Catapult

Newsletter of the LIANZA Cataloguing Special Interest Group

Content

Catapult online

Archived issues available on DescribeNZ wiki: http://www.describe.org.nz/

CatSIG Committee

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Editorial comment

Catapult is the quarterly newsletter of CatSIG. The responsibility for editing is shared around libraries and individual CatSIG Committee members. This newsletter has been put together by Auckland Libraries' cataloguers; Hannah Lam, Julie Beganovic, Carolyn Evans, Chris Roberts and also Joanne Rowan from Auckland University. All these contributions were expertly put together by Glenda Sommerville, also from Auckland Libraries. The times they are a-changing, not only in our seasonal patterns but also in the cataloguing community as our National Library moves towards implementing RDA in April 2013 and I'm sure that most cataloguers will be watching keenly. Hence our feature article is about RDA and its influences. This "RDA season" will be one that affects all of us as we have to learn new concepts, terminology and rules. The weather experts say we are going to have a mild autumn, let's hope that we ease into RDA mildly; there will be no strong winds, but just a gentle current of change.

Caroline Sherborne

CatSIG News

CatSIG new editorial committee

For several years, the responsibility for Catapult editing has been shared around libraries and individual CatSIG Committee members. Auckland Libraries' catalougers have enjoyed preparing this issue, and will continue to prepare the next few, but we welcome contributions from others.

If you are willing to assist in the editing of Catapult, please contact Janess Stewart, CatSIG convenor at Janess.Stewart@dia.govt.nz.

Conference input requested

The Waikato/Bay of Plenty Region is hosting the 2013 LIANZA Conference from 19-23 October. They are asking for ideas from CatSIG members on what sort of content you would like to see at the LIANZA Conference

1. Who would your SIG dream of seeing as a keynote speaker? Who are the thought leaders in your specialist field?
2. What topics are burning issues for your SIG at the moment? What big questions or hot topics being discussed?
3. Are there particular areas where professional development is needed?

Please send your responses to catsigcommittee@gmail.com.

NZ cataloguing news

Roy Tennant's presentation on Linked Data – (Joanne Rowan – Auckland University)

Roy Tennant gave a presentation to University of Auckland Library staff in February on OCLC's Linked Data. He provided a very clear explanation of what Linked Data was and how it can be used.

According to Roy Tennant, Linked Data is structured data that links to other structured data that describes things. The data is encoded so software can understand it, i.e. XML and HTMLS.

Linked data is already present in the world; in the cataloguing world OCLC has several resources that use Linked Data:

- VIAF – Virtual International Authority File –http://viaf.org
- Dewey Decimal Classification – http://dewey.info
- FAST – Faceted Application of Subject Terminology – LCSH – http://id.worlcat.org/fast
- Worldcat.org

The Bibframe developed by Library of Congress is based on Linked Data. It decomposes an item into a work, with instances i.e. ISBN and title, which are linked to authority records for things, i.e. subjects, creators, publishers, published at and format. So as Roy Tennant says, we are moving away from cataloguing to catalinking.

Linked data is making a difference in specific areas but there has not been a broad impact felt yet. As yet there is no ILS software that can fully take advantage of Linked Data. With the Bibframe embracing Linked Data there will be more to come in the future.

The RDA Worldwide Show plus One - Posted on July 1, 2012.

http://cbtarsala.wordpress.com/2012/07/01/the-rda-worldwide-show-plus-one/

by Cheryl Boettcher Tarsala

I have to admit that I questioned the need for *yet another* RDA presentation at ALA 2012 and almost decided against going to RDA Worldwide on Sunday. To atone for my prejudice against it, here is a report about it that shouts to the world: *This kind of program justifies the continuing existence of the face-to-face, big-tent ALA Annual.* There was no other channel of communication or venue where all of this information about international cataloging could have been brought together except in Anaheim. The speakers brought humor and personal insight into their talks that made them easy to listen to. Where else could there be such a group of presenters and an audience who could share a laugh at quips about the *Preußische Instruktionen*?

Christine Frodl of the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek spoke first about the systematic planning for RDA in German-speaking countries. Those of us who have been buffeted by many years of RDA Wars in the U.S. were impressed by the clear, centralized path the German speakers have taken to RDA adoption, as well as their well-organized program for training. They have put together several training courses in Moodle that are accessible to anyone. Just a click on the button *als Gast anmelden* and you can enter any of the RDA or FRBR courses (which are, of course, in German).

Frodl revealed that the RDA transition is part of a greater movement toward internationalization in German library standards. The community is making their move into MARC21, a language of tags that is new for German librarians. The Germans are also part of EURIG, the European RDA Interest Group, which had its launch in January 2012.

After we returned from a fire alarm evacuation, the remaining presenters shortened their presentations to keep within time limits, but there was still a lot of rich detail in their talks.

Ageo Garcia of Tulane University was introduced as the librarian behind almost all the Spanish translations of cataloging rules and tools, from DDC to RDA, and he gave a hemispheric view on the work in cataloging rules to the south of the United States. The International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts in Buenos Aires, 2004 was the start of a new era of discussion among Latin American countries to work toward better cooperation in this area of librarianship. That meeting spurred a series of regional conferences and a commitment beginning this year for an annual meeting on cataloging, in Monterrey. (I believe. I wish I had his slides to refresh my memory on some of the details.)

The key issue in Latin America is the diversity of circumstances in different countries. The penetration of MARC21 is uneven (with many libraries still using the card catalog), and the Library of Congress has been instrumental over the past decades in providing technical assistance for the regional development of cataloging cooperation. RDA will be published in Spanish by Rojas Eberhard editores under the title of *Recursos, Description, Accés*–it was essential to keep the acronym across the languages! What startled me in his remarks was how important the IMCE were in jumpstarting worldwide discussion of cataloging and FRBR. We in the U.S. tend to fixate on the old AACR3 train wreck of 2004, while all around the world everyone was preparing the track bed for RDA through the International Statement on Cataloguing Principles.
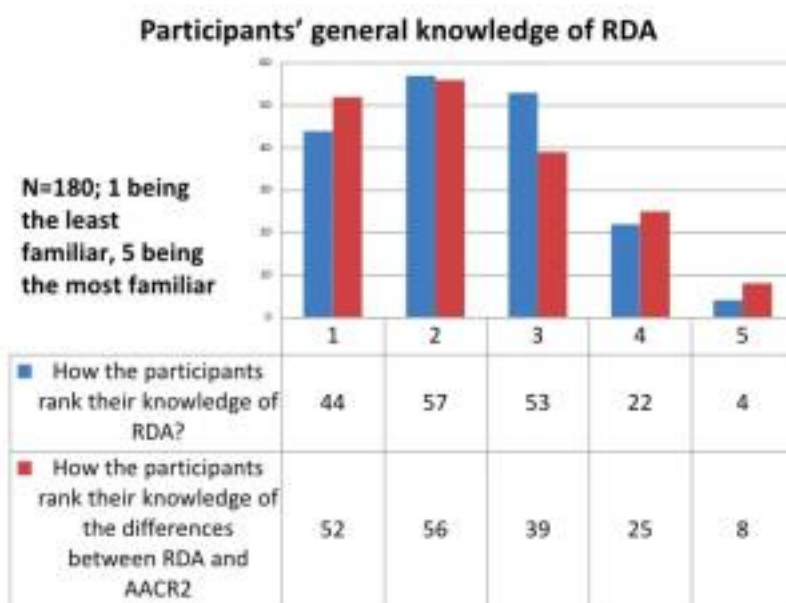

Meanwhile, in the South Pacific … Chris Todd of the National Library of New Zealand began her presentation with this slide reminding us that the issue of size and distance is key in New Zealand's situation with RDA. In this regard, she urged the audience to think of her country as "a very small U.S. state, very far off, where people have strange accents." New Zealand is not at the JSC table, so they follow the Library of Congress's decision-making out of expedience. On the one hand LC's hesitation to adopt RDA caused New Zealand's planning for the changeover to lose momentum; on the other hand, online

access to LC training materials is a great boon to NZ catalogers, even if attending webinars means listening at the computer in pajamas in the middle of the night. Also at odds with New Zealand's local practices is the March 2013 start date for RDA. New Zealanders will delay adoption past that month because it conflicts with vacation season in the southern hemisphere. A final policy issue is language; while we may think of New Zealand as an English-speaking country, there are actually three official languages (English, Maori, and New Zealand Sign Language).

However, the groundwork for RDA adoption is in full swing: the National Library is committing to training and Barbara Tillett will offer seminars for them later, a cataloguer's wiki has been set up, and Todd emphasized the value of being part of the working group going through the instructions together. They have had many serious discussions about long-held beliefs and practice, particularly when going through RDA instructions with the phrase "if considered important …" New Zealand has only two library schools and no local cataloging trainers, so there is a lot of work for everyone to do.

The last speaker on the program began with a meditation on why he was scheduled last–was it because he was the least experienced on the panel, or because China was the country least involved in international cataloging standards? Li Kai, cataloger from the National Capital Library and blogger (*note:* 他也有不一样的中文编目笔记) on his way to Syracuse University this fall, left the audience amused and enlightened with his wry observations on cataloging futures in his country. First he presented the results of a survey of catalogers' thinking about RDA modeled after Elaine Sanchez's work. Despite the size of the Chinese library community, he struggled to find enough respondents, and the results were not encouraging: the overwhelming number of catalogers reported unfamiliarity with RDA, despite recent seminars on it in China. Because RDA translation just started in May 2012 and will not be finished until late next year, Li feels that this is unlikely to change and agrees with Charlene Chou's "#4″ scenario: there is likely to be no efforts in RDA adoption at this time.

Participants' general knowledge of RDA

N=180; 1 being the least familiar, 5 being the most familiar	1	2	3	4	5
■ How the participants rank their knowledge of RDA?	44	57	53	22	4
■ How the participants rank their knowledge of the differences between RDA and AACR2	52	56	39	25	8

Li's major emphasis was on the fragmentation of the Chinese cataloging landscape. A difficult issue for the adoption of rules with an AACR2 lineage is the fact that Chinese cataloging rules privilege title entry, and the concept of "authorized access point" and the concepts of FRBR have little resonance in cataloging practice. Then professionally, there is little cooperation between the National Library of China and CALIS, the agency responsible for public libraries. Furthermore, the longstanding practice in China is to use Chinese descriptive rules for Chinese materials and AACR2 for Western materials, so a unified approach under RDA and FRBR would require a radical change in cataloging culture. The future of cataloging in China will require bridging these divides if it is to stop being at the fringes of international cataloging standardization.

As a bonus international perspective, I heard Rebecca Lubas of the University of New Mexico at the OLAC Membership Meeting later that evening. She spoke of her work traveling to the National and University Library of Kosovo to provide training in audiovisual cataloging for their librarians. Her talk was illustrated with great photos of her trip, including the one below that shows the high regard in which Bill Clinton in held in Kosovo. (The photo links through to her flickr photostream set from the trip.)

Her experiences presented a stark contrast and unexpected resonances with the RDA Worldwide program. While we may have chuckled about the "isolation" of New Zealand or the international disconnect of China, Kosovo's isolation does not have a humorous angle. This was Lubas's second trip to the country to provide technical assistance, and she mentioned that her travel expenses to this far corner of southeast Europe paled in comparison to the library's cost in translating her instructional materials into Serbian and Albanian (translators knowledgeable about cataloging do not come cheap). Kosovo follows AACR2 and other common cataloging standards, but is not yet on any path toward RDA, nor a member of EURIG. Lubas is planning to do an introductory session on RDA and FRBR via videoconference rather than in person, but is uncertain about the ability of technology and communication links to support an interactive session with Kosovo. The link between Kosovo and the future of cataloging is very tenuous compared to the links in larger, wealthier countries.

I left these programs feeling that my perspective on RDA was truly broadened. Comparing and contrasting different national situations highlights how different the world is now than it was back when Anglo-AmericanCR2 was the new code on the block.

"FRBR for Movies and Finding FRBR in MARC" by Kelley McGrath – Metadata Management Librarian, University of Oregon is worth viewing

This presentation looked at how the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) model could be used to improve access to film and video in libraries. The prototype end-user discovery interface (http://blazing-sunset-24.heroku.com/) sponsored by OLAC was discussed as an example of how FRBR might benefit people looking for videos in libraries. The program described practical steps towards implementing this vision, including current work on converting existing MARC bibliographic data for videos to machine-actionable data mapped to the FRBR group 1 entities.

Source: OLAC newsletter (Vol. 33, no.1, March 2013)

Getting Ready for RDA without Panicking
Mon, 14 Jan 2013 - 11:13 am e — jhennelly

Day One for RDA implementation is March 31, 2013. Scary, I know. The date sounds so definitive and dread-inducing, as if the stroke of midnight that day will bring chaotic change and the end of AACR2! Of course, this is not the case at all. Many libraries, including the Library of Congress, have been creating RDA records for many months, and after March 31st there will be plenty of libraries that still do AACR2 cataloging. The March 31 date really means that the Library of Congress and a few other major libraries will be cataloging exclusively (or nearly exclusively) in RDA, so you will be seeing a lot more RDA records.

When a recent post to AUTOCAT expressed worry about RDA implementation and asked for advice on how to get started preparing for the change, Mary Mastraccio of Marcive, Inc., responded with some very sound advice (or at least in our view and that of others on AUTOCAT). So with Mastraccios's permission (and a few revisions by her), her good advice follows.

1. The first step is to relax; at this stage major workflow changes are not required.
2. Make sure your local system is set up to accept new MARC fields. Many tags have been added over the past two years and will continue to be added so you need to be sure your system will accept records with new fields. Use the MARC21 Formats documentation for both bibliographic and authority records. For a list of RDA specific MARC fields see the Library of Congress documentation.
3. Routinely check the Library of Congress website which lists RDA news and changes so you can keep up with implementation practices that may impact how you do things in the future.
4. For development details, including helpful FAQ's and presentations, check the website of the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA.

5. Use the [Library of Congress RDA training webinars](#).
6. Find out if there are any planned training sessions available. Check with your systems vendor or local and national library associations. See [ALCTS Online Learning website](#).
7. Use [RDA Toolkit](#) helps and global workflows and maps (under the Tools tab) available online.
8. Determine what you need for your local system and train your staff to recognize, input, and use the new data. If your system will seamlessly pull data from former (AACR2) and current (RDA) records then less conversion cleanup is needed.
9. If there are global changes that would improve the usefulness of your library data, find out what can be done, by whom, both in a one-time retrospective conversion project and for on-going cataloging.
10. If you get records through any type of MARC record service or authority service you may want or need to make some changes to your profile to be sure you are getting what you need in this new cataloging environment. For example, many libraries previously asked for all relator terms (example: 700$e) to be removed, but, since relator terms (relationship designators) are used extensively in RDA; it may be a good idea to change that profile option.
11. If you are considering getting a new ILS, be sure the system can use all the new fields in RDA and will be able to index names properly, especially people with different relator terms. You will also want to know that any new system is designed to easily extract or convert your MARC data to another format, probably linked web-data.

Source: RDA Toolkit

Thirteen ways of looking at libraries, discovery, and the catalog: scale, workflow attention / by Lorcan Dempsey

This article raised discussion on Autocat. The preamble describes it "There is a renaissance of interest in the catalog and catalog data. Yet it comes at a time when the catalog itself is being reconfigured in ways which may result in its disappearance as an individually identifiable component of library service.[1] It is being subsumed within larger library discovery environments and catalog data is flowing into other systems and services. This article discusses the position of the catalog and uses it to illustrate more general discovery and workflow directions"

http://www.educause.edu/ero/article/thirteen-ways-looking-libraries-discovery-and-catalog-scale-workflow-attention

Source: Educause 12 December 2012

On My Mind - My Year of RDA - (Patricia Frade)

The author reports on the U.S. Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and Resource Description and Access (RDA). She discusses her experience learning to categorize material using the RDA format and argues that it allows users to understand the relationship between resources and associated topics. The author suggests that the RDA format is helpful for librarians because it provides additional information in authority records.

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Papal Resignation, Papal Election

When Pope Benedict XVI announced his intention to resign as of February 28, the whole world took notice. We took notice, too. No sooner had we learned the news than questions were going the rounds of the team:

- What would we need to do to prepare for a new pope?
- Is it really possible to distinguish cleanly between **262.1309 History of papacy** and **282.0922 Collective biography of popes**?
- What would be the number for the upcoming conclave?

So that you'll be in the know before you even need to know, let's address those questions.

First, does a new pope get a new number the same way a new president (often) gets a new number? No, the DDC does not develop the history of the papacy by ecclesiastical administrations the way that it develops the history of countries by political administrations. Instead, the history of the papacy in the 2010s would be classed, in the standard way, in **262.13090512 Roman Catholic papacy, 2010–2019** (built from **262.13 Papacy and patriarchate**, plus **T1—090512 2010–2019**). (Note the standard-subdivisions note at 262.13: "Standard subdivisions are added for . . . Roman Catholic papacy alone.")

So, is it really possible to distinguish cleanly between **262.1309 History of papacy** and **282.0922 Collective biography of popes**? Can you talk about the history of the papacy without discussing the lives of individual popes? Can you talk about the collective lives of popes without talking about the history of the papacy?   Maybe not, but still we can make a case for when one number is more appropriate than the other. If the emphasis of the work is ecclesiological, as in *The chair of Saint Peter: a history of the papacy*, **262.1309 History of papacy** is more appropriate. If the emphasis of the work is biographical, as in *Their name is Pius: portraits of five great modern popes*, **282.0922 Collective biography of popes** is more appropriate.

What about the process whereby a new pope is elected? What's the number for a papal conclave? The LCSH Popes—Election includes 450 fields for Conclaves—Papal and Papal conclaves, so we might assume that those two questions are driving at the same thing. But perhaps it is again a matter of emphasis. If the emphasis is on the overall process, as in *Papal elections in the age of transition, 1878-1922,* or on the newly elected pope, as in *The making of the Pope: the selection of Pope Benedict XVI and what this choice means for Catholics today*, **262.13 Papacy and patriarchate**, is more appropriate. But if the emphasis is specifically on the actions of the College of Cardinals, as in *Les faiseurs de papes: les cardinaux et le conclave* [*The makers of popes: the cardinals and the conclave],* then **262.135 College of Cardinals** is more appropriate. (Standard subdivisions can be added in either case.) - *Source: Green, Rebecca. Dewey Blog. Feb. 26, 2013.*

The Development of Resource Description & Access and Its Impact on Music Materials - (Kathryn P. Glennan)

Resource Description & Access (RDA) developed over a six-year period as a replacement to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2d edition, 2002 revision (AACR2). The new code, while rooted in the Anglo-American cataloging traditions, uses international standards developed by the International Federation of Library Associations as the basis of its organization. Because RDA focuses solely on content, encoding and display considerations are governed by other standards, such as MARC21 and ISBD. Implementation of RDA offers an opportunity to consider new approaches to end-user search and display options. In addition, RDA data, while functioning in our current environment, will enable the library profession to make bibliographic and authority data more broadly available on the Semantic Web. Many AACR2 rules migrated to RDA, but they now appear in a different context and organization. The new code includes fewer case-based rules, but some specialized instructions remain for music materials. Changes from AACR2 range from the cosmetic to the substantial; some highlights for music include consistent use of the term "score" for notated music not in part-format, and a new way of consistently naming librettos. Although officially published, RDA is not considered static. The Music Library Association has recently submitted several rule change proposals, with more under consideration. The Library of Congress has announced that it will implement RDA no earlier than January 2013. MLA's Bibliographic Control Committee remains committed to improving RDA to support music resource discovery.

Music discovery resources (Music Library Association)

http://committees.musiclibraryassoc.org/ETSC/MDR

This is a very thorough and authoritative document in terms of music cataloguing and the implications of RDA.

In this document, they discuss why discovery layers are not working well for music searching and what can be done about it. (*Source: IAML-L*)

OCLC RDA Policy Effective March 31, 2013

OCLC is pleased to announce that a new policy statement about RDA records in WorldCat is now available as part of the RDA pages on the OCLC website (http://www.oclc.org/us/en/rda/default.htm). This new policy becomes effective on March 31, 2013. The current policy (http://www.oclc.org/us/en/rda/old-policy.htm), which has been in effect since the beginning of the U.S. National Libraries testing, will remain in effect until that date. This policy statement grew out of a discussion paper, Incorporating RDA Practices into WorldCat, (http://www.oclc.org/us/en/rda/discussion.htm) and the many comments received from member libraries in response to that paper. OCLC staff is grateful for those comments. OCLC also acknowledges the work of a number of task groups of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, whose discussions of RDA practices have also influenced this policy statement. Questions about the policy may be submitted to rdapolicy@oclc.org.

Practical Cataloguing: AACR, RDA and MARC21

Anne Welsh and Sue Batley

2012; 224pp; paperback; 978-1-85604-695-4

This essential new textbook provides cataloguers with the skills needed for transition to Resource Description and Access (RDA).

The book builds on John Bowman's highly regarded *Essential Cataloguing* and introduces Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), which provides the conceptual basis for RDA; discusses the differences between AACR2 and RDA; and shows the current state of play in MARC 21.
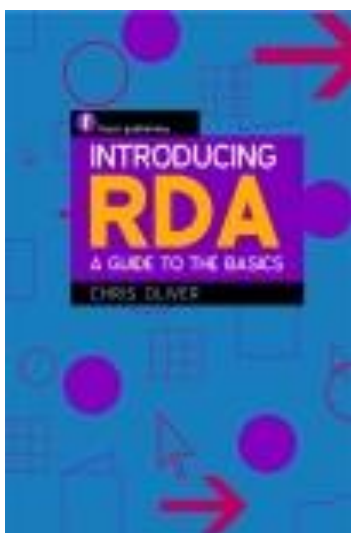
Introducing RDA: a Guide to the Basics.

Chris Oliver

128 p., Facet Publishing, 2010.

The release of Resource Description and Access is not the release of a revised standard; it represents a total shift in the understanding of the whole cataloguing process. This shift from the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) to RDA will require a fundamental re-orientation in the way library staff, especially cataloguing staff; approach the function of describing resources and creating access to them. This book will assist professionals with this transition.

The book guides the reader through the key topics and questions providing a concise explanation of RDA, its implementation and its expected benefits for users and cataloguers.

Key sections include:

What is RDA? placing RDA in context

Why are we changing to RDA?

Making the transition to RDA

After implementation.

This book is an essential introductory guide not only for cataloguers but for all library staff, information professionals, support staff and LIS students.

Describing Electronic, Digital, and Other Media Using AACR2 and RDA: A How-To-Do-It Manual and CD-ROM for Librarians
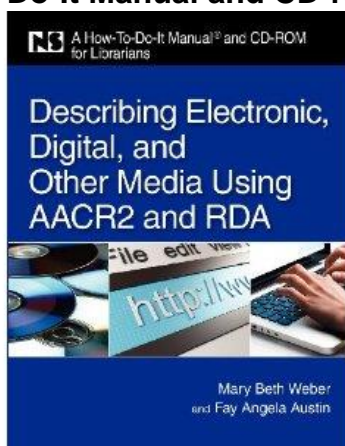
By Mary Beth Weber and Fay Angela Austin
New York: Neal-Schuman, 2011. 301 p. +1 CD-ROM.

Cataloguers hungry for hard-to-find answers regarding the best way to insure access to diverse new content will find expert solutions in this vital new resource. Streaming video, Internet sites, dual-disc DVDs, blogs and listservs are just some of the rapidly emerging, and often complicated, new resources covered in this current, easy-to-follow manual. Authors Mary Beth Weber and Fay Austin dedicate separate chapters to each non-print and e-resource format, and include corresponding examples to help demonstrate practical implementation of these critical new skills. A companion CD-ROM contains fully-worked out examples, models and illustrations, and acts as an important visual guide to help reinforce key concepts. Practical and user-friendly, this essential guide to 21st century cataloguing will teach you to organize your constantly expanding collection of materials with both optimal efficiency and increased discoverability.

Source: http://www.amazon.com/Describing-Electronic-Digital-Other-Media/dp/1555706681

Maxwell's Handbook for RDA: Explaining and Illustrating RDA, Resource Description and Access Using Marc21

By Robert L. Maxwell
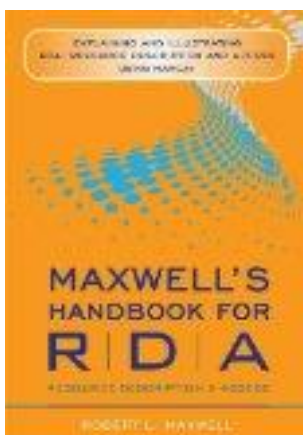
608 p. ALA Editions, 2013.

In this clear and comprehensive resource, cataloging expert Robert Maxwell brings his trademark practical commentary to bear on the new, unified cataloging standard. Designed to interpret and explain RDA: Resource Description and Access, this handbook illustrates and applies the new cataloging rules in the MARC21 environment for every type of information format. From books to electronic materials to music and beyond, Maxwell

Explains the conceptual grounding of RDA, including FRBR and FRAD

Addresses the nuances of how cataloguing will, and won t, change in the MARC21 environment

Shows cataloguers how to create and work with authority records of persons, families, corporate bodies, geographic entities, works, and expressions

Explores recording relationships, working with records of manifestations and items, and more Provides numerous sample records to illustrate RDA principles

A guided tour of the new standard from a respected authority, this essential handbook will help cataloguers, LIS students, and cataloguing instructors navigate RDA smoothly and find the information they need efficiently.

Source: http://www.amazon.com/Maxwells-Handbook-Rda-Illustrating-Description/dp/0838911722/ref=rec_dp_1
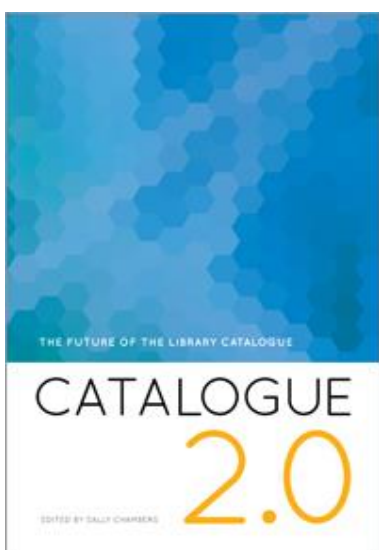
Catalogue 2.0: The Future of the Library Catalogue
Edited by Sally Chambers

192 p., ALA Neal-Schuman, 2013.

New digital technologies, the Internet, and user expectations have changed the role of the catalogue in libraries considerably in recent years. This timely book takes into account developments that influence catalogue potential and patrons' needs, such as competition from popular websites like Facebook, Twitter, and Wikipedia. Here, key leaders in the field like Karen Calhoun, past OCLC Vice-President, and Marshall Breeding, author of *Cloud Computing for Libraries*, explore concepts like:

What do your users want? Designing the catalogue for the end user

Making search work for the library user search

Beyond the catalogue: expanding the scope of search

From catalogue to digital library: rethinking metadata management in the web age

The mobile library catalogue

Librarians and information professionals will find practical guidance on customizing their catalogues to keep them up to date with the latest trends in technology in this authoritative manual.

Source: ALA store http://www.alastore.ala.org/detail.aspx?ID=4051