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CONTENTS

Treatment Codes in Casalini Libri Authority Records
Northwestern University Library Joins Cooperative Cataloging
Program with LC
Program for Cooperative Cataloging Participants' Meeting Summary
Redesigned Web Site for the Program for Cooperative Cataloging
(PCC)
NACO Participants' Manual, 3rd Ed.
Subject Authority Cooperative (SACO) Mentoring Workshop
Development of Requirements for an Access-Level Record for
Serials
DEWEY Segmentation Marks

TREATMENT CODES IN CASALINI LIBRI AUTHORITY RECORDS

To fulfill an arrangement between the Library of Congress (LC) and the Italian book vendor Casalini libri, LC staff trained the vendor's catalogers to produce bibliographic and name authority records that meet LC requirements. Authority records produced by Casalini libri will be distributed by the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service and will be treated in the same way as all NACO records.

Casalini libri has become a Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) member and will contribute name and series authority work through OCLC. The vendor's MARC 21 organization code is ItFiC. This code will appear in the 040 field of all Casalini libri name authority records.

There will be an exceptional practice, however, in the treatment codes of series authority records. Casalini libri staff has been trained in LC practice and is providing cataloging according to that practice. Therefore, Casalini uses "\$5 DLC" in combination with "\$5 DPCC" to indicate that LC indeed holds an item in the series and that the treatment decisions reflect LC practice.

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NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY JOINS COOPERATIVE CATALOGING
PROGRAM WITH LC

On Aug. 12, 2005, the Library of Congress imported the first records for Northwestern University Press (NUP) electronic CIP (ECIP) titles from Northwestern University Library (NUL) as part of a cooperative cataloging agreement with LC. A participant in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), NUL provides the descriptive cataloging, LC subject headings, and the decimal classification number for all titles for which NUP has requested CIP data through the ECIP Program. The addition of the LC classification number and shelflisting occur at LC. NUL creates any authority records for names, uniform titles, and series that may be required. The CIP records will reflect LC's series

treatment when a series is included.

Northwestern joins Cornell University Library (CUL), also a PCC participant, which began contributing records for Cornell University Press ECIP titles on April 28. CUL provides descriptive cataloging, LC subject headings, and the LC classification number. Shelving and decimal classification number are provided at LC.

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) has been contributing descriptive cataloging, medical subject headings, and the NLM classification number for clinical biomedical CIP titles for several decades. The Cataloging in Publication Division is exploring further expansion of ECIP to include partnerships similar to those of Cornell and Northwestern with other libraries and university presses.

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PROGRAM FOR COOPERATIVE CATALOGING PARTICIPANTS' MEETING SUMMARY

The PCC Participants' Meeting was held June 26 at the American Library Association (ALA) Annual Conference in Chicago. Roxanne Sellberg (Northwestern University), chair of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), highlighted accomplishments for the first half of Fiscal Year 2005. PCC members produced nearly 80,000 name authority records during this period. The program welcomed new Bibliographic Cooperative Cataloging Program (BIBCO) member Harvard Yenching Library and new Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) member Michigan State University as well as six new Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) members National Library of Australia, National Indian Law Library, Dartmouth College, University of Iowa, University of Iowa Law Library, School of Visual Arts in New York City, and Brooklyn Museum. Other NACO expansion include new funnel projects in Canada, Tennessee, Montana, and Virginia. A detailed summary of statistics for the first half of the fiscal year is available at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/stats/total05m.pdf> [Sept. 2005].

Sellberg went on to highlight accomplishments in the development and maintenance of documentation. She mentioned the fall 2004 release of a new edition of the BIBCO training manual, current work on the revision of the NACO Participants' Manual, and the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program (SCCTP) workshop manual. She commented on efforts to provide series training, online training, and continuing education for catalogers. The PCC is also partnering with the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services on training programs and with LC's Cataloging Distribution Service on providing online access to training resources. She reported that training activities expanded measurably with NACO training at the British Library, series training at Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, training events at ALA conferences, and thirty-three SCCTP workshops planned for 2005 [by the end of September a total of more than sixty workshops had actually been conducted].

Matthew Beacom (Yale University Library) delivered the keynote address entitled "Reading Alphabet Soup: RDA, the JSC, the PCC, and the Future of Cataloging." He spoke about the relationship between

the ongoing changes to the cataloging rules and the PCC. The metadata for objects in collections--whether tangible or digital, _Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Resources_(FRBR) work or FRBR item--must be organized in ways that support the use and reuse of data in a variety of tools and services. Beacom said that in the information "multiverse," improved catalogs are just one tool for finding and using resources, one that libraries and their host institutions will continue to need in order to manage their resources because Google is insufficient. Beacom raised the question of whether resources should be cataloged at all if full text is available online through search engines. He noted that this argument could be extended to ask why collect resources in the first place if they are available, findable, and useable online. He contrasted the bibliographic universe that focuses on books with the larger information environment encompassing cultural and information objects. To assure the value to users of certain tools such as metadata content standards (_Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules_ (AACR) and _Resource Description and Access_ (RDA)), libraries' services must be adaptive to blend with other information services.

The future role of RDA goes beyond AACR's role as a content standard for describing and organizing library resources to support their discovery and use. He described RDA as a content standard for describing information resources, and for relating these resources to one another (and to other entities). RDA is designed for a digital networked environment that integrates with analog resources. He predicted that the PCC's future lies in promoting shared work, providing information services based on good quality metadata, and cooperatively increasing the quality of information services.

Beacom concluded by suggesting that RDA will give the PCC opportunities to rethink its policies, practices, and plans. PCC can respond to RDA's emphasis on simplifying rules and increasing reliance on cataloger's judgment by making changes to its documentation practices. The PCC should also focus on an educational role that includes retraining catalogers to function effectively in a diverse information environment. Other ideas include changing the name from Program for Cooperative Cataloging to Program for Cooperative Metadata; restructuring and unifying the organization by eliminating individual programs such as BIBCO and CONSER; expanding membership to include publishers, vendors, and users; expanding the domain from bibliographic control to metadata support for information services; and changing the culture to eliminate "us versus them" thinking.

Carlen Ruschoff, chair of the Task Group on the PCC Mission Statement, spoke about the work of the task group that led to formulation of the new mission statement. Members of the committee identified trends and issues that will impact the cataloging environment over the next five to seven years. The revised mission statement follows:

The Program for Cooperative Cataloging supports access to information resources, with a focus on the changing needs and expectations of the end user. The

Program achieves its goals through cooperative efforts to increase cost-effective use and timely availability of authoritative records. These records are created via the traditional cataloging standards (currently AACR/MARC based) or derived from other bibliographic files and resources according to accepted standards. The Program assists with the promulgation of standards, develops education opportunities and training for catalogers, and influences the development of discovery tools in its support of record creation activity.

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REDESIGNED WEB SITE FOR THE PROGRAM FOR COOPERATIVE CATALOGING
(PCC)

The redesigned PCC Web site is now available at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/> [Sept. 2005]. The new Internet resource was released in time for the ALA Annual Conference. Ana Cristan, on detail to the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, and John Mitchell of the Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, worked with Julianne Mangin and Elizabeth Miller of the Network Development/MARC Standards Office on the design and construction of the site. Modifications to the Web site were made to achieve conformity with LC's Internet security requirements, to improve consistency throughout the site, and to make it easier to navigate.

One of the PCC's tactical objectives for fiscal years 2004 to 2006 is to make the program's Web site its primary vehicle for communication, marketing, and access to all PCC-related information. To achieve this objective, the PCC Steering Committee plans to charge a task group to review content and the organization of content on the site; document the LC's policies and practices regarding adding, changing, removing, and archiving documents; solicit feedback and suggestions from users and potential users; and produce a report detailing prioritized recommendations.

Users of the resource should note that although work has been completed on the main sections of the site, some secondary areas are still undergoing changes. Also, links from the PCC home page to secondary pages within the site may have changed because of the restructuring. Attempts to link to old addresses will trigger a "file not found" error message.

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NACO PARTICIPANTS' MANUAL, 3RD ED.

The third edition of the NACO Participants' Manual was published in August and represents the collective efforts of many members of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), the Library of Congress (LC) Cooperative Cataloging Team, and the LC Cataloging Policy and Support Office. The PCC Standing Committee on Training provided assistance throughout the process. The manual addresses Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) procedures for name authority records and is intended to be used in conjunction with other authoritative documentation, including documentation from the OCLC and RLG bibliographic utilities. The manual has been

extensively revised and updated to reflect current practice. One notable change from the earlier edition is the omission of subject practices since they are covered in the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings. The new publication is available in PDF file format at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/naco/npm3rd.pdf> [Sept. 2005], or as part of the LC Cataloging Distribution Service's Cataloger's Desktop.

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DEVELOPMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ACCESS-LEVEL RECORD FOR SERIALS

The Library of Congress Serial Record Division is working with other Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) members to develop and test an access-level record for serials. This collaborative pilot project is co-chaired by Regina Reynolds (LC) and Diane Boehr (National Library of Medicine).

Goals

The primary goals for this pilot are to examine how costs can be reduced and to examine how end user and library processing needs can be better served. The cataloging divisions at the Library of Congress are re-examining existing levels of cataloging and considering various approaches, including a re-emphasis on core-level cataloging and a broader application of the access-level record. Many libraries share these goals, and many other libraries are exploring the wider application of the access-level record. The use of the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) to analyze user needs and map them to specific bibliographic elements will provide a focus on enhancing the utility of serial records. The pilot provides an opportunity for LC to collaborate with other libraries in exploring new approaches to providing access to serials.

Background

The serials pilot will take advantage of the model of the access-level record for non-serial e-resources developed by David Reser (LC), Tom Delsey (RDA editor) and LC cataloging and reference staff. Reser gave an overview of the development of the access-level record at the joint BIBCO/CONSER Operations meeting in May 2005. Subsequent discussion by CONSER members focused on levels of cataloging in current practice and the idea of simply using one standard for CONSER serials cataloging. Institutions could either follow the one set of required elements or add other elements as deemed appropriate.

Corresponding AACR2 and MARC 21 elements that support the FRBR tasks (find, identify, select, and obtain) will be evaluated to determine an agreed upon set of elements and cataloging guidelines for serials. The records will be assessed in terms of cataloging costs and how well they meet end user and library processing needs. If an access-level record is found to be suitable, a recommendation will be made to the PCC to establish it as the new standard for serials cataloging.

The project is expected to result in a chart of essential data elements and an outline of cataloging guidelines by January 2006. A progress report, including an evaluation of the pilot, is expected by the end of April 2006.

The charge for the pilot including a detailed discussion of background, methodology, and deliverables is available from: <<http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/Access-level-charge/c-pccaug17.pdf>> [Sept. 2005]. Background information on LC's implementation of the access-level record for integrating resources is available from: <<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/access/accessrecord.html>> [Sept. 2005].

DEWEY SEGMENTATION MARKS

After consulting with a variety of Dewey stakeholders, the Decimal Classification Division (DEWEY) of the Library of Congress has decided to limit segmentation to indicate the end of an abridged number. This decision was made to simplify decimal classification assignment and perhaps reduce the cost of assignment at the Library of Congress.

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