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To: Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA

From: Alan Danskin, British Library Representative

Subject: Simplification of RDA 2.7-2.10

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1 Abstract

This discussion paper reviews the aggregate elements: RDA 2.7 Production Statement; 2.8 Publication Statement; 2.9 Distribution Statement; 2.10 Manufacture Statement. It discusses options to simplify RDA, extend the underlying model and satisfy FRBR user tasks. It considers implications for RDA, FRBR, ISBD and MARC 21.

2 Introduction

This discussion paper suggests alternative approaches to recording data in four RDA elements: 2.7 Production Statement, 2.8 Publication Statement, 2.9 Distribution Statement, 2.10 Manufacture Statement.

This review was prompted in part by discussion of 6JSC/LC/24 *Revisions to instructions for production, publication, and distribution and manufacture statements*. At the 2013 JSC meeting in Washington, D.C. I suggested that revising the wording of these instructions in search of greater clarity is doomed to fail, because the instructions are trying to support two conflicting use cases: to identify a given resource and to FIND sets of resources.

2.1 Scope

The scope is simplification of the elements and instructions from 2.7 to 2.10. The paper explores the feasibility of reducing the duplication inherent in these instructions. The approaches explored in the paper will entail changes elsewhere in RDA, including 2.17 Note on Manifestation. Beyond Chapter 2, there are implications for the underlying model and changes to the structure, particularly in Section 4 Recording Attributes of Concepts, Objects, Events and Places, Section 7 Recording Relationships to Concepts, Objects, Events and Places and Section 10 Recording Relationships between Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places.

This is a complex issue with dependencies on the FRBR model and implications for ISBD and MARC 21, which will be discussed in a later section.

In view of the range of possible outcomes, the paper does not include a comprehensive revision of 2.7--2.10 or the other instructions affected; instead the following drafts are included in the

appendices to illustrate the main strands of the approach.

Appendix A: Scenario A: Illustrative Draft of 2.8 Publication Statement

Appendix B: Scenario B: Illustrative draft of 2.7 Issuance Statement and 2.17 Note on Issuance Statement

Appendix C: Illustrative Draft of option for new element 2.X Date of Manifestation

2.2 Terminology

The following abbreviations have been used:

PPDMS= Production Statement, Publication Statement, Distribution Statement, Manufacture

Statement

PFC= Person, Family, Corporate Body

Agent has also been used, where appropriate, as a collective term for Person, Family and Corporate Body.

2.3 RDA and Production, Publication, Distribution and Manufacture: the case for simplification

The following as a list of the metadata elements related to production, publication, distribution and manufacture in RDA Chapter 2 Identification of the Manifestation.

2.7 Production Statement

2.7.2Place of Production

2.7.3 Parallel Place of Production

2.7.4 Producer's Name

2.7.5 Parallel Producer's Name

2.7.6 *Date of Production*

2.8 Publication Statement

2.8.2Place of Publication

2.8.3 Parallel Place of Publication

2.8.4 Publisher's Name

2.8.5 Parallel Publisher's Name

2.8.6 *Date of Publication*

2.9 Distribution Statement
2.9.2Place of Distribution
2.9.3 Parallel Place of Distribution
2.9.4 Distributer's Name
2.9.5 Parallel Distributer's Name
2.9.6 *Date of Distribution*
2.10 Manufacture Statement
2.10.2Place of Manufacture
2.10.3 Parallel Place of Manufacture
2.10.4 Manufacturer's Name
2.10.5 Parallel Manufacturer's Name
2.10.6 *Date of Manufacture*

There are 4 "statements", each of which is an aggregate element, containing 5 sub-elements, giving a total of 30 elements. Each element or sub-element has a variable number of instructions associated with it. The total number of instructions is around 144, occupying 53 pages of text. From the cataloguer's perspective, this is a lot of content to master.

The length of the instructions is attributable to the duplication inherent in four aggregate elements, each of which has to establish instructions for, scope, sources, and recording.

The statements also generate 4 additional note elements, each of which is about a page of text:

2.17.6 Note on Production Statement
2.17.7 Note on Publication Statement
2.17.8 Note on Distribution Statement
2.17.9 Note on Manufacture Statement

RDA also makes provision in Chapter 21 to record relationships between Manifestation and Agents involved in their production, publication, distribution or manufacture.

21.2 Producer of an Unpublished Resource
21.3 Publisher
21.4 Distributor
21.5 Manufacturer

Do we need all this guidance? Would alternative approaches be easier to apply and maintain, while delivering the same value to the end user?

2.4 Core and Core if...

A further factor, sometimes described as the "cascading vortex of horror", is the complex interplay of core requirements. If a core statement cannot be completed, the cataloguer

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may have to record additional statements at a lower level in the hierarchy in order to associate a place, or agent, or date with the manifestation. In practice, this leads to work--rounds, whereby data may be supplied in the statement. This results in a less reliable description, as the information supplied may not be correct in the context in which it is given.

3 Use cases

The use cases are defined in the FRBR model and in International Cataloguing Principles.

3.1 FRBR

FRBR includes an assessment of the utility of attributes of each WEMI entity for each use case. The table below summarises that matrix as it relates to publication, production, distribution and manufacture. The table includes all the relevant FRBR properties, including attributes and relationships.

FRBR User Task	**FIND**				**IDENTIFY**				**SELECT**				**OBTAIN**			
Group 1 Entities	W	E	M	I	W	E	M	I	W	E	M	I	W	E	M	I
Attributes of a manifestation																
Place of publication/distribution							◦		◦	◦	◦					▪
Publisher/distributor			◦				▪			◦	◦					▪
Date of publication/distribution	▫	▫	◦		▫	▫	▪		▫	▫	▪					▪
Fabricator/manufacturer			◦				◦				◦					
Relationships Between a Manifestation and:																
persons/corporate bodies responsible for production/dissemination			▫													

3.1.1 ▪ denotes High value; ▫ denotes Intermediate value; ◦ denotes Low value

3.2 ICP Objectives and Functions of the Catalogue

The following ICP requirements are relevant to this discussion:

- Find a single resource
- Find sets of all resources
  - exemplifying the same manifestation
  - associated with a given person, family, or corporate body
  - defined by other criteria (language, place of publication, publication date, content type, carrier type, etc.), usually as a secondary limiting of a search result
- Identify a bibliographic resource or agent
- Select a bibliographic resource or agent that is appropriate to the user's needs, or to reject a resource that is inappropriate to the user's needs.

- Acquire or obtain access to an item described (that is to provide information that will enable the user to acquire and item through purchase, loan, etc.

3.3 Evaluation

This section evaluates the extent to which RDA satisfies the FBR user task and ICP functions.

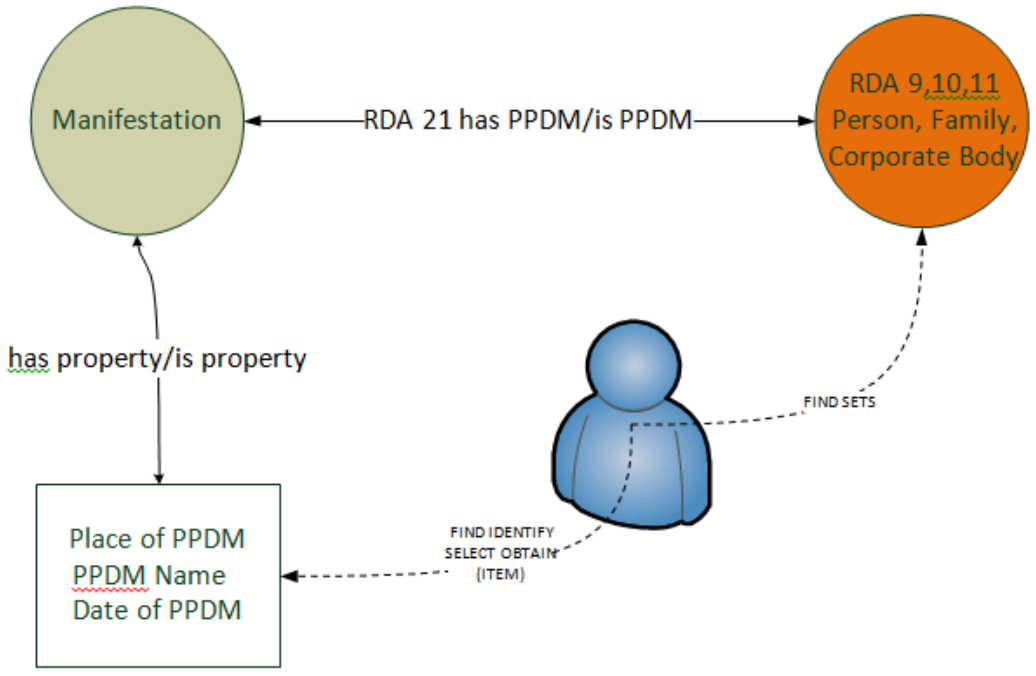


Figure 1: Current RDA model Production, Publication, Distribution and Manufacture

Figure 1 illustrates elements in RDA Chapter 2 enable the user to FIND, IDENTIFY and SELECT the Manifestation or OBTAIN the Item using predominantly transcribed data. As discussed below, recording dates may cause uncertainty for identification.

The user can also FIND sets of resources which have the same producer, publisher, distributor or manufacturer using controlled data to establish relationships between the manifestation and agents, using RDA 21.2 Producer, 21.3 Publisher, 21.4 Distributor, and 21.5 Manufacturer.

If necessary, these relationships may be refined using relationship designators from Appendix I. The instructions in Chapters 9, 10 and 11 may also enable the user to FIND, IDENTIFY, SELECT and OBTAIN resources using variant forms of the Agent's name.

3.3.1 OBTAIN

RDA satisfies the FRBR requirement by assigning high value to place, name and date of publication and date of distribution. These elements also satisfy the ICP requirement to acquire or obtain access to an item.

3.3.2 IDENTIFY

Name is a transcribed element in RDA therefore it will match the name as it appears on the resource, enabling identification.

Date may be recorded in a form that does not correspond with the presentation of the date in the resource. This could affect the identification of the item and is not representative of the resource. For example, it may not be clear that 1922 and MCMXXII are instances of the same manifestation.

The relationships 21.2 Producer of an Unpublished Resource, 21.3 Publisher, 21.4 Distributor, 21.5 Manufacturer satisfy the ICP requirement to Identify Agents associated with the resource.

3.3.3 SELECT

It is possible that *recording* date information is more effective than transcription to support selection of a resource, because consistent presentation of dates assists discrimination between manifestations. For example, it may not be obvious that 1922 and MCMXXII are the same.

3.3.4 FIND

RDA supports the capability to FIND a place, name, or date as it appears on the resource, enabling discovery of a manifestation. By defining relationships between manifestations and related Agents in Chapter 21, RDA also facilitates discovery of sets of manifestations associated with a given Agent.

RDA does not support discovery of sets of manifestations associated with a given place or date. This is a problem, as it is not uncommon for users (and libraries themselves) to ask what was published in a given place or a given year.

3.3.5 Conclusion

RDA provides reasonable support for FRBR user tasks, FIND, IDENTIFY, SELECT and OBTAIN in relation to a Manifestation or Item. RDA does not provide good support for the ICP requirement to FIND sets of resources, in response to a user request for all items with a shared attribute, such as date of publication or place of manufacture.

Practical work--arounds that encourage information to be supplied rather than transcribed could misrepresent the resource.

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4 Options for simplification of 2.7--2.10

The volume of instructions in RDA 2.7--2.10 is attributable to the definition of 4 separate statements for Production, Publication, Distribution and Manufacture and the consequent duplication of sub-- elements for place, name and date, including parallel place and parallel name.

The method proposed for simplification is to eliminate as much duplication as possible. Two scenarios were developed to illustrate the impact of differences of degree.

4.1 Scenario A

In Scenario A, separate elements for production, publication, distribution and manufacture are retained. The instructions are simplified by deprecating the separate sub--elements for place, name and date. For consistency, all data, including the date is transcribed.

See Appendix A: 2.8 Publication Statement

4.2 Scenario B

In Scenario B the instructions from 2.7 to 2.10 were generalised by defining a new element, 2.7, provisionally called Issuance Statement. This element replaces the aggregate elements: Production Statement; Publication Statement; Distribution Statement; and Manufacture Statement, including their sub--elements. For consistency, all data, including the date is transcribed.

See Appendix B 2.7 Issuance Statement

4.3 Gap Analysis

The changes illustrated in the scenarios provide consistent and comprehensive support for the IDENTIFY task and will enable the FIND task in relation to known resources. However, transcription of the data does not support FIND in relation to sets of resources that share an attribute, such as date of publication or place of manufacture. The disaggregation of the statements also reduces the granularity which has been exploited in MARC to provide publisher and place indexes.

Two approaches to addressing these deficiencies are explored in the next section.

4.4 Place and Date in RDA

This section considers how the issues arising from the simplification of 2.7--2.10 could be addressed by:

- Modelling Place and/or Date as entities
- Modelling Date and/or Place as attributes

Place in RDA is currently treated as an attribute in relation to certain entities, for example, Work or Person. Place is also an entity in its own right, but its scope is constrained by the FRBR model to Group 3 or subject. The place of Place in RDA is currently under review by the JSC Places Working Group.

Date in RDA is not modelled as an entity. In accordance with the ER expression of the FRBR model date is only modelled as an attribute, for example Date of Work or Date of Birth.

4.4.1 Entities

As illustrated in figure 1 above RDA defines elements in Chapter 21 to model relationships between the manifestation and Persons, Families and, Corporate Bodies Associated with a Resource:

21.2 Producer of an Unpublished Resource
21.3 Publisher
21.4 Distributor
21.5 Manufacturer

This structure provides a template which could be copied to relate manifestations (and Works, Expressions and Items) to place and date. In order to accomplish this it would be necessary to extend the scope of the Place Entity and to introduce a new entity to represent date.

For the purposes of this paper, the term Timespan has been adopted from FRBR to signify the time entity. Timespan is broad enough to encompass single dates and ranges of dates and terms denoting periods of time, such as “The sixties”.

The extension of the model would enable properties of Timespan, such as type or calendar, to be explicitly recorded and would support collocation of variant forms of Place Names and Timespans, as is currently possible for names.

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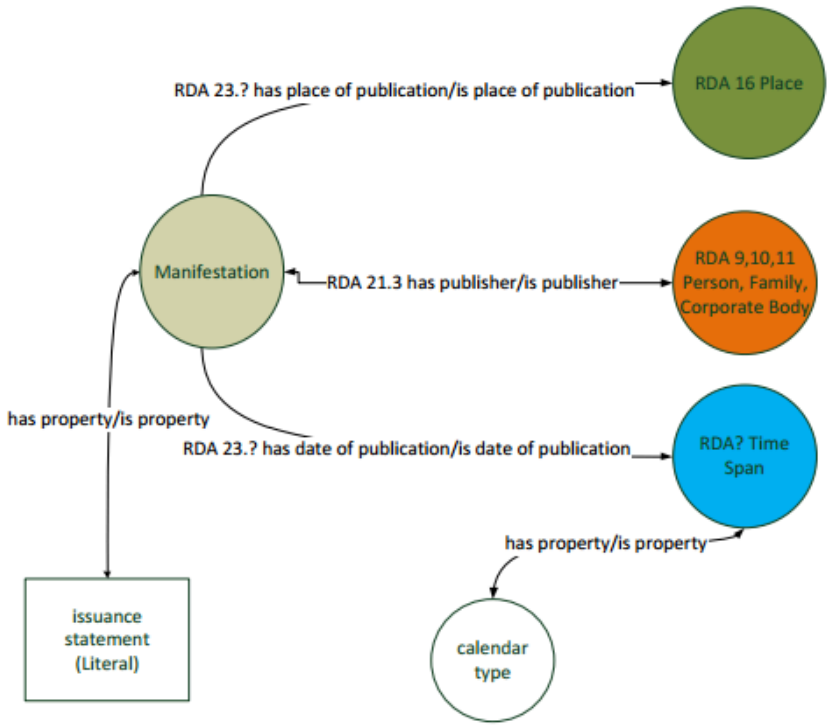


Figure 2 illustrates an extended RDA model in which Place and Timespan are entities.

4.4.1.1 Accommodating Timespan in RDA

Accommodating a new Entity and the additional relationships within RDA would result in significant changes to the structure.

Timespan could be accommodated in Section 4 Recording Attributes of Concept, Object, Event, Place

(subject to an extension of the scope beyond subject). This would either replace the current Chapter

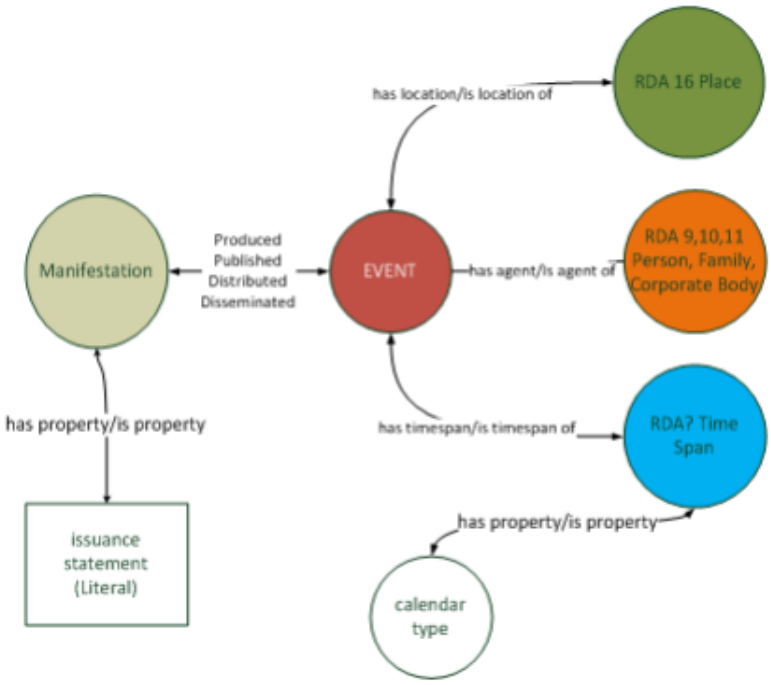
15 Identifying Event or be added as an entirely new Chapter 17 Timespan.

Relationships between Works, Expressions, Manifestations, Items, & Places or Timespans could be accommodated in Section 7 Recording Relationships to Concepts, Objects, Events, & Places. This section currently contains only Chapter 23 General Guidelines of Recording the Subject of a Work. For consistency, additional chapters would be required to record relationships to Places and Timespans.

Relationships between Timespans would be accommodated in Section 10 Recording Relationships between Concepts, Objects, Events and Places, by adding a new Chapter or by re--designation of the placeholder Chapter 36 Events.

4.4.1.2 Timespan and Event

FRBR Group 3 contains the Event entity. Although Event has a temporal dimension it is not equivalent to Timespan. It is possible that, if unconstrained, Event could provide a mechanism by which the manifestation is related to the Place, Agent and Timespan.



It is not clear whether this indirection is desirable and it is recommended that this issue is considered by the Technical Working Group.

Recommendation ~1

Technical Group to evaluate the merits of direct/indirect linking.

4.4.2 Attributes

As an alternative to the entity approach described above, place and date can be handled as attributes of manifestation. This is consistent with the approach taken for Agents and to some extent, Works and Expressions.

RDA already has elements for Place of Origin of the Work, Date of Work and Date of Expression, but there is no element for Place of Manifestation or Date of Manifestation (or Date of Item) because they are subsumed within the PPDMS.

If Date of Manifestation were defined as an attribute of the Manifestation, the deprecated sub-elements Date of Production, Date of Publication, Date of Distribution, Date of Manufacture could become element subtypes, to record dates in a normalised form.

This structure is implied by the list of types in the illustrative draft in Appendix C

5 Justification

These changes are justified on the grounds of clarity, efficiency, interoperability and extensibility and user needs

5.1 Clarity

The quantitative impact of the changes is relatively easy to estimate: The length of the instructions measured in pages (in MS Word)

RDA Reference	Current Text	Scenario A	Scenario B
2.7	11	6	6
2.8	14	6	0
2.9	12	6	0
2.10	13	6	0
2.17.6.	1	1	1
2.17.7	1	1	0
2.17.8	1	1	0
2.17.9	1	1	0
Date of Manifestation	0	2	0
Place of Manifestation	0	2	0
Total	**54**	**32**	**7**

The number of instructions, calculated by counting numbered headings (alternatives, exceptions and options are not accounted for, but add to the complexity).

RDA Reference	Current Text	Scenario A	Scenario B

2.7	26	22	22
2.8	40	22	0
2.9	43	22	0
2.10	45	22	0
2.17.6	8	8	8
2.17.7	8	8	0
2.17.8	8	8	0
2.17.9	8	8	0
Date of Manifestation	0	7	0
Place of Manifestation	0	7	0
Total	**186**	**134**	**30**

Reducing the volume and complexity of the text by deduplication of instructions and disaggregation of elements will make the requirements clearer.

Modelling Place and Timespan as separate unconstrained entities, delivers a more balanced treatment of relationships in RDA.

5.2 Efficiency

RDA can help do more with less by targeting future development on transferring intellectual effort from identification and description to identification and relationship. One of the justifications for moving to transcription is to increase the scope for reuse of third party or scanned data; releasing intellectual capital for more challenging tasks.

RDA allows agencies considerable latitude in deciding how much information they should record, but there will be legitimate concerns that controlling Places and Timespans will be expensive. In practice, much of this data is also needed for use as jurisdictions or subjects. There are potential synergies between simplification of subject schemes and the extension of the underlying model in RDA.

5.3 Interoperability and Extensibility

The principles applied to PPDMS could be applied to other statements in RDA Chapter 2:

- Series statement
- Edition Statement

It will be possible to relate Works, Expressions and Items to Place and Timespan as well as Manifestations.

Aggregate elements are a barrier to interoperability beyond the library sector. Disaggregating elements into literal strings will make RDA data easier to understand and easier to consume.

In a linked data environment identification and reuse of entities, including Places and Timespans will improve the integration of library data with other communities, enabling libraries to reuse data from those sources, and increasing the visibility of library data on the Web.

5.4 User Experience--

User tasks can be better supported by a more flexible model which enables sets of resources to be discovered.

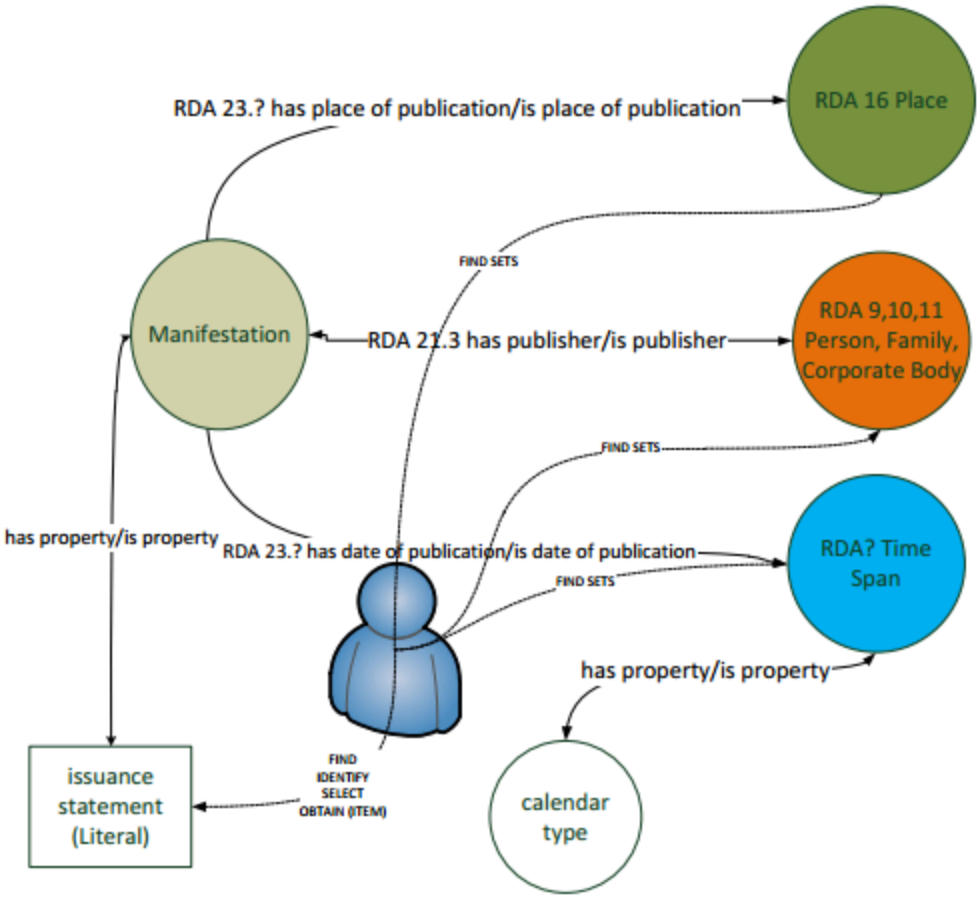


Figure 3 illustrates richer discovery opportunities available to users

6 Dependencies and Wider Impact

This section summarises the headline impacts. More work will be required to quantify and evaluate the impact on external standards and legacy data.

6.1 FRBR

The options discussed in this paper are dependent on convergence of the FR models. In particular, definition of Timespan and removal of the constraints on Place are essential preconditions to some of the options discussed in this paper.

Recommendation 2

JSC should liaise with FRBR Review Group on these issues.

6.2 ISBD

The aggregate statements in RDA are directly descended from ISBD. Functional interoperability would be possible at a high level because RDA will satisfy FRBR User Tasks and ICP. However there would be significant divergence of granularity between RDA Chapter 2 and ISBD Area 4.

Recommendation 3

JSC should liaise with ISBD Review Group on the requirement for aggregate statements.

6.3 MARC 21

There will be a significant impact on MARC 21 if any of the options discussed in this paper are adopted. Most obviously, the 264 field which was introduced to support RDA would need to be changed or supplemented to accommodate the Issuance Statement.

Recommendation 4

JSC to collaborate with the MARC 21 community to propose appropriate changes and mappings, when the direction of change is clear.

6.4 Legacy Data

It is not currently possible to convert AACR2 PPDMS to RDA because, RDA makes distinctions that were implicit in AACR2 requires transcription of data elements that were recorded in AACR2. The changes described above will not fundamentally change that.

In principle it will be possible to match recorded data in aggregated statements (260 or 264) with access points for Place or Timespan. This process would be analogous to aligning uncontrolled name data with an authority file and subject to the same vicissitudes.

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Recommendation 5

No changes to legacy data until tools and vocabularies become available.

7 Questions

1. Is there a preference for:
   a. Scenario A
   b. Scenario B
   c. Neither Scenario
2. Is there a preference for further work on:
   a. the entities option (Place & Timespan)
   b. the attributes option (Date of Manifestation, Place Associated with Manifestation…)
   c. neither

3. Should production be treated in the same way as Publication, Distribution and Manufacture, or is it different, as argued by 6JSC/ALA/Discussion/4 *Transcription issues associated with the Production Statement (RDA 2.7)*

4. Should the approach to simplification of PPDM statements be applied to Edition Statement and Series Statement?

5. Is it appropriate to define element sub--types as is proposed in Date of Manifestation when the instructions are the same for each sub--type?

6. Issuance Statement has been proposed as a neutral label for the disaggregated element encompassing Production; Publication, Distribution and Manufacture:
   a. Is issuance an acceptable term – given that un--published and found objects are in scope
   b. Should RDA continue to use "statement" if there is no longer clear link with ISDB

   area 4

8 Appendix A: Scenario A

This Appendix illustrates the appearance of 2.8 Publication Statement in scenario A. The sub elements have been deprecated. The scope has been amended accordingly and the instructions have been amended to enable date to be transcribed.

2.8 Publication Statement

CORE ELEMENT

Publication Statement is a core element for published resources

2.8.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Publication Statements

2.8.1.1 Scope *LC-PCC PS*

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A publ i c at i on s t at em ent ▼ is a statement identifying the place or places of publication, publisher or publishers, and date or dates of publication of a resource. Publication statements include statements relating to the publication, release, or issuing of a resource.

Consider all online resources to be published.

For statements relating to the production of resources in an unpublished form, see 2.7 RDA

2.8.1.2 Sources of Information

Take publication statements from the following sources (in order of preference):

a) the same source as the title proper (see 2. 3. 2. 2 RDA)
b) another source within the resource itself (see 2. 2. 2 RDA)
c) one of the other sources of information specified at 2. 2. 4 RDA .

2.8.1.3 Facsimiles and Reproductions

When a facsimile or reproduction has a publication statement or statements relating to the original manifestation as well as to the facsimile or reproduction, record the publication statement or statements relating to the facsimile or reproduction. Record any publication statement relating to the original as a publication statement of a related manifestation (see 27. 1 RDA).

2.8.1.4 Recording Publication Statements

Transcribe publication statements as they appear on the source of information (see 1. 7 RDA).

Example

ABEL HEYWOOD AND SON, 56 AND 58, OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER; AND 4, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON

Published with the description of the Wards, by the care Industrie and Charge of Nathanaell Broake Stationer, and are to be Sould at his shop at the Angell, in the secund Yard of Gresham Colledge leading from Bishopsgate street

Imprinted at London by Thomas Efte, the aßigné of William Byrd, & are to be fold at the houfe of the fayd T.Efte, being in Alderfgate ftreet, at the figne of the black Horfe. 1590.

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Optional Addition

When recording numbers expressed as numerals or words, optionally add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data. Indicate that the additional information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4 RDA).

Example
LONDON: BENJAMIN L. GREEN, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW. MDCCC.LI. [1851]

Optional Omission *LC-PCC PS* *NLA PS*

Abridge a publication statement only if this can be done without loss of essential information. Do not use a mark of omission (…) to indicate such an omission.

Example

Published by Prospect, London
Source of information reads: Published by: Prospect, New Prospect House, 8 Leake Street, London SE1 7NN

Published by Nathanaell Broake Stationer, Sould at his shop at the Angell, in the secund Yard of
Gresham Colledge
Source of information reads: Published with the description of the Wards, by the care Industrie and Charge of Nathanaell Broake Stationer, and are to be Sould at his shop at the Angell, in the secund Yard of Gresham Colledge leading from Bishopsgate street

2.8.1.5 More than One Publication Statement

If there is more than one publication statement, record the publication statements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information

EXAMPLE
CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION / *Ottawa*
CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS / *London*
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION / *Chicago*

If the sequence, layout, and typography are ambiguous or insufficient to determine the order, record the statements in the order that makes the most sense.

2.8.1.6 Recording Changes in Publication Statements

Record a change in a publication statement as appropriate to the mode of issuance of the resource:

multipart monographs (see 2. 8. 1. 6 .1 RDA)
serials (see 2. 8. 1. 6 .2 RDA)
integrating resources (see 2. 8. 1. 6 .3 RDA).

2.8.1.6.1 Multipart Monographs

Make a note (see 2. 20. 7. 5. 1 RDA) if:

the publication statement on a subsequent part of a multipart monograph is different from the part on which the description is based.

and

the change is considered important for identification or access.

If the change is only in the presentation of the publication statement, make a note if the change is considered important for identification.

Alternative ***NLA PS***

If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2. 20. 7. 5. 1 RDA).

2.8.1.6.2 Serials

Make a note (see 2. 20. 7. 5. 2 RDA) if:

the publication statement changes on a later issue or part of a serial

and

the change is considered important for identification or access.

If the change is only in the presentation of the publication statement, make a note if the change is considered important for identification.

Alternative ***NLA PS***

If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2. 20. 7. 5. 2 RDA).

2.8.1.6.3 Integrating Resources

Change the publication statement to reflect the current iteration of an integrating resource. Make a note on the earlier publication statement if the changes are considered important for identification or access (see 2. 20. 7. 5. 3 RDA).

Alternative ***NLA PS***

If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2. 20. 7. 5. 3 RDA).

If the publication statement as transcribed is known to be fictitious, or requires clarification, make a note giving the actual information.(see 2. 20. 7. 3 RDA).

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2.8.1.7 Publication Statement in More Than One Language or Script

If the publication statement appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the publication statement in the language or script that appears first.

EXAM PL E

Genf
Title proper in German. Place of publication also appears as: Genève

2.8.2 Parallel Publication Statement

2.8.2.1 Scope

A par al l el publ i c at i on st a t e m e n t ▼ is a publication statement in a language and/or script that differs from that recorded in the place of publication statement element.

2.8.2.2 Sources of Information

Take parallel publication statements from the following sources (in order of preference):

a) the same source as the place of publication statement (see 2. 8. 2. 2 RDA)
b) another source within the resource itself (see 2. 2. 2 RDA)
c) one of the other sources of information specified at 2. 2. 4 RDA.

2.8.2.3 Recording Parallel Publication Statements

Record parallel publication statements by applying the basic instructions at 2. 8. 1 RDA.

EXAM PL E

Genève
Place of publication: Genf

If there is more than one parallel publication statement, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography on the source or sources of information.

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9 Appendix B : Scenario B Issuance Statement

This Appendix illustrates 2.7 Issuance Statement, as described in scenario B. Instructions 2.7--2.10 have been generalised. The scope has been amended accordingly and the instructions been changed to transcribe dates.

This Appendix also illustrates the changes needed to align 2.17 Note on Manifestation with 2.7 Issuance Statement.

2.7 Issuance Statement

CORE ELEMENT

Issuance Statement is a core element for published resources

2.7.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Issuance Statements

2.7.1.1 Scope LC-PCC PS

An issuance statement ▼ is a statement identifying the place or places of issuance, the name of the issuer, and date or dates of issuance of a resource.
Issuance statements include statements relating to the production, publication, distribution, or manufacture of a resource.

2.7.1.2 Sources of Information

Take issuance statements from the following sources (in order of preference):

d) the same source as the title proper (see 2. 3. 2. 2 RDA)
e) another source within the resource itself (see 2. 2. 2 RDA)
f) one of the other sources of information specified at 2. 2. 4 RDA.

2.7.1.3 Facsimiles and Reproductions

When a facsimile or reproduction has an issuance statement or statements relating to the original manifestation as well as to the facsimile or reproduction, record the issuance statement or statements relating to the facsimile or reproduction. Record any issuance statement relating to the original as an issuance statement of a related manifestation (see 27. 1 RDA).

2.7.1.4 Recording Issuance Statements

Transcribe issuance statements as they appear on the source of information (see 1. 7 RDA).

EXAMPLE

ABEL HEYWOOD AND SON, 56 AND 58, OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER; AND 4, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON

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Published with the description of the Wards, by the care Industrie and Charge of Nathanaell Broake Stationer, and are to be Sould at his shop at the Angell, in the secund Yard of Gresham Colledge leading from Bishopsgate street

Imprinted at London by Thomas Efte, the aßigné of William Byrd, & are to be fold at the houfe of the fayd T.Efte, being in Alderfgate ftreet, at the figne of the black Horfe. 1590.

Optional Addition

When recording numbers expressed as numerals or words, optionally add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data. Indicate that the additional information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4 RDA).

EXAMPLE

LONDON: BENJAMIN L. GREEN, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW. MDCCC.LI. [1851]

Optional Omission ***LC-PCC PS*** ***NLA PS***

Abridge an issuance statement only if this can be done without loss of essential information. Do not use a mark of omission (…) to indicate such an omission.

Example

Published by Prospect, London
Source of information reads: Published by: Prospect, New Prospect House, 8 Leake Street, London
SE1 7NN

Published by Nathanaell Broake Stationer, Sould at his shop at the Angell, in the secund Yard of Gresham Colledge
Source of information reads: Published with the description of the Wards, by the care Industrie and
Charge of Nathanaell Broake Stationer, and are to be Sould at his shop at the Angell, in the secund
Yard of Gresham Colledge leading from Bishopsgate street

2.7.1.5 More than One Issuance Statement

If there is more than one issuance statement, record the issuance statements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information

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EXAMPLE

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION / *Ottawa*
CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS / *London*
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION / *Chicago*

If the sequence, layout, and typography are ambiguous or insufficient to determine the order, record the statements in the order that makes the most sense.

2.7.1.6 Recording Changes in Issuance Statements

Record a change in an issuance statement as appropriate to the mode of issuance of the resource:

multipart monographs (see 2. 7 .1 . 6 .1 RDA)
serials (see 2. 7 .1 . 6 .2 RDA)
integrating resources (see 2. 7 .1 . 6 .3 RDA).

2.7.1.6.1 Multipart Monographs

Make a note (see 2. 17 . 6 . 4 .1 RDA) if:

the issuance statement on a subsequent part of a multipart monograph is different from the part on which the description is based.

and

the change is considered important for identification or access.

If the change is only in the presentation of the issuance statement, make a note if the change is considered important for identification.

Alternative ***NLA PS***
If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2. 17 .7 . 6 . 4. 1 RDA).

2.7.1.6.2 Serials

Make a note (see 2. 17 . 6 . 4 . 1 RDA) if:

the issuance statement changes on a later issue or part of a serial

and

the change is considered important for identification or access.

If the change is only in the presentation of the issuance statement, make a note if the change is considered important for identification.

Alternative ***NLA PS***
If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2. 17 . 6 . 4 . 1 RDA).

2.7.1.6.3 Integrating Resources

Change the issuance statement to reflect the current iteration of an integrating resource. Make a note on the earlier issuance statement if the changes are considered important for identification or access (see 2. 17 . 6 . 4 .3 RDA).

Alternative ***NLA PS***
If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2. 17 . 6 . 4 .3 RDA).

If the issuance statement as transcribed is known to be fictitious, or requires clarification, make a note giving the actual information.(see 2. 17 . 6 . 4. 3 RDA).

2.7.1.7 Issuance Statement in More Than One Language or Script

If the issuance statement appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the issuance statement in the language or script that appears first.

EXAM PL E

Genf
Title proper in German. Place of publication also appears as: Genève

2.7.1.8 Dates represented in more than one calendar

If the date as it appears on the resource is represented in different calendars, record the dates in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the dates on the source of information.

2.7.2 Parallel Issuance Statement

2.7.2.1 Scope

A parallel issuance statement ▼ is an issuance statement in a language and/or script that differs from that recorded in the issuance statement element.

2.7.2.2 Sources of Information

Take parallel issuance statements from the following sources (in order of preference):

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b) the same source as the place of issuance statement (see 2. 7 .2 .2 RDA)
b) another source within the resource itself (see 2. 2. 2 RDA)
c) one of the other sources of information specified at 2. 2. 4 RDA.

2.7.2.3 Recording Parallel Issuance Statements

Record parallel issuance statements by applying the basic instructions at 2. 7 .1 RDA.

EXAMPLE

Genève
Place of publication: Genf

If there is more than one parallel issuance statement, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography on the source or sources of information.

2.17.6 Note on Issuance Statement 2014/04

2.17.6.1 Scope 2014/04

A note on issuance statement ▼ is a note providing information on:

details of the place, name of the issuer or date of issuance

or

changes in the place of issuance, producer, publisher, distributor, manufacturer, or name of issuer

2.17.6.2 Sources of Information 2014/04

Take information for use in a note on an issuance statement from any source.

2.17.6.3 Details Relating to Issuance Statement 2014/04

Make notes on details relating to place, name of the issuer or date of issuance not recorded in the issuance statement element, if considered important for identification or access.

2.17.6.4 Change in Issuance Statement 2014/04

Make notes on changes in place of issuance, producer, publisher, distributor, manufacturer, or name of issuer:

multipart monographs (see 2. 17. 6. 4. 1 RDA)
serials (see 2. 17. 6. 4. 2 RDA)
integrating resources (see 2. 17. 6. 4. 3 RDA).

2.17.6.4.1 Multipart Monographs 2014/04

Make notes on differences in place of issuance, producer, publisher, distributor, manufacturer, or name of issuer from one part of a multipart monograph to another (see 2. 7. 1. 6 .1 RDA), if considered important for identification or access.

Alternative *NLA PS*
If the changes have been numerous, make a general note.

2.17.6.4.2 Serials 2014/04

Make notes on changes in place of issuance, producer, publisher, distributor, manufacturer, or name of issuer that occur after the first/earliest issue or part of a serial (see 2. 7. 1. 6 .2 RDA), if considered important for identification or access.

Alternative *NLA PS*
If the changes have been numerous, make a general note.

2.17.6.4.3 Integrating Resources 2014/04

Make notes on place of issuance, producer, publisher, distributor, manufacturer, or name of issuer no longer present on the current iteration of an integrating resource, or that appeared in a different form on earlier iterations (see 2. 7. 1. 6 .3 RDA), if considered important for identification or access.

Alternative *NLA PS*
If the changes have been numerous, make a general note.

10 Appendix C

2. X. Date of Manifestation
CORE ELEMENT

Date of manifestation is a core element

2.X.1 Scope
Date of manifestation is a date or range of dates associated with the production, publication, distribution or manufacture of a resource.

More than one date may appear in the resource itself.

A manifestation may also have one or more dates associated with it

For purposes of resource description, Dates of Manifestation are categorized as follows:

a) Date of Production
b) Date of Publication
c) Date of Distribution
d) Date of Manufacture
e) Copyright Date

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2.X.2 Sources of information

Take dates of manifestation from the following sources (in order of preference):

a) the same source as the title proper (see 2.3.2.2 RDA)
b) another source within the resource itself (see 2.2.2 RDA)
c) one of the other sources of information specified at 2.2.4 RDA.

For multipart monographs and serials, take the beginning and/or ending date of manifestation from the first and/or last released issue or part, or from another source. For integrating resources, take the beginning and/or ending date of manifestation from the first and/or last iteration, or from another source.

2.X.3 Recording Date of Manifestation

Record the date, or dates of manifestation in the calendar preferred by the agency creating the data. Record dates in accordance with ISO 8601 Representation of Dates and Times.

2.X.3.1 Facsimiles and Reproductions

Record the date, or dates, relating to the facsimile or reproduction as the Date of Manifestation. Record the date of the original manifestation as the Date of Manifestation of a related manifestation (see RDA 27. 1).

2.X.3.2 Fictitious or incorrect dates

If the date as it appears on the resource is known to be fictitious or incorrect, record the correct date, if known.

Optional Addition

Record the fictitious or incorrect date in addition to the correct date.

2.X.3.3 Archival Resources and Collections

If the date, or dates of manifestation of an archival resource or collection occurs within a single year, record the year, or record a specific date within that year.

For a single archival resource, record the exact date or dates.

If the archival resource or collection spans a period of time, record as the inclusive dates:

the earliest and latest dates of manifestation of the resource

or

the earliest and latest dates of the record keeping activity

2.X.3.4 Multipart Monographs, Serials, and Integrating Resources

If the first issue, part, or iteration of a multipart monograph, serial, or integrating resource is available, record the date of manifestation of the first issue, part, or iteration, followed by a hyphen

[end of discussion paper]

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Additional Comments and Questions

1. What should be Core? -- FL

FL: In rare materials cataloging, we often record PPDM data in *transcribed* and *controlled* forms. The two forms fulfill different use cases. But if only one of the two forms can be Core, I suggest that there is more benefit in bestowing that privilege upon the controlled form. The controlled form (preferably as a relationship) not only enables the retrieval of *sets* (by agent, place, etc.) but also offers much more robust possibilities for linked data applications. For these elements of bibliographic description, I think that *find* trumps *identify* as an objective. Likewise, I think the RDA principles for *relationships* and *accuracy* fulfill more user tasks in this context than *representation* and *differentiation*. That said, in DCRM2, the transcription probably ought to remain a required element.

2. Would there be a benefit in applying the same approach to Title and/or Statement of Responsibility? -- FL

3. Taking this approach to the extreme: *If* future OPACs or discovery systems place greater emphasis (in display priority, for example) on data elements in controlled form, can we entertain the idea of recording transcribed information in very unparsed chunks? What function is served by parsing it? For example, could we put the entire contents of a title page (with omissions, as desired) in a single transcribed element - that is, if we are also recording Title Proper, SOR, PPDM info (etc.) in controlled forms? Think of the reduction in number of guidelines! -- FL

MCH: Perhaps this is a question of encoding rather than content standard, but part of me doesn't want to entirely get rid of the ability to parse transcribed data, at least as an option. As we get away from ISBD and MARC field order, the presentation of transcribed information on the source can be preserved in its original order (I hope) without transpositions, interpolations, etc. The benefits of machine manipulation and display customization are more easily achieved through controlled/linked forms and separate granular elements, while long, uninterpreted transcriptions do not lend themselves to searching or display manipulation. However, there are also resources which contain their own metadata, and/or metadata which is generated through automated processes, optical character recognition, etc. Removing the option to parse the data as it is found in the resource could potentially hinder meaningful markup for search optimization, etc.

Coincidentally, there has been a related discussion on the BIBFRAME listserv about the handling of "Providers." Here's part of that thread:
http://listserv.loc.gov/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind1408&L=bibframe&T=0&P=9841

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A recent posting has an interesting point:

> All,
>
> I'm arriving late to this party but hopefully not too late to throw in my 2 öre...
>
> When we talk about using URIs to identify places, we need to be careful what kind of places we talk about. If we want to specify that a publication is about a specific place (e. g. a guide book to London (Ontario)), a URI for London (Ontario) is perfectly fine.
>
> If we -- however -- talk about place names in publication statements, URIs (or geographic coordinates) may or may not be useful. For a C17 publication with the (fictive) publication statement "published by John Nicholson in the High Street at the sign of the lantern and printed by Jeremiah McTavish in the Lower Mile" it is clear that the two places mentioned are the locations where the publication (preparation of manuscript etc.) and the printing took place. We can replace those two with URIs or geographic coordinates.
>
> Publication statements by modern scientific publishers sometimes mention a whole range of place names, as in "Heidelberg, Berlin, New York, Tokyo, München: Very-Big-Scientific-Publisher, 2012". I'm still not sure if this means that
>
> 1) the book was published in all those places (at the same time?), or if it means that
> 2) it was published by the Very-Big-Scientific-Publisher and that the publisher has offices in all those places.
>
> My gut feeling is that it really means 2) and that we really cannot say that the book was published in http://dbpedia.org/data/Berlin, http://dbpedia.org/data/Tokyo or any of the other places. Please feel free to prove me wrong.
>
> Best,
>
> Lars
>
> *** Lesen. Hören. Wissen. Deutsche Nationalbibliothek ***
