

Cataloguing Final

LIBR 248, Spring 2008

Beth Twomey

1) Consider Cutter's rules for a library catalog and the catalog objectives he spells out. Now consider AACR2 as a manual for achieving those objectives. Identify two AACR2 rules or practices that help make Cutter's objectives an achievable reality. Briefly discuss your choices and how each will make Cutter happy.

Cutter has three cataloging objectives which center on the user: locational (find the material), collocational (bring related materials together) and choice (finding the specific material desired as in edition or translation). Two AACR2 rules which support these objectives are 22.1A, choice of name in the *Headings for Persons* chapter which begins quite simply by directing that the heading used for a person should be the name by which she is commonly known. This helps the user in locating desired materials and helps to collocate materials by the same author that were perhaps published under different names. Rule 25.2A explains the general rules for uniform titles and the whole chapter is dedicated to outlining the specifics. Uniform titles can collocate related materials so that they are easy to find (such as your example about Bibles), they can insure that different editions, translations and revised work are given a uniform title so that all related items can be found. Uniform titles can help the user make a choice by bringing all versions together in one spot. These two rules seem to be very relevant to how people often use a catalog-looking for works by a specific author or a title and help achieve Cutter's objectives.

2) AACR2 makes a big deal of prescribed sources of information for each field in the bibliographic description. That makes for nasty cataloging exercises, of course, but how does that very precise listing of legal sources work to the benefit of the catalog user? Briefly explain your answer.

The catalog user benefits by having a catalog to use where entries are consistent in structure across the catalog (and even multiple catalogs). Since AACR2 is also concerned with accurately transcribing the information on the material cataloged (the chief source of information) the user also is provided with uniform title entries, the use of the same names for authors and useful information on things such as editions, translations and revisions.

3) Serials cataloging is an..."interesting"...way to make a living. Lots of options and possibilities, creating an interesting and stimulating professional challenge. Really. So...here's a serials

cataloging challenge. Consider a title like the World Almanac. Comes out once a year like clockwork. One option is to catalog the thing as a serial, another is to catalog each annual edition as a monograph. Give me one good reason to catalog the thing each way, and then tell me which way you'd catalog it and why.

Serial: The World Almanac could be considered a serial because it comes out annually, it has no predetermined conclusion and the books are "numbered" by year, successively.

Monograph: The World Almanac could be considered a monograph since it could also be seen as a set of books which happens to have an indeterminate end.

I'd catalog it as a serial. Since it is issued successively with yearly revisions I think it would be easier since then the main entry would be the title rather than the authors/editors (see Taylor, 10th ed. Page 67) which could conceivably simplify cataloging and make it easier for the user to pick out the year they needed.

4) Suppose you are playing around with an online cataloging database. When you see a record displayed in cataloging mode, you see a comforting array of tags, subfields, indicators, subfield delimiters, and fixed fields. Looks like a MARC record. Could you assume that this record in this database was created using AACR2? Why or why not?

AACR2 is not *required* to create MARC records. MARC can be seen as a neutral structure in which a wide variety of information can be loaded but nothing says that AACR2 rules must be used (your lecture 11!). I have noticed over the course of this semester that it is possible in OCLC to find MARC records for apparently the same material which have slight variations amongst them (most commonly, one record has very thorough information and another record the minimum) leading me to think that different rules had been used to formulate the records.

5) AACR2 says that the uniform title for the ballet by Tchaikovsky is *Shchelkunchik*. Of what use is a title in that form to a group of (mostly) English speaking catalog users?

The main use is that it allows for the collocation of all catalog entries for a work where there may be various editions and versions (AACR2 Rule 25.1A) Music is repeatedly published and in widely varying versions (chamber arrangements, winds only, orchestra etc...). This rule allows all to be found easily. AACR2 Rule 25.27A also points out that the cataloger should use for the uniform title of a musical work the composer's original title in the language in which it was represented.

6) Think back to your very first practice exercise, when I asked you to locate materials on the PLO. Take a look at that authority record (remember its authorized name...*Munaẓẓamat al-Taḥrīr al-Filaṣṭīniyah?*). Now check out the authority record for the Unification Church. Why is its authorized name just Unification Church and yet the PLO isn't authorized as the PLO?

I'm not sure if I understand this question since they are two very different organizations. The PLO is authorized as Munazzamat al-Taḥrīr al-Filasṭīnīyah by AACR2 Rule 24.3A1 which says that if the name of the corporation appears in different languages, use the form in the official language of the body. This does not apply to the Unification church which is based in the United States. While it may issue materials in multiple languages, it operates in a predominately English speaking country and identifies itself with an English language name. Also, while the Unification Church is formally known as The Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity (according to their website <http://www.unification.org/>), Rule 24.3D1 says that the cataloger should use the best-known form of the name in English for a religious society or order, in this case, the Unification Church. This does not apply to the PLO since they are not a religious order.

7) Here are the totality of public catalog references that result from a single authority record:

Harris, Orena see Harris, Orena Elizabeth

Harris, Mrs. Freel see Harris, Orena Elizabeth

Author of Life in Grayson County see Harris, Orena Elizabeth

Belle o' my Heart see Harris, Orena Elizabeth

Larson, Mrs. Sven see also Harris, Orena Elizabeth

OK...chanting the authority record mantra to yourself, show me what the authority record would look like. You won't need to include anything other than a 100 field and any possible 400 and/or 500 fields. You don't need to worry about indicators or subfield delimiters.

100) Harris, Orena Elizabeth

400) Harris, Orena SEE Harris, Orena Elizabeth

400) Harris, Mrs. Freel SEE Harris, Orena Elizabeth

400) Author of Life in Grayson County SEE Harris, Orena Elizabeth

400) Belle of My Heart SEE Harris, Orena Elizabeth

500) Larsen, Mrs. Sven SEE ALSO Harris, Orena Elizabeth

8) Below are the title page and verso of a book.

<p>NEW HORIZONS IN CRIMINOLOGY</p>	
<p>THE AMERICAN CRIME PROBLEM</p>	
<p>BY HARRY ELMER BARNES AND NEGLEY K. TEETERS TEMPLE UNIVERSITY Foreword BY FRANK TANNEBAUM COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY New York : 1944 PRENTICE-HALL, INC.</p>	<p>PRENTICE-HALL SOCIOLOGY SERIES <i>edited by Herbert Blumer</i> Copyright, 1943, by PRENTICE-HALL, INC. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York First Printing.....March 1943 Second Printing.....July 1943 Third Printing...March 1944</p>

The book has 1069 pages, a preface numbered from ii to xxvi, has black and white portraits, maps, plans, tables, and other illustrations; it measures 23.5 centimeters tall; it has "selected references" on pages 987 to 1030.

Construct a bibliographic description, complete with main and added entries, for this book. Be sure to check the authority file in OCLC when constructing main and added entries.

New horizons in criminology[^]:[^]The American crime problem[^]/[^]by Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters;[^]forward by Frank Tannebaum.[^]--[^]New York[^]:[^]Prentice-Hall,[^]c1943.

ii-xxvi,[^]1069 p.[^]:[^]ill., ports., maps, plans, tables[^];[^]24 cm.[^]--[^](Prentice Hall sociology series[^]/[^]edited by Herbert Blummer)

selected references p.987-1030

9)

Well...you've now been on the job at the bran-spanking new Gregory M. Cotton Memorial Public (or Academic or School or Special--take your pick) Library for almost sixteen weeks. You are still the envy of everyone who has just graduated from library school, but you know the truth. Your job is on the line, due in large part to the Board's continuing conviction that cataloging just isn't worth it. The Board's lousy attitude could well be due to lousy luck at the track, but the fact remains...they are obviously ready to let you go.

In a rare moment of mercy (Cousin Dorothy apparently liked the Jello salad you brought to the Board retreat), the Board has given you a chance to talk to them directly. You have the opportunity to convince them that the work of the cataloger is critical to the success of the library.

In the space below, discuss your presentation to the Board. Look back over the work of this semester, consider everything we discussed (subject cataloging, classification, description, uniform names and titles, authority records and references) and choose two things you feel make the best case for the role of cataloging. As a sop to the Board, choose one point that you feel is essentially much ado about nothing and thus could be abandoned. You should make your choice of arguing points in terms of benefiting the catalog user. Support your case with specific examples.

People come to the library for a wide variety of reasons ranging from leisure to serious academic research projects. People often come to the library because they cannot find the information they need and their expectation is that, in a library they will be able to. They have this expectation because, unlike many other information sources that people commonly use which can be hit or miss, the materials in a library are carefully and thoughtfully organized.

Library materials are carefully organized by a system of classification and "the purpose of classification is to bring related items together in a helpful sequence from the general to the

specific." (Taylor, page 391) Classification schemes take a variety of forms but all offer a method for placing the material in relation to other materials in a way which increases the chances that the user will find the information she seeks. This is true both for the catalog and for those browsing in the shelves.

For example, let us do a search in our catalog. We would like to find cookbooks about the Pacific Northwest so we enter "cooking pacific northwest" as a keyword search (all searches here conducted through the King Library OPAC). We get 8 results. Seven are for Pacific Northwest cookbooks and one is for a history of cooking in the Pacific Northwest. Let's check out one of those titles,

Pacific Northwest the beautiful cookbook: Authentic recipes from the Pacific Northwest /consulting editor Kathy Casey ; regional text by Lane Morgan ; food photography by E.J. Armstrong ; scenic photography by John Callahan.

It seems pretty clear that I got from the catalog exactly what I was looking for-cookbooks about Pacific Northwestern food. This is because the cookbook was carefully classified by a cataloger using the Dewey Decimal Classification system (DDC) under number 641.5979 which happens to be the place where cookbooks about the Pacific Northwest go. If I had been looking for cookbooks about other areas of America, I would conveniently find them in the same area such as 641.5978 for the West just next door and if I browse around a little, I see that the classification scheme gently leads me though North America (641.5971 equals Canada, -72, Mexico, -73-79, United States) and so forth around the globe.

Without classification, the catalog and library would resemble another popular place to seek information-the World Wide Web. Let's see what happens when we search for "cooking pacific northwest" in Google. We get 614,000 items which, in the first 20 include retail, recipe, history and newspaper sites and blogs and forums. Certainly I can find what I desire somewhere in those 614,000 hits but it could take a long time. I think I would give up and go to the library-so much simpler since all the materials are classified in a nice logical manner!

Catalogers are the ones who carefully examine and make sure they understand what a work is about before slotting it into the classification scheme where it will be most likely to be found by the user who needs it. This service of catalogers is what sets apart a library from other, much more chaotic sources of information. Given the volume of information available in the world today, the work of the cataloger is more important than ever saving the user time and frustration in his or her search for information.

Another device utilized by catalogers to organize and simplify the way information is presented in the catalog is to use uniform titles. Uniform titles bring together all of the editions or variations on a material. The most popular example is "bibles". There are hundreds of

different bibles published, different translations, languages, versions and formats. By using the uniform title "bible", the catalog user will be able to peruse all of the bibles in one place rather than having to memorize all the different versions-the New King James, the New American Bible, the Good News Bible and more are easily found with a single, uniform title.

However, as useful as it may be for the user of a catalog it may be dispensed with. The rule is found in the Anglo American Cataloging Rules, rule number 25.1.

In essence, this rule states that the entire set of rules on uniform titles is optional, and a policy decision should be made in each cataloging agency as to whether some or all of the rules should be applied. (Taylor, page 259)

While the catalog user will benefit from the use of uniform titles, they will not be cast adrift if uniform titles are not utilized in the library. What will cast users adrift and make the library a much less useful place, is if classification by an experienced cataloger is abandoned. One of the many things which makes the library unique is the ease and speed of which people can find what they are looking for-cataloging makes that possible.