

Technical Services Discussion Group (TSDG) Minutes
ALA Midwinter meetings, Seattle WA
Saturday, Jan. 26, 2013
Weston Hotel, Cascade II
1:00- 2:30 p.m.

Attendees: Duncan Stewart (U. of Iowa); Margaret Nichols (Cornell); Jane Gillis (Yale); Deborah J. Leslie (Folger Shakespeare Library); Emily Epstein (U. of Colorado, Health Sciences Library); Martha Lawler (LSU-Shreveport); Aurora Vega (Tulane); Marten Stromberg (U. of Illinois-Urbana); Lara Friedman-Shedlov (U. of Minnesota); Elizabeth O'Keefe (Morgan Library & Museum); Carolyn Hansen (Eastern Washington U.); Nina Schneider (Clark Library, UCLA); Jennifer MacDonald (U. of Delaware); Carolyn Bratnober (Pratt Institute); Audrey Pearson (MIT); David Faulds (Emory); Rozetta Thorkelson (Backstage Library); Alexander Johnston (U. of Delaware); Valerie Buck (Brigham Young); Scott M. Dutkiewicz (Clemson); Jain Fletcher (UCLA) , Jane Penner (UVA); Cheryl Ann Morrison (U. of Washington); Daryl Morrison (U. of Calif.-Davis); Scott Duvall (Brigham Young); Meghan Constantinou (Grolier Club); Jeff Winter (Seattle U.); Beth Kilmarx (Binghamton U.); Michelle Mascato (U. Akron); Kate Moriarty (Saint Louis U.); Jane Carpenter (UCLA Special Collections); Aislinn Sotelo (UC San Diego); Helice Koffler (U. of Washington); Elaine Franco (UC Davis); Ann Myers (Stanford); Catherine Uecker (U. of Chicago); Lois Fischer Black (Lehigh); Annie Copeland (Penn State); Ellen Ellickson (Yale)

RDA: If your institution is preparing for RDA, how is cataloging training being handled? When did the training begin, who did it, was it live or online? And what about RDA NACO training? Or, if your institution is not going with RDA now, how will you approach it in the future?

Fourteen of the participants reported having full RDA training (both bib and NACO) with two others having received just one or the other. In some cases the training was given in-house, in others outside training materials were used. In one case it was felt the training was given too early, before a wide choice of training materials was available. Some vendors are FRBRizing their displays which has led to some confusion for rare books. Many have found that RDA works pretty well for all sorts of records although there are problems using it with rare materials. Patrons appear to like RDA bibliographic records –the lack of acronyms, for example. RDA NACO records take more time to create than AACR2 NACO records but contain more useful information.

RDA or DCRM(B)/DCRM(S): Is your institution planning to use RDA or DCRM(B)/DCRM(S) for your rare materials cataloging? Why?

Some of the participants are using RDA already for rare materials; others plan to wait until DCRM(B) is revised in accordance with RDA principles. Reasons for staying with DCRM(B) include the fact that everyone is already trained to use these rules and “if it isn't broken, don't fix it.” Another library has mandated that there be only one cataloging standard, so they are using RDA for rare materials using the PCC RDA BIBCO Standard Record (BSR)
<http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/scs/documents/PCC-RDA-BSR.pdf>

The group working on the DCRM(B) revision plans to have a first draft ready for Annual 2014. At the RBMS Preconference in June there will be a Panel discussion about RDA for rare materials and use of the BSR.

Photo orders: At your institution who is responsible for photo orders? Tech services or public services?

People answered this question in terms of their own institutions: in some cases it is Technical Services, in some it is Public Services. In some libraries a digital unit is in charge of photo orders in concert with public services, and in one, Collection Services is the unit involved.

Geographic and chronological subdivision of genre terms: Do you subdivide genre terms geographically and chronologically? If so, to what level geographically— country, state, city? And chronologically—century, range of years (e.g. 2000-2009), individual year?

Many varied uses were discussed. Some subdivide geographically only for their own state, some for all states and cities, and at least one for their own county. Sometimes genre terms are given for the place an event took place and a second 655 for the place where the work was published. Some subdivide geographically, but in their chronological subdivisions they use only the century. For serials, using the century only makes the most sense.

Submitted,

Annie Copeland
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and
Ellen Ellickson
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