

Catapult

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From the Editors

Kia ora, and welcome to the September issue.

As ever, it's quite a bumper issue, which we hope you'll enjoy.

Geraldine Warren has provided this issue's Cataloguer Profile, sharing some of her insights into cataloguing Auckland Museum's Maori Imprints collection.

We also have two special essays. Melissa Bryant has shared her extended article on her research on the use of Ngā Ūpoko Tukutuku/Māori Subject Headings in libraries, and Kazumi Oshida discusses her thoughts on the Future of Cataloguing looking at RDA and BIBFRAME.

We have a few items of CatSIG news, including details of the upcoming Maurice Dance: a Kiwi Jane-athon, as well as a round-up of other cataloguing news and professional development.

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CatSIG
Cataloguing Special Interest Group

Contact: catsigcommittee@gmail.com

Cataloguing News

CatSIG news

Rudimentary RDA

CatSIG ran a successful TQM webinar on Rudimentary RDA on 27th August. There were 24 people from across NZ attending. We have already had interest expressed in another session, although unfortunately that probably won't be until next year.

Please contact catsigcommittee@gmail.com if you are interested in putting your name down for another Rudimentary RDA session.

Maurice Dance

Inspired by the Jane-athons presented by ALA Publishing and the RDA Development Team earlier this year, the National Library of New Zealand cataloguing teams, in cooperation with CatSIG and The MARC of Quality, invite you to step up and join us in a Maurice Dance.

This workshop has two goals:

- to explore RDA data without the filter of the MARC format, using RIMMF software (RDA in Many Metadata Formats)
- to look at how RDA data can be represented using linked data and what opportunities that might offer for cataloguing in the future

We will use resources associated with Maurice Gee as the main theme for our dance, however other New Zealand authors, such as Janet Frame and Katherine Mansfield, could also join the set.

During the Maurice Dance you will:

- See a brief demonstration of how to use RIMMF to describe a couple of resources RDA used to describe a major New Zealand literary work using RIMMF software
- Work in small groups to create RDA data in RIMMF for a variety of Maurice Gee- (or another author) related resources, including related works such as motion pictures
- Discuss issues you have identified from your use of RIMMF and RDA
- Explore different ways of representing RDA data as linked data

Your participation:

We'll all work together to make this a successful day. We expect to be working in groups of 3 – 5 people depending on levels of experience and specific interests.

You should be prepared, as a minimum, to download the RIMMF software, work through the series of tutorials available on the [RIMMF website](#), and bring along some examples to work with.

Ideally, you will bring a laptop with the [RIMMF software](#) loaded on it to work with on the day, but feeling reasonably comfortable with the software is more important.

There will be an opportunity to attend a web-based training session on RIMMF to help prepare for the workshop. More information on a date and time will be available soon.

If you are familiar with RDA and unable to work with RIMMF prior to this workshop, but still interested in attending, please contact us at nznb@dia.govt.nz

Support available on the day:

Deborah and Richard Fritz from The MARC of Quality will be participating in the workshop with particular expertise in the use of RIMMF as well as detailed understanding of both the MARC format and the RDA content standard.

Cataloguers who have completed all the TMQ RIMMF tutorials and prepared resources for the workshop will be on hand as facilitators or coaches as needed by the groups.

When: October 16 2015: – 8.30am for 9.00 – 4.30pm

Where: Pipitea and Thorndon rooms, National Library of New Zealand, corner of Molesworth and Aitken Streets, Wellington.

Cost: Funded by National Library and CatSIG – Free to participants – morning and afternoon tea will be provided

Registration: Please send an email, with Maurice Dance as the subject, and the information below to: Katie.Gilbert@dia.govt.nz by September 18th 2015.

1. Name:
2. Organisation:
3. Contact email address:
4. Are you able to bring a laptop with the RIMMF software loaded? Yes/No
5. Do you have any special areas of interest?
 - A. A type of material or format?
 - B. An author or subject focus you would like to explore?
 - C. Aspects of RDA?
 - D. Other?
6. If you are responding for several people please include all the information above for each person.

Sponsorship to assist with travel expenses to attend the Maurice Dance : a Kiwi Jane-athon

Applications are invited for sponsorship to attend the **Maurice Dance : a Kiwi Jane-athon**.

CatSIG is offering two sponsorship opportunities to assist a CatSIG members to attend the **Maurice Dance : a Kiwi Jane-athon** on 16 October 2015 at Pipitea and Thorndon rooms, National Library of New Zealand, Wellington.

The scholarship is to assist with travel and accommodation costs, up to the amount of \$800.

Criteria:

Must be a member of CatSIG

Should have the support of employer

Applications should include:

Name, work place and role

How would you and your work place benefit from your attendance at Maurice Dance? (one paragraph)

The closing date for applications is Friday, 25 September.

Please send applications to catsigcommittee@gmail.com

Get your applications in soon so you don't miss out!

CatSIG AGM

If you are coming to the LIANZA conference or are based in Wellington come along to the CatSIG AGM on Monday 9th November at 1pm. After the formal business has been completed, take part in a discussion on what you want to see in terms of cataloguing training and networking sessions next year.

CatSIG Survey 2015 : Summary of Results

Earlier in the Autumn the CatSIG Committee invited you to complete a survey.

Many thanks to all our respondents, it has been very helpful, and may we present to you our summary of the results! [CatSIG Survey Results 2015](#)

If you have any further comments or feedback, please contact the committee:

catsigcommittee@gmail.com. We'd love to hear from you!

The results will stay on the [CatSIG webpage](#) on the LIANZA website, along with other training and news items- keep checking for updates.

Cataloguing news from around New Zealand

Maori Subject Headings webpage

The Māori Subject Headings Governance Group announced that from 25 August 2015, the Māori Subject Headings and Iwi-Hapū Names List has moved to a new home on the National Library's website:

<http://natlib.govt.nz/nga-upoko-tukutuku>

<http://natlib.govt.nz/iwi-hapu-names>

“The new interface provides for greatly improved searching of the headings, including the ability to perform keyword searches across fields such as “scope notes” and “used for”. We hope you enjoy the new look and enhanced search functionality.” Anahera Morehu (on behalf of the Māori Subject Headings Governance Group, 24 August 2015)

Collections Online

Auckland Museum released [Collections Online](#) in May 2015, as part of its long term Future Museum strategy. This ensures the Museum's collections are part of a global legacy, with the launch of a million records online and with millions more to follow. Collections Online aggregates the Museum object content management system Vernon with the library management system Inmagic Presto.

Prior to the release, the Museum library catalogue had a period of 18 months downtime, and during this there was a migration from the previous LMS Inmagic DB/Textworks to Inmagic Presto. Presto allows published and unpublished material on the same system, with published materials catalogued first onto Inmagic Presto for Social Libraries (known as Genie). Genie allows greater workflow for circulation, and records are pushed from Genie to Presto daily.

The innovation in Collection Online employs the latest technologies and allocates additional resources within the Museum for the care, documentation and digitisation of collections. Auckland Museum is releasing its records as open data, free to the user. In doing so, it is among the first museums in the world to exploit the advantages of 'Linked Open Data', sharing knowledge and presenting unprecedented opportunities for learning, research, scholarship and general interest. 'Linked Open Data' ensures that collections are transparent, automatically interconnected and easier and faster to search.

Cataloguer Profile

Geraldine Warren, MLIS.
Kaiarahi Kupu Tuku Iho /Librarian Maori
Auckland War Memorial Museum.
Nga Kaiwhakahau representative,
National Council Te Ropu Whakahau.

I have been Librarian Maori at Auckland War Memorial Museum since August 2005. Highlights include supporting the *Ko Tawa* exhibition at Australia Museum in Sydney 2006,



hosting 28 Maori Battalion events, undertaking research for the David Mamea play *Goodbye my Feleni* (Pacific soldiers in 28 Māori Bn) and registering the AWMM copy of Thomas Kendall's 1815 publication *A Korao no New Zealand* on the NZ UNESCO Memory of the World inscriptions for 2014.

The 1996 establishment of the Maori Imprints collection pulled together a compilation of heritage Māori publications from existing AMMM collections, i.e. Oceanic Languages, NZ Reserve, General Collection and Reading Room.

The AWMM copy of [A Korao no New Zealand](#) is the only known extant copy, however it and 1185 other printed items from the Maori Imprints collection were not catalogued in the museum Library management system (Inmagic DB/Textworks) or added to Te Puna.

The majority of items had existing Library of Congress classification and cutters with corresponding entries in the card catalogue. But the Maori Imprints collection was not set up by a librarian or a cataloguer. It was a return to a printed list: the *Nga Mahi Ta* booklist arranged the items chronologically with new classifications based on the bibliographical publications of Williams, Sommerville and Parkinson. There are nine separate inventories, including Church Almanacs, School journals and Māori Imprints; the MI used five classifications.

1. Early Maori Imprints: Monographic works.
EMI 0001 – EMI 1364.
2. Maori Imprints, 1900 – Present Day.
Monographic works from Sommerville and Chronology.
[1901 - Sommerville 1014 – Sommerville 1256].[1901 - Chronology - 1901A – 1996B].
3. Items not found in Parkinson.
[Undated items pre-1900; NF1 – NF3]
4. Items undated, probably post 1900 [ND1 – ND20]
5. Opera Spuria (Imaginary, out-of-scope and Doubtful works) [OS2 & OS39].

A large part of my role has been retrospective cataloguing onto the LMS (now migrated from DB/Textworks to our new system Inmagic Presto for Social Libraries) and Te Puna, which revealed that publications in *Nga Mahi Ta* were not catalogued from the title page but from the cover.

The year of publication, edition and title proper were not checked, a physical inspection of the monograph, counting pages etc., was not undertaken, items have been confused with previous or later editions, and two or three works bound in one volume are catalogued as one publication.

The collection has been reboxed in grey archival boxes and uses one classification of Early Māori Imprints or EMI. Discussions are ongoing on whether to break up the collection and return to LC classification.



Thanks Geraldine! Next, Melissa Bryant has provided an extended article on her research which was mentioned in June's issue of Catapult.

Whāia te mātauranga: how are New Zealand research libraries applying Ngā Ūpoko Tukutuku/ the Māori Subject Headings and offering them to users? *Melissa Bryant*

Tēnā tātou e ngā rangatira.

My name is Melissa Bryant. I am from Christchurch and Dunedin in the South Island; my parents are from Motueka and Greymouth, and all of my great-great and great-great-great grandparents are from the areas which are now Germany, Ireland and the United Kingdom – I am Pākehā.

I have recently completed my Master of Information Studies with a research project about how research libraries in Aotearoa New Zealand are applying Ngā Ūpoko Tukutuku, the Māori Subject Headings (MSH), and offering them to their users. I found that the MSH offer huge potential to improve information equity, support the revitalisation of te reo, promote staff and public understanding of te reo and tikanga Māori, uphold the mana of libraries and our users, assist first language speakers of te reo Māori and New Zealand English to find resources in both languages, and promote our information to the world.

There are challenges inherent in making the best of such a rich resource in this world of limited resources and abundant workloads, but the librarians who participated in my study contributed many examples of practical initiatives towards fulfilling this potential. The full research report for the study is now openly available through the [School of Information Management's folder](#) in Victoria University Library's Research Archive, at <http://researcharchive.vuw.ac.nz/handle/10063/4633>, and some points are summarised here. Any interested information colleagues are welcome to contact me at melissa.bryant@vuw.ac.nz for more information.

Whāia te mātauranga hei oranga mō tātou.

Seek after learning for the wellbeing of all.

Ngā Ūpoko Tukutuku / the Māori Subject Headings (MSH) were released in 2006, through collaboration between LIANZA (the Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa), Te Rōpū Whakahaui, and the National Library of New Zealand; and they are periodically updated.

The MSH project is a world leader, internationally regarded as an example for others to follow. The thesaurus reflects principles specified by leading international writers on indigenous subject access, and its development rate is an impressive achievement, accomplished with a fraction of the resources which are available in larger countries. The MSH are recognised as increasing the mana of libraries as well as library users, and participation in the project has been an opportunity for the National Library to take steps towards fulfilling its legislative mandate to support mātauranga Māori/ indigenous knowledge systems, just as all publicly owned agencies (including information

organisations and memory institutions) have a responsibility to uphold the use of te reo Māori / the Māori language in our public-facing systems.

The importance of the MSH to Māori information seekers is likely to escalate, as both the Māori population and the number of Māori people in higher education are increasing, indicating that the numbers of information seekers whose default search language and conceptual framework are Māori will also rise. Moreover, the MSH offer practical benefits for everyone, because the thesaurus includes terms in New Zealand English as well as te reo which are not included in overseas subject heading systems, and because excellent information literacy for all information seekers must include an understanding of indigenous information issues.

Te Whakakaokao / the Māori Subject Headings Working Group, and the Māori Subject Headings Governance Group have energetically promoted the MSH through many channels, including published literature. However, very little research has been published evaluating the uptake and use of the MSH. Therefore, this project explored how some libraries are applying the MSH and offering the MSH to their users.

I analysed search terms entered into one library's most popular free-text search interfaces over two months. This analysis revealed that many searchers used terms which are included in the MSH but not in the LCSH, indicating that this library's application of MSH terms must have significantly improved the success of those searches. The relevant terms included words which do not have direct translations into English, such as "korowai", "hongī", "tauparapara", and "Matariki", as well as words which are shared by te reo Māori and New Zealand English, such as "kūmara" (for which the LCSH uses "sweet potato", a term uncommon in New Zealand English) – just one example of how New Zealand English speakers as well as speakers of te reo Māori stand to benefit from libraries' application of the MSH through improved discoverability and use of information resources.

I then talked with staff in wānanga, university, public, and special libraries, to explore how research libraries are applying the MSH and offering the MSH to their users, when adding metadata, providing reference and research services, or supporting library users to search independently.

Libraries employed diverse approaches tailored to their specific users, creatively working together to overcome limitations of technology, resourcing, or knowledge of te reo and tikanga Māori. Participants generously shared their experiences of challenges and successes in applying MSH terms to their records and promoting their existence to library users.

For example, many participants hoped for improved competency in te reo Māori, and for greater recruitment of staff with skills in te reo and tikanga Māori. But some libraries were fortunate to have attracted and retained staff with this expertise. These specialist staff added MSH terms to records, and guided others in their application.

Some participants found that library users with greater fluency supported them with te reo, as they reciprocally supported their users with research.

Several features of the MSH website were helpful for librarians who were not yet fluent in te reo - especially the whakamārama and scope notes, related terms and near terms, alphabetical list of terms, bilingual presentation of both English and te reo Māori, and hover-over English explanations for newer terms in te reo. Many participants were committed to advancing their skills in te reo, and in several libraries, all staff were encouraged to develop further.

Librarians were promoting awareness of the MSH to colleagues and users in many ways – connecting the terms to resources visually with shelf labels, explaining their uses during search strategy education and public seminars, reinforcing face-to-face training with written study guides, writing staff blog posts including sample search strategies, and launching collaborative projects open to any interested staff. Face-to-face training was considered a vital complement to any written information.

Participants consistently emphasised the importance of the MSH, advocated for further support for development of the thesaurus, and hoped for more training and information sharing between libraries. Many were eagerly anticipating the upcoming training scheme from Te Whakakaokao. Although all participants had ideas for the enrichment of the MSH thesaurus, some had never contacted Te Whakakaokao to suggest new terms or request clarification of existing terms, and were unaware that the development of the thesaurus is driven by these contributions. This indicates an opportunity for increased correspondence, which may be facilitated by the relaunched website at <http://natlib.govt.nz/nga-upoko-tukutuku> and the upcoming training programme.

Many areas remain for investigation. Suggestions for further research include –

- Broader assessment of the actual and potential uptake of the MSH across libraries and other memory institutions
- Investigation of library users' opinions and interactions with the MSH.
- Development of an information sharing network between libraries.
- Analysis of the appropriateness of terms selected for records, with regard to accuracy, specificity, and relevance to user requirements.
- Consideration of the future development of the MSH.

Iti noa ana, he pito mata.

Although this is only small, more may sprout from it.

Kazumi Oshida has kindly submitted this edited essay which she wrote for the paper “72142 Accessing Information” for the Open Polytechnic.

The Future of Cataloguing:

a few thoughts on Resource Description and Access (RDA) and Bibliographic Framework (BIBFRAME) *Kazumi Oshida, The University of Auckland, Libraries and Learning Services, Metadata Department*

In pre-Internet times, libraries were one of the most dependable places to access and find bibliographical resources. Technology has developed since then and we now live in a networked world. People use search engines to find resources on the Web yet library bibliographic data is unavailable to search engines. One of the issues is how can library resources be opened up to information seekers who live in the digital information environment? Libraries in this modern age require new concepts and new systems that can take advantage of developments in the digital world.

The new cataloguing standard RDA was released in 2010 and has been being implemented in libraries since 2013. It is designed to accommodate modern formats and replaces Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition, (AACR2). Yang and Lee state that “RDA is a new cataloguing standard that can organize bibliographical metadata more effectively and make it possible to be shared and reused in the digital world” (2013, p. 26). In addition, there is progress underway toward a replacement for the Machine Readable Cataloguing format (MARC) with the Library of Congress initiative called the Bibliographic Framework (BIBFRAME).

Card catalogue to Online catalogue

As Hoffman (2012) states, “Cataloging is the process of describing and providing access to library resources using various standards for descriptive cataloging and subject analysis” (p. 111). In the past, librarians catalogued books and other materials on cards which were filed in cabinets. Now these resources are catalogued on computers and users are able to access them online. However these online catalogues remain as electronic versions of the card catalogues (Yang & Lee, 2013, p.12). As noted earlier, we now live in the “Google age” but search engines cannot index the bibliographic data created in MARC. Thus library cataloguing data are still isolated from the Web. Libraries need to seek for new ways of “describing and providing access” to resources more compatible with the Web.

Library data and the Semantic Web

One of the characteristics of the Semantic Web is that of a network linked data, not linked documents like the current version of the Web. This means “searching in the Semantic Web will retrieve the relevant information on a subject through relationships” (Yang & Lee, 2013, p.6).

Many libraries have adopted the RDA standard that is based on the FRBR framework, that of work, expression, manifestation and item. This in conjunction with the BIBFRAME project should enable greater flexibility connecting different aspects of bibliographic data via the Semantic Web.

Tillett points out:

The Web is all about relationships. RDA provides relationship designators to explicitly state the role a person, family, or corporate body plays with respect to the resource being described. It enables description of how various works are related. (Tillett, 2013, p. 53)

RDA has the potential to contribute to the Semantic Web through these relationship designators. For example, in a MARC record, relationship designator \$e in the 100 field - main entry - personal name looks like *\$a Hemingway, Ernest, \$d 1899-1961, \$e author*. The Semantic Web can connect the contents of related documents on the Web.

As a result, a single bibliographic record of a work can link to other versions of the work, also to other related resources. As an example, a search for “The old man and the sea” will bring up all the resources related to works by Ernest Hemingway. It may be in paperback or hardcover, in different editions or publishers, translations in different languages, in different formats like DVDs, and so on. Currently, there is something similar to what the Semantic Web will be able to do is the Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) available for Web users. VIAF identifies entities of persons, corporate bodies/conferences, and uniform titles. From a search of a person, all the related authority information will be found online.

To integrate bibliographic data onto the Web, the replacement of MARC is needed, as the MARC format predates the internet let alone the Semantic Web or linked data. The Library of Congress is developing BIBFRAME, based on Semantic Web standards. This will enable the bibliographic data within libraries to be exposed to Internet search engines.

However, there are discussions on the realistic chance of this replacement. One difficulty is that BIBFRAME focuses on relationships between resources, whereas, MARC focuses on individual bibliographic description as it was defined from the cataloguing rules. Further, BIBFRAME uses a simplified FRBR model, (where FRBR’s “work” and “expression” become just a “work”) thus complicating the “harmonisation” with RDA.

Conclusion

As can be seen above, there are developments being made towards exposing bibliographic data to Internet search engines and looking at taking advantage of the potentially new advances such as the Semantic Web. Efficiencies are likely to be found in cataloguing routines with less time spent on repetitive work as so much record customisations will be possible. Users will be able to have access

to the rich content currently only available via library OPACs.

Much work needs to be done and the future is not clear but there are real benefits to Libraries and their users if this transition of Library bibliographic data from the Dark Web to the light is successful.

References

Hoffman, G. L. (2012). Could the functional future of bibliographic control change cataloging work? An exploration using Abbott. *Journal of Library Metadata*, 12(2/3), 111-126.
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Tillett, B. B. (2013). Keeping libraries relevant in the semantic web with RDA: Resource description and access. In J. R. Park & L. C. Howarth (Eds.), *Library and Information Science: New Directions in Information Organization* (pp. 49-60). (Reprinted from *Serials*, 24, 2011)

Yang, S. Q., & Lee, Y. Y. (2013). Organizing bibliographic data with RDA: How far have we stridden towards the semantic web? In J.-R. Park & L. C. Howarth (Eds.), *Library and Information Science: New directions in information organization* (pp. 26-48).

Items in Brief

'Best Practices for Cataloging Video Games Using RDA and MARC21'

The Online Audiovisual Catalogers Cataloging and Policy Committee (OLAC CAPC) is pleased to announce the publication of "Best Practices for Cataloging Video Games Using RDA and MARC21." In addition to the set of best practices, the document also includes many in-line and full MARC record examples illustrating the best practices. The document is accessible at the OLAC website (July 2015)
http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/capc_files/GameBestPractices.pdf

IFLA Metadata Newsletter

IFLA Metadata Newsletter Vol. 1, no. 1, June 2015, a new joint newsletter of the Bibliography Section, the Cataloging Section and the Classification and Indexing Section is now available here:

<http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/classification-and-indexing/newsletters/metadata-newsletter-201506.pdf>

Conversations in RDA

The Library of Congress have produced a series of webcasts called 'Conversations about RDA':

http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=6763

Other interesting webcasts are also available on a variety of topics for Librarians and Archivists:

<http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/results.php?cat=2&mode=a>

From: <http://rda-jsc.org/node/236> (accessed 13/7/2015)

JSC November 2015 Meeting

The Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC) will meet Nov. 2-6, 2015, in Edinburgh, Scotland, at the National Library of Scotland. The committee will discuss the transition to a new governance model that is part of the commitment to ongoing internationalisation of RDA and to collaboration with other cultural heritage description communities.

Among the JSC constituency proposals and discussion papers to be discussed are those related to:

simplification of the production/publication/distribution/manufacture statements

linkages between descriptions created according to different language editions of RDA and other descriptive standards machine-actionable data elements for extent, dimensions, duration, etc.

Also on the agenda will be proposals from the various JSC working groups addressing aggregates, capitalization instructions, fictitious entities, music, places, RDA/ONIX Framework, relationship designators, and technical issues.

Special topics to be discussed include:

- the relationship of Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials and RDA serials and the PRESSoo extension to FRBRoo
- the use of FRBRoo to evaluate the correspondence of RDA with the consolidated FRBR model being developed.

Plans are being made for a concurrent seminar on rare materials and RDA on Friday, November 6, and for a Jane-athon on Monday, November 9. Proposals and discussion papers will be posted on the JSC website.

Archived Twitter #mashcats

July #mashcat on system migration: <https://storify.com/gmcharlt/mashcat-twitter-chat-22-july-2015-system-migration>

June #mashcat on Linked Data: <https://storify.com/gmcharlt/mashcat-twitter-chat-23-june-2015>

May #mashcat on discovery layers and metadata: https://storify.com/gmcharlt/mashcat-twitter-chat-21-may-2015?utm_source=dlvr.it&utm_medium=twitter

For more information on what #mashcat is all about: <http://www.mashcat.info/>

If you've been wondering about using Twitter as a tool for professional development, but don't know where to start, the ANZ 23 mobile things post about Twitter is awesome: <https://anz23mobilethings.wordpress.com/2013/05/06/week-1-twitter/>

There was also this recent blog post on Unified Library Scene: <http://unifiedlibraryscene.blogspot.co.nz/2015/05/all-you-do-to-me-is-talk-talk.html>

Professional Development

Blogs

From: Constructive Summer: building the unified library scene (28 and 30 July)

A post-MARC future is considered in the post 'Stuck between stations', and 'All my daydreams are disasters' discusses the 'problem' with the library catalogue.

<http://unifiedlibraryscene.blogspot.co.nz/2015/07/stuck-between-stations.html>

<http://unifiedlibraryscene.blogspot.co.nz/2015/07/all-my-daydreams-are-disasters.html>

From: Coyle's Information (17 July)

A blogpost on flexibility in bibliographic models, following a chat via Google Hangout.

<http://kcoyle.blogspot.co.nz/2015/07/flexibility-in-bibliographic-models.html>

From: Libhub (29 August)

This post discusses and shares a link to the [2015 Library Edition of the Horizon Report](#) which predicts the adoption of linked data in academic and research libraries in 2-3 years

<http://www.libhub.org/blog/2015/8/29/prediction-adoption-of-linked-data-in-academic-and-research-libraries-in-2-3-years>

Libhub also shared a variety of other articles on linked data throughout August, including this short video on Calgary Public Library's approach:

<http://www.libhub.org/blog/2015/7/20/calgary-public-library-going-live>

From: Metadata Matters (7 August)

Comments on the five star ratings for linked open data, and shares a link to [Five Stars of Linked Data Vocabulary Use](#), which was published as part of the Semantic Web Journal

<http://managemetadata.com/blog/2015/08/07/five-star-vocabulary-use/>

From: Autocat Query: (July 2015) Does anyone have a list of publishers to avoid? The context was the difficulty of cataloguing self-published material that was often of dubious quality anyway.

17/7/15 one library used Wikipedia's list: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Self-publishing_companies

19/7/15 the Library of the University of the South Pacific compiled the following list: <http://scholarlyoa.com/2014/04/08/a-list-of-print-on-demand-publishers-self-publishingvanity-presses-and-other-non-traditional-publishers-for-librarians-and-authors/>

From 'Slaw : Canada's online legal magazine' (27 July)

Discusses the 'maturation of library linked data processes'

<http://www.slaw.ca/2015/07/27/are-we-approaching-the-maturation-of-library-linked-data-processes/>

From: Terry Reese (22 July)

A slideshare presented at AALL 2015 called 'Hands on Linked Data tools for cataloguers: MarcEdit and MARCNext'

http://www.slideshare.net/reese_terry/aall

From: Smithsonian library blog (23 July)

A Smithsonian libraries' post 'Increasing accessibility with the "MARC cocktail" to their special collections

<http://blog.library.si.edu/2015/07/marc-cocktail/>

Some recent articles from *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*:

<http://catalogingandclassificationquarterly.com/ccq53nr5-6.html>

Volume 53, no. 5/6, 2015

Ka Pō, Ka Ao, Ka Awatea: The Interface between Epistemology and Māori Subject Headings

Spencer C. Lilley

This article argues that the development and application of Māori subject headings is directly related to the natural order that is pivotal to a Māori worldview. The impact of this worldview and its associated values are explored in the context of the construction of Ngā Ūpoko Tukutuku.

Nunavut Libraries Online Establish Inuit Language Bibliographic Cataloging Standards: Promoting Indigenous Language Using a Commercial ILS

Carol Rigby

This article examines shared cataloguing practices in Nunavut, Canada, where Inuit form 85% of the general population and three official languages, including Inuit language (Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun), English and French, are used in government and daily discourse. The partners in the Nunavut Libraries Online consortium, together with the Nunavut Government translation bureau, have developed a common vocabulary for creating bibliographic records in Inuktitut, including syllabic script, and used this to create bibliographic cataloguing standards.

Books

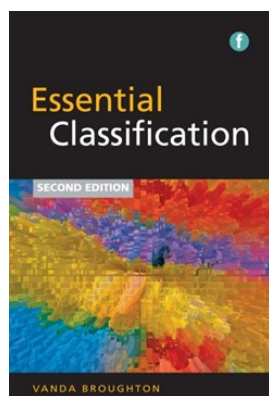
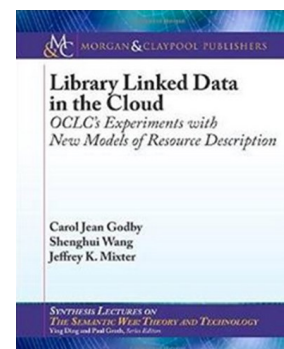
Library Linked Data in the Cloud: OCLC's experiments with new models of resource description

by Carol Jean Godby, Shenghui Wang and Jeffrey K. Mixer

This book describes OCLC's efforts to help increase the visibility of library collections on the Web through the creation of library linked data—moving from a web of documents to a web of data. It focuses on the conceptual and technical challenges involved in publishing linked data derived from traditional library metadata and aims to achieve a balanced treatment of theory, technical detail, and practical application.

San Rafael, California: Morgan & Claypool, 2015. ISBN: 9781627052207

Also available as an ebook: <http://www.morganclaypool.com/doi/abs/10.2200/S00620ED1V01Y201412WBE012>



Essential classification, 2nd edition

By Vanda Broughton

This new edition offers fully revised and updated guidance on how to go about classifying a document from scratch. *Essential Classification* leads the novice classifier step by step through the basics of subject cataloguing, with an emphasis on practical document analysis and classification. It deals with fundamental questions of the purpose of classification in different situations, and the needs and expectations of end users. The reader is introduced to the ways in which document content can be assessed, and how this can best be expressed for translation into the language of specific indexing and classification systems. Fully updated to reflect changes to the major general schemes (Library of Congress, LCSH, Dewey and UDC) since the first edition, and with new chapters on working with informal classification, from folksonomies to tagging and social media.

London: Facet Publishing, 2015. ISBN: 9781783300310

Cataloguing and decision-making in a hybrid environment: the transition from AACR2 to RDA

By Anne Welsh

As the transition to RDA changes the international cataloguing landscape, readers need practical guidance to operate successfully in a world of hybrid catalogues, where records created under different standards co-exist. This highly practical guide draws out the flexibility offered by RDA and the scope for cataloguer judgement in balancing flexibility with consistency of entry.

London: Facet Publishing, 2014 (Paperback due Aug 2016) ISBN:

9781856049559



ANNE WELSH



Conferences and courses

Online courses

Introduction to Library Classification in Dewey and LC
Library Juice Academy

Instructor: Catelynne Sahadath
Dates: September 7 to October 2, 2015
Credits: 1.5 CEUs
Price: \$175

<http://libraryjuiceacademy.com/124-classification.php>

By the end of this course students will:

- Use WebDewey to create Dewey Decimal Classification numbers
- Use freely available online tools to create Library of Congress Classification numbers
- Create call numbers based on pre-existing shelflists
- Create classification numbers for children's material and internet resources
- Learn the principles of classification for digital libraries
- Learn how to enter classification numbers into MARC records

This is an online class that is taught asynchronously, meaning that participants do the work on their own time as their schedules allow. The class does not meet together at any particular times, although the instructor may set up optional synchronous chat sessions. Instruction includes readings and assignments in one-week segments. Class participation is in an online forum environment.

Music Cataloging Basics

Dr. Sonia Archer-Capuzzo and Mary Huismann



Wednesday, September 30, 2015

2:30 PM EST | 1:30 PM CST

12:30 PM MST | 11:30 AM PST

90 minutes

Covers the basics of music cataloging using the current RDA: Resource Description and Access and MARC21 standards.

You'll learn about topics such as:

- Basic music information and concepts
 - MARC tags for music
 - Searching OCLC and determining the best record in OCLC
 - Brief introduction to music preferred titles and subject and genre/form headings
 - Numbers (publisher numbers and how they are used)
- Dates (types of dates found and their significance, and what to do when there is no date)

http://www.musiclibraryassoc.org/events/event_details.asp?id=666826

New Zealand Conferences and Courses

September

SLANZA 2015, Christchurch, September 28-30: <http://www.lianza.org.nz/event/slanza-2015-conference-28-30-september-0>

October

NDF2015, Wellington 13-14 October: <http://www.ndf.org.nz/conference-programme-1/>

Maurice Dance, Wellington, 16 October: <http://www.lianza.org.nz/maurice-dance-kiwi-jane-athon>

November

LIANZA 2015, Wellington 7-11 November: <http://www.lianza.org.nz/conferences/lianza-shout-2015>

And further afield...

SWIL2015 (Semantic Web in Libraries), Hamburg, Germany, 23-25 November: <http://swib.org/swib15/>

Don't forget free webinars are available from the ALCTS YouTube channel: <http://www.youtube.com/user/alctsc/> and from OCLC Webjunction: <http://learn.webjunction.org/>

And if you're looking for even more professional development ideas, please check out the Professional Development pages on [DescribeNZ](#) for a list of journals, listservs and other sources.