Acknowledgements

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

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

• RDA is organized by FRBR element (attributes)
  – Section 1: Recording attributes of manifestations & items
  – Section 2: Recording attributes of work & expression
  – Section 3: Recording attributes of person, family & corporate body
  – Section 4: Recording attributes of concept, object, event & place
RDA and FRBR

- RDA is organized by FRBR element (relationships)
  - Section 5: Recording primary relationships between work, expression, manifestation & item
  - Section 6: Recording relationships to persons, families & corporate bodies
  - Section 7: Recording relationships to concepts, objects, events & places
  - Sections 8-10 deal with recording relationships between various FRBR entities
ISBD Punctuation

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

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

Current practice


Future practice


Note this is not an RDA change
ISBD Change: Ending punctuation

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

Current practice

250 1st ed.

Future practice

250 1st ed..

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

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

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

2.3 Title

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

2.3.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Titles

2.3.1.1 Scope

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

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

- AACR2 1.0F1: In an area where transcription from the item is required, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears in the item. Follow such an inaccuracy either by [sic] or by i.e. and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets.

- RDA 1.7.9: When instructed to transcribe an element as it appears on the source of information, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears on the source, except where instructed otherwise. Make a note correcting the inaccuracy if it is considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20). If the inaccuracy appears in a title, record a corrected form of the title as a variant title (see 2.3.6) if it is considered to be important for identification or access.
Inaccuracies

HABEUS CORPUS AND DETENTIONS AT GUANTANAMO BAY

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

AACR2
245 10 Habeus [sic] corpus and detentions at Guantanamo Bay ...
246 3  Habeas corpus and detentions at Guantanamo Bay

RDA
245 10 Habeus corpus and detentions at Guantanamo Bay ...
246 3  Habeas corpus and detentions at Guantanamo Bay
Transcription of certain punctuation

AACR2 calls for replacing “…” and “[ ]” with “—” and “( )”
RDA transcribes this punctuation as it appears in the manifestation.

Jeanette Lander
Ein Spatz in der Hand...
Sachgeschichten
Insel
2007

AACR2
245 10 Ein Spatz in der Hand—
: $b$ Sachgeschichten / $c$
Jeanette Lander.

RDA (core elements)
245 10 Ein Spatz in der Hand ...
/ $c$ Jeanette Lander.
Title Elements

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

AACR2 level 2
245 12 A Chinese
bestiary : $b$ strange
creatures from the
guideways through
mountains and seas =
Shan hai jing / $c$ edited
and translated with
commentary by Richard
E. Strassberg.

RDA core
245 12 A Chinese
bestiary / $c$ edited and
translated with
commentary by Richard
E. Strassberg.
General Material Designation

• AACR2 1.1C1 gives optional lists of general material designations to be inserted after the title proper
• RDA introduces
  – Media type (3.2)
  – Carrier type (3.3) (core element, i.e. not optional)
  – Content type (6.9) (core element, i.e. not optional)
This is a complete list of the media types in RDA:

- audio
- computer
- microform
- microscopic
- projected
- stereographic
- unmediated
- video
- other
- unspecified
Media type
New MARC field 337

337  $a audio $2 marcmedia

337  $a unmediated $2 marcmedia

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

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

A few examples (not a complete list)

- audio disc
- computer card
- microfiche
- microscope slide
- film cassette
- overhead transparency

- stereograph card
- flipchart
- volume
- videodisc
- other
- unspecified
Carrier type
New MARC field 338

338  $a videodisc $2 marccarrier

338  $a volume $2 marccarrier

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

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

A few examples (not a complete list)

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

cartographic image includes maps
Content type
New MARC field 336

336  $a notated music $2 marccontent

336  $a spoken word $2 marccontent

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a$ Fünf Violinkonzerte</td>
<td>245 10 $a$ Fünf Violinkonzerte /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 $a$ 1 online resource</td>
<td>300 $a$ 1 online resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>336 $a$ performed music $2$ marccontent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>337 $a$ computer $2$ marcmedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>338 $a$ online resource $2$ marccarrier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parallel Titles

- In AACR2 second level descriptions, we give the first parallel title and any subsequent one in English (1.1D2).

- In RDA, parallel titles are not core. They may be recorded but they are not required.
 Parallel titles

AACR2 level 2
245 04 $a The orphan tsunami of 1700 : $b Japanese clues to a parent earthquake in North America = Minashigo Genroku tsunami : oya-jishin wa Hokubei nishi kaigan ni ita / $c Brian F. Atwater ... [et al.]
Note: RDA core does not necessarily mean shorter than AACR2 level 2! Note in an RDA MARC record, unlike AACR2 (where main entry is title), Atwater will be recorded as first-named creator in a 100 field, and so the first indicator of 245 is “1”.

Parallel titles

RDA core (omitting parallel title)

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

or

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a$ 3 Preludi-corali : $b$ dall'op. 122 / $c$ Johannes Brahms.</td>
<td>245 10 $a$ 3 Preludi-corali = $b$ 3 chorale preludes from op. 122 / $c$ Johannes Brahms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246 1 $i$ Parallel title on cover: $a$ 3 chorale preludes from op. 122</td>
<td>246 31 $a$ 3 chorale preludes from op. 122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Title Information

• In AACR2 second level descriptions, we give all other title information (1.0D2).

• In RDA, other title information is not core. It may be recorded, but it is not required.
Other Title Information

Uncommon Sense
The Heretical Nature of Science
Alan Cromer

AACR2 level two
245 10 $a Uncommon sense : $b the heretical nature of science / $c Alan Cromer.

RDA core
245 10 $a Uncommon sense / $c Alan Cromer.
Other Title Information

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

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

Note: Other title information is not a core element in RDA.
Other Title Information

AACR2

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

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

245 10 $a Conference on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries.
RDA 2.4.2.3. If not all statements of responsibility appearing on the source or sources of information are being recorded, give preference to those identifying creators of the intellectual or artistic content. In case of doubt, record the first statement.
Statement of Responsibility

AACR2 level two
245 10 $a Diary, 1901-1969 / $c Kornei Chukovsky ; edited by Victor Erlich ; translated by Michael Henry Heim.

RDA core
245 10 $a Diary, 1901-1969 / $c Kornei Chukovsky.
Statement of Responsibility

- Under AACR2 if a statement of responsibility is transcribed from a source other than the chief source, it is bracketed (1.1A2).

- RDA expands the available sources. Only statements of responsibility taken from outside the resource are bracketed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA core +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 $a Statement of responsibility from container.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

• AACR2 1.1F7 limits transcription of certain words. Titles, qualifications, etc., are usually omitted.

• RDA 2.4.1.4 simply says: Transcribe a statement of responsibility in the form in which it appears on the source of information.
Statement of Responsibility
Rule of Three (AACR2)

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

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

LAW OF WAR DESKBOOK

Editor
CAPT. Brian J. Bill, JD, Judge Advocate General Corps, USA

All of the faculty who have served with and believe in and contributed to the

LAW OF WAR DESKBOOK

January 2010

AACR2
245 00 $a Law of war
deskbook / $c authors:
Jeff A. Bovarnick ... [et
al.] ; editor: Brian J. Bill.
Statement of Responsibility

LAW OF WAR DESKBOOK

Authors
LTC MFA Bovarnick, JA, USA
LtCol J Porter Harlow, USMC
Cdr Trevor A. Rusch, JAGC, USN
Maj Christopher R. Brown, JA, USANG
Maj Jerome Marsh, USAF
Maj Gregory S. Musselman, JA, USA

Editor
CAPT Brian J. Bill, JAGC, USN

January 2010

RDA core
Statement of Responsibility
RDA Optional Omissions

- RDA 2.4.1.4. *Optional omission*. Abridge a statement of responsibility only if it can be abridged without loss of essential information. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission. Always record the first name appearing in the statement. When omitting names from a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., apply the instructions given under 2.4.1.5

- RDA core transcription omitting titles
Statement of Responsibility
RDA Optional Omissions

• RDA 2.4.1.5. Optional omission. If a single statement of responsibility names more than three persons, families, or corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons, families, or bodies. Indicate the omission by summarizing what has been omitted in the language and script preferred by the agency preparing the description.

• RDA core transcription omitting names
  245 10 $a Law of war deskbook / $c authors: Jeff A Bovarnick [and six others].
  or
  245 10 $a Law of war deskbook / $c authors: LTC Jeff A Bovarnick, JA, USA [and six others].
Statement of Responsibility
Noun Phrases

AACR2 1.1F12.
Treat a noun phrase occurring in conjunction with a statement of responsibility as other title information if it is indicative of the nature of the work. If the noun or noun phrase is indicative of the role of the person(s) or body (bodies) named in the statement of responsibility rather than of the nature of the work, treat it as part of the statement of responsibility.

RDA 2.4.1.8.
If a noun or noun phrase occurs with a statement of responsibility, treat the noun or noun phrase as part of the statement of responsibility.
Statement of Responsibility
Noun Phrases

AACR2

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

AACR2
250 $a 4th ed. / $b revised by the author.

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

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

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

• Core elements in RDA
  – First place of publication
  – First publisher’s name
  – Date of publication
Publication Information

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

Place

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

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

AACR2
260 $a Princeton, N.J. :
$b Princeton University
Press, $c c1999.

RDA core
260 $a Princeton, New
Jersey : $b Princeton
University Press, $c [1999].
Publication Information
More than one place

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

AACR2 (U.S. agency)
260  $a London ; $a New York ; $b Oxford University Press, $c c1941.

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

RDA with optional elements
260  $a London ; $a Toronto ; $a New York : $b Oxford University Press, $c [1941], ©1941.
Publication Information
Place of publication not identified

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

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

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

AACR2
260 $a [S.l. : $b s.n.], $c 1909.

RDA
260 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher not identified], $c 1909.
Publication Information
Publisher’s name

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

*Optional Omission.* Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the publisher.
Note, corporate hierarchy (Bell and Howell) could have been omitted.
Publication Information
More than one publisher

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

AACR2

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

Note: only first publisher is core element.
Publication Information
Publisher not identified

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

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

AACR2
260 $a [S.l. : $b s.n.], $c 1909.

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

Date

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

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

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

Note: there is no stipulation in RDA to substitute arabic numerals for roman numerals.
Publication Information
Supplied Dates (RDA 1.9.2)

Actual year known [2003]
Either one of two consecutive years [1971 or 1972]
Probable year [1969?]
Probable range of years [between 1970 and 1979?]

Earliest and/or latest possible date known
[note after August 21, 1492]
[note before 1850]
[between August 12, 1899 and March 2, 1900]

Note: “ca.” is not permitted in RDA
# Publication Information

## Supplied Dates (RDA 1.9.2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ca. 1960]</td>
<td>[1960?], or something like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[between 1958 and 1962]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[188-]</td>
<td>[between 1880 and 1889]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[17--]</td>
<td>[between 1700 and 1799]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[not after Sept. 10, 1495]</td>
<td>[not after September 10, 1495]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACR2</td>
<td>RDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c2010</td>
<td>©2010 or copyright 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[if the symbol cannot be reproduced]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p2006</td>
<td>©2006 or phonogram 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[if the symbol cannot be reproduced]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998 printing</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[recorded in date of manufacture element]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For unpublished materials, the production statement, including date of production, is core.
Publication Information
Publication Date Known

AACR2

RDA
Note second RDA example goes beyond core.
Publication Information
Phonogram Date

AACR2
500 $a Phonogram date on label and container: p1987 [sic].

RDA
AACR2
260 $a [Bethesda, Md.] : $b U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, $c 2008 printing.
Publication Information
Date of Manufacture

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Description</th>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• System of measurement prescribed depending on the material</td>
<td>• Prescribes using metric throughout, but option to record dimensions in system preferred by the agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Metric units considered abbreviations (“cm.”)</td>
<td>• Metric units considered symbols (“cm”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Extensive abbreviation used</td>
<td>• Abbreviation limited to dimensions and duration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Physical Description
Media and Carrier Type

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

RDA 3.4.1.3.
Record the extent of the resource by giving the number of units and an appropriate term for the type of carrier as listed under 3.3.1.3.

If the resource consists of more than one type of carrier, record the number of each applicable type.
# Carrier Types (RDA 3.3.1.3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audio carriers</th>
<th>Microform carriers</th>
<th>Unmediated carriers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>audio cartridge</td>
<td>aperture card</td>
<td>card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audio cylinder</td>
<td>microfiche</td>
<td>flipchart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audio disc</td>
<td>microfiche cassette</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audio roll</td>
<td>microfilm cartridge</td>
<td>roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audiocassette</td>
<td>microfilm cassette</td>
<td>sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audiotape reel</td>
<td>microfilm reel</td>
<td>volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound-track reel</td>
<td>microfilm roll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>microfilm slip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>microopaque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer carriers</td>
<td>Projected image carriers</td>
<td>Video carriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer card</td>
<td>film cartridge</td>
<td>video cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer chip cartridge</td>
<td>film cassette</td>
<td>videocassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer disc</td>
<td>film reel</td>
<td>videodisc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer disc cartridge</td>
<td>film roll</td>
<td>videotape reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer tape cartridge</td>
<td>filmslip</td>
<td>Microscopic carriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer tape cassette</td>
<td>filmstrip</td>
<td>microscope slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer tape reel</td>
<td>filmstrip cartridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>online resource</td>
<td>overhead transparency</td>
<td>Stereographic carriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>slide</td>
<td>stereograph card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stereograph disc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Extent Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audio Disc*</th>
<th>1 overhead transparency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 online resource</td>
<td>6 cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 microfiches</td>
<td>2 videodiscs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 microfilm reels</td>
<td>1 videocassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 microscope slides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: AACR2 designations beginning with “sound” begin with “audio” in RDA.*
Extent - Other terms

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

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

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

or

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

1 USB flash drive [no term in 3.3.1.3 appropriate]
1 DVD [agency prefers this to 1 videodisc]
Extent - Subunits

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

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

Exceptions to the basic rule of recording the number of units + carrier type term
- Cartographic resources (RDA 3.4.2)
- Notated music (RDA 3.4.3)
- Still images (RDA 3.4.4)
- Text (RDA 3.4.5)
- Three-dimensional forms (RDA 3.4.6)

We’ll only cover text here.
Instructions for physical vs. bibliographic volumes are 3.4.5.16.

**Extent - Text (RDA 3.4.5)**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xvii, 323 p.</td>
<td>xvii, 323 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[93] p.</td>
<td>93 unnumbered pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca. 600 p.</td>
<td>approximately 600 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 v. (1397 p.)</td>
<td>3 volumes (1397 pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33, [31] leaves</td>
<td>33 leaves, 31 unnumbered leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 [i.e. 392] p.</td>
<td>329, that is, 392 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230 p., 25 leaves of plates</td>
<td>230 pages, 25 leaves of plates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. [an incomplete serial]</td>
<td>volumes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Illustrative Content (RDA 7.15)

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

300 $a 93 unnumbered pages : $b color illustrations ; $c 30 cm.
300 $a 1 online resource (45 pages) : $b maps (some colour)

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

- Title proper of series and numbering within series are core elements in RDA
- The only substantial difference between AACR2 and RDA is that no abbreviations are used in RDA, and RDA has no equivalent to the AACR2 rule to substitute arabic numerals for roman.
  490 $a Volume two of the Ender saga
  490 $a Opera omnia / Dietrich von Freiberg ; $v tomus IV
  490 $a Sources chrétiennes ; $v no 223
  [“no” is abbreviated in source]
Notes

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• heading</td>
<td>• authorized access point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• see reference</td>
<td>• variant access point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• author</td>
<td>• creator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• uniform title</td>
<td>• preferred title or conventional collective title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• authorized access point for creator + preferred title</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choice of access points

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

- RDA 19.2.1. A creator is a person, family, or corporate body responsible for the creation of a work. Creators include persons, families, or corporate bodies jointly responsible for the creation of a work.

- Creator is a core element. If there is more than one creator, only the first named creator is required.

- Corporate bodies can be creators if the resources fall into the categories listed in 19.2.1.1.1 (equivalent to AACR2 21.1B2)
LAW OF WAR DESKBOOK

Authors
LTC Jeff A. Bovarnick, USA
LCol T. Patric Milne, USMC
CWO Tony H. Rask, JAGC, USN
MAS Christopher R. Brown, USA
Maj Janney Marsh, USAF
Maj Gregory S. Musselman, USA
Maj Shane R. Reeves, USA

All of the faculty who have taught law and behaved us and contributed to the literature on the Rule of the Law of War.

Editor
CAPT Dana J. Bie, JAGC, USA

Technical Support
Ms. Terri Thomas

January 2010

Creator

- RDA core
  100 1 $a Bovarnick, Jeff A.
Creator

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

100 1 $a Bovarnick, Jeff A.
700 1 $a Harlow, J. Porter.
700 1 $a Brown, Christopher R.
700 1 $a Musselman, Gregory S.
700 1 $a Rusch, Trevor A.
700 1 $a Marsh, J. Jeremy.
700 1 $a Reeves, Shane R.
Families as creators

- AACR2 ignored family names and except in archival cataloging family names only appeared as subjects.

- New to RDA, family names can be recorded as creators or others associated with a work, expression, manifestation, or item.
Identifying Entities

- RDA guidelines on describing persons, families, corporate bodies, expressions, and works are given in terms of “identifying” them.
  - Chapter 6. Identifying Works and Expressions
  - Chapter 9. Identifying Persons
  - Chapter 10. Identifying Families
  - Chapter 11. Identifying Corporate Bodies

- These chapters first give guidelines for recording attributes of the entities, and then contain a final section on constructing access points for the entity. Do not be confused! Not all the recorded attributes are used to construct the access point.
MARC Authority Changes

- Attributes of entities (other than manifestation and item) will be recorded in authority records until we have the ability to record them in an entity-relationship database.

- In order to accommodate recording the RDA attributes, the MARC authority format has been revised. Information to be recorded in the new fields is now typically recorded in 670 (if it is recorded at all).
MARC Authority Changes
New Fields

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

Note: the information recorded in these fields is not necessarily the same as that in the authorized access point.
Changes to AACR2 Practice Persons

• Non-human entities are now considered “persons” (see RDA 9.0 and LC Policy Statement)
  – Miss Piggy
  – Shamu
• These currently reside in the LC Subject file. They will be transferred to the LC/NACO Authority File.

RDA 9.0 explicitly extends “person” to fictitious characters. LC Policy Statement extends it to non-human real entities such as Shamu.
Changes to AACR2 Practice Persons

• AACR2 practice regarding pseudonyms was complex and depended on when a person lived.

• RDA simplifies this practice
  RDA 9.2.2.8. If an individual has more than one identity, choose the name associated with each identity as the preferred name for that identity.
Changes to AACR2 Practice Persons

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviates months</td>
<td>Does not abbreviate months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..., 15th cent.</td>
<td>..., 15th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..., ca. 1837-ca. 1896</td>
<td>..., approximately 1837-approximately 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..., b. 1825</td>
<td>..., born 1825 or ..., 1825-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..., d. 1945</td>
<td>..., died 1945 or ..., -1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..., fl. 1788-1803</td>
<td>..., flourished 1925-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or ..., active 1925-1930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No “fl.” dates in 20th century

Note labels such as “born,” “died,” “active” and hyphens between dates are not prescribed in RDA, but are inherent in a given element, so only the date is recorded as part of the element. The label or hyphen is added or generated for display purposes.
## Changes to AACR2 Practice

### Persons

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>śa King, Martin Luther, Šd 1899-1984</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>śa King, Martin Luther, Šd 1929-1968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>śa Smith, Joseph, Šd 1771-1840</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>śa Smith, Joseph, Šd 1805-1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>śa Smith, Joseph, Šd 1832-1914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>śa King, Martin Luther, Šc Sr., Šd 1899-1984</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>śa King, Martin Luther, Šc Jr., Šd 1929-1968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>śa Smith, Joseph, Šc Sr., Šd 1771-1840</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>śa Smith, Joseph, Šc Jr., Šd 1805-1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>śa Smith, Joseph, Šc III, Šd 1832-1914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changes to AACR2 Practice Families

- RDA Chapter 10 gives guidelines for recording the attributes of families. It also gives guidelines for creating access points for family names.

- Definition (RDA 8.1.2). The term family refers to two or more persons related by birth, marriage, adoption, civil union, or similar legal status, or who otherwise present themselves as a family.
Changes to AACR2 Practice
Families

Attributes of families

- Preferred name (core element) (10.2.2)
- Variant name (10.2.3)
- Type of family (core element) (10.3)
- Date associated with the family (core element) (10.4)
- Place associated with family (10.5)
- Prominent member of family (10.6)
- Hereditary title (10.7)
- Family history (10.8)
Changes to AACR2 Practice Families

Creating access points for families

- Start with preferred name (10.10.1.1)
- Add type of family (10.10.1.2)
- Add date associated with family (10.10.1.3)
- Add place associated with family if needed to distinguish (10.10.1.4)
- Add prominent member of the family if needed to distinguish (10.10.1.5)
The RDA Beta version as of May 2010 is ambiguous about whether date is required in the heading. 10.10.1.3 simply instructs to add the date without any language about “to distinguish one access point from another.” 10.4 also labels date as a core element. However, most of the examples in RDA 10.10+ of access points for families do not include the date.
Changes to AACR2 Practice
Corporate Bodies

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

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

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

RDA omits from the name of a conference indications of its number, or year(s) of convocation (11.2.2.11)
## Changes to AACR2 Practice Corporate Bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111 2 $a Expo 67 $c (Montréal, Québec)</td>
<td>111 2 $a Expo $d (1967 : $c Montréal, Québec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 2 $a Conference of the Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific $n (1st : $d 1990 : $c Seoul, Korea)</td>
<td>111 2 $a Biennial conference of the Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific $n (1st : $d 1990 : $c Seoul, Korea)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changes to AACR2 Practice
Naming a Work (Uniform Title)

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

Hemingway, Ernest, 1899–1961. Sun also rises
Barner (Family). Barner family newsletter
American Bar Association. Section of Intellectual Property Law. Membership directory
Best of Broadway
Ocean's eleven (Motion picture : 2001)
Changes to AACR2 Practice Access Points for the Bible

- O.T. and N.T. are no longer abbreviated. “Old Testament” and “New Testament” will be used.
- Individual books are no longer grouped under a testament.
  
  130 0 $a Bible. $p New Testament
  
  not
  
  130 0 $a Bible. $p N.T.

  130 0 $a Bible. $p Leviticus
  
  not
  
  130 0 $a Bible. $p O.T. $p Leviticus

This will entail a major cleanup in all our libraries.
Changes to AACR2 Practice Translations

- Expressions in a single language are treated the same as in AACR2.
- For aggregate resources that include expressions in more than one language, each expression will be given a separate access point.
- “Polyglot” will no longer be used to designate a group of languages.
Changes to AACR2 Practice Translations

AACR2
100 1    SaRousseau, Jean-Jacques, $d 1712-1778.
240 10    Sa Pygmalion. $l English & French
245 10    Sa Pygmalion : $b a poem / $c from the French of J. J. Rousseau.

RDA
100 1    Sa Rousseau, Jean-Jacques, $d 1712-1778.
240 10    Sa Pygmalion. $l English
245 10    Sa Pygmalion / $c a poem from the French of J. J. Rousseau.
700 12    Sa Rousseau, Jean-Jacques, $d 1712-1778. $t Pygmalion. $l French.
Changes to AACR2 Practice Selections

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

AACR2
100 1 $a Sullivan, Arthur, $d 1842-1900.
240 10 $a Operas. $s Librettos. $k Selections
245 10 $a Gilbert without Sullivan / $c libretti by W.S. Gilbert ; illustrations by Leonard Lubin.
505 0 $a H.M.S. Pinafore -- The pirates of Penzance -- The Mikado -- The gondoliers.

RDA
100 1 $a Gilbert, W. S. $q (William Schwenck), $d 1836-1911.
240 10 $a H.M.S. Pinafore
245 10 $a Gilbert without Sullivan / $c libretti by W.S. Gilbert ; illustrations by Leonard Lubin.
700 12 $a Gilbert, W. S. $q (William Schwenck), $d 1836-1911. St Pirates of Penzance.
700 12 $a Gilbert, W. S. $q (William Schwenck), $d 1836-1911. St Mikado.
700 12 $a Gilbert, W. S. $q (William Schwenck), $d 1836-1911. St Gondoliers.
Changes to AACR2 Practice
Musical works

- As seen in the previous slide, librettos are now named using the creator of the libretto, not the composer of the music (6.27.1.2; cf. 6.27.4.3)
- Some additions to titles for musical works are no longer abbreviated: “arranged” not “arr.”; “accompaniment” not “acc.”; “unaccompanied” not “unacc.”

100 1 $a Bavicchi, John, $d 1922- $t Songs, $m guitar accompaniment, $n op. 90

100 1 $a Reger, Max, $d 1873-1916. $t Responses, $m mixed voices, unaccompanied

100 1 $a Casadesus, Robert, $d 1899-1972. $t Sonatas, $m oboe, piano, $n op. 23; $o arranged

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

• Relating entities is one of the main goals of FRBR and FRAD, and it is emphasized in RDA.

• The second half of RDA is devoted to recording relationships (or in other words, creating links between entities)
Relationships

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Relationship of a person with an expression (authorized access point technique and description technique)
  100 1 $a Card, Orson Scott.
  240 10 $a First meetings. $l French
  245 10 $a Ender Wiggin : $b premières rencontres / $c Orson Scott Card ;
  traduit de l’anglais par Florence Bury.
  700 1 $a Bury, Florence, $e translator.

• The link is made between the person Florence Bury and this expression by the access point (which links together all the expressions Bury is related to) and, less helpfully, by the inclusion of the statement of responsibility.

• The nature of the relationship is indicated by the presence of the relationship designator. Subfield $e is a longstanding MARC convention.
Relationships

• Relationship between an expression and a work (authorized access point technique)
  100 1  $a Card, Orson Scott.
  240 10 $a First meetings. $l French
  245 10 $a Ender Wiggin : $b premières rencontres / $c Orson Scott Card ;
  traduit de l’anglais par Florence Bury.
  700 1  $i Translation of $a Card, Orson Scott. $t First meetings.

• The link is made between the expression *Ender Wiggin* and the work *First Meetings* by the access point (which links together all the expressions of *First meetings*).

• The nature of the relationship is indicated by the presence of the relationship designator. Subfield $i$ is a new MARC subfield.
Relationships

- Relationship between an expression and a work (description technique)
  100 1  $a Card, Orson Scott.
  240 10 $a First meetings. $l French
  245 10 $a Ender Wiggin : $b premières rencontres / $c Orson Scott Card ; traduit de l’anglais par Florence Bury.

- The link is made between the expression *Ender Wiggin* and the work *First Meetings* by the note (which does not help the system to link the resources, but allows a human to)
Relationships

- Relationship between two person entities (authorized access point technique)

  Authority records
  100 1 $a Card, Orson Scott.
  500 1 $a Walley, Byron $i alternate identity

  100 1 $a Walley, Byron
  500 1 $a Card, Orson Scott $i real identity

- Subfield $i is new to MARC and is populated in RDA records
  with vocabulary from RDA Appendix K.
QUESTIONS?

robert_maxwell@byu.edu