

# Practical Measures to Cope with RDA Records

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If/when the implementation of Resource Description and Access (RDA) by the national libraries of the United States, Canada, Australia, and Great Britain occurs, libraries would be faced with the integration of RDA records into their catalogues with legacy AACR1 and AACR2 records, and perhaps some "green and red book" ones.

Experience with card catalogues at the time of leaving the ALA "red book" entry rules for AACR, and massive reclassification from the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) to Library of Congress Classification (LCC), we know that starting a new catalogue for new forms of records is a very bad idea. No matter how incompatible the entries, it is better to have one catalogue. This is even more true now with online catalogues, in which the favoured search is by keyword, than it was in the days of card catalogues.

If our sources of derived records adopt RDA, we will all have to cope with a mix of AACR and RDA in our catalogues. How can this best be done?

With up to 90% of new records being derived in some libraries, the idea of editing RDA records back to AACR2 does not seem a viable one; it is too labour intensive. OCLC has announced it will not accept AACR2/RDA records for the same editions/manifestations. Given the poor writing style, poor indexing, and cost of RDA access, the idea of annotating your AACR2 with some changes made by RDA for use in original cataloguing is a very viable one. As noted below, changes which affect interfiling are few: basically Bible, treaties, and entries containing "Dept." Those changes can be noted in your AACR2 binder, while retaining the rule of three, AACR2 abbreviations, and ISBD Latin abbreviation inclusions.

Issuing revision pages for AACR2 and/or MARC21 with major RDA changes might be a money maker for some private enterprise.

## Adapting legacy AACR2 records to accommodate use with RDA

### **More important ...**

1. Changes Needed to AACR2 Entries to Interfile with RDA
2. Ways of Coping with AACR2/MARC 245|h General Material Designations (GMDs) vs. RDA/MARC21's 336 Content, 337 Media type, and 338 Carrier

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I will discuss adapting legacy AACR2 records to accommodate use with RDA ones in five parts:

More important ...

I. Changes Needed to AACR2 Entries to Interfile with RDA.

II. Ways of Coping with AACR2/MARC 245|h General Material Designations (GMDs) vs. RDA/MARC21's 336 Content, 337 Media type, and 338 Carrier.

## Adapting legacy AACR2 records to accommodate use with RDA

*Less important ...*

3. Retrospective Automated Global Changes to AACR2 Descriptions to be More Compatible RDA Descriptive Practices, or Automated Changes to RDA Records
4. Possible Retrospective Changes in Choice of Entry
5. Retrospective Addition of 336-338

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Less important ...

III. Retrospective Automated Global Changes to AACR2 Descriptions to be More Compatible With RDA Descriptive Practices, or Automated Changes to RDA Records

IV. Possible Retrospective Changes in Choice of Entry.

V. Retrospective Addition of 336-338

Adapting legacy AACR2 records to accommodate use with RDA

## **CHANGES NEEDED TO AACR2 ENTRIES TO INTERFILE WITH RDA**

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The abandonment of the rules of three (main/prime/preferred entry under first author mentioned regardless of number), and the entry change for for treaties changed (first mentioned regardless of number), \*choice\* of entry will often be different. This does not affect integration of records.

Fortunately for us, the changes in \*form\* , which will affect interfiling, are few. There are only three which in my opinion will require global retrospective change, and a fourth which will have to be dealt with on an individual basis.

These changes are dependent on what the national libraries do in their controlled vocabularies. If the source of your authorized terms does not follow the RDA practice you may decide to continue using the authorized form whether it follows AACR2, RDA, or predates both.

Ideally, if you have an automated authority process most retrospective changes can be handled with updates of your authority records. If the RDA practice is accepted by national libraries (NACO, etc.), you may use any established headings as established and conform to the new practice for new headings.

## Superimposition

“word to describe a policy related to entry form the last time there was a major change in form of entries”

That is,

Established entries would be left as they are but new ones would be established according to new rules

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"Superimposition", for those of you too young to remember, is not a song sung by Julie Andrews as Mary Poppins and Dick Van Dyck as Bert.

It is a word to describe a policy related to entry form the last time there was a major change in form of entries. It meant that established entries would be left as they are, but new ones would be established according to the new rules. This made some sense in the days of cards.

I can not believe that 1f/when RDA is adopted, National Authority File

(NAF) established entries for books of the Bible and treaties will be left as they are (even if "Dept." is left abbreviated), with new forms expected to interfile with old ones. If that very unlikely situation should occur, we should not allow that in our local catalogues. Some of us are using "Stilton, Geronimo" as a bibliographic identity main entry aren't we, regardless of the NAF to the contrary? There is such a thing as jury nullification.

## Changes to AACR2 and RDA Entries to Allow RDA Interfiling (1)

- 130/630/730 remove "N.T." and "O.T." between "Bible" and |p
  - If no |p after "N.T." and "O.T.", spell out as "New Testament" and "Old Testament"
- If 008/24-27 contains 'z', remove |k from the following fields 110/610/710
- 130/630/730/ replace "Koran" with "Qur'an"
- 110/610/710 change "Dept." to "Department"
- Introduction of 1xx |c terms such as "Jr." and "Rev."

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As alluded to, a major RDA change from AACR2 in entry form is the omission of "O.T." and "N.T." between "Bible" and |p the name of a book in 130/630/730 entries. If there is no name of book following, "Old Testament" and "New Testament" are spelled out.

Another change is the omission of the |k uniform title for treaty entries.

The third change is the spelling out of "Dept." in the names of 110/610/710 corporate bodies. This was an AACR2 change which the Library of Congress ignored. They have now announced that they will apply it.

There is a fourth change which is not possible to anticipate, and for which superimposition might be a good idea. That is the introduction of 1XX |c terms such as "Jr." and "Rev.". During the test period, LC had test libraries use the RDA form in the 1XX of the RDA test record, even if it differed from the established form, with the RDA form in authority 700. For these changes, we will be dependent on changed authority records in the NAF.

The argument against adding death dates to established name entries, is that the entry is already distinctive, so the addition is not worth the effort. That argument does not convince me in relation to death dates. But in relation to 100|c terms added to distinctive established entries, I do find it convincing. Also, isn't there some inconsistency in ceasing to add "Sir" and "Dame", but starting to add "Jr." and "Rev."?

Given the ability to do global changes in your ILS, three of these changes are not too difficult processes to program, either as a change to your authorities or a change to all bibliographic records. If change by authority or within your ILS is not possible, you could undertake what Special Libraries Cataloguing does for global changes, make the changes to the database outside the ILS, and reload. SLC uses the programming language PERL, with the database in MYSQL.

If that make no sense to you, take it up with your programming guru (in our case my son Matthew). It would also be possible to contract that service to an outsource agency such as MARCIVE or SLC.

These and other changes which could be make at the same time will be discussed as we go along.

## Potential Problems with |e as relationship designator

1. In some ILS, any difference in entry form can cause a new sequence to begin
2. If your OPAC returns a hit-list of alphabetical titles under an author's name, the relationship of that author to the first title listed may differ from the relationship to titles later in the list

### Option:

Exclude 100/600/700/110/610/710 |e in RDA records from mapping for indexing and display

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With RDA, 100/110/700/710 author entries may have an added subfield, |erelationship designators. These are not core elements for the LC RDA test period. Perhaps these designators, showing the relation of the entry to the item being catalogued, led to the RDA provision that there may be added entries not in the description, what we old style cataloguers call "unjustified", and the earlier exclusion of statement of responsibility from core elements. SLC is creating a program to compare surnames in 700 against 245/|c, 500, 508, and 511, tagging any records with unjustified added entries for cataloguer attention. If present, relationship designators can cause two potential problems in your OPAC.

The first is that in some ILS, any difference in entry form (even the presence or absence of a period at the end), can cause a new sequence to begin. You will need to look at your OPAC to see if this is true in your case. Perhaps some of your juvenile materials have

|eillustrator after some 700s. Try some with and without the |e for the same name to see if they interfile, or form a different sequence with each relationship designator.

A second problem with relationship designators is that if your OPAC returns a hit-list of alphabetical titles under an author's name, the relationship of that author to the first title listed (whose form of entry is given) may differ from the relation to titles later in the list. The author may have written the first title (with |eauthor displayed), but translated or edited later ones.

For these two reasons all of our clients who have responded to the question, have asked that |erelationship designators be removed on export, leaving only the final period. You should investigate the mapping provisions of your ILS, to see if you can exclude |e from indexing and display, should you wish to do so. It is far better to remove something from display, rather than remove it from the record, not only because of the editing work involved, but because you may wish to have it later.

## Changes to AACR2 and RDA Entries to Allow RDA Interfiling (2)

- 100/600/700|d
  - change "b." to hyphen after date
  - "d." to hyphen before date
  - "fl." to "active"

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There are slight changes in 100/600/700|d usage; in LC RDA usage "b." changes to hyphen after date; "d." to hyphen before date; and AACR2's "fl." and RDA's "flourished" to "active". Whether present authorities will remain as they are with superimposition used, or changed retrospectively, we don't know. Neither do we know whether LC's RDA test period practice will continue. One bit of good news is that AACR2's limitation of the use of "fl." to authors before the 20th century was not carried over into RDA, and "fl." becomes "active".



## Potential Problems with |i

New subfield in RDA is |i in analytic entries  
“contains (work)” or “contains (expression)”

1. May cause patron confusion
2. May cause indexing and display problems

Option:

Exclude |i in RDA records

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Another new subfield in RDA is |i in analytic entries, "contains (work)" or "contains (expression)". You may well want to consider removing this subfield, or at least not mapping it. I doubt patrons would understand it, and it might cause indexing and display problems.

This slide contains the programming steps required to change entry forms. If your database has authority control using authority records from the Library of Congress (LC), Library and Archives Canada (LAC), a bibliographic utility, or bibliographic service agency, you may not have to do this yourself. But it will need to be done. It is best to understand what is required, even if you do not need to do it yourself.

LC, LAC, OCLC and Marcive all indicate that they will make these changes to form of entry.

## Changes in Wording and Order of 240 Uniform Title (1)

### AACR2 – 25.9

“Selections” for collective  
title for three or more  
various works by  
someone

### RDA – 6.2.2.10

"Works Selections" This  
comes into play with  
\*two\* or more various  
works

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There are changes to the wording and order of parts of 240 uniform titles, but apart from very prolific authors in large collections, I don't think they need concern us. But here they are:

Changes in Wording and Order of 240 Uniform Title:

Under AACR2 (25.9) one uses "Selections" as collective title for three or more various works by someone; under RDA one uses "Works.

Selections" (6.2.2.10). This comes into play with \*two\* or more various works.

## Changes in Wording and Order of 240 Uniform Title (2)

### **AACR2 – 25.11**

Order of subfields in the uniform title "Short stories. Spanish. Selections" is explicitly described

### **RDA**

There seems to be no similar explicit instruction, nor are the instructions given all that neatly laid out  
6.27.3 Possible match of "Short stories. Selections. Spanish"

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The order of subfields in the uniform title "Short stories. Spanish. Selections" is explicitly described in AACR2 (25.11). In RDA there seems to be no similar explicit instruction, nor are the instructions given all that neatly laid out, as is true of much of RDA; it might be "Short stories. Selections. Spanish" (6.27.3).

## Changes in Wording and Order of 240 Uniform Title (3)

- Under RDA 6.11.1.4
  - only one language is allowed in the |l [L] of a uniform title
  - no dual languages with ampersand
  - no "Polyglot" for three or more languages

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Under RDA, only one language is allowed in the \$l of a uniform title--no dual languages with ampersand, no "Polyglot" for three or more languages (6.11.1.4).

Adapting legacy AACR2 records to accommodate use with RDA

**WAYS OF COPING WITH  
AACR2/MARC 245 | H GENERAL  
MATERIAL DESIGNATIONS  
(GMDS) VS. RDA/MARC21'S 336  
CONTENT, 337 MEDIA TYPE, AND  
338 CARRIER**

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The absence of GMDs will be, I suspect, the greatest problem you will face. For most of you, Bibles, treaties, and government publications probably make up a smaller proportion of your collection than non-book materials, particularly electronic resources.

The new RDA/MARC21 fields 336 Content, 337 Media type, and 338 Carrier are out of logical general to specific sequence, as well as being far too late if displayed in field tag order. The fact that the International Bibliographic Description (ISBD) has these terms as Area 0, suggests early display.

## Field 337 is optional

- Adds little to needed patron information
- Use of “computer” to mean “electronic” leads to confusion
- Can use “unmediated” to suppress
  - Problem: some unmediated genres need GMDs such as ‘large print’

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Field 337 is optional, and adds little to needed patron information.

The confusing use of the term "computer" to mean "electronic" in 337 further detracts from the utility of this field. Not only does it make it seem that we are cataloguing a piece of equipment (a needed term missing from 338), but increasingly electronic resources are used on hand held devices our patrons do not call "computers". (ISBD Area 0 has "electronic".) While it would be possible to use 337 "unmediated" to suppress the display of 338 and 336, some unmediated genres need GMDs, e.g. "large print" and "equipment" (both missing from RDA) and cartographic materials. It might be best to just suppress {volume : text}, since our patrons are accustomed to no GMDs for standard print materials.

So what to do?

## Display between you and ILS

### Suggestions:

- Do not display 337
- Map 338 (Carrier) and 336 (Content) to display as 245 |h
  - 245 |h [online resource : text]
  - If 337 is 'unmediated' do not display 336/338

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RDA says \*nothing\* about display. How these 3XX will display is between you and your ILS vendor. In systems which can only display in MARC field tag order, they would be between collation and series, far too late. and out of logical general to specific order.

First, I would suggest not displaying 337.

If possible, I would suggest you map 338 carrier and 336 content in that order to display as 245|h (after 245|a. before either 245|b or |c).

Thus you would have, for example, [online resource : text] displaying as a GMD. This will maintain consistency with where GMDs are displayed now.

If display as 245|hGMD is not possible, then attempt to map 245|h, 338, and 336 to display above description. ISBD placed these terms in Area 0, which would have them in that position.

One difficulty with either of the solutions I have suggested is that some 336 content terms are too lengthy for display as 245|h, and perhaps even at head of description.

## Problems with ignoring 336-338

1. Work involving assigning 1 genre term (245 |h) to four (245 |h plus 336-338) then manually adjusting derived records
2. Making a lie of the 040 |e rda
3. Separation of content/carrier improvement in RDA is lost
4. What will validation programs such as MARCReport do to mixed records?

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Some have suggested that they be replaced with icons. It is difficult to imagine the number of icons required to represent so many term. If several categories are to be represented by one icon, based perhaps on fixed fields, why bother with the many categories represented by 338 and 336? Some have suggested that since 245 |h will not be obsolete, we continue to introduce AACR2 GMDs in 245 |h, and ignore 336-338.

SLC has five difficulties with this solution: 1) the work involved, going from assigning one genre term (245 |h) to four (245 |h plus 336-338), with having to manually adjust derived records; 2) making a lie of 040 |erda; 4) giving up one of the very few improvements of RDA over AACR2, the clearing up the mix of content and carrier in AACR2 GMDs and SMDs; and 5) what will revised MARC checking programs such as MARCReport, and bibliographic utilities, make of such a mixed record?

Such programs don't even like analytical 020s (e.g. for individual yearbooks) in serial records.



## Truncating 336 Content Terms for Display

- For systems requiring 245|h, field 336 is exported as second half of compound GMD
- Truncated as shown:  
245|h [online resource : text]

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SLC intends to truncate 336 content terms for display or export as part of a compound carrier : content GMD, or display at head of description, and I suggest you do the same. SMDs can provide more exact information.

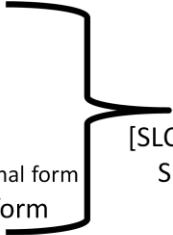
LC, LAC, and OCLC all have not yet made any decision concerning how to cope with the change from GMDs to three new 3XX fields. For test RDA records LC is displaying a "Type of material" phrase above other data, based on LDR coding as opposed to 336-338, which in some cases is not very explicit. An LDR/06 = i can be a loose-leaf service or a website.

The issue of usable GMD data is known and being considered by MARCIVE as a possible needed development for customers, but details of exactly what can be done and the pricing is waiting for the conclusion of the RDA testing.

## Examples to replace “electronic resource”

245|h [online resource : text]

- cartographic dataset
- cartographic image
- cartographic moving image
- cartographic tactile image
- cartographic tactile three-dimensional form
- cartographic three-dimensional form
- computer dataset
- computer program
- notated movement
- notated music
- performed music
- sounds
- spoken word



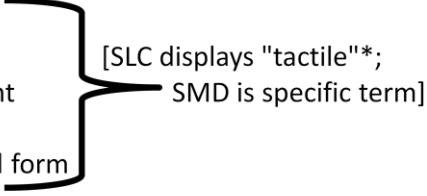
[SLC displays "cartographic"\*  
SMD is specific term]

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These are the truncations SLC plans to make to 336 contents terms for inclusion in a 245|h compound carrier : content GMD, or display above other data:

Note that wll phrases being "cartographic" would be displayed as simply "cartographic" because of length."

## Examples to replace “electronic resource” 245|h [online resource : text] *continued*

- still image [SMD is more specific term, "engraving", "painting"]
  - tactile image
  - tactile notated
  - tactile notated movement
  - tactile text
  - tactile three-dimensional form
  - text
  - three-dimensional form [SLC displays "form"]
  - three-dimensional moving image [SLC displays "moving image"\*]
  - two-dimensional moving image [SLC displays "moving image"\*]
- 
- [SLC displays "tactile"\*;  
SMD is specific term]

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These are the truncations SLC plans to make to 336 contents terms for inclusion in a 245|h compound carrier : content GMD, or display above other data:

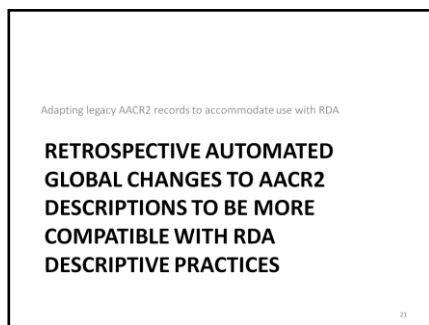
## 300 (Specific Material Designation)

- Changes to 300
  - Spelling out abbreviations
  - Use of more popular exact terms as SMD
- Recommend
  - Instead of 538/500 notes for DVD or CD, place in 300
  - Avoid SMDs duplicating 338 terms

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Related to GMDs and RDA media terms of course is 300 specific material designation (SMD). Little changes with 300 apart from the spelling out of abbreviations, and the option to use more popular exact terms as SMDs.

Some of what has gone in 538 system requirements or 500 general note (e.g. "DVD", "CD") could now be in 300. I would suggest using the RDA option of popular terms as SMD, using "DVD" (as opposed to in 538) and "CD" (as opposed to in 500). This will get the information to patrons earlier, It will avoid SMDs duplicating 338 terms, e.g., use 338 "online resource", with SMDs "electronic text", "website", "streaming video", "program", "dataset", etc. The term "online resource" is not very specific, and could describe a variety of resources.



Many of us are accustomed to difference in legacy and current records, e.g., the number abbreviation in 250 (e.g. 2d vs. 2nd); "illus." vs. "ill." in 300. We could continue with differences between AACR2 description and RDA description with little degradation of service to our patrons.

The differences between present standard abbreviations and those terms spelled out is considerable. At SLC we think that are too different to ignore.

If to be addressed, the decision to be made is whether to change our database retrospectively, or to RDA records on export. In the case of most libraries, it would be a matter of making the changes on import.

The work of manually editing AACR2 to RDA, or RDA to AACR2, is too much to consider. Only if that can be automated can they be undertaken.

A possible exception to automating all changes, is that RDA allows 245 title capitalization to be transcribed as found on the item, or more disturbingly, in all capitals as captured from ONIX or other source.

Personally, I find this unacceptable, and SLC will edit to standard sentence capitalization. This can only be partially automated.

Programming can reduce all letters to lower case, but proper names and acronyms would have to be manually capitalized.

Found capitalization in 505 contents, or 520 summaries, is acceptable, because they are not seen with other 505s and 520s in hit lists as are 245 titles.

There are some other changes I suggest you make to incoming RDA records.

SLC will change English phrases to ISBD abbreviations because of our multilingual customer base. You may not wish to do this. But all of us should, I think, replace a long "not identified" phrase in 260|c with an AACR2 style estimated date. Otherwise you might have that long not identified phrase followed directly by a |g manufacturing date, creating a contradictory display, date not identified followed by a date!

The RDA change that a noun phrase \*associated\* with the author is included in |c, e.g., 245 10 |aBurr /|ca novel by Gore Vidal, but 245 10 |aBurr :|b a novel /|cGore Vidal, may be safely ignored in retrospective change.

If you decide to change retrospectively, programming to make some retrospective changes to AACR2 records to make them more like RDA ones is not complex.

LC, LAC, and OCLC will probably not address these issues. OCLC points out that as new libraries join, and contribute their databases, OCLC will continue to receive legacy records cataloguing according to earlier rules.

MARCIVE is keeping current with the discussions and RDA testing in order to be aware of the services libraries will need if RDA is implemented. Unless new system developments require it, MARCIVE does not plan to upgrade AACR2 records to RDA, because catalogues already have mix of pre-AACR and AACR2 records, etc.

This is what could be done retrospectively:

## AACR2 to RDA

- 250 field
  - "ed." to "edition."; "Rev." to "Revised"
  - "1st" to "First", "2d" and "2nd" to "Second"; etc.
- 300 field
  - "p." and "pp." to "pages"
  - if "1" "v." and "vol." to "volume"
  - if no number or, 2 or higher, "volumes"
  - "ill." and "illus." as "illustrations"

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In 250 change "ed." to "edition."; "Rev." to "Revised".

In 250 change "1st" to "First", "2d" and "2nd" to "Second"; "3d" and "3rd." to "Third"; "4th" to "Fourth"; "5th" to "Fifth"; "6th" to "Sixth"; "7th" to "Seventh"; "8th" to "Eighth"; "9th" to "Ninth"; "10th" to "Tenth".

[While it would be possible to go higher, higher edition numbers tend to be arabic numbers on items.]

[Even though item may have arabic numbers and abbreviations, it is not possible to know.]

In 300 spell out "p." and "pp." as "pages"; if "1" "v." and "vol." as "volume"; if no number or, 2 or higher, "volumes"; "ill." and "illus." as "illustrations".

## AACR2 to RDA

In new RDA records, you may find:

- 500 |a Includes index.
- 504 |a Bibliography: pages ...
- 504 |a Includes bibliographical references.

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In new RDA records, you may find:

500 \$aIncludes index.

504 \$aBibliography: pages ...

504 \$aIncludes bibliographical references.

## To abbr., abbrev. or abbrev.

RDA removes abbreviations (as seen in previous slides) but...

- Hand held electronic device with limited display space may benefit from abbr.
- Results in additional work
  - Either have mixed records – those with abbrev. and those with no abbreviations
  - Or, retrospectively convert all records for conformity

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If you wished to add changing ISBD Latin abbreviations to long English phrases, it would not be difficult to do. But we intend, as I have stated, to make the opposite change. The opposite change could also be by programming or macros, to avoid time spent by individual cataloguers. With the end of the rule of three, "[et al.]" would rarely need to be substituted for "[and ... others]". "S.l." and "s.n." are rare in the types of material SLC catalogues. A Google search can often find a home office location missing from an item.

A factor mentioned on Autocat which has influenced my thinking. It has been pointed out that on hand held electronic devices with limited display space, abbreviations work much better than spelled out words.

This applies to both ISBD inclusions, and AACR2 abbreviations.

Rather than retrospectively spelling our abbreviations for conformity as the previous slide outlined, automating the reduction of commonly spelled out words to AACR2 abbreviations might be more patron friendly.

We can not, as mentioned, create the additional work for cataloguers of editing RDA records back to AACR2. On the other hand, we should not impose on patrons forms which hinder their discovery of materials, particularly is consulting the catalogue on a hand held electronic device.

The reduction of some spelled out words, such as edition, pages, volume/volumes, and illustrations to their familiar abbreviations could be an automated operation. In the case of SLC, it would be a function of record export for clients, leaving the RDA record unchanged in our database. We see no need to remove fields which the client can suppress in display, e.g., 336-338, but the client can hardly save display space by substituting abbreviations for spelled out words.

This is the export (perhaps import for you) we are considering:



## Automatically altering RDA records for display (1)

If 040 |e is 'rda'

Remove 100/110/600/610/700/710

|e<relationship designator>, "|4<relator  
code>, and |2 if following, leaving concluding  
period

700 1 |aJones, Jim,|d1930-1999,|eactor.

becomes 700 1 |aJones, Jim,|d1930-1999.

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### AUTOMATICALLY ALTERING RDA RECORDS FOR DISPLAY

If 040\$e is "rda"

Remove if present 100/110/600/610/700/710\$e<relationship designator>,  
"\$4<relator code>, and \$2 if following, leaving concluding period.

These terms are not at present being applied.

for example 700 1 \$aJones, Jim,\$d1930-1999,\$eactor.

becomes 700 1 \$aJones, Jim,\$d1930-1999.

## Automatically altering RDA records for display (2)

If 040 |e is 'rda'

- Export 250 "edition" as "ed."
- Export 300 "pages" as "p."  
"volume" and "volumes" as "v."  
"illustrations" as "ill."

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AUTOMATICALLY ALTERING RDA RECORDS FOR DISPLAY, If 040\$e is "rda"

Export 250 "edition" as "ed."

Export 300 "pages" as "p."

"volume" and "volumes" as "v."

"illustrations" as "ill."

## Automatically altering RDA records for display (3)

If 040 |e is 'rda'

- Create a 245|h[compound gmd] composed of 338\$a : 336|a  
[online resource : text]
- Do not include 245 |2
- Do not create a 245|h for [volume : text]

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AUTOMATICALLY ALTERING RDA RECORDS FOR DISPLAY, If 040\$e is "rda"

Create a 245\$h[compound gmd] composed of 338\$a : 336\$a, e.g.,  
[online resource : text]. Do not include \$2.

Do not create a 245\$h for [volume : text].

If more than one \$aterm in either 338 or 336, separate those terms  
by comma-space. Separate 338 and 336 by space-colon-space.

Shorten some 336 terms when exported as 245\$h as indicated earlier.

700\$a\$tiii/730/740

Remove \$icontains (work)  
\$icontains (expression)

## Automatically altering RDA records for display (4)

If 040 |e is 'rda'

- If more than one |aterm in either 338 or 336, separate those terms by comma-space
- Separate 338 and 336 by space-colon-space.
- Shorten some 336 terms when exported as 245 |h as indicated earlier.

- 700 |a |tiii/730/740

Remove |icontains (work)

|i contains (expression)

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AUTOMATICALLY ALTERING RDA RECORDS FOR DISPLAY, If 040\$e is "rda"

If more than one \$aterm in either 338 or 336, separate those terms by comma-space.  
Separate 338 and 336 by space-colon-space.

Shorten some 336 terms when exported as 245\$h as indicated earlier.

700\$a\$tiii/730/740

Remove \$icontains (work)

\$icontains (expression)

## Automatically altering RDA records for display (5)

If 100/110/700/710 \$e relationship designators  
used:

- composer [shorten any term containing "composer" to composer]
- court governed [export as 'court']
- degree granting institution [export as 'institution']
- director [used for 'film director', 'radio director', 'television director']
- director of photography [export as 'cinematographer']
- enacting jurisdiction [export as 'jurisdiction']
- film director [assign and export as 'director']
- film producer [export as 'producer']

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AUTOMATICALLY ALTERING RDA RECORDS FOR DISPLAY, If 040\$e is "rda"

If in the future, 100/110/700/710 \$e relationship designators are used,  
shorten for display as follows:

## Automatically altering RDA records for display (5, cont.)

- host institution [export as 'host']
- institution [use for degree granting institution.]
- issuer [use for 'issuing body]
- issuing body [export as 'issuer']
- jurisdiction [used for 'enacting jurisdiction' and 'jurisdiction governed']
- jurisdiction governed [export as 'jurisdiction]
- landscape architect [export as 'landscaper']
- landscaper [use for 'landscape architect]

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AUTOMATICALLY ALTERING RDA RECORDS FOR DISPLAY, If 040\$e is "rda"

If in the future, 100/110/700/710 \$e relationship designators are used,  
shorten for display as follows:

## Automatically altering RDA records for display (5, cont.)

- producer [use for 'film producer', 'radio producer', 'television producer']
- radio director [export as 'director']
- radio producer [export as 'producer']
- sponsor [use for 'sponsoring body']
- sponsoring body [export as 'sponsor']
- television producer [export as 'producer']
- writer [use 'author']

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AUTOMATICALLY ALTERING RDA RECORDS FOR DISPLAY, If 040\$e is "rda"

If in the future, 100/110/700/710 \$e relationship designators are used,  
shorten for display as follows:

## Changes in AACR2 Choice of entry to be more in accord with RDA (1)

- 040 field
  - |b eng language of cataloging (in the absence of |b fre)
  - add |e rda
- Change LDR/18 descriptive cataloguing form from "a" AACR2 to "i" ISBD

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Changes to choice of entry is not as vital to integration of AACR2 and RDA records as is form of entry, and display of genre terms. If your legacy AACR2/MARC records are well coded in fixed fields, RDA choice of entry can be approximated, by moving first 700 to 100 for more than three authors, and first 710 (removing |k and following) to 110 for treaties. Of course the 245 indicator would also need to be changed.

These changes to choice of entry would raise the question of when 040|beng (often |bfre for SLC), and 040|erda should be introduced to former AACR2 records, as well as the change of LDR/18 cataloguing form from "a" for AACR2 to "i" for ISBD.



Adapting legacy AACR2 records to accommodate use with RDA

## **POSSIBLE RETROSPECTIVE CHANGES IN CHOICE OF ENTRY**

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## Changes in AACR2 Choice of entry to be more in accord with RDA (2)

- If 245 contains "[et al.]", change 1st 700 to 100, and 245 1st indicator to '1'
- Cutters will only be changed if the record is reused

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Notice in this illustration of what is to be programmed, that SLC will not change "[et al.]" to "and others". Because of our international database, it would be necessary to have multiple records, one for each language of the catalogue among our clients, English, French, German or Chinese. Abandoning ISBD Latin abbreviations is a giant step backward for international exchange of bibliographic records.

Substituting ISBD Latin abbreviations for longer English phrases is one of the few editorial changes SLC will make to derived RDA records. Another is introducing jurisdiction to 260|a place of publication.

Programming could accomplish the following, including the MARC coding of fictitious characters as subject headings:

## Changes in AACR2 Choice of entry to be more in accord with RDA (3)

- If 008/24-27 contains 'z' treaty, remove |k and following fields from 110/610/710s
- If no 110, change 1st 710 to 110, and 245 1st indicator to '1'
- Replace "c" in 260|c with copyright sign.
  - If copyright sign is not in your cataloguing module, in Windows it may be created by pressing Alt and keying 0169 on the number pad.

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Adapting legacy AACR2 records to accommodate use with RDA

## **RETROSPECTIVE ADDITION OF 336- 338**

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If my prime suggestion for handling GMDs vs. RDA media terms are followed, you would have a mixture of GMDs/RDA media terms, e.g., AACR2 [electronic resource] and RDA [online resource : text], whether you display as 245|h or ISBD Area 0.

Introducing 336-338 retrospectively to AACR2 records now having 245|hGMD would solve this apparent divergence in patron information. The changes given below are not exhaustive, but cover the bulk of non-book material in our database. Some of you would need to add additional media types, carriers, and content.

Little purpose in terms of patron service, it seems to me, would be served by introducing 336-338 to records not now having GMDs, just as little purpose would be served by displaying those fields for "unmediated" media type material.

Given accurate fixed field coding in your legacy records, it would be possible to retrospectively introduce 336-338 as follows:

If LDR/07 = a or s; 008/23 = s, o or q

- Remove 245 |h [electronic resource]
- Add
  - 336 |a text |2 rdacontent
  - 337 |a electronic |2 isbdmedia
  - 338 |a online resource |2 rdacarrier
- Substitute 300 "electronic text" for "online resource"
- Leave 300 "CD-ROM"

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If LDR/07 = i; 008/23 = s o, or q

- Remove 245|h [electronic resource]
- Add
  - 336 |a text |2 rdacontent
  - 337 |a electronic |2 isbdmedia
  - 338 |a online resource |2 rdacarrier
- Substitute 300 "website" for "online resource"
- Leave 300 "CD-ROM"

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If LDR/06 = g, 008/23 = v, 007/02 = f

- Remove 245|h [video recording]
- Add
  - 336 |a two-dimensional moving image |2  
rdacontent
  - 337 |a video |2 rdamedia
  - 338 |a videocassette |2 rdacarrier

If LDR/06 = g, 008/23 = v, 007/01 = d

- Remove 245|h [video recording]
- Add
  - 336 |a two-dimensional moving image |2  
rdacontent
  - 337 |a video |2 rdamedia
  - 338 |a videodisc |2 rdacarrier

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If LDR/06 = j, 007/01 = d

- Remove 245|h [sound recording]
- Add
  - 336 |a performed music |2 rdacontent
  - 337 |a audio |2 rdamedia
  - 338 |a audio disc |2 rdacarrier

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If LDR/06 = i, 007/01 = d

- Remove 245|h [sound recording]
- Add
  - 336 |a spoken word |2 rdacontent
  - 337 |a audio |2 rdamedia
  - 338 |a audio disc |2 rdacarrier

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## Conclusion

In conclusion, you may successfully integrate RDA records with your AACR2 and earlier legacy records by solving two main problems:

1. Differences in entry form (which are few)
2. Substitution of fields 338 : 336 media terms for 245|h GMD

Other changes are for the perfectionists among us.

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In conclusion, you may successfully integrate RDA records with your AACR2 and earlier legacy records by solving two main problems:

Differences in entry form (which are few). And Substitution of fields 338 : 336 media terms for 245|hGMD. Other changes are for the perfectionists among us.

My wife maintains that cataloguers are created by too early bowel training (after hearing my mother brag about her success in that endeavor). My Granny used to call the plantation mistress on the neighbouring plantation, who had the dust washed from the front of her house every afternoon, "nasty nice". Perhaps only those of you who were models in trainability for your mothers, or wish to be "nasty nice", will wish to make the retrospective changes I have described beyond, form of entry.

For the sake of our users, we should have consistency in form (if not choice) of entry, and if possible, consistency in place of display for genre terms.

Thank you.

Questions?