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 is shared around libraries. Cataloguers from the University of Otago Library have produced this issue.

The University of Otago Library editorial team consists of Paul Barton, Lucy Bradley, Ellie Brown, Veronica Cordes, Louisa Fisher, Beryl Maultby, Pamela Treanor and Sonya Maclaurin.

The next issue will be produced by Upper Hutt City Library.

Catapult online

Archived issues are available on the Describe NZ wiki:
http://www.describe.org.nz/

CatSIG news

The CatSIG annual general meeting took place on Monday 29th November at the LIANZA conference in Dunedin. This was followed by a talk on preparation for RDA at the National Library.

National Library announcement on RDA authority records

We are now seeing RDA test authority records on our databases. These are being created as part of the RDA test for headings which are used in bibliographic records created following RDA guidelines and Library of Congress policy statements. The RDA test is being undertaken by a relatively small number of agencies (less than 30) and it was decided that the test would not be a proper one if it was not conducted in a live database and the set of records were not fully RDA. The RDA authority records have RDA in the 040 field to show that they are part of the test. They may also contain some of the new MARC fields but they do not otherwise indicate that they are RDA test authority records.

You may notice that some AACR2 authority records have a 7XX field with 4 in the second indicator showing the RDA form of the name heading. Some RDA headings are the same as the AACR2 one but others are not. For an example of an RDA heading which is different, see the AACR2 authority record for King, M.G. (National Union Catalogue authority number 1065571), which includes a 700 1 4 for King, M.G. (Michael G.). This RDA heading has been created following RDA and the LC policy statement 9.19.1.4. which states that the LC practice for the optional addition is to add a fuller form of name even if it is not needed to distinguish between access points.

You may also find that a new RDA authority record for a name/title heading will use the RDA form of the name heading in that authority record. For example, there is now an RDA name/title authority record for Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, approximately 4 B.C.-65 A.D. Correspondence (National Union Catalogue authority number 8463612). The existing AACR2 form of name heading is Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, ca. 4 B.C.-65 A.D. ((National Union Catalogue authority number 286941).

In the case of corporate body name headings, there may be a new RDA authority for a subordinate body and the RDA form of the parent body name heading is different from the AACR2 form of heading. For example, an RDA authority record has been created for North Dakota. Department of Human Services. Rehabilitation Consulting & Services (National Union Catalogue authority number 8457632). The AACR2 form of heading for the parent body is North Dakota. Dept. of Human Services (National Union Catalogue authority number 989962).

The National Library of New Zealand is not part of the RDA test and has not as yet used any of these new RDA authorised headings in bibliographic records. However we have decided that we will follow all NACO authority records whether they have been created following AACR2 or RDA on the grounds that this seems to be the option that creates the least confusion for

library users. By taking this decision, we are remaining consistent in our use of authority records for headings in bibliographic records.

For further information please contact

Judy Keats
Authority Record Co-ordinator
National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Matauranga o Aotearoa
PO Box 1467
Wellington
New Zealand
Telephone: 04-470-4518
E-mail: judith.keats@natlib.govt.nz

RDA update, November 18

1. Implementation timeline
The implementation timeline for RDA has been extended as a result of the US National Libraries test process. The report of the test will be released late in June 2011.
LC will be announcing their implementation decision in late June 2011 and the other partner libraries in the RDA development (National Library of Australia, the British Library and Libraries and Archives Canada) will announce their decisions sometime between July and September 2011.
This means that widespread implementation is unlikely until around the 1st or 2nd quarter of 2012.

2. NLNZ and RDA
As a result of the extension of this timeline the NLNZ cataloguers will be changing our approach to RDA. We will take a break from our examination of RDA core elements and creation of practice records during December and January. We will be picking up the work on core elements some time in February and will continue to monitor reports and news about RDA.

3. Australian Committee on Cataloguing (ACOC)
- The 2010 ACOC seminar was held in Canberra on October 21st and the presentations are now available on the ACOC website at
http://www.nla.gov.au/lis/stndrds/grps/acoc/papers2010.html

- ACOC RDA page. The ACOC website also includes an updated page on RDA with a good range of resources to look at.
http://www.nla.gov.au/lis/stndrds/grps/acoc/rda.html

4. IAML New Zealand seminar

The International Association of Music Librarians New Zealand seminar was held in Auckland on November 4-5. Charlotte Stretton and Chris Todd developed a presentation giving an overview of RDA and some of its impact

on music cataloguing. The slides for this presentation will be available shortly on the RDA page of the DescribeNZ wiki
http://www.describe.org.nz/

5. RDA Webinars
The most recent webinar was held on November 10th:
RDA Toolkit - what's new since August
http://www.rdatoolkit.org/Webinar/2010Nov (10th November) Full recording available via the website link.

Regards
Chris Todd

Chris (Christine) Todd
Team Leader, Cataloguing Team 1, Content Services,
National Library of New Zealand.

COMPARING THREE SOCIAL CATALOGUING SITES

Introduction
One of the growing trends in cataloguing is the application of Web 2.0 features. This trend was emphasised in a session given by Tim Spalding on social cataloguing sites at the 2009 LIANZA Conference held in Christchurch. Tim Spalding is the owner of LibraryThing, and his session was sponsored by CatSIG.

Social cataloguing involves people cataloguing items in their private collections, or the collection of an institution, such as a church parish, on the World Wide Web. A number of web-based social cataloguing sites have been set up to enable them to do that.

The best definition that I have found to describe a social cataloguing site is:
 "*Those sites whose primary purpose is the cataloguing of material owned by its members (books, DVDs, music), while also building a community of users with that shared interest. Above and beyond the standard cataloguing, users build up a vast quantity of social data around the records such as reviews, recommendations, ratings and tags*". (Web 2: Oxford libraries, 2009)

There are a large number of social cataloguing sites for books, including Anobii, BookArmy, Goodreads, LibraryThing, Shelfari, Filed by, Google Books' "My Library" and Guru Lib. I will look at LibraryThing and Shelfari which are confined to books, and GuruLib which also allows the addition of music, movies, games and software.

Profiles
I found it easy to add a profile to all three sites, including a photo of myself. Shelfari only provides space to describe the owner of the collection, while LibraryThing and GuruLib also add a field for the description of the library.

All of the sites supply basic statistics such as the number of items in the profile collection. LibraryThing and GuruLib however, provide a wide range of statistics, while Shelfari is very basic in what it supplies. LibraryThing provides the number of tags, series and languages of books in the collection. It supplies the average publication date of books in the collection, and it calculates the median and mean obscurity characteristics of the books. GuruLib provides the monetary values of books in its collections in US dollars, and the wish lists of its members. It only calculates the statistics from the books from Amazon.com on a daily basis.

GuruLib is unique in providing a system of interlibrary loan among its members. It has tabs for borrow requests, received and sent, and gives interlibrary loan statistics.

Both GuruLib and LibraryThing enable users to customize their profiles. GuruLib has a nice feature whereby it allows members to stipulate font colours, background colours and style of print.

Shelfari and GuruLib provide free membership for their contributors. LibraryThing however, will only give free membership to collections of up to 200 books. If individuals wish to add further items they must either pay an annual account of $10 USD or $25 USD for a lifetime membership.

Figure 1: *Profile of the Coastal Unity Parish library on LibraryThing*

Figure 2: *My personal profile on GuruLib*

Adding data

All the sites enable the easy addition of bibliographic data using the Z39.50 application from a range of different sites and libraries. On LibraryThing, books can be manually added from Amazon.com and the Library of Congress. In total there are 690 sources, including a large number of public and academic libraries. At least 10 New Zealand libraries are contributors, including the University of Otago Library and The National Library. GuruLib mainly obtains its records from Amazon.com, Melvyl and a large range of libraries. Only two New Zealand libraries are contributors to this, including Christchurch Polytechnic Library and Christchurch City Libraries. GuruLib is capable of allowing members to add libraries that could be sources for records. Shelfari on the other hand, only obtains its records from Amazon.Com.

With regard to searching, GuruLib provides a basic search by title, author and ISBN. Shelfari provides a series of advanced search commands. The user can combine searches by author, title, publisher, date of publication and subject terms to locate books. LibraryThing has recently added a feature called Search LibraryThing. Participants can not only search by titles, authors and ISBNs, but they can also search by tags, LC subject headings, series, and elements of common knowledge.

All the sites provide a feature to easily import records using the ISBN as the match point from sites such as Amazon, Shelfari, LibraryThing, Delicious Library or personal book lists. Shelfari also allows titles or author headings to be used as match points to import files.

Display of profile libraries
All three sites allow the display of books by basic features such as title, author, and date added. LibraryThing displays the books in a long list while the other two sites display the items in the form of a virtual book shelf or list.

Shelfari has the smallest number of sorting commands, as it also allows arrangement by ratings and reviews. Surprisingly it does not sort by date of publication. GuruLib has an extra number of commands, such as sorting titles by date of publication, used and new price, and borrower status. However LibraryThing has by far the greatest number of sorting commands. It enables sorting of titles to be done in addition by tags, language, ISBN, Dewey, Library of Congress classification, source, summary and total number of reviews. LibraryThing enables sorting in reverse order so that books with the most recent dates of publication come before the older titles. It has an excellent feature which allows sub-sorting of items. A perfect example of this is that titles can be arranged by Dewey order, and then sub-sorted by author. This lays the basis for a shelf list for the LibraryThing profile library. Shelfari does not have a feature allowing searching of books within individual profiles. GuruLib allows for direct author searching in the profiles by author clouds and subject genres. LibraryThing members can use the Search LibraryThing feature to find books in their individual profiles. GuruLib has director and actor tag clouds for movies and musician tag clouds for music items.

Figure 3: *Examples of displays of books sorted by Dewey classification order on the LibraryThing profile*

Figure 4: *Examples of displays of books sorted by date of addition on my Shelfari profile.*
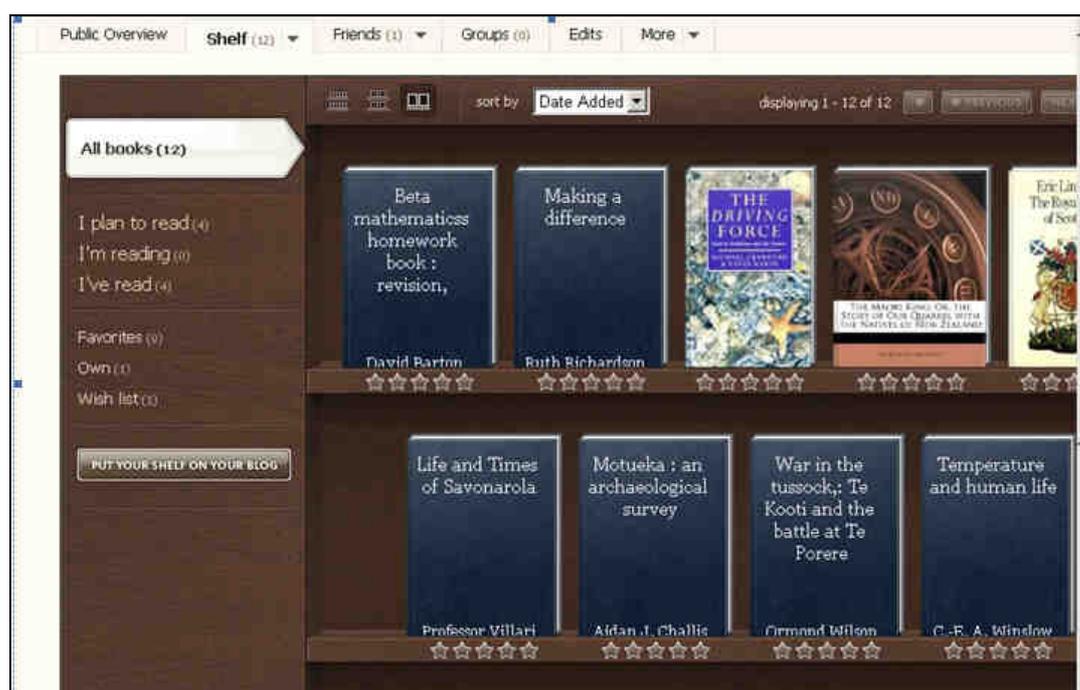
Creating and changing records

All the sites allow book records to be corrected or originally catalogued. A search is performed for a record, and this is then added to the member's profile. Records can be assessed for suitability and enhanced. Where there are no records to be found, records for books can be manually input onto the sites. None of the sites uses a full MARC format, and only a select number of fields can be enhanced. All 3 sites allow the author, title, publisher and date of publication to be added. GuruLib is very limited in what it accepts. It only provides a set of genre headings, which in practice are quite limiting. One feature that can be annoying is that the date of the month is mandatory in addition to the year of publication. Both LibraryThing and Shelfari also enable series, tags, first edition information, and Dewey and Library of Congress classifications to be added. Shelfari alone has a field for pagination details. GuruLib has fields for its movies and music items. The extra fields are for actors, artists, directors and studios. In Gurulib's synopsis field there is a table of contents for songs on discs.

Both sites include a space to add aspects of "common knowledge" or popular facts which are not usually included in traditional cataloguing. They allow information on places and organizations mentioned in the book, characters, awards, first sentences and memorable quotes. Shelfari also allows glossary, tables of contents and connecting websites to be added.

GuruLib and LibraryThing do not supervise the corrections undertaken by its members. However Shelfari staff verify corrections in the title and author fields before the alterations are added to the database. Shelfari also has a place on the member's profile which lists all the corrections that have been made.

Figure 5: *Example of an individual record on LibraryThing*

Figure 6: *Example of an individual record on Shelfari*

Figure 7: *My edited history on Shelfari*

Both LibraryThing and Shelfari allow participants to contribute to authority control and many details on authors. On LibraryThing members can split and merge author headings and tags. This however is a new feature and dates cannot be added to differentiate the split headings. On Shelfari, members can only suggest corrections to authors and have to wait on the approval of Shelfari staff. LibraryThing is the only site that allows participants to merge records. It has a broader definition of what constitutes a work. In the prompts for users it cites the example of the British edition of *Harry Potter and the philosopher's stone* as being the same as the American edition *of Harry Potter and sorcerer's stone*. Thus the prompt states that the two titles can be merged into the one work. The reasoning behind this is that LibraryThing has a system of book ratings, and it considers the different editions (hardback, paperback) of a book to be one work in terms of the ratings. Participants can be specific about the description of books in their profile, yet they can also see all the social information that is associated with the overall works. LibraryThing has started to utilise the concept of FRBR.

Social applications
All three sites vary in the degree of social interaction they provide for their members. GuruLib allows only basic comments and reviews to be added to a book. Shelfari allows a simplified synopsis and a summary to be added. Members on Shelfari can list books that are similar to books in their profile. LibraryThing allows participants to add summaries, reviews and recommendations that are open to all members to read. GuruLib has recommendations on what to listen to and watch in its movies and music section. Participants on LibraryThing and GuruLib can also rate books by adding stars to the records. All the sites have details of the most recent books

added and the most popular books that had been recently commented on. LibraryThing has the feature that the subject content of members' libraries can be used to recommend other books that the participants could be interested in. Both Shelfari and LibraryThing show members who own books in common. LibraryThing has a feature which enables statistical comparisons to be made with the libraries of other users and even with libraries of famous people. Crowd sourcing is used by both Shelfari and LibraryThing. Participants can add an uncontrolled set of tags to records. The tags are delimited by commas. Library of Congress subject headings can be used as tags, but there is an issue with the use of inverted LC subject headings. Quite frequently tags can better describe books than subject headings and can reflect popular concepts. For example the tag *Rogernomics* would be a better description of a book on economics changes in New Zealand during the nineteen eighties than the Library of Congress heading *New Zealand-Economic policy,* which is quite inadequate.

The overall size of the community is different on each site. GuruLib has a small community of top reviewers, commentators and new members. Shelfari likewise, has lists of new members and active reviewers. But it has a large community of 50692 different groups. LibraryThing does not give statistics on the number of groups, but it does provide the number of people in each group. One interesting group is the Librarians who LibraryThing. They have a number of discussion topics including one on untraced series. Both LibraryThing and Shelfari allow members to start their own groups. LibraryThing has the feature of displaying the 50 closest local groups which are ranked in order of proximity. In addition, it helps members to locate local venues such as bookshops and libraries, and to keep track of local events.

I would agree with the author of *LibraryThing, Shelfari and Gurulib : social sites compared* that LibraryThing has the strongest sense of community. All three sites do have blogs on books, but Tim Spalding has an active blog of announcements on a wide range of issues and new enhancements linked to LibraryThing. The site is currently advertising for a social-media person in Portland, Maine. There is a system of chats where members can ask questions of authors in the forums. Currently there is a promotion by the LibraryThing Early Reviewers to provide 3,000 free books to members who are willing to review them. There is little evidence on the other two sites of interaction between the members and the managers of the websites.

Figure 8*: LibraryThing has an active community*

All three sites allow connections to the most common social networks. Shelfari connects members to Face book and MySpace while GuruLib links members to Google and to sites such as Delicious and Furl it. LibraryThing provides links to a huge numbers of sites from the most common to very obscure ones such as FindAGrave and Social cataloguers. It provides the feature of linking the LibraryThing profile to the website of an individual or parent organization. It also enables members to be connected to book-swapping sites, and statistics can be provided on the numbers of books that are required or available on those sites.

So far LibraryThing is the only site that has marketed its Web 2.0 applications to other libraries. It has an application to upload book covers. It provides a fee-based service" LibraryThing for Libraries" which gives other libraries the ability to integrate the information added by the members of LibraryThing, into their online catalogues. The patrons of the libraries obtain recommendations, reviews and tags of books on LibraryThing. They can access that information directly through the online library catalogue or by mobile phone. In return the patron can add reviews and ratings to the catalogue. A number of libraries have bought this application, including Nelson Public Libraries.

Figure 9: *LibraryThing for Libraries at Nelson Public Libraries*
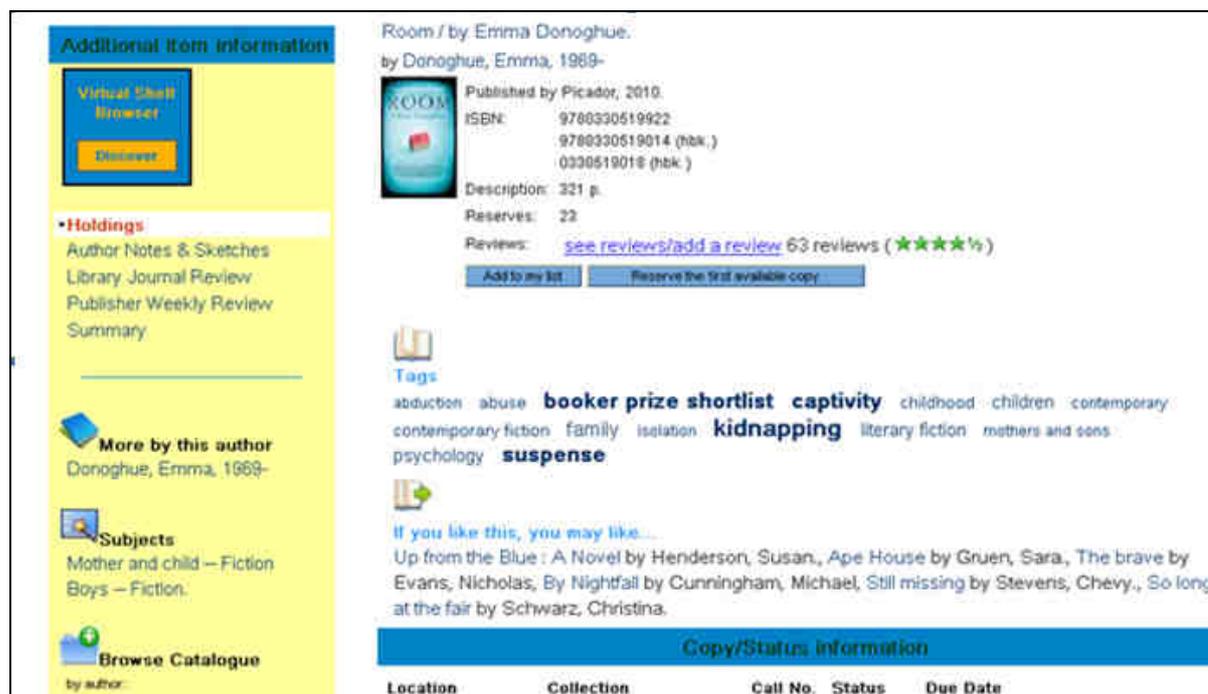
Which site to go with?

All the sites have unique features, but LibraryThing is by far the best. It has access to the widest range of sources, the greatest number of searching options, and a good set of display options which can accommodate large collections. It has the best feature for recommending books to the members. Its community is very active and engages the interests of its members.

These sites also have something to teach public and academic libraries. LibraryThing has an interesting feature to merge titles into one work. Both Shelfari and LibraryThing use members to add information on authors which is helpful for authority control. All the sites have Web 2.0 features which allow users to interact with the catalogue by adding reviews, ratings and tags to bibliographical records. LibraryThing has gone a further step by providing such a service to outside libraries. Many libraries may wish to incorporate these features into the overlays of their online catalogues.

Primary References
GuruLib. Accessed from: www.gurulib.com
LibraryThing. Accessed from: www.librarything.com
LibraryThing for Libraries. Accessed from: www.librarything.com/forlibraries/
Nelson Public Libraries. Accessed from: www.nelsoncitycouncil.co.nz/library
Shelfari. Accessed from: www.shelfari.com

Secondary References
Hastings, R. (2009). The LibraryThing API and libraries. In N.C. Engard (Ed.), *Library mashups: Exploring new ways to deliver library data* (pp. 243-252). Medford, NJ: Information Today, Inc.

Holland, A. (2009). Tim Spalding, Social cataloguing – What is it and what it means for libraries. *Catapult*, issue 66. p. 2-4. Retrieved from: http://nznuc-cataloguing.pbworks.com/Links-and-resources

Librarything, Shelfari and Gurulib : social cataloguing sites compared (2006, October 21) [Blog] in *Librarytwopointzero*]. Retrieved from: http://librarytwopointzero.blogspot.com/2006/10/librarything-shelfari-and-gurulib.html

Social cataloguing application (2008)[Wiki] in *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_cataloging_application

Spalding, T. (2009). Tim Spalding's "What is social cataloguing" Presentation [6 videos on YouTube] in *The Cataloguing librarian*]. Retrieved from: http://laureltarulli.wordpress.com/2010/01/21/tim-spaldings-what-is-social-cataloguing-presentation

Web 2 : Oxford libraries (2009) [wiki]. Retrieved from: http://socialouls.wetpaint.com

Paul Barton
Assistant Bibliographic Access Librarian
University of Otago Library

ISBN guidelines for E-Books

An interesting and welcome piece of news was recently forwarded to the NGC4LIB LISTSERV (Next Generation Catalogs for Libraries) by a library science student from Brazil (Eduardo Graziosi Silva). He alerted us to the fact that, as per their November 2010 news release "The International ISBN Agency has issued a set of guidelines and FAQs to assist national ISBN agencies, publishers, intermediaries and other interested parties in the appropriate identification of digital publications, including 'apps'."

You can, and should read these guidelines here: http://isbn-international.org/news/view/31. The gist of these guidelines is very neatly summed-up in the second paragraph of the document that states, "Publications need separate ISBNs if anyone in the supply chain needs to identify them separately." Hopefully, this will mean that all versions of e-resources will soon start appearing with their own separate ISBNs.
This news item reminded me that we, cataloguers, must remember that our library databases rely on separate ISBNs to identify separate **records** for separate publications.

Our library catalogues require a reliable way to uniquely identify duplicate MARC records when those records are loaded to an existing MARC database. The ISBN is one of the most important match keys for this purpose.

This means that an ISBN for a **print** version of a resource must NOT appear as 'valid' (in 020$a) in a MARC record that is describing an electronic version of that resource, and an ISBN for an electronic version of a resource must NOT appear as 'valid' (in 020$a) in a MARC record that is describing a print version of that resource. In either situation the ISBN that is not applicable to the record can appear in 020$z where it will be searchable, but will not be used for machine matching to detect duplicate records.

Most importantly, we, cataloguers, **must** find a way to get this message across to vendors that supply libraries with MARC records for e-resources, so that they will **stop** entering the print ISBN in 020$a in a record that they supply for the electronic version of a resource.

Each library that receives such records may wish to forward this information to their suppliers. We have the opportunity to influence commercial practice if we work together to present a consistent message on an issue such as this.

[Source: Email from Deborah Fritz, 7 December 2010]

Items in brief

Abbreviation of the word "department"

The Library of Congress proposes to adopt the AACR2 provision (which is also incorporated into RDA: Resource Description and Access) of not abbreviating "department" in headings unless it is abbreviated by the body on the resource from which the name has been taken. OCLC has agreed to change the approximately 48,000 1XX fields in name authority records, and the Library of Congress would change its approximately 200,000 bibliographic records and re-distribute them, beginning no earlier than March 2, 2011. The former 1XX heading would be retained as a 4XX field in the authority record (with $w nne), and existing references would be adjusted as necessary (e.g., for higher bodies with "Dept." in their names). Fields 110, 130, 151, 410, 430, 451, 510, 530, 551 along with 781, all except 4xx where $w is present are all candidates for change. A very small number of changes may be erroneous because the resource actually used an abbreviated form.

[Source: AUTOCAT, 21 August 2010]

ACOC seminar presentations available

Australian Committee on Cataloguing seminar 2010 was entitled: Describing resources in a web services world.
http://www.nla.gov.au/lis/stndrds/grps/acoc/papers2010.html

[Source: RDAAUST, 5 November 2010]

ALA Annual program: Cataloging and Beyond: Publishing for the Year of Cataloging - Research slides available
http://presentations.ala.org/index.php?title=Sunday,_June_27#Cataloging_and_Beyond:_Publishing_for_the_Year_of_Cataloging_Research

[Source: AUTOCAT, 13 November 2010]

Annotated Card Program's new name:

As of September 2010, the Annotated Card Program has officially been renamed the Children's and Young Adults' Cataloging Program. The Library of Congress initiated the Annotated Card Program in the fall of 1965 and it is one of its oldest programmes. Though renamed, the programme will continue to provide the same services.

[*Source: AUTOCAT, 5 October 2010*]

Beyond MARC-up

An attempt to define the data elements of the MARC record. Karen Coyle is doing some of her thinking on the futurelib.wiki.
http://kcoyle.blogspot.com/2010/10/beyond-marc-up.html

[*Source: Coyle's information Blog, October 13 2010*]

Bram Stoker's Dracula in FRBR terms
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LN0vKCFsXPE

[*Source: AUTOCAT, 14 October 2010*]

Case for cataloguers:
by Christine Schwartz and guest post by Esther Arens, found via Twitter present a cogent argument for the ongoing need for professional cataloguers. Database Librarian, Esther Arens' guest post can be found at the Voices for the Library blog: Guest post: Do we need cataloguers? . She argues that complex material can only be described in a complex manner which only trained cataloguers can provide. It can get even more complex if the specific needs of specific users are factored in.
http://www.catalogingfutures.com/catalogingfutures/2010/10/the-case-for-catalogers.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+catalogingfutures%2FnWrX+%28Cataloging+Futures%29&utm_content=Google+Reader
Guest post http://www.voicesforthelibrary.org.uk/wordpress/?p=438

[*Source: Cataloging Futures Blog, 26 October 2010*]

Clarification of the Role of OCLC in the US RDA test

From the US RDA Test Coordinating Committee: "OCLC is playing a critical role in the US RDA test. They have enabled the testers to create non-distributed institutional records for the common sets of test records and have worked closely with the US RDA Test Coordinating Committee and the

Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) to develop interim procedures and policies to minimize the impact of this test on OCLC users … ."

[Source:AUTOCAT, 18 November 2010]

Delft University of Technology library desk
http://www.mymodernmet.com/profiles/blogs/library-desk-made-from

[Source: AUTOCAT, 17 September 2010]

… and some more creative things to make with books when you need a break from cataloguing them!
http://www.greendiary.com/entry/books-transformed-into-visual-art/

[Source: AUTOCAT, 5 November 2010]

Electronic Resources and Libraries

Announce the launch of their new web site: http://www.electroniclibrarian.org/

[Source: AUTOCAT, 19 August 2010]

FRBR-like catalogues on the Web

John Mark Ockerbloom has written an interesting article which discusses four FRBR-like catalogues on the web today. They are OpenLibrary,WorldCat.org, LibraryThing, and Google Books:
http://everybodyslibraries.com/2010/09/08/what-do-you-read-my-lord-works-works-works/ He runs a search for "Hamlet" in each, comparing the way the results are grouped; concluding that analysis of such FRBR-ish catalogues will help in the design of future Library Management Systems and discovery tools.

[Source: FRBR Blog, 11 September 2010]

James Weinheimer podcasts

James Weinheimer, Director of Library and Information Services at the American University of Rome has created a series of podcasts on cataloguing matters: http://catalogingmatters.blogspot.com/

[Source: AUTOCAT, 31 August 2010]

LC's RDA Test Record

Records from LC's RDA test are available for viewing in their online catalogue: http://catalog.loc.gov/
To find the records:
1. From the home page, left click BASIC SEARCH
2. In the SEARCH TEXT box, type: 040e rda
3. Left click EXPERT SEARCH in the SEARCH TYPE box.
4. Left click BEGIN SEARCH button.
5. To view a record, left click any title.
6. You will be taken to the BRIEF RECORD display. To see the full MARC record, left click MARC TAGS tab.

[Source: AUTOCAT, 20 October 2010]

Libraries, FOAF and community

A discussion of the use of Personal names in the Semantic Web. FOAF stands for 'Friend of a Friend' and is primarily for use in social networking situations, while the Library name data is focused on creating a unique identifier. Karen Coyle concludes that the two perspectives are not irreconcilable.
http://kcoyle.blogspot.com/2010/09/libraries-foaf-and-community.html

[Source: Coyle's information Blog, September 11 2010]

Marketing what catalogers do, to non-catalogers
New project underway coordinated by Venessa Harris and Celine Carty, two UK librarians:
Venessa's first post of the project
https://scarlettlibrarian.wordpress.com/2010/11/12/cataloguers-we-are-changing-lets-tell-everyone-how-and-why/
Celine's post:
https://thingblogging.wordpress.com/2010/11/15/cataloguers-step-into-the-limelight/

[Source: AUTOCAT, 16 November 2010]

Moys – 5th edition

There is currently discussion on the Moy's list regarding the size and content of the forthcoming 5th edition. The 3rd edition was 386 pages plus introduction, and the 4th was 552 pages plus introduction. The 5th edition is likely to run to over 700 pages.

The current discussion is focussed on the size of the introduction, which in the 4th included a reprint of the first two sections of the 1st edition's introduction. There is also discussion over the size and the need for an Index of Jurisdictions; and the size and content of the Index-Thesaurus.

[Source: LIS-MOYS-USERS, 25 November 2010]

RDA angst and the future of library Metadata

Thoughtful article on the implications of RDA, Christine Schwartz argues that library cataloguing will be very different in 10 years time from now. She is a reluctant supporter of RDA, but she can see it as being the foundation for future library.metadata. She sees metadata being created by a large body of individuals. The role of the cataloguer will be to enhance the metadata.

http://www.catalogingfutures.com/catalogingfutures/2010/11/rda-angst.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+catalogingfutures%2FnWrX+%28Cataloging+Futures%29&utm_content=Google+Reader

[Source:Cataloging Futures Blog, 24 November 2010]

RDA in Europe seminar

Presentations now available: http://www.slainte.org.uk/eurig/meetings.htm

[Source: AUTOCAT, 19 August 2010]

RDA Sandbox

"*The RDA Sandbox* is a special program sponsored by VTLS Inc., designed to provide tools by which Libraries and librarians can practice creating MARC records following the Resource Description and Access (RDA) *Implementation One Scenario*. That is, creating Work, Expression, and Manifestation records as defined in the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)": www.vtls.com/services/rdasandbox

[Source: AUTOCAT, 18 September 2010]

RDA serials cataloguing: changes from AACR2 to RDA: PowerPoint presentation
http://www.renettedavis.com

[Source: AUTOCAT, 24 September 2010]

RDA training documentation available from NCSU libraries
https://staff.lib.ncsu.edu/confluence/display/MNC/RDA+Test

[Source: AUTOCAT, 24 September 2010]

RDA website update

The Australian RDA webpages on the ACOC website have recently undergone a significant revision to bring them up to date and make navigation easier: http://www.nla.gov.au/lis/stndrds/grps/acoc/rda.html

[Source: RDAAUST, 5 November 2010]

Recommended cataloguing/metadata/technical services journals

- *Cataloging & classification quarterly*   ISSN: 0163-9374
- *Technical services quarterly*   ISSN: 0731-7131
- *Library resources & technical services*   ISSN: 0024-2527
- *TechKNOW*   ISSN: 1939-1641
- *Technicalities*   ISSN: 0272-0884

[Source: AUTOCAT, 31 August – 1 September 2010]

Revised document "US RDA Test Policy for the Extra Set: Use of Existing Authority and Bibliographic Records"

http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rdatest.html

[Source: AUTOCAT, 1 October 2010]

Scarlettlibrarian's Blog by Christine Swartz

Presents two entries on metadata and the advent of RDA. In the first blog Christine Schwartz discusses how metadata managers can meet the needs of subject librarians. In the following blog, she discusses the role of professional cataloguers and paraprofessionals in libraries of the 21st century.

http://scarlettlibrarian.wordpress.com/2010/11/02/i-am-metadata-management-what-can-i-do-for-subject-librarians/

http://scarlettlibrarian.wordpress.com/2010/10/25/what-will-happen-to-cataloguing-and-catalogers/

[Source:Cataloging Futures Blog, 12 November 2010]

Scherzo

In September, Indiana University launched Scherzo, a music discovery system designed as a testing area for the FRBR conceptual model.
The Beta version is at: http://vfrbr.info/search. The intention is that interested parties will test it and provide useful feedback from the experience of using a library catalogue built according to FRBR principles.

[Source: FRBR Blog, 18 September 2010]

SkyRiver becomes exchange partner for LC's Program for Cooperative Cataloging
http://www.librarytechnology.org/ltg-displaytext.pl?RC=15226

[Source LTG, 17 November 2010]

Sky River/OCLC suit

 has been moved to the Ohio courts from San Francisco's Ninth Circuit court, since the majority of the potential witnesses who are neither Sky River nor OCLC employees are located closer to Ohio than to California, and much of the documentation as evidence will come from OCLC's file cabinets (in Ohio).
http://kcoyle.blogspot.com/2010/10/skyriveroclc-suit-moved-to-ohio-court.html

[Source: Coyle's information Blog, October 30 2010]

Streaming guides to cataloguing remote access multimedia

The University of Tennessee has made available their streaming guides to cataloguing e-resources: http://www.lib.utk.edu/~veve/streaming-guides.html
- Streaming video
- Streaming audio
- E-books
- Web games
- Pod casts

[Source: AUTOCAT, 21 Oct. 2010]

VFRBR Project

Design wireframes and explanatory screenshots for a FRBRized cataloguing interface for musical materials and screencasts from Indiana University.

http://vfrbr.info/projectDoc/metadata/catalogingTool

[Source: AUTOCAT, 16 October 2010]

VRA core schemas now hosted by Library of Congress

"The VRA Core is a data standard for the description of works of visual culture as well as the images that document them."
http://www.loc.gov/standards/vracore/

[Source: AUTOCAT, 5 November 2010]

Dewey Blog

Sweden to switch to DDC

National Library of Sweden (among other libraries) spearheads a movement to replace the Klassifikationssystem för svenska bibliotek with Dewey for its main classification system. Sweden's library association has recommended that Dewey be adopted, and so far most of the major academic institutions have decided to go ahead. This will involve a mixed translation of Dewey into English and Swedish. It was encouraging to see that many who were undertaking training in DDC were already showing a high level of knowledge and understanding.
http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2010/09/index.html

[Source: Dewey Blog, 10 September 2010]

Floods in Pakistan:

prompted an entry about various ways of treating these kinds of disasters in Dewey.
http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2010/09/floods.html

[Source: Dewey Blog, 13 September 2010]

Oil wells: Engineering

An entry covering various methods and classification of oil shales, tar sands, natural gas, drilling techniques etc.
http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2010/09/oil-wells-engineering.html

[Source: Dewey Blog, 20 September 2010]

Safety in extraction of petroleum:

another subject covered from a variety of aspects.
http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2010/10/safety-in-extraction-of-petroleum.html

[Source: Dewey Blog, 20 September 2010]

Mountain railroad tunnels

With the successful drilling of the Gotthard Base Tunnel under the Swiss Alps, an entry for Mountain railroad tunnels was created, including notes and table entries for classification of various aspects of mountain railroad tunnels, including geographical treatment.
http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2010/10/mountain-railroad-tunnels.html

[Source: Dewey Blog, 21 September 2010]

Ice on the Moon

Finding that the moon may contain ice or permafrost led to the entry on the moon, including aspects such as Earth sciences, geology, extraterrestrial words and specific celestial bodies, also table entries for these.
http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2010/10/ice-on-the-moon.html

[Source: Dewey Blog, 28 September 2010]

Graphene:

is a one atom thick sheet of carbon. The Nobel Prize in physics for 2010 was awarded to Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov for their work on this substance. Entries for carbon as well as non-metallic elements were discussed.
http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2010/10/graphene.html

[Source: Dewey Blog, 29 September 2010]

Elections: nominations, campaigns and voting

This was a topical subject with the US midterm elections.   Numerous aspects of Dewey treatment of these are related subjects were discussed.
http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2010/11/elections-nominations-campaigns-voting.html

[Source: Dewey Blog, 4 November 2010]

Cholera

Outbreaks in Nigeria and Haiti prompted an entry of Dewey treatment of this disease as well as related medical aspects.
http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2010/11/cholera.html

[Source: Dewey Blog, 12 November 2010]

An overdue book

And finally a human interest story of a man who finally returned an overdue book to the Newcastle Regional Library that he'd had out for more than 50 years, and one he credited towards launching his multi-million dollar steel cable and rigging business. The fine was estimated to be $5000 which was paid by the patron, the library treated it as a donation as they said "We'd never charge anyone more than the cost of the book." Also discussed was the related Dewey numbers for splicing ropes and cables.
http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2010/11/an-overdue-book.html

[Source: Dewey Blog, 12 November 2010]

RDA and rare book collations

RDA is causing some discussion in the rare book community on the dcrm(b) e-mail list.
Deborah Leslie, of the Folger Shakespeare Library says: "The RDA 300 is going to pose nightmarish problems for volumes of even the least complexity. Would there be a rare book reason to depart from RDA and continue the use of square brackets for unnumbered pages/leaves?

e.g.   AACR2:   [2], iv, [1], iv-xvii, [3], 348 (i.e. 332), [6], 24, [2] p.

        RDA: 2 unnumbered pages, iv pages, 1 unnumbered page, iv-xvii pages, 3 unnumbered pages, 348, that is, 332 pages, 6 unnumbered pages, 24 pages, 2 unnumbered pages."

[Source:DCRM(B), 24 August 2010]

 Richard Noble, of John Hay Library, Brown University agrees saying: "People who don't care in the first place will be confirmed in their intention to pay no attention whatever to such a mess of verbiage; whereas the people who do care about these vital details and want us to communicate them clearly and succinctly will think of us as perfect fools. Who on earth that deals with books at all is incapable of understanding "p."? These conventions are simple and elegant tools that took us a long time to develop."

Robert L.Maxwell, (Head, Special Collections and Formats Catalog Dept., Brigham Young University) disagrees and opts for the generalist approach: This may be true in the context of a very few catalogs such as the Folger's. This is not true in the context of most catalogs nowadays. DCRMB records coexist with general records and we can't assume that only the scholarly community of users will encounter and use our records.

John Attig, who is on the JSC working party admits: User convenience is not a particularly simple concept, but it is clear that the users the JSC had in mind were NOT scholars who are familiar with the rules and conventions of descriptive bibliography. We can argue about whether the RDA instructions benefit even general users, but I think it would be more fruitful to recognize that bibliographic descriptions of rare materials are intended for a more specialized user community made up of scholars and students who need detailed information about rare materials and who have learned a set of conventions for recording and interpreting this detailed information.
No doubt this debate will continue and it will be interesting to see what decisions the various major rare book collections cataloguers make. With the further delay in the implementation of RDA, there is time for more, and hopefully fruitful, discussion.

In the meantime, Robert Maxwell has created on OCLC an Institution record in RDA to parallel a record on the database. The OCLC master record is AACR2: 558904090. The Institution Record attached to it is RDA: 654560060 On OCLC Connexion, go to the master record, and then the Cataloging menu → Show → All Institution Records.

and the following might solve everyone's problems:

LCPS for 0.9
EXCEPTIONS
The Library of Congress will apply the guidelines in Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Books) for books published before 1801 instead of the RDA exceptions for early printed resources.