

5JSC/RDA/Part A/Chapters 6-7/Rev/Chair follow-up/2
18 September 2007

To: Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA
From: Deirdre Kiorgaard, Chair, JSC
Subject: RDA: Resource Description and Access - Review by other rule makers of June 2007 Draft of Chapters 6-7 - Norway

These are comments on the draft chapters 6-7 of RDA received from the Norwegian Committee on Cataloguing.

RDA Part A, Chapters 6-7 (revised)

Comments from the Norwegian Committee on Cataloguing

From a general point of view, also seen in a perspective of usability, the language seems wordy and elaborate, especially in chapter 7. The repetitive wording makes reading heavy.

We have the following comments to the draft (extracts in italics):

Background – Changes in this draft

We are, in general, pleased with the changes that are made in this draft. However, it would be preferable if the detailed instructions for legal works, religious works, and official communications could have been incorporated in the broad relationships groupings covered under 6.3-6.5. But since the instructions now in 6.7-6.9 are so specific and detailed, it would probably be best to leave it like it is.

The JSC invites comments on the examples provided and identifies 5 options to choose from. For chapter 6 “Persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource” we wish to retain the existing form of the examples in the draft, although the form of the access points in this examples could be interpreted as chosen forms. We are well aware that the form of access points is covered in chapter 13, but we don’t think the examples in chapter 6 would literally be misunderstood as chosen forms.

7.1.3.0 General guidelines on providing resource identifiers for related resources

7.1.3.0.1 Provide a resource identifier (see 2.13) for the related resource, either in conjunction with or as a substitute for naming or describing the related resource.

*ISBN 1-74146-163-4
(ISBN for the related resource)*

*ISSN 0042-0328 = University of Western Australia
law review
(ISSN provided in conjunction with the key title for the related resource)*

*urn-3:RAD.ARCH:15009
(Resource identifier for the related resource)*

7.1.3.0.2 Record a designation of relationship in conjunction with an identifier for the related resource to indicate the nature of the relationship between the resource described and the referenced resource (see 7.2).

Comment:

The text in 7.1.3.0.2 states: “record a designation of relationship in conjunction with an identifier for the related resource”.

The first example above (in 7.1.3.0.1) lacks a designation of relationship, and the ISBN alone makes little sense, or can even be misleading without a designation of relationship, even if it provides a link to the related resource (see 7.1.2.3).

The text in 7.1.3.0.2 refers to 7.2, where there is no example of use of a resource identifier, only of “naming the related resource” and “describing the related resource”. Is this a deliberate omission or a lack of a good example?

We suggest to incorporate the text in 7.2 into 7.1. There are already paragraphs in 7.1 about designation of relationships (see 7.1.3.0.2, 7.1.4.0.2, and 7.1.5.0.2).

Further on in chapter 7, for example in 7.5.2.1.1a.1, examples for resource identifiers are provided with a designation of relationship.

We would like to stress the importance of consistency in the use and form of the examples, since an important role is to clarify the text.

7.3.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A WORK AND AN EXPRESSION OF THE WORK

OPTIONAL

Contents

7.3.1.0 General guidelines

7.3.1.0 General guidelines

7.3.1.0.1 Record the relationship between a work and an expression through which that work is realized using one or more of the following conventions:

a) Identifiers linking the work and expression

7.3.1.0.1a.1 Use identifiers to provide links between the record for the work and the record for the expression.

ISWC: T-072.106.546-8

(International Standard Musical Work Code for Cole Porter's I love Paris)

Comment:

7.3.1.0.1a.1 assumes the existence of one record for the work and one for the expression. In a catalogue that is not FRBRized and consists of manifestation records only, how can this paragraph be applied?

The same applies to paragraphs 7.3.2.0.1a.1 and 7.3.3.0.1a.1.

7.7 WHOLE-PART RELATIONSHIPS

7.7.1.1.1b.2 Optional addition. If the larger work (or expression) is a series,

record the numeric or other designation within the series of the work (or expression) embodied in the resource being described.

Series: Central Institute of Indian Languages. CIIL linguistic atlas series ; 1 (Resource described: India literacy atlas)

Originally issued in series: Occasional papers of the Museum of Natural History, the University of Kansas ; no. 159 (Resource described: Butterflies of Glacier National Park, Montana / by Diane M. Debinski. Online electronic text originally published in print as no. 159 of series Occasional papers of the Museum of Natural History, the University of Kansas. Online version bears variant form of original series title)

Comment:

Paragraph 7.7 is optional. Why is it then necessary to use the term “optional addition” for 7.7.1.1.1b.2?

However: in 7.9 Sequential relationships, this possibility to add numeric or other designation is not mentioned, at the same time as some of the examples actually have such designations. We find it natural (as well as practical) to get the same opportunity for optional addition in 7.9.

7.7.3 WHOLE MANIFESTATION (OR ITEM)

OPTIONAL

Contents

7.7.3.0 Scope

*7.7.3.0.1 A **whole manifestation (or item)** is a larger manifestation (or item) that the resource being described is part of.*

7.7.3.0.2 Whole manifestations (or items) include aggregate manifestations (or items) such as multipart resources, kits, etc.

Comment:

7.7.3.0.2 mentions the term “multipart resources”. We would like a further definition or explanation of this term (more than 7.7.4.0.2). This might also further explain which paragraph to apply to “colliding” relationships. Example: Textbook material. It is sometimes difficult to establish whether such resources are part of a “whole-part relationship” or an “accompanying relationship”.