content</p> <p>For printed or manuscript notated music it seems important to record the medium of performance together with the title, as this information can help users choose a given score (FRBR user task “select”). See also comment on 2.3.3.4.</p>
Specificity	<p>Text incipit of vocal works</p> <p>This information element is not mentioned in RDA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In France, it is recorded as a note, in accordance with the standard AFNOR Z 44-069 Catalogage de la musique imprimée – Rédaction de la notice bibliographique; - In the UNIMARC format a specific field serves to record it (036\$t) - In the MARC21 format a specific field was recently created to serve that purpose (031\$t).
Specificity	<p>4.13.0.3. Recording scale</p> <p>It does not seem necessary to record the statement “Scale,” as the nature of the</p>

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	information element is self-evident when expressed as a ratio. Besides, this statement in the language of cataloguing does not serve the purpose of exchangeability. See ISBD(CM) 3.1.1.
Specificity	<p>4.13.0.3 Older maps The case when older maps have a non-numeric statement of scale should be addressed. See ISBD(CM), 3.1.5. (Transcription of the statement of scale found on the item following the supplied numeric statement of scale). Examples: [1:3.800.000 ca.,] 200 British statute miles [= 8.3 cm] [1:2.500.000 ca.,] 50 duytsche mylen 15 in een graet [= 16 cm], 60 spaensche mylen 17.5 in een graet [= 16.2 cm], 70 eng. en fra. mylen 20 in een graet [= 16.6 cm]</p>
Specificity	<p>4.15.0.1. Coordinates of cartographic content. Definition Add “or a central point in the case of resources at very high scale (for instance, map of a city).”</p>
Specificity	<p>4.15.0.2. Coordinates of cartographic content. Sources of information What should be done when the coordinates are not found on the resource? In France, coordinates are supplied, at the level of minutes, or even degrees, according to the scale of the cartographic resource.</p>
Typo	<p>3.4.1.14. Continuously paged units “<i>Optionally</i>, record the extent of a continuously page resource...” This is a typo for: “... paged resource...”</p>