

Catapult

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From the Editor

Kia ora koutou,

I hope you all have a well-deserved break over the summer and come back recharged for 2018! It's an exciting time of change for cataloguers and I hope you find the features in this issue interesting and helpful. Possibly not great beach reading though!

Have a great holiday season!

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Photograph: Otaki Beach (between Wellington and Levin) - December 1926, 22 January 1928, by Leslie Adkin. Gift of G. L. Adkin family estate, 1964. Te Papa (B.022124)

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CatSIG news

The 2018 Cataloguers Professional Development Day

The 2016 Cataloguers Day was such a success that the CatSIG Committee is already planning next year's event. We are aiming for a date in early August 2018 and the day is likely to have a strong focus on RDA given that it will be shortly after the redesigned RDA Toolkit is due to be released.

We want to hear from you all—your ideas, thoughts and suggestions. Do you have a presentation or workshop idea that you would like to share? Is there something you particularly want to make sure we include? Do you feel strongly about whether we hold it on a weekday or a weekend? Would you like to help organise it? Please let us know!

We need more committee members!

CatSIG is looking for some new committee members to join us for the busy and exiting year ahead. We are looking for general committee members to help us plan and organise the next Cataloguers day, which will include an overseas presenter or two, perhaps help out with *Catapult* or [DescribeNZ](#), or to be another CatSIG representative on ORDAC.

If you are interested, have a look at the [CatSIG page on the LIANZA website](#), check out our current [terms of reference](#) to get an idea of what being a committee member entails and get in touch.

The Oceania RDA Committee (ORDAC)

As part of the transition to the new RDA Steering Committee (RSC) governance structure, representatives from CatSIG and the Australian Committee on Cataloguing (ACOC) have been working on forming the Oceania RDA Committee (ORDAC). After much work over the last twelve months ORDAC's terms of reference have now been accepted by the RDA Board, and the Committee formally approved as the regional representative body for the Oceania region.

In the new year ORDAC will be getting on with the work of making sure that the Committee is now formed according to those terms of reference including that all roles are filled, working procedures are finalised and a workplan is drafted.

If you have any questions or thoughts about any of the news shared above, we'd love to hear from you: catsigcommittee@gmail.com

Reflections on my first LIANZA conference

Kate Ayre, Assistant Librarian—Digital (Whitecliffe College of Arts & Design)



I was fortunate enough to receive the CatSIG sponsorship to attend the LIANZA conference – Open 2017. The conference provided a perfect opportunity for me to meet librarians from all sorts of other institutions and essentially to geek out about how much we love the profession.

Working in a small team at a fine arts college, I do not have a great deal of chances to interact with other librarians in person on a day-to-day basis as a part of my role. While listservs are a valuable tool for the library community both within New Zealand and internationally, there is still a lot to be gained from inter-personal interaction that can be somewhat lacking in electronic exchanges.

While my primary goals at Open17 were to network with my peers (of which I did a lot) and coming up with strategies for some cataloguing projects I am undertaking, I found that my focus changed as I attended the keynotes and presentations. Subsequently, I gained more from my attendance than I had originally anticipated and came away feeling both pleasantly overwhelmed and invigorated.

The keynote speakers were all very well received, and some of them certainly provided me with more food-for-thought than I had perhaps expected. Vinh Giang was not only incredibly entertaining, but skillfully raised the concept of perspective and its effect on problem-solving methods. As librarians and cataloguers, I think we must all know how it feels to be stuck on a problem, but his demonstrations of various magic tricks really brought home how even the slightest change in perspective – whether by changing one’s own view or by bringing in another person to analyse the situation – really can make a huge difference to what we assume to be impossible. As clichéd as it may sound, I can honestly say this was a moment of enlightenment for me - since returning from the conference I have found myself thinking back on it many times in my attempts to apply the principles of a change in perspective to my work, with generally positive results.

The CatSIG AGM was an intimate affair in comparison to that of 2016. Anoushka’s presentation on the upcoming RDA and ISBD changes provided me with a great deal of food-for-thought regarding the implications for my institution’s catalogue and the



various projects ahead of me. The AGM was also a great opportunity to meet other cataloguers from around the country and I am looking forward to future Cataloguers' Days.

My time spent wandering the vendors' hall was quite fruitful, although much of it was spent trying to photograph a doll I had taken with me at all the stalls (Julia from LIANZA had challenged me to do so on the first day). I didn't quite succeed, but having a quirky prop with you makes for a very good icebreaker and I was pleased that so many people were happy to play along.

The food at Open17, largely set up in the vendors' hall, was also amazing. This can especially be said for the chocolate macarons filled with salted caramel. I will never forget them.



Faces in the cloud: identifying creators within the web of library data

Catherine Amey, Authority Record Coordinator (National Library of New Zealand)

In July 2016, I received a polite email enquiring about my book, *Psychosis Through My Eyes*. I'd never heard of it! A quick catalogue search confirmed that there was indeed another Catherine Amey, a medical writer in England. Intrigued, I googled her, and eventually sent a shy email across the world. Along the way I uncovered parallels between our lives. We both have degrees in biochemistry, and the two of us work with words and books rather than in the laboratory. Google's Knowledge Panel thinks we're a single person. It's all a trifle uncanny.

It's not surprising that someone had got us muddled up. Identity management is an increasingly important aspect of library work. Those precise arrangements of pixels we call names can be very similar, creating headaches for librarians and readers. How can we bring together the works of individual creators, and disambiguate persons who share the same name? For decades, cataloguers have been distinguishing persons with the same name by adding information such as a year of birth or a middle name. How do we record data that supports a more nuanced discovery of authors, musicians, and other creators, while still respecting individual and collective privacy?

Last year I stepped up into the role of Authority Record Coordinator at National Library – a title which is less dictatorial and more interesting than it sounds. My job is to oversee identity management, while trying to get my head around international standards and emerging developments in linked data and the semantic web. As the Program for Cooperative Cataloguing puts it, 'libraries are shifting traditional notions of authority control from an approach primarily based on creating text strings to one focused on managing identities and entities.'

The work is interesting and constantly changing. Through an international organisation known as the [Name Authority Cooperative Program](#) (NACO), I and a small group of cataloguers at the National Library of New Zealand construct unique access points for creators and subjects which have a connection to Aotearoa New Zealand. Our records are shared with libraries around the world. Projects such as [VIAF](#) (the Virtual International Authority File) link our data to numerous other national library files, from the National Library of Morocco to the National Diet Library in Japan.

In 2013, our cataloguing world suddenly expanded. The new RDA cataloguing rules let us add richer layers of data to authority records, locating creators in time and space through aspects such as occupation, place or residence, field of activity, corporate or iwi affiliation, gender identity and languages spoken. In the case of corporate bodies, we may add the type of organisation, its field of activity, when it began or was dissolved, and its precise relationships with other entities.

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Series	n	Auth/ref	a	Geo subd	n
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010	no2015090681				
040	Nz #b eng #e rda #c Nz				
046	#f 1967 #2 edtf				
100	1	Heikell, Vicki-Anne, #d 1967-			
373		Te Whānau a Apanui (New Zealand people) #2 lcs#			
374		Conservator			
377		eng			
670		Preservation programmes in indigenous communities, 1997: #b title page (Vicki-Anne Heikell)			
670		Aratoi WWW site, viewed on December 1, 2016: #b Preventative conservation page (Vicki-Anne Heikell (nō Te Whānau-a-Apanui) is the Field Conservator at the Alexander Turnbull Library; Vicki-Anne provides training and advice in the preservation of archives items and collections to individuals, groups, iwi / Māori and organisations throughout New Zealand; previous to this role Vicki-Anne worked ... as a paper conservator)			
670		New Zealand legal deposit form #b (born 1967)			
952		Catherine - adding info to record			

Example of an authority record created by National Library of New Zealand

This work is led by the [Program for Cooperative Cataloging](#), an international group of experts who are exploring how libraries can shift from using text strings to minting Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) in order to identify creators unambiguously. This will allow library authority data to be used in ingenious new ways. For example, a student in China might search for the Mandarin version of Rewi Alley's name, while in New Zealand they might prefer the Pinyin or English versions. Similarly, a researcher fluent in te reo Māori could look for either Te Rangi Hīroa, or Sir Peter Buck. We could retrieve lists of authors with particular iwi affiliations, or all the books written by Auckland University Library staff members.



Rewi Alley at Beijing, China. Ref: PA1-f-148-249-3. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. [/records/23167316](#)

There are some difficult decisions ahead. With limited resources, how do we decide which details to record? We also need to protect privacy. When we contact a creator or publisher, we explain how their personal details may be used, and suggest a range of possible ways to distinguish authors with the same name. Details such as personal physical addresses are definitely not recorded!

Personal information can be very sensitive. How do we record gender, in all its fluidity and diversity? Arguably, recording such information in a respectful way could make currently marginalised communities more visible. But are we making individuals vulnerable? Librarians Amber Billey, Emily Drabinski and K.R. Roberto argue in a [thoughtful paper](#) that ‘the trouble caused by encoding gender outweighs any retrieval or disambiguation function’.

Nonetheless, it is an exciting time to be involved in authority work. As cataloguers, we are committed to recording data in ways that are respectful and empowering. If we use standard identifiers in our name authorities, this creates connections between creators and the books, manuscripts, reviews, and the physical collections in museums and galleries. The English Catherine Amey won’t have to worry about being confused with me. One day soon, library users will be able to flick from Janet Frame’s novel *Faces in the Water* to the original manuscript. They will link to Frame’s friend Frank Sargeson and biographer Michael King, exploring their works and manuscripts. No longer hidden away in library catalogues, the identities, works, and relationships of creative New Zealanders will be more visible within the cloud of data.



Frank Sargeson and Harry Doyle at Frank Sargeson's bach, Esmonde Road, Takapuna, Auckland. Cole, John Reece :Negatives and prints mostly relating to New Zealand literary personalities. Ref: 1/4-027776-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. [/records/22772896](#)

The LRM, the 3R Project and the ISBD changes: a quick overview

Anoushka McGuire, Team Leader Cataloguing Team 1 (National Library of New Zealand)

This is a summary of the talk I gave at the 2017 CatSIG AGM, which in turn was a highly condensed summary of three very large and dense topics. I encourage you to have a look at the resources I list at the end of this article as they will give you much more information.

The LRM

The IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM) is a consolidation of the “Functional Requirements” family of conceptual models – Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD) and Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD), the conceptual models of bibliographic information which currently underpin Resource Description and Access (RDA), the guidelines we currently use to create descriptive metadata.

Despite the three FR models being developed using the entity-relationship modelling methodology there were inconsistencies between them which is unsurprising given that FRBR was released in 1997, FRAD in 2009 and FRSAD in 2010.

Almost as soon as FRSAD was released, IFLA began work on a consolidation of the three and the final version of the LRM was approved by the IFLA Committee on Standards in August 2017 and endorsed by IFLA’s Professional Committee in August 2017. It is now available on the IFLA website with supporting documentation.

There are many similarities between the LRM and the FR family of models. There are still user tasks but there are now five, rather than four: Find, Identify, Select, Obtain and Explore (this last is from FRSAD). There are still entities; those entities have attributes and also relationships to other entities.

There are 11 entities in the LRM, and there are 37 attributes relating to those entities, and 36 relationships that may be expressed. Most of the entities from the three FR models are in the LRM but they are no longer organised into ‘group 1’, ‘group 2’, or ‘group 3’ entities.

Some entities are unchanged in scope or definition, some entities have been removed (the documentation refers to these as having been ‘deprecated’), some entities have been changed and four entities are completely new. These new ones are Res, Nomen, Collective agent and Time-span. I won’t attempt to explain further here as much more detail is available in the [LRM documentation](#).

Aggregates

Aggregates is one of the areas where the LRM is more explicit than FRBR, and as this has a significant follow-on impact on our RDA instructions, it is worth highlighting.

FRBR always worked most logically and easily when modelling resources where a single manifestation embodies a single expression and work. In recognition that FRBR wasn't able to cope very well with common examples of manifestations which contained more than one expression, the FRBR Review Group convened the Working Group on Aggregates in 2005 to explore the issues of aggregates and FRBR and their final report was released in 2011. This report was incorporated into the work consolidating the FR family of models and now aggregates are modelled explicitly in the LRM.

So, what actually is an aggregate? The LRM defines an aggregate as “a manifestation embodying multiple expressions”. This could be one manifestation which contains a collection of short stories or essays (an aggregate collection of expressions), one manifestation which contains a ‘main’ work and a supplementary work such as a classic novel supplemented with an introduction (an aggregate resulting from augmentation) or one manifestation which embodies parallel expressions of a single work such as parallel English and Māori text or a DVD with a choice of language soundtracks or subtitles (an aggregate of parallel expressions).

The relationship between the LRM and RDA

The RDA instructions and guidelines are underpinned by the three conceptual models FRBR, FRAD and FRSAD which is covered in RDA: 0.2 Conceptual models underlying RDA. Once RDA is revised to accommodate the LRM these three models will be replaced by the LRM. RDA will be considered an implementation of the abstract model and will be organised according to that model but will also refine that model in order to provide cataloguers with the level of granularity we need in order to describe resources in as much detail as we need.

The LRM defines the entities, attributes and relationships which are needed to create bibliographic description at a high and abstract level, while RDA refines these high-level definitions and adds in many more specific entities and attributes so that we can describe an actual bibliographic resource within our catalogue.

For the most part little in RDA will actually change as the LRM is broadly the same as the three FR models but there will be both subtle shifts such as replacing “person, family and corporate body” throughout RDA with “agent” (which has already happened), and not-so-subtle shifts such as an entirely new chapter which will explain how to describe aggregates.

The 3R Project

This brings us neatly to the RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign Project (The 3R Project). RDA needed to be updated to incorporate the LRM so the RDA Steering Committee (RSC) decided to take this opportunity to completely overhaul the structure and design of the RDA Toolkit – which has been unchanged for close to five years.

The project will reorganise all the content (although most instructions will stay the same), take advantage of more modern tools for managing content on a website, and offer a completely new user experience. Updates posted on the [RDA Toolkit site](#) have given glimpses of what this experience may look like and include new ways of navigating the content, new ways of managing institutional policies and new options for customising the view of RDA according to an individual or institutional preference.

Although most content will be the same, just in a different place, there will be new general guidance chapters and a completely new section on aggregates, which will include serials.

Based on the [3R Project updates](#), an article in the IFLA Metadata Newsletter (3(1) June 2017) and the November 29 2017 ALCTS webinar ‘Update on the RDA 3R Project’, this is a comparison of the structure of the RDA Toolkit currently and how it might be organised from June 2018. Please note this is my own compilation:

Current structure

Attributes

Sections 1—4 which cover the recording of the attributes of each entity (manifestations, items, works, expressions, agents, concept, object, event and place)

Relationships

Sections 5-8 which cover how to record the relationships between the entities

Appendices

Appendices A-M which cover topics including capitalisation, abbreviations, initial articles and relationship designators

Proposed structure

General Guidance

Individual chapters on the user tasks, pre-cataloguing decisions (e.g. is this a monograph or a serial, what kind of description should I make – analytical or comprehensive), the provenance (not in the archival sense, but in the sense of where has the description come from), sources of information, the “4-fold path” (four methods for recording data, and aggregates

Entities

Individual chapters on each entity, organised by elements and sub-elements, each following the same structure as the general chapters are organised

The date for implementation is set at June 2018, and at the National Library of New Zealand we will be spending time in the first half of 2018 preparing for the impact of this change. For the National Library we anticipate a significant amount of work as we will need to review all of our current RDA policy and develop new policy as we grapple with the content of the new chapters.

The PCC proposal to remove ISBD punctuation from MARC records

This was the third topic I covered at the CatSIG AGM but I was unable to say very much about it. On May 1 2017, the Program for Co-operative Cataloguing (PCC) ISBD and MARC Task Group issued a statement about their timeline for implementing the recommendations made in their 2016 report.

Essentially they recommend the removal of ISBD punctuation from MARC records as the punctuation is a relic of the card catalogue era and no longer relevant as we move towards a post-MARC future.

The proposed timeline sets a start date of January 1 2018, at which time we will have permission to not use ISBD punctuation. This is potentially very disruptive and how it is managed is likely to depend on what our Library Management Systems will allow us to do.

At this stage the National Library cataloguers are monitoring developments in this area and will wait and see what happens in 2018.

Some useful resources:

[The IFLA Library Reference Model \(August 2017\)](#)

[IFLA FRBR-Library Reference Model and RDA](#) (presentation to the EURIG Seminar, May 23 2016 by Gordon Dunsire, Chair of the RSC),

[Update on the RDA 3R Project](#) (ALCTS Webinar given by Kathy Glennan on November 29 2017 YouTube)

[Update on the 3R Project given at the ALA Annual Conference June 24 2017](#) (Slides only)

[RDA Developments of Note](#) (presentation by Kathy Clennan to the ALA Committee on Cataloguing: Description and Access, January 21 2017)

[RDA Toolkit news page](#) (watch this page for updates on the 3-R Project; the latest status report is [here](#))

Upcoming courses

Taking a course is probably the last thing on your mind at this time of year but here are a few that are coming up in early 2018:

The **Association for Library Collections & Technical Services, a division of the American Library Association (ALCTS)** delivers a regular program of short courses and webinars. Two of particular interest are:

Fundamentals of Cataloguing, a six week online course which covers the basics of library cataloguing concepts and practice. The 2018 sessions are open for booking now: http://www.ala.org/alcts/confevents/webcourse/foc/ol_templ

Library of Congress BIBFRAME Pilot Phase Two - free webinar, March 7 2018 (NZ time: 8 March, 8AM): <http://www.ala.org/alcts/confevents/upcoming/webinar/100417>

Remember that ALCTS generously make their paid-for webinars available free after six months. Check out their [webinar archive](#) and their [YouTube channel](#) for interesting and high-quality content.

Library Juice Academy runs short, online courses on a number of library topics. There are several coming up in the first quarter of 2018 relevant to cataloguers including *Authority Control*, *Dewey Decimal Classification*, *Describing Photographs for the Online Catalogue* and *AACR2 Legacy Practices*: <http://libraryjuiceacademy.com/courses.php>

To get an idea of what the LJA online courses are like, have a look back at the June 2017 issue of *Catapult* which contains two short reviews of the course *Beyond the Basics: Cataloguing DVDs, Blu-ray Discs, and Streaming Videos*.

Lyrasis have a number of online cataloguing and metadata courses on offer. Typically the classes have a cost, but they do offer regular free webinars as well. Keep an eye on their upcoming classes and events page: <https://www.lyrasis.org/Pages/Events.aspx>

OCLC Webjunction offers free online courses, covering a wide range of library interests: <http://learn.webjunction.org/>

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