

## *Advanced RDA*



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- ❑ *Warning:* This is not a training session!
- ❑ Some recent changes to RDA
- ❑ Applying RDA
- ❑ RDA and ISBD
- ❑ RDA and MARC 21

I need to start with an apology and a warning.

This is not an advanced training session.

It is not even a single coherent presentation.

Rather it is a collection of odds and ends.

Those of you who attended Steven Arakawa's "basic" RDA session this morning heard a pretty thorough introduction to RDA.

It seemed to me to cover a great many "advanced" topics.

But basically, "advanced" is anything you don't know or don't understand.

So I want to leave plenty of time for questions – I hope you have them and that I have answers.

I want to start by reporting some of the most recent revisions to RDA, made by the JSC in November 2012 and to be published in the RDA Toolkit in July 2013.

Then I want to cover some of the context that Steven left out.

I'm not going to cover FRBR etc., but I do want to say something about applying RDA in general and about the application of RDA within the ISBD description standard and the MARC 21 encoding standard.



I like to put faces to the faceless people responsible for maintaining RDA. Makes it harder to throw rotten eggs . . . Or not.  
Anyway, here are the guilty parties – at least the ones who met in Chicago last November.

From left to right:

Christine Frodl, representative from the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek

Bill Leonard, representative from the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing

Gordon Dunsire – on the laptop; he attended the meeting virtually from Edinburgh – the representative from CILIP

Barbara Tillett, JSC chair and representative from the Library of Congress

Me, representing ALA

Judy Kuhagen, LC (retired), JSC Secretary

Alan Danskin, representative from the British Library

Kevin Marsh, representative from the Australian Committee on Cataloguing

- ❑ Development of RDA continues
- ❑ Record number of proposals (57) and responses (399)
- ❑ Included proposals from:
  - European RDA Interest Group (EURIG)
  - International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres (IAML)
  - ISBD Review Group
  - ISSN Network

The development of RDA continues through a process of continuous revision.

The revision proposals discussed this past November are the second group of substantive revisions to RDA.

A previous set of revisions was approved in November 2011 and released in April 2012.

This revision process will continue, fueled by proposals from the JSC constituencies, and others, usually based on the experience of catalogers attempting to apply RDA.

This is the same process by which AACR2 was maintained.

At the November meeting, the JSC discussed a record number of proposals and discussion papers (57) plus the responses to those documents – almost 400 documents in all.

The documents represented a wide diversity of topics and included submissions from cataloging communities beyond the JSC:  
 the European RDA Interest Group (EURIG);  
 the International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres (IAML);  
 the ISBD Review Group; and  
 the ISSN Network.

A testament to international interest in RDA.

- ❑ Clarified instructions on basis of the description (2.1) and sources of information (2.2)
  - Collective titles
  - Predominant work
  - Containers
  - Covers (and dust jackets)
  - Textual content of online resources
- ❑ Added an option to supply an edition statement
- ❑ Reinstated the statement "Consider all online resources to be published."

I'm going to limit this to a few highlights. Additional information can be found on the JSC and CC:DA websites (URLs in the handout).

Chapter 2 covers Identification of Manifestations and Items

The JSC clarified instructions on the basis of the description and on sources of information.

They approved changes that would call for use of a collective title when available and use of a source of information for a predominant work to represent the resource as a whole.

The former is particularly necessary for describing sound recordings, and the latter for describing videos.

They approved changes to clarify the status of containers issued and not issued with the resource, to indicate that the cover or dust jacket issued with the resource may be used as a source, and to allow the use of textual content when describing moving image and online resources.

The JSC approved the addition of an option to supply an edition statement, when there is none on the resource.

This is particularly important to OCLC who depend on edition statements in their duplicate detection and merging programs.

The JSC reinstated the AACR2 statement "Consider all online resources to be published."

- ❑ Clarified use of “Selections” as a work attribute
- ❑ Musical works
  - “lyrics”
  - Numeric designations
  - Adaptations and arrangements
  - Additions to access points

Chapter 6 covers Works and Expressions

The JSC made revisions to clarify that “Selections” (when used) is a work attribute. This means that “Selections” comes *before* expression attributes such as language or date or format.

Several proposals related to musical works and expressions: The JSC

- (a) added “lyrics” to the list of conventional titles for the text of musical works.
- (b) clarified the recording of numeric designations for groups of works
- (c) clarified the distinction between adaptations and arrangements
- (d) clarified instructions on additions to access points for works with non-distinctive titles and for compilations

- ❑ Recording Affiliation (9.13) and Associated Institution (11.5)
  - Use the preferred name of the body
  - Delete the exception for institution associated with a conference, etc.
- ❑ Clarification of the instructions for making additions to names of persons (9.19.1.2)
  - Either Period of Activity or Profession/ Occupation may be used to break a conflict

Chapter 9 covers Persons

The JSC approved a revision to use the preferred name of the corporate body when recording Affiliation and Associated Institution and the deletion of the exception for the form of the name of an institution associated with a conference, etc.

The instructions for additions to authorized access points represent persons were revised.

Now either Period of Activity or Profession/Occupation may be used to break a conflict (no order of precedence between these two elements); both may be recorded if considered important.

## Revisions to RDA: Chapter 11 and 16

- ❑ Merger of instructions for subordinate government and non-government bodies into a single set of instructions
- ❑ Changes to instructions of additions to place names
  - Clarification of status of *former* Soviet Union and *former* Yugoslavia
  - Addition of instructions for “overseas territories”
  - Addition of an alternative that allows addition of names of intermediate places

Chapter 11 covers Corporate Bodies

The JSC approved changes to merge the existing instructions for government and non-government subordinate bodies.

The distinction had been carried over from AACR2; this revision should be a major simplification of the instructions.

The results of applying the instructions will no change.

The JSC approved changes to the instructions on addition of the name of a larger place to place names:

- (a) clarified the status of the former Soviet Union and the former Yugoslavia as federations;
- (b) simplified the instructions for places in the British Isles;
- (c) added instructions for “overseas territories”; and
- (d) added an alternative that allows the addition of names of intermediate places, as well as countries;  
this latter was the result of a proposal to include the name of the province and the country for places in China.

**PLEASE NOTE THAT THESE REVISIONS ARE NOT TO BE APPLIED UNTIL THEY ARE RELEASED IN JULY.**

- ❑ RDA rewording
  - Chapters 6, 9-11 published
  - Chapters 2 and 3 ready to publish
  - Work almost complete on the rest
- ❑ Fast-Track changes
- ❑ RDA vocabularies in the Open Metadata Registry

The JSC has been working on other things:

A copy editor has been rewording RDA to make the instructions more readable. The JSC has been reviewing her work.

The rewording is almost complete. Chapters 6 and 9-11 were released in December; the remaining chapters will be released in May.

We hope that people find the changes helpful. They are subtle; you won't detect the difference without comparing with the old text. However, reading the reworded text should be easier.

We continue to make Fast Track changes; for the curious, the changes for each release are listed in a Secretary document on the JSC website. Changes include corrections of typos, resolution of inconsistencies, additional relationship designations, and new and revised Glossary definitions.

We continue to make progress on publishing RDA vocabularies in the Open Metadata Registry for use in linked-data applications.

More information is available on the JSC and CC:DA websites. Links to these sites are included in the handout.

A PDF version – with links that actually work! – will be posted on the conference website, along with this presentation.

- ❑ RDA is designed to be flexible
- ❑ Implementation/Application guidelines are needed
- ❑ RDA cannot stand alone
- ❑ Display standard: ISBD
- ❑ Encoding standard: MARC 21
- ❑ ... and don't forget your ILS/OPAC

Now I want to provide a bit of context for thinking about implementing or applying RDA.

RDA is designed to be *extremely* flexible. That is the good news. It is also the bad news. RDA itself will not tell you everything you need to know. It is full of options and alternatives.

It tells you *how* to record an element, but not *whether you need* to record it.

You need to decide how to apply it -- both in general and in particular cases.

Fortunately, we all have the same problem, and some of us are further along than others, so there are application guidelines out there that you can steal ... ur, borrow.

And in particular cases, RDA expects catalogers to apply their judgment based on knowledge and experience.

RDA cannot stand alone. RDA is a set of elements for recording information needed to find, identify, select, and obtain bibliographic resources.

It is also a content standard containing instructions on how to record that information.

RDA needs to be applied in conjunction with other standards.

For example, most of us will be applying RDA in conjunction with the ISBD standard.

And most of us -- for now -- will be encoding RDA data in MARC 21 bibliographic and authority records.

And don't forget your ILS and OPAC.

All of these will have an affect on how you apply RDA.

## **R | D | A** Application guidelines RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

- ❑ Program for Cooperative Cataloging
  - NACO authority records
  - BIBCO/CONSER bibliographic records

At my institution, the first step was easy.

Penn State participates in all of the programs of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging:

We follow NACO guidelines in creating authority records.

We follow BIBCO and CONSER guidelines in creating original bibliographic records.

So our working assumption was that we would follow these PCC guidelines as our default policy for RDA.

So far, that has worked fairly well – although there are some guidelines that we grumble about.

But even if you are not PCC members, the PCC documentation and training is a great place to start.

I want to illustrate a few of the application decisions that should be easier if you look at the PCC documentation.

This will not be an extensive discussion of these documents.

I want to use an example or two to illustrate the sort of guidance that is available.

I will talk first about the policies for NACO authority records and then about the policies relating to bibliographic records.

- ❑ LC/PCC Policy Statements
- ❑ DCM Z1
- ❑ RDA in NACO training

The NACO documentation and training materials have always been the best way to learn how to do authority records – whether or not you are a NACO contributor. These materials are now available to everyone. They are typically thorough and contain a lot of information. The only thing you need to watch out for is information that is out of date. This happens . . . Things always change faster than the documentation.

The Library of Congress continues to document its policy decisions for its own catalogers and for anyone else who wishes to follow them. The LC Rule Interpretations for AACR2 have been superseded by the LC Policy Statements for RDA. These policy statements document decisions that LC catalogers are expected to follow. In addition, they now also include PCC policy decisions – either combined (when the two agree) or separate (when they differ). The LC/PCC Policy Statements are available in the RDA Toolkit, either as a link from the RDA instruction (look for the green icon) or separately on the “Resources” tab in the Toolkit. You do not need a subscription to access them. The policy statements cover all of RDA, but this includes some information about authority records.

The main documentation for NACO authority records is found in the Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1 guidelines. These are available in Cataloger’s Desktop and the updates (unfortunately not cumulated) are available as PDF files through the CDS website. These are organized by MARC tags (in the MARC Authorities Format). They contain a lot of good information about how to apply RDA in authority records.

And I should also mention the extensive training materials for “RDA in NACO” – a series of streaming video modules with exercises. These are available on the Catalogers Learning Workshop website. These are now a bit dated, but they are FREE and worth more than that.

❑ **DCM Z1 370:**

Use the established form of the place name, but omit the type of jurisdiction; do not use parentheses; use abbreviations from RDA Appendix B.

❑ **Examples:**

370 Wash.

[authorized form: Washington (State)]

370 Worcester, Mass.

[authorized form: Worcester (Mass.)]

I want to give two illustrations of the sort of application guidance available in the NACO documentation. Both of these have been the subject of recent discussion on the RDA-L discussion list.

By way of background, I should say that RDA expands the scope of authority records. AACR2 dealt only with the heading; the authority record existed to record and control valid (1xx) and variant (4xx) and related (5xx) headings. RDA allows us to create a record for the PERSON, for example, not just for headings for the NAME of the person. It does this by providing additional elements in which information about the person can be recorded. Some of these may be used as part of the authorized or variant access points, but they may be recorded even if they are not included in the heading.

So the first thing to note is that NACO guidelines **encourage** catalogers to record these elements.

My first example involves the recording of the Associated Place (field 370) used to record place of birth, death or residence for a person or the location of headquarters for a corporate body. There are many ways in which to record the name of a place. The NACO guidelines say that the place should be recorded in the form that would be used in a qualifier added to an access point –

i.e., “Use the established form of the geographic place name as found in the LC/NAF, with the same adjustments as when using the place name as a parenthetical qualifier to names:

- a) Omit the type of jurisdiction or other designation (see [LC-PCC PS 11.3.1.3](#)).
- b) Do not enclose a larger jurisdiction in parentheses; but instead separate it from the place name by comma-space.
- c) Abbreviate the names of countries, states, provinces, territories, etc., as instructed in [RDA Appendix B.11](#), as applicable.”

This has been controversial . . . to say the least. But at least it is a definite answer to the question of how to record a place name in field 370.

**❑ LC/PCC PS 9.19.1.4:**

Apply the option to provide a fuller form of name if a part of the forename or surname used in the preferred name is represented by an initial or an abbreviation, if the cataloger considers it important for identification. Add unused forenames or surnames only if needed to distinguish one access point from another.

**❑ Example:**

100 1 Lawrence, D. H. (David Herbert)

100 1 Johnson, Carol \$q(Carol Sue)  
[conflict with Johnson, Carol (Carol W.)]

Another example involves the Fuller Form of Personal Name element (RDA 9.5).

In RDA this is a separate element – in addition to being added to the preferred name of the person . . . sometimes.

You should record any information about full names in field 378 whenever you find them – they may be very useful in the future.

But when do you include them in subfield \$q in the 100 field?

This is covered by RDA 9.19.1.4, which says to add them when there is a conflict – but also provides an alternative instruction to add them even if there is no conflict.

The LCRI for AACR2 made a distinction between fuller forms that expanded name represented by initials (which were always to be added to the heading) and fuller forms that added additional forenames (which were only added in cases of conflict).

RDA does not make this distinction.

LC guidelines initially said not to apply the alternative, i.e., not to add the fuller form unless required to break a conflict.

A recent revision reinstates the LCRI distinction.

For Lawrence, you could add the fuller form, even though there is no conflict – if you it is important; for Johnson, you would add the fuller form **because** there is a conflict.

So you now have justification for doing exactly what you have already been doing!

- ❑ LC/PCC Policy Statements
  - RDA 1.7.1: General guidelines on transcription
- ❑ BIBCO Standard Record
- ❑ CONSER Standard Record
- ❑ BIBCO RDA training

For bibliographic records, the main PCC documentation is again the LC/PCC Policy Statements.

These contain a lot of useful guidance about how to apply RDA.

One particularly useful policy statement is the one for RDA 1.7.1, General Guidelines on Transcription.

This is a long document that contains a lot of useful guidance about such things as recording symbols, diacritics, and special characters, and the use of punctuation.

Here, for example, you will find the totally obscure instruction that field 300 ends with a period **ONLY** if there is a 490 Series statement in the record. You may find this the least useful instruction imaginable – but if you are looking for guidance on this question – here is your answer!

Most of the guidelines in the policy statements are more useful than this, and they are well worth consulting.

In addition, I want to point out the BIBCO and CONSER Standard Records – for reasons that will be apparent on the next slide.

Before that, however, I want to point to the BIBCO RDA training materials – again free online training, thorough and informative, although they do focus on application at LC. Still, a bargain for the price.

- ❑ BIBCO/CONSER Standard Records
- ❑ What elements do I need to include?
- ❑ RDA Core – an inadequate minimum
- ❑ Standard record requirements and recommendations

The BIBCO and CONSER Standard Record standards are particularly useful in making the most basic RDA application decision:  
What elements do I need to include?

RDA defines a set of core elements. In the case of repeatable elements, typically only the first instance is required.

The RDA Core provides what I would consider an inadequate minimum. Most of us will want to provide additional data, either by default in every case or in particular cases when the resource being cataloged requires it.

Each institution and each cataloger will need to make their own decisions, but the BIBCO and CONSER standard records are a good place to start. We basically accepted them as our standard; for AACR2, we had been doing “full” records, but for RDA we found the BSR adequate.

Here you will find some additional **requirements** beyond the RDA core – most of which make sense to me – as well as some **recommendations** for going beyond the requirements.

- ❑ Multiple occurrences of repeatable elements
  - RDA: only first is core
  - BIBCO: but catalogers are *encouraged* to record all occurrences

❑ Example: Place of publication

On resource: London and New York

264 #1 London

[RDA, PCC core requirement]

Many RDA elements are repeatable: statements of responsibility, places of publication, names of publishers, series statements, and on and on.

In the RDA core, in almost all cases, only the first statement is core.

So what do you do when there are multiple occurrences of the element?

Place of publication is a good example. If the resource says “London and New York,” then only “London” is an RDA core requirement and only “London” is a PCC requirement.

In this case, both RDA and PCC believe that a single place of publication is sufficient.

You can accept that – or you can record additional places if you feel this aids identification.

Note that even BIBCO catalogers can add additional elements – the BSR is a minimum, not a maximum.

### ▣ Statements of responsibility

On source: Mary Ann Dutton, Nawal, Ammar, Leslye Orloff, Darci Terrell

#### ➤ AACR2:

245 ... / \$c Mary Ann Dutton ... [et al.]

#### ➤ RDA Core/BIBCO requirement:

245 ... / \$c Mary Ann Dutton

#### ➤ BIBCO recommendation

245 ... / \$c Mary Ann Dutton, Nawal, Ammar, Leslye Orloff, Darci Terrell

Another example concerns Statements of Responsibility.

You are probably familiar with the AACR2 “RULE OF THREE” and may know that RDA rejected the Rule of Three.

Here is an example of a statement listing four authors.

According to AACR2, you would record only the first, followed by “... [et al.]”

According to the RDA and BIBCO core requirements, you would record only the first; note that there is no mark of omission, no indication that there are other authors.

I’m not sure that this is correct; I’m not sure that a core record is automatically following the option to abridge a statement.

In any case, BIBCO encourages the cataloger to record all the names.

- ❑ **Statements of responsibility – BSR:**  
Catalogers are encouraged to transcribe any other statements of responsibility that aid in resource discovery, identification, and selection.
- ❑ **Interpretation: “encouraged”:** Do it unless you have a really good reason not to.
- ❑ **RDA:** If you omit names, record “[and 25 others]”
- ❑ **My recommendation:** If you establish a threshold of (say) 6 names, then always record the first six names, not just the first.

The BSR reads:

“If more than one, only the first recorded is required by RDA, but catalogers are encouraged to transcribe any other statements of responsibility that aid in resource discovery, identification, and selection.”

My interpretation of the word “encouraged” is:

Do it unless you have a really good reason not to.

There are some really good reasons not to – some statements are just too long to be useful.

When you do omit names, RDA says to give an explanation of the omission in brackets, e.g., “and 25 others” – that way another cataloger has some basis for matching your description to another copy of the book.

You can leave it to cataloger judgment when to omit names – or you can establish an institutional policy to omit anything over x names.

I recommend that, if you do establish a threshold of (say) 6 names, then always record the first six names, not just the first, when there are more than six.

### ❑ Main entry (AACR2)

- If there are 1-3 names, the first one is recorded as the 100 field
- If there are more than 3, there is no 100

### ❑ Creator of work (RDA)

- Principal or first-named creator is always recorded as 100, no matter how many creators there are

100 Dutton, Mary Ann.

245 ... / \$c Mary Ann Dutton, Nawal, Ammar, Leslye Orloff, Darci Terrell

While I'm here, let me remind you about another aspect of the rule of three: Main Entry.

Under AACR2, if there are 1-3 authors, the first one is recorded as the 100 field (main entry) and the rest are recorded in 700 (added entries). But if there are more than three, there is **no** 100 and only **one** 700.

Under RDA, the principal or first-named author of the work is ***always*** recorded as the 100 field, no matter how many authors there are.

- ❑ ISBD provides:
  - A structure of areas and elements
  - An order in which elements are recorded
  - Punctuation that identifies elements
- ❑ ISBD was integrated into AACR2
- ❑ ISBD is not integral to RDA
  - Appendix D.1

As I said, RDA cannot be applied in isolation. It must be encoded in some sort of mark-up language for machine processing. More of than shortly.

RDA may also be applied in conjunction with other standards, one of which is the ISBD standard for description.

ISBD provides:

- a) a structure of areas and elements
- b) an order in which elements are recorded
- c) punctuation that identifies each element.

ISBD provisions were integrated into AACR2.

ISBD is **not** integral to RDA; the ISBD punctuation guidelines from AACR2 are included in RDA Appendix D.1.

- ❑ ISBD is not required by RDA,  
but will be used by most catalogers  
– if only because of MARC.
- ❑ Use “desc: i” in fixed fields.
- ❑ There are some questions that RDA  
does not answer, but ISBD does

You can choose to apply the ISBD guidelines or you can choose to ignore them.

Although it may not be explicitly stated, most implementations of RDA will be applying the ISBD in conjunction with RDA.

It should be noted that a lot of the ISBD structure is built into the MARC tagging (fields 245-490); as long as we are using MARC encoding, we cannot really escape ISBD – even if we wanted to.

So, we will continue to use ISBD.

In the “Desc” fixed field element, record code “i”.

Appendix D.1 gives the obvious guidelines that were in AACR2 – particularly the use of prescribed punctuation.

However, there are other features of ISBD that may not be in RDA at all.

There are some questions that RDA does not answer, but the ISBD guidelines do.

- ❑ When do you have more than one statement of responsibility?
  - Is "Mary Ann Dutton, Nawal Ammar, Leslye Orloff, Darci Terrell" one or four?
  - RDA 2.4.1.6, D.1 don't help
  - ISBD 1.4.4.2: "... when more than one person or corporate body is represented as performing different functions and the statements are not linked by a conjunction."
  - So this is a single statement because all persons are authors.

One of the questions that I have been looking into recently is:  
When do you have more than one statement of responsibility?

RDA 2.4.1.6 tells you what to do when you have more than one statement, but it assumes that you know or can decide when that happens.

In the Rule of Three example we looked at, do we have a single statement naming four persons or do we have four separate statements? RDA doesn't say.

The relevant specification in ISBD 1.4.4.2 says you have multiple statements "when more than one person or corporate body is represented as performing different functions and the statements are not linked by a conjunction."

So this is a single statement because all the persons are authors.

Even without the ISBD statement, I think I would have come to this conclusion – but others I have talked to want an explicit instruction. And here it is in the ISBD.

- ❑ RDA data will be encoded in MARC 21 bibliographic and authority records.
- ❑ RDA was not designed for MARC and doesn't fit well in MARC.
- ❑ There are some things that we do because the MARC encoding standards tells us to.

RDA data needs to be encoded in order to function in an automated environment. There are a number of possibilities, but for now most of us will continue to use the MARC 21 encoding standard.

I want to talk a bit about the impact of MARC encoding on the application of RDA, because RDA was not designed for MARC and doesn't always fit well in MARC.

Furthermore, you need to understand that the encoding sometimes overrules explicit instructions in RDA.

For example, RDA says to record the ISBN as the ISBN standard specifies – with the “ISBN” prefix and with hyphens in the right places. MARC says to omit the prefix; that is a print constant based on the 020 tag. And to omit the hyphens.

RDA also says to record “(invalid)” or “(incorrect)” following an invalid or incorrectly-assigned ISBN. MARC says to use subfield \$z instead.

MARC trumps RDA – although it is to be hoped that your system will generate appropriate displays.

There is also a general provision in RDA allowing use of alternative vocabularies instead of those defined by RDA.

This means that MARC codes can be used instead of RDA terms when they correspond. A good example of this is the use of BibLvl codes instead of the RDA Mode of Issuance terms.

- ❑ What would an RDA encoding standard look like?
- ❑ First, there would be no records.
- ❑ There would be collections of data elements that relate to a particular entity, e.g., a person, a work, a manifestation.
- ❑ These collections of data would be linked to indicate relationships.

I said that RDA was not designed for MARC. I want to digress a bit and expand on that point.

What would an RDA encoding standard look like?

First, there would be no **records**.

There would be collections of data elements that related to a particular entity, e.g., a person, a work, or a manifestation.

These “collections” or “aggregations” might be more or less permanent – not unlike our bibliographic and authority records – but they might also be dynamic: systems might harvest relevant, available data relating to a given person, etc.

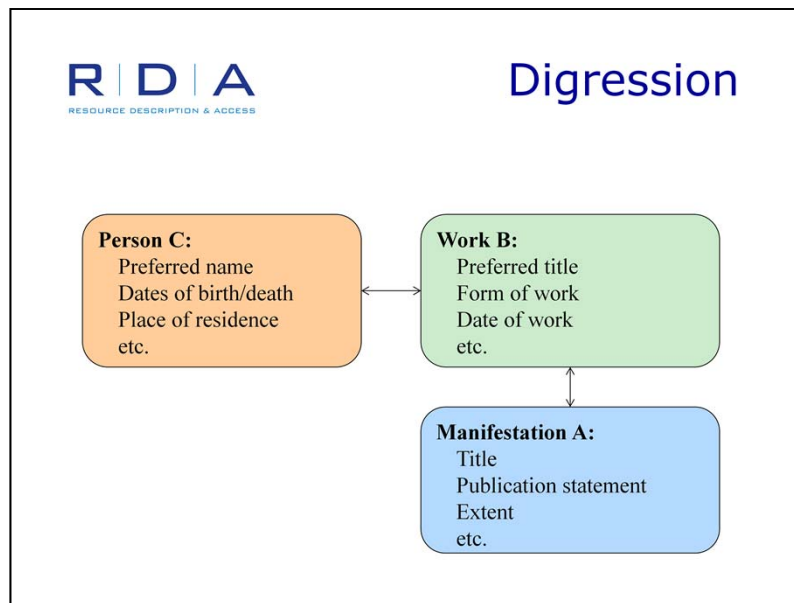
Such data might be harvested from a variety of sources, including non-library sources.

For example, the N.Y. Times has a massive collection of data about persons available for harvesting.

As their business depends on keeping this information up to date, they do a good job of that – let’s let them do that for us!

This concept opens up our records to the wider world of the internet and lets us use the best available data with the least effort.

Second, the collections of data would be linked to each other to indicate how they are related.



Here is a **really** basic diagram of how this might work.

In the blue box (lower right), we have a collection of data about a particular manifestation.

It includes elements such as the title, the publication statement, the extent, etc.

In the green box (upper right), we have a collection of data about a particular work.

It includes elements such as the preferred title, the form of the work, the date of the work, etc.

In the orange box (left), we have a collection of data about a particular person.

It includes elements such as the preferred name, dates of birth and/or death, place of residence, etc.

The arrows indicate relationships.

The arrows between the blue and green boxes indicates the RDA "Work Manifested" relationship between the manifestation and the work.

The arrows between the orange and green boxes indicates the RDA "Creator" (or more specifically "Author") relationship between the person and the work.

So we use links to indicate that collections of data are related to each other.

And we can use Relationship Designators to indicate the nature of the relationship.

This is how RDA was designed to be expressed.

- ❑ Instead we have MARC records
- ❑ Bibliographic records that describe manifestations, but also contain:
  - elements for works, expressions, and items
  - authorized access points for persons, corporate bodies, related works
- ❑ Authority records for persons, corporate bodies, works, expressions
- ❑ Limited links between records

Instead of this, we have MARC records.

We use bibliographic records to describe particular manifestations.

However, those records also contain elements relating to works, expressions, and items, as well as authorized access points for persons, corporate bodies, works, etc.

We use authority records to describe and control the names of persons, corporate bodies, works, expressions, etc.

There is limited linking between records – and what there is for the most part applies only inside a given system; think the “control headings” feature in OCLC.

Generally, we depend on system matching of text strings (headings) to establish relationships.

□ **Manifestation:**

Title: The importance of being earnest / by  
Oscar Wilde

Pub: The Bowler Press

Date: 2008

Link to work (Work Manifested – CORE)

□ **Work:**

Title: The importance of being earnest

Link to person (Creator [*or* Author] – CORE)

□ **Person:**

Name: Wilde, Oscar

Dates: 1854-1900

Here is a very brief example that shows what might appear in the three boxes in my RDA diagram.

Instead of tags, I am using short versions of the element name instead of tags.

Note that the two relationships in this example are both RDA core relationships.

❑ **Manifestation:**

100 1 Wilde, Oscar, \$d 1854-1900, \$e author.  
245 14 The importance of being earnest / by  
Oscar Wilde.  
264 #1 ... : \$b The Bowler Press, \$c 2008.

❑ **Work:**

100 1 Wilde, Oscar, \$d 1854-1900, \$e author.  
\$t Importance of being earnest

❑ **Person:**

100 1 Wilde, Oscar, \$d 1854-1900

Compare this with the MARC encoding of the same data.

The first thing you notice is the large amount of duplication.

In effect, the links have been replaced with identical text strings in both records.

For example, the heading for Wilde appears in all three records.

Note also that the preferred title of the work is not included in the bib record for the manifestation.

By LC/PCC policy, because the preferred title is (almost) identical to the title proper (245\$a), it does not need to be recorded in a 240 field.

Note also the presence of “\$e author” in the bib record and in the authority record for the work.

This is an important feature of RDA – the Relationship Designator.

- ❑ RDA **loves** relationships!
- ❑ Arrows in diagram specify that a relationship exists
- ❑ Designators specify the nature of the relationship
  - "Work Manifested"
  - "Creator" [or "Author"]

RDA **loves** relationships! Relationships are what gives structure to any collection of data elements.

RDA attempts to identify significant bibliographic relationships, and provides instructions for how to record them.

As noted when discussing my RDA diagram, the arrows specify that a relationship exists.

The designators specify the nature of the relationship.

## Relationship designators in MARC

- ❑ Three types of designators
  - Appendix I: role of person, body
    - ◆ 1xx/7xx \$e
  - Appendix J: related work, etc.
    - ◆ Subfield \$i in 787, 760-787, 7xx (bib), 5xx (authorities)
  - Appendix K: related person, etc.
    - ◆ Subfield \$i in 5xx (authorities)

There are three types of designators:

Appendix I is a list of terms indicating the role of the person or body in relation to a particular work, expression, manifestation or item.

These are encoded in subfield \$e of 1xx or 7xx fields in bib records (\$4 may also be used, although there are not codes for all the RDA relationships)

Appendix J is a list of terms indicating the relationship between works, etc.

These are encoded in subfield \$i in either field 787 only, in the linking fields 760-787 only, or in 7xx fields generally (depending on who you ask).

They are encoded in subfield \$i in 5xx fields in authority records.

Appendix K is a list of relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies.

These are encoded in subfield \$i in 5xx fields in authority records.

**Unless** the relationship is already indicated by the MARC encoding.

## Relationship designators in MARC

- ❑ Explicit/detailed designators for specific relationships – when *not* in the coding
  - Sequential relationships in 780/785 are identified by indicator values
  - The “contains (work)” relationship to an “analytic” work is identified by 2<sup>nd</sup> indicator value “2” in 7xx fields.

Relationship designators in MARC allow for explicit and detailed indication of specific relationships – when they are not already indicated by the encoding.

This morning Steven gave a number of examples of specific MARC encoding of relationships.

Good examples of this are the sequential relationships between works that are given in fields 780 and 785.

An indicator value identifies specific relationships such as “continues” and “continued by”; designators are not needed.

Another example is the “contains (work)” relationship that applies to “analytical” works contained in a manifestation.

These are recorded in 7xx fields, and the second indicator value “2” identifies the relationship; no designator is needed.

But there are other cases in which designators are needed.

Contributors such as editors or illustrators are recorded in 700 fields, but MARC does not distinguish them; it doesn’t even distinguish between contributors and creators; you need to record a designator in \$e.

Once again, MARC provides the context in which RDA data is recorded. You need to follow the MARC encoding instructions.

And you need to realize that MARC provides very uneven support for what RDA is designed to accomplish.

☐ **Cataloger judgment**

Catalogers are allowed to make decisions based on their knowledge and experience.

☐ **We all have knowledge and experience, and RDA empowers us to use it**

A final word . . .

RDA expects catalogers to make decisions based on their knowledge and experience, even when there is no specific instruction – and sometimes even when there is.

We all have knowledge and experience.

RDA empowers us to use it.

Don't be afraid to make decisions that make sense to you and to your users.

❑ Questions?

I could go on . . . and on . . . and on . . .

But I think it is time for me to quit and for you to ask questions.

As I noted at the beginning, anything you don't understand is an "advanced" issue.

This includes things that Steven covered this morning that you didn't have the chance to ask about.

I may get him to help with the answers. Between us, we will try to give you answers – hopefully correct ones.