025.32
025.4
025.524
Z694
Z696

CatSIG
Cataloguing Special Interest Group

Catapult : newsletter of the LIANZA Cataloguing Special Interest Group

Contents

Editorial comment

Catapult is the quarterly newsletter of CatSIG (Cataloguing Special Interest Group). The responsibility for editing Catapult will now be shared around libraries. Cataloguers from the National Library will produce the next four issues, after which another Library will take over.

The National Library editorial team consists of Catherine Amey, Heather Burgess, Jill Dodson, Helen Jenkins, Sarah Knox, Andrew Robinson, Diana Sola and Anna Veritt.

Catapult online

Archived issues on LIANZA website: http://www.lianza.org.nz/community/cat-sig/catapult.html

CatSIG news

TMQ Workshops

Another round of TMQ workshops is in progress, and places are still available in the Auckland and Dunedin workshops in October:

Book Blitz 1 (4 days)

A beginner's workshop on bibliographic description, providing access points, and copy cataloguing. Covers the "easy" cataloguing rules. Highly valuable for experienced copy-cataloguers, and those with some experience in original cataloguing.
Auckland, October 20-23, Waitemata Room, Auckland City Libraries, 44-46 Lorne Street.

Book Blitz 2 (2 days)

For cataloguers with some experience, this course covers the more complex cataloguing rules, including parallel titles, part titles, confusing statements of responsibility, series, name headings, and uniform title headings. Participants are expected to have completed Book Blitz 1, and will need to re-use the textbook for the course.
Dunedin, October 5-6, Art Gallery, Octagon, Dunedin.

For further information on each course see
http://www.marcofquality.com/trn/trnindex.html

To enquire or register please contact Catsigcommittee@gmail.com

New Committee Members Needed

CatSIG is looking for new committee members. Being a committee member is a good way to become involved in a professional development activity, and does not involve a huge time commitment. Please contact convenor Janess Stewart Janess.Stewart@natlib.govt.nz for more information.

CatSIG at LIANZA Conference

CatSIG AGM

The CatSIG AGM will be held at the LIANZA Conference on Monday 12 October 2009, at 5.30 pm.

As at previous conferences, the CatSIG AGM is a chance to socialise with fellow cataloguers and meet some committee members. There will also be an opportunity to discuss the implementation of RDA in New Zealand.

LIANZA Conference Sponsorship

This year CatSIG again offered a sponsorship to a member to attend the LIANZA Conference in Christchurch.

We are pleased to announce the successful recipient is Angela Holland, of Tasman District Libraries. Congratulations Angela, enjoy your Conference experience!

Conference Keynote Speaker

CatSIG is very pleased to be sponsoring Tim Spalding, the founder and president of social cataloguing and social networking website LibraryThing, as a keynote speaker at this year's Conference.

Tim started LibraryThing in 2005 as a pet project to catalogue his books. Since then over 700,000 members have catalogued over 40 million books on LibraryThing, and a whole new form of book life has been created.

Tim will be speaking on Wednesday 14 October, at 2pm, on 'Social cataloguing - What it is, and what it means for libraries?'

Items in brief

Ngā Upoko Tukutuku / Māori Subject Headings

The Maori Subject Headings Working Party met for the second time this year on 6 & 7 August. As planned at the May meeting, the group focused on some new headings requested in the area of health. There is one more meeting of the group planned before Christmas and the thesaurus will be updated with all 2009 changes in early 2010. At the 2009 LIANZA Conference there will be a workshop looking at the future development of the headings; a pre-workshop blog is available at http://upokotukutuku.livejournal.com/

[Update contributed by Charlotte Stretton, Team Leader, Cataloguing Team 2, National Library of New Zealand]

All Back Issues of Cataloging Service Bulletin (CSB) Now Available Free Online

All 123 issues of Cataloging Service Bulletin (CSB) are now available at no cost at http://www.loc.gov/cds/PDFdownloads/csb . CSB is a quarterly bulletin that includes current, new, and revised information about LC cataloguing and classification practices and policies. CSB lists revised AACR2 rules, LC Rule Interpretations, changes to the ALA/LC Romanization tables, changes to the LC Subject Headings, and includes "Cataloging Publication News" and "News of Cataloging Projects," and more.

The issues can be accessed directly from the Library of Congress's Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) website. They are also available and searchable in Cataloger's Desktop, www.loc.gov/cds/desktop

OCLC Prototype Service – Classify

Classify is a useful cataloguing tool being developed by OCLC (found via Lorcan Dempsey's weblog (http://orweblog.oclc.org/)). It provides a ranked listing of DDC and LC class numbers for titles and is searchable by ISBN, ISSN, UPC, OCLC number, or author/title. More about Classify: http://www.oclc.org/research/researchworks/classify/

Changes in the DDC Classification of Motion Pictures, Radio and TV

The Dewey Decimal Classification entries for **791.43 Motion pictures**, **791.44 Radio**, and **791.45 Television** have been updated with effect March 1st 2009, and a new Manual note added. *025.431: The Dewey Blog* summarises the changes: http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2009/03/motion-pictures-and-television.html

Classifying Works on 2009 Influenza A (H1N1) (Swine Flu)

'In a May 2006 blog entitled "Bird Flu," we made several points about DDC treatment of influenza A (H5N1) that apply also to DDC treatment of 2009 Influenza A (H1N1). The key point is that "the DDC medicine schedule does not make fine distinctions based on the type of virus nor on the origin of the virus; rather, it treats all influenza in a particular animal the same." The comprehensive number in medicine for influenza in humans (the number with the Relative Index entry "Influenza—medicine") is **616.203 Influenza**. That is true regardless of what kind of virus causes the influenza.'
Further advice on classifying influenza-related material can be found at
025.432: The Dewey Blog: http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2009/05/2009-influenza-a-h1n1-swine-flu.html

DeweyError List

Have you ever noticed an error in the Dewey Decimal Classification number of an LC record and wanted to let others know? Would you like to be notified of suspected errors when others find them? The DeweyError list exists for just those purposes. Since October 2004 cataloguers have benefited from the existence of the DeweyError list, which is intended to distribute information about suspected errors in Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) numbers.

When LC edits a bibliographic record, the record is redistributed to all of the receiving agencies, and the earlier version is replaced. This process takes care of the error at the agency, but it is often too late for the local libraries, who have already added the title to their collections, perhaps without verifying the DDC number's correctness. Unless, that is, someone tells them about the suspected errors, and that is where the DeweyError notification list comes in.

To subscribe to DeweyError send an email to listserv@listserv.kent.edu
Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, write SUBSCRIBE DeweyError plus your name.
After responding to a confirmation request, the subscriber will be automatically added and will start to receive error reports.

For further information about the DeweyError list, contact Sevim McCutcheon at Lmccutch@kent.edu

The DeweyError archives are located at
http://listserv.kent.edu/archives/deweyerror.html

[source: AUTOCAT 29 August 2009]

Metadata for Cataloguers

Robin Fay, Head of Database Maintenance at the University of Georgia, has shared her presentation on the basics of metadata for cataloguers, from the web to library catalogues.
View the presentation at: http://www.slideshare.net/robinfay/metadata-for-catalogers-introductions

Multipart Monographs, Serials, and Integrating resources: Implementing the Repeatability of the MARC 21 260 field

The MARC 21 format has been changed to make the 260 field repeatable – allowing new information about the publisher and place of publication to be displayed more prominently in the catalogue record. This change was implemented by OCLC on August 16, 2009 and by the Library of Congress on the 1st of September.

Read the guidelines developed by LC and the PCC at
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/260field.html

Cataloging Norms Interest Group (CNIG) Presentations at the ALA Annual Conference

The CNIG met "for the exploration, communication, and exchange of ideas and best practices on the dynamics of cataloging/metadata norms and workflows in the hybrid environment."

There were four presentations to the Group:

- Sai Deng (Wichita State University). *Beyond the OPAC: Creating Different Interfaces for Specialized Collections in an ILS.*
  http://presentations.ala.org/images/1/11/Deng-BeyondOPAC-ALA2009.ppt
- Elizabeth O'Keefe (Morgan Library & Museum). *Cataloging Art and Cultural Works in Library Collections.*
  http://presentations.ala.org/images/9/94/OKeefe-Objects-in-Libraries.ppt
- Jennifer Bowen (University of Rochester). *The eXtensible Catalog's Metadata Services Toolkit: Lowering the Bar for Automated Metadata*
- *Processing.*
  http://presentations.ala.org/images/2/2d/Bowen-MetadataServicesToolkit-Demo-ALA2009.ppt
- Betty Meagher (University of Denver) and Kate Crowe (University of Denver). Better, *Faster, Stronger: Integrating Archives Processing and Technical Services.* http://presentations.ala.org/images/e/e2/Meagher-Crowe-Integrating-Archives-Processing.ppt

Abstracts of the presentations are available on the 2009 ALA Conference wiki:
http://wikis.ala.org/annual2009/index.php/Interest_Groups#Cataloging_Norms_Interest_Group_.28CNIG.29--ALCTS_CCS

Online Catalogs: What Users and Librarians Want

This new report from OCLC summarizes the findings of research on what constitutes quality in library online catalogues, from both end users' and librarians' points of view.
http://www.oclc.org/reports/onlinecatalogs/default.htm

New RDA Forum

RDA: Resource Description & Access Community is a new ALA forum, open to all. It is designed to share guidance and information among implementers of RDA and users of the RDA software. Also included is information about updates to RDA documents.
http://connect.ala.org/RDAforum

Sharing Standards for Bibliographic Data Worldwide: an Overview of Changes in Cataloguing Practices

Barbara Tillett's recent session at the Atlantic Provinces Library Association (APLA) Conference gives an overview of RDA (Resource Description and Access), and its underlying conceptual model FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records). She also covers plans for the testing and implementation of RDA in the U.S., and briefly demonstrates the RDA Web product.
http://www.apla2009.ca/index.php/program/details/20-Barbara%20Tillett

Helpful Links on RDA, FRBR, and FRAD

Karen Anderson, Authority Control Librarian at Backstage Library Works, has compiled a list of useful links to information on RDA (Resource Description and Access), FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) and FRAD (Functional Requirements for Authority Data). Check these out on the Authority Control online noticeboard at
http://ac.bslw.com/community/forum/viewtopic.php?t=28

Authority Control Interest Group Wiki

The Authority Control Interest Group (ACIG) have recently established an official wiki, to "provide information about ACIG, authority control in library databases, and related technology so we can better serve our patrons." ACIG is co-sponsored by the LITA (Library and Information Technology Association) and ALCTS (Association for Library Collections & Technical Services) divisions of the American Library Association.
http://wikis.ala.org/lita/index.php/Authority_Control_IG

Cataloging Digital Media: Back to the Future

Presentations and other program materials from the Cataloging Digital Media Back to the Future session at ALCTS Preconference are now available online. The workshop covered both practical information on the cataloguing of digital media (including DVD, Blu-Ray and streaming media), and also future trends in this area, especially regarding FRBR and RDA
http://presentations.ala.org/index.php?title=Cataloging_Digital_Media_Back_to_the_Future

Can Bibliographic Data Be Put Directly Onto the Semantic Web?

Martha M. Yee, Can Bibliographic Data Be Put Directly Onto the Semantic Web? (2009). *Information Technology and Libraries.* 28 (2), pp. 55-80.

"This paper is a think piece about the possible future of bibliographic control; provides a brief introduction to the semantic web and defines terms pertaining to the it.; discusses granularity and structure issues and the lack of standards for the efficient display and indexing of bibliographic data. It is also a report on a work in progress, an experiment in building an RDF model of more FRBRized cataloging rules than those about to be introduced to the library community (Resource Description and Access or RDA) and the creation of an RDF data model for the rules. I am now in the process of trying to model my cataloging rules in the form of an RDF model; this model can also be inspected at http://myee.bol.ucla.edu. In the process of doing this, I have discovered a number of areas in which I am not sure that RDF is sophisticated enough yet to deal with our data. This article is an attempt to identify some of those areas and explore whether or not the problems I have encountered are soluble, in other words, whether or not our data might be able to live on the semantic web. In this paper, I am focusing on raising the questions about the suitability of RDF to our data that have come up in the course of my work."—Abstract.
http://repositories.cdlib.org/postprints/3369/

Moving Image Work-Level Records Task Force Papers

The Moving Image Work-Level Records Task Force has completed several more documents, which are available from the task force's web page at
http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/?q=node/27

These include:
3a: Operational Definitions: A Thought Experiment
Examines the types of information and guidance that will be needed by catalogers in order to create, enhance, correct, and maintain work/primary expression records for moving images.
http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/capc_files/MIW_3a.pdf

3b: Data Sources
Examines a number of primary and secondary sources that include information about moving images works and provides brief annotations of coverage, assessment of reliability, and a list of elements covered in each source.
http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/capc_files/MIW_3b.pdf

4 Appendix: Comparison of Selected Extracted MARC Data with External Sources
Compares the work-level data we extracted from MARC records for ten works with data in five online reference sources. The extracted data was generally accurate. The more prevalent problem was lack of data.
http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/capc_files/MIW_4_Appendix.pdf

[Source: Catalogablog, 26 August 2009]

Sources for Book Covers in the Catalogue

Bookchaser.com is an experimental tool that lets people compare what book covers are available through different APIs. It uses four underlying services to lookup that information: LibraryThing's covers API, OpenLibrary's JSON API, Amazon's Associates Web Service, Google's Books API and Worldcat's xISBN.
http://www.bookchaser.com/covers/

Karen Coyle's Thoughts on FRSAD

"I was reminded by Jenn Riley's post on FRSAD that I hadn't yet read the document. Jenn had some interesting concerns about the model, and now that I have read it, so do I.

The main thing that bothers me is that the FRSAD's view of authority data appears to be that it *name*s things, and by that I mean that it names things for the human reader. The introduction to FRSAD says:

> The purpose of authority control is to ensure consistency in representing a value -- a name of a person, a place name, or a subject term -- in the elements used as access points in information retrieval.
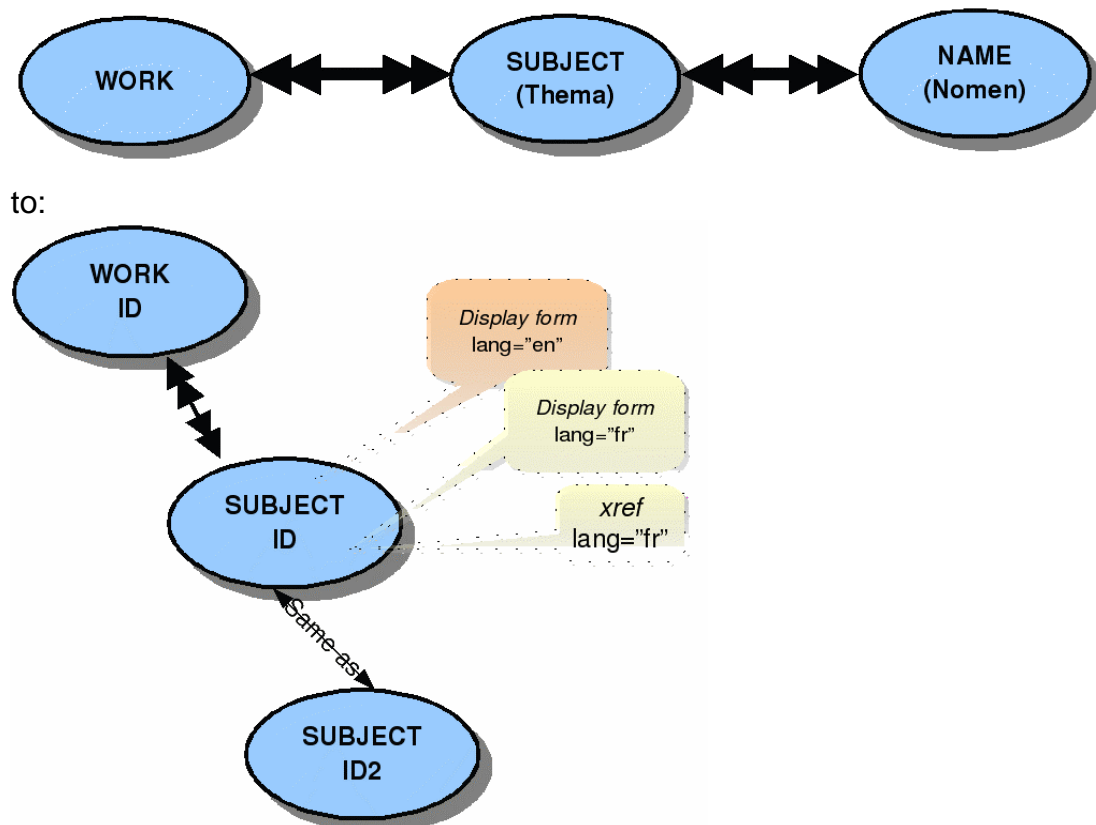
The example given is that of World War II, which can be called by many different names in publications, but is brought together under a single heading in LCSH.

I think that the goal of authority control is to come up with a single *representation* for a concept or a thing. The nature of that representation is very important, however. By choosing the preferred display form as the representation of the entity your metadata has a fatal flaw: any change to the

display form creates a different entity. A display form simply is not a viable persistent identifier. Using the display form also makes it much more difficult to share your data across languages and across contexts. "World War II" and "Seconde Guerre mondiale" are the same thing conceptually, but if only the names are used to identify the topic those two terms are far apart. It would be simple to bring them together, however, if the topic had a true identifier, one that is independent of the preferred display form.

I am a bit perplexed that no one on the FRSAD committee was able to introduce the concept of identifier into the project. It seems to be such an obvious answer. Each topical entity must have an identifier. That identifier remains the same regardless of decisions about display. The determination of a single display may still be required for certain user functions, but the big plus is that you can decide to display the authorized form in English or Spanish, for adults or children, in a transliterated form or vernacular, without changing the identity of your entity.

Without an identifier, there is no way to represent an entity as metadata. The Work and the Thema (FRSAD's word for subject) have no existence in metadata without a machine-readable identity that allows them to have being. This is a basic rule of the Semantic Web, but it has always been a fact of metadata usage in machine-readable form. Those of us in libraries have struggled to create systems and programs that attempt to control identities with user display forms, and it is both a frustrating and flawed approach. We need to move FRSAD from:

to:

where the display forms are flexible and aren't involved with identifying what our metadata is about. Display forms are for humans; identifiers are for machines. Identifiers are also language neutral and can facilitate sharing across languages and communities. It's really that simple."

[Source: Coyle's InFormation, 12 August 2009]