Welcome to the Israel and Judaica Section Update. My name is Aaron Taub, and I am joined by my colleagues Haim Gottschalk, Gail Shirazi, and Galina Teverovsky. Roger Kohn contributed numerous slides to this presentation.
Israel and Judaica Section Update Agenda

• News: LC General and IJ
  • IJ Cataloging Projects
    – Cataloging of Rare Books
    – Cataloging DVD’s
    – Cataloging Hebrew Atlases
  • Cataloging Issues
    – Music Proposals for LCGFT
    – Proposals for Cancellation of Subject Heading
    – Mizrahim
    – Nakba
    – Compilations

• New Initiatives
  – BibFrame Pilot Project 2
  – Guide to creating IBC Records

• IJ Acquisitions Highlights

• Serials

• Addendum
  – LRM (Library Reference Model in RDA)

As always, we have a full agenda so we ask that you save your questions and comments until the end. We’ll begin with a general overview, and then move into IJ Section news, then cataloging, and conclude with IJ acquisitions highlights. Please note that, to save trees, much of presentation is not on the handout so you can’t follow along on the handout slide by slide. However, this entire presentation will be included in the proceedings.
The goal, Hayden said last month in announcing a new public programs system, was to create a more cohesive, strategic and impactful public-events program – one that would generate “big thinking” and greater excitement about Library events.

The framework, Hayden said, is intended in part to ensure that all public events held at the Library maintain a high standard of excellence, whether an event is sponsored, for example, by a Library division or an employee organization. Visitors, she said, might not understand the distinction among the groups and that, in any case, all events reflect on the Library.

“Even though it might be an association, it might be some club, it’s still the Library of Congress. That’s what the people see,” Hayden said. “All we’re hoping to do is to make sure that all the associations have the support they need and there’s a consistent level of excellence for the programming. Every time it says ‘Library of Congress,’ and people don’t know the distinctions.”
Marilynne Robinson Wins the Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction

An evening to honor Marilynne Robinson was held on April 3 in the Coolidge Auditorium. The evening commenced with the reading of remarks by former President Barack Obama, prepared especially for the tribute, titled “Fiction, Faith, and Imagination.”

Obama said he first met Robinson on the pages of “Gilead,” her 2005 Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, which he picked up while barnstorming across Iowa during his first presidential campaign. Like many others, he soon came to greatly admire her. Robinson has published three other acclaimed novels in addition to “Gilead” – “Lila” (2014), “Home” (2008) and “Housekeeping” (1980) – as well as five nonfiction books. “She elevates our understanding of what it means to be fully human,” Obama wrote. “That’s what the highest art can achieve. It’s what the greatest library in the world should celebrate. And it’s what Marilynne Robinson seems to radiate every time she sits down to write.”
**Tuesday, February 21, 2017.** The program, “Understanding Seclusion: the Legal Dimensions of the Ghetto,” featured Benjamin Ravid, professor emeritus of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies at Brandeis University, and Dick Schneider (pictured on onscreen), associate dean for International Affairs and professor of Law at Wake Forest University School of Law. The program also featured a display of rare books and documents exploring the history of the Venice Ghetto from the Library of Congress collection.

On Wednesday, June 21, 2017, **Justice for Shylock: A Mock Appeal Commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Venice Ghetto** will take place. The program is a mock appeal of Shylock’s case from Shakespeare’s *Merchant of Venice*, taking place after the play itself ends. Actor Edward Gero will portray Shylock. The appeal will be heard by five judges including Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court Ruth Bader Ginsburg; Professors Suzanne Reynolds and Richard Schneider of Wake Forest University Law School; former U.S. Ambassador to the OECD Connie Morella; and Micaela del Monte from the European Parliament. The case will be argued by Michael Klotz of Jones Day; Law Librarian and Professor Teresa Miguel-Stearns of Yale Law School; and Eugene D. Gulland of Covington LLP. Assistance will be given by James Shapiro of Columbia University and Michael Kahn of the Shakespeare Theatre Company. This event is the last of three events hosted by the Law Library to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the founding of the Jewish Ghetto in Venice.
As part of the Law Library’s program commemorating the 500th year of the Ghetto of Venice, there was also a screening of the documentary film, “The Venice Ghetto, 500 Years of Life” (2015), which reconstructs the history of the Venetian ghetto.

Thanks to Gail, the Library received the film for the collections and, thanks to generosity of the Tangram Films, a screening was permitted without charge.
To mark the centennial of U.S. entry into the war, the Library of Congress opened a major new exhibition, “Echoes of the Great War: American Experiences of World War I.” “Echoes” examines the upheaval of world war as Americans, lived it, in the trenches and at home.

“There’s not one American experience of World War I,” said Sahr Conway-Lanz, a historian in the Library’s Manuscript Division. “There are many ways in which Americans experienced the war – what it meant to them, what they went through, how deeply it touched them.”

The war reshaped American society and culture: The U.S. conscripted a national army for the first time; women entered the workforce en masse; African-Americans challenged racial inequality; new technology came into widespread use; American soldiers helped spread jazz around the world.

The Library holds the most comprehensive collection of materials on U.S. involvement in the war. Over the course of its run, “Echoes” will feature more than 600 collection items: music, diaries, correspondence, recorded sound, posters, photos, medals, scrapbooks and maps.

The Library also digitized nearly 26,000 feet of rare film for the exhibition – President Woodrow Wilson picks numbers for conscription, an animation pioneer depicts the sinking of the Lusitania.
This is an exhibit on women’s music, from the suffragette movement until the more recent women’s music festivals.
“The Fight for Civil Liberties During World War I”

North Gallery, Thomas Jefferson Building

Though World War I had begun in 1914, the United States did not enter until 1917. Despite lasting only nineteen months, U.S. participation in this global conflict nonetheless left a lasting impact on the nation, particularly regarding civil liberties. This display traces the arc of civil liberties during World War I. Notably, the items displayed illustrate the ways in which, amidst the pressures of war, Americans and their government reckoned with the meaning of free speech and other civil liberties.
“100th Anniversary of the Birth of President John F. Kennedy”

South Gallery, Thomas Jefferson Building
May 29, 2017 marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of President John F. Kennedy, the nation’s thirty-fifth and youngest elected president. To commemorate Kennedy’s centennial year, the Library of Congress is hosting a series of events to honor the president’s life and legacy. This display includes items from the Library’s vast collections. Among the items on display are published works—several written by John F. Kennedy and others about Kennedy in languages other than English—as well as letters, presidential campaign artifacts, photographs, and the typescript of Kennedy’s inaugural address. The items shine a light on the life of one of America’s most beloved and inspirational leaders.
The Library marked the 100th birthday of the architect I.M. Pei, who designed the J.F.K. Presidential Library and Museum, the National Gallery of Art’s East Building, and the Pyramide du Louvre, among many other notable works. The Library is fortunate to have original sketches by I.M. Pei as well as his personal papers. Here you can see an agile display of some Pei’s letters, designs and photographs.
Baseball’s Greatest Hits: the Music of Our National Game

This exhibition features baseball sheet music from the collections of the Music Division of the Library of Congress. Most of these works are original copyright deposits and represent only a small fraction of the more than 400 published songs about baseball in the Music Division’s custody.
Members of the Israel and Judaica Section visited the Folger Shakespeare Library to view the exhibition “500 Years of Treasures from Oxford.” The exhibit featured rare materials in Greek, Latin, English, and Hebrew. Some of the Hebrew treasures included one of the oldest copies of Rashi’s commentary on the Bible (France, late 12th century), a Basic Introduction to Hebrew (England, 17th or 18th Century), and the Psalms in Latin and Hebrew (Basel, 1535). This exhibit will be view at the Yeshiva University Museum at the Center for Jewish History until August 6, 2017. I recommend it highly.
New Subject Resource Guides

• Asian American And Pacific Islander Resources at the Library of Congress  (http://www.loc.gov/rr/main/aapi/)
• American National Red Cross Collection, http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/coll/red-cross-photographs.html
• Rhode Island State Guide (http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/states/rhodeisland/). This guide is part of an ongoing project to pull together LC digital materials related to each state (http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/states/index.html)

Here are links to resource guides in a variety of subject areas prepared by Library reference staff.
A new book exploring the history of the card catalog, that venerated chest of small drawers that contained the known universe, has been published by the Library of Congress in association with Chronicle Books. The lavishly illustrated volume tells the story of libraries’ organizing approaches – from the layout of papyrus scrolls at the Library of Alexandria and playing cards with notes on the back that served librarians during the chaos of the French Revolution – to the doorstep of the digital information retrieval we use today.

The card catalog evolved out of the need for a standardized system to manage rapidly expanding libraries, serving as both a repository for data and a search tool in a pre-digital age.

“The Card Catalog: Books, Cards, and Literary Treasures,” includes illustrations featuring the Library’s original catalog cards (many with fascinating annotations) and the covers of many familiar, beloved books in its collections.

Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden contributed the foreword, declaring the card catalog “the gateway to the wonders of a library’s collection” in the 20th century. “The Card Catalog” traces the catalog from its earliest precursors through the height of its popularity and eventual transition to online methods.

“The Card Catalog,” a 224-page hardcover book with more than 200 color illustrations, is available for $35 in the Library Shop. Credit-card orders are taken at (888) 682-3557 or loc.gov/shop/.

On Wednesday, May 10, a program celebrating the book’s release entitled “Mapping
the Wilderness of Knowledge: the Card Catalog, Past, Present, and Future” was held at the Library. Speakers included the author Peter Devereux; Christopher Cronin, director of Technical Services at the University of Chicago Library; Barbara Orbach Natanson, Head of Prints and Photographs Reading Room at the Library of Congress; Beacher Wiggins, Director of Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access, who spoke about the transition to the MARC Format; and Kathy Woodrell, reference specialist, decorative arts and architecture, who provided a fascinating story of how the card catalog helped reunite two long-lost pen pals. This program was videotaped for future webcast, and I recommend it highly.
And here you can see the beautifully decorated card catalog cake that followed the book launch.
On May 5, 2017, the Library of Congress placed online a rare collection of newspapers that, like the Sentinel, were produced by Japanese-Americans interned at U.S. government camps during the war. The collection includes more than 4,600 English- and Japanese-language issues published in 13 camps and later microfilmed by the Library.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order that allowed the forcible removal of nearly 120,000 U.S. citizens and residents of Japanese descent from their homes to government-run assembly and relocation camps across the West – desolate places such as Manzanar in the shadow of the Sierras, Poston in the Arizona desert, Granada on the eastern Colorado plains. There, housed in temporary barracks and surrounded by barbed wire and guard towers, the residents built wartime communities, organizing governing bodies, farms, schools, libraries. They founded newspapers, too – publications that relayed official announcements, editorialized about important issues, reported camp news, followed the exploits of Japanese-Americans in the U.S. military and recorded the daily activities of residents for whom, even in confinement, life still went on. In the camps, residents lived and died, worked and played, got married and had children. One couple got married at the Tanforan assembly center in California, then shipped out to the Topaz camp in
Utah the next day. Their first home as a married couple, the Topaz Times noted, was a barracks behind barbed wire in the western Utah desert.

**Mimeographs and Printing Presses**

The internees created their publications from scratch, right down to the names. The Tule Lake camp dubbed its paper the Tulean Dispatch – a compromise between The Tulean and The Dusty Dispatch, two entries in its name-the-newspaper contest. (The winners got a box of chocolates.)

Most of the newspapers were simply mimeographed or sometimes handwritten, but a few were formatted and printed like big-city dailies. The Sentinel was printed by the town newspaper in nearby Cody, Wyoming, and eventually grew a circulation of 6,000.

Many of the internees who edited and wrote for the camp newspapers had worked as journalists before the war. They knew this job wouldn’t be easy, requiring a delicate balance of covering news, keeping spirits up and getting along with the administration.

The papers, though not explicitly censored, sometimes hesitated to cover controversial issues, such as strikes at Heart Mountain or Poston. Instead, many adopted editorial policies that would serve as “a strong constructive force in the community,” as a Poston Chronicle journalist later noted in an oral history. They mostly cooperated with the administration, stopped rumors and played up stories that would strengthen morale.

Demonstrating loyalty to the U.S. was a frequent theme. The Sentinel mailed a copy of its first issue to Roosevelt in the hope, the editors wrote, that he would “find in its pages the loyalty and progress here at Heart Mountain.” A Topaz Times editorial objected to segregated Army units but nevertheless urged Japanese-American citizens to serve “to prove that the great majority of the group they represent are loyal.”

“Our paper was always coming out with editorials supporting loyalty toward this country,” the Poston journalist said. “This rubbed some ... the wrong way and every once in a while a delegation would come around to protest.”
In honor of National Poetry Month, the Poetry and Literature Center at the Library of Congress has digitized and uploaded 50 new recordings to its online Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature.

Among the additions are recordings by poets laureate Daniel Hoffman, Philip Levine, Rita Dove, Maxine Kumin, Josephine Jacobsen, William Stafford, Anthony Hecht, Robert Pinsky and Gwendolyn Brooks.

Conceived of in 1940 and kicked off in 1941 with a lecture by Robinson Jeffers titled “The Poet in a Democracy,” the archive began as a national culture-building project in response to the pressures of World War II – in particular, to the rise of European fascist rhetoric.

The hope was to capture the voices of an elite class of poets and then make that elite content democratic by increasing access to it through dissemination of the recordings. The underlying message was that American literature could spread as far as fascist propaganda, but even more effectively.

Furthermore, to close the divide between practicing poets and the cloistered academics who studied poetry, Librarian of Congress (and poet) Archibald MacLeish intended to promote young poets “who should have some attention and are usually ignored” in favor of more established poets, and “make albums from time to time which [the Library] could sell to the many schools, colleges and interested individuals”.

The advancement of recording technology meant that you didn’t have to be in Washington, D.C., or New York to hear great poets like Robert Frost, E. E. Cummings,
Edna St. Vincent Millay, Conrad Aiken—you could buy the record and listen to them anywhere. Today, the technology is even better, since you can just stream the recording right from your home computer at no cost at all. Over the course of its more than 75-year history, the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature has expanded its mission, amplifying voices of women and writers of color to make the poetry community even more inclusive, which readers can see in the selection of recordings chosen for this month’s release. The archive is available at www.loc.gov/collections/archive-of-recorded-poetry-and-literature/about-this-collection.
Here you can see a page for a reading by poet Audre Lorde with immediate access to the full recording of Ms. Lorde’s reading.
And speaking of poetry, Tracy K. Smith was announced on June 14th as the 22nd Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry of the United States. She replaces Juan Felipe Herrera, who served two terms. Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden said in a statement that “Smith’s work “brings history and memory to life” and “calls on the power of literature as well as science, religion, and pop culture.” Smith is the author of three books of poetry, including the Pulitzer-Prize winning 2011 collection, Life on Mars.
The Collection Development Office has projects in place to review and update the Library’s Collections Policy Statements and Supplementary Guidelines and our GENPAC approval plan selection guidelines.

The CPS review teams usually consist of a subject recommending officer, an area studies recommending officer, and a representative from CRS. These teams take the existing CPS and make appropriate updates and edits for use going forward. In a few instances where we previously had no document in place, new documents were written from scratch. In just over one year, we have completed 13 of these with six more being worked on now.

The selection guidelines teams usually consist of the country recommending officer and the acquisitions librarian responsible for that country. These teams take the generic selection guidelines and then customize them for use with a particular country, paying special attention to trends or subjects of interests in that country. In just over one year, we have completed 11 of these with three others currently being reviewed.
These are the areas whose collection policy statements and supplementary guidelines have been updated so far.
Collections Policy Statements and Supplementary Guidelines

http://www.loc.gov/acq/devpol/cpsstate.html

To access the various collections policy statements and supplementary guidelines, please see the URL listed onscreen.
List of Foreign Newspapers Currently Received at LC

- *Foreign Newspapers Currently Received at the Library of Congress (January 2017)* has been posted as a PDF on the Serial and Government Publications Division public site at


This marks the first time since the mid-1990s that an updated consolidated list of currently received foreign newspapers has been available. It is the product of work of the Foreign Newspapers Coordinating Group, led by Mary Bucknum, of the Collection Development Office. Dozens of other staff members, both in Washington and in the Overseas Offices, also contributed to this resource.
LC’s Digital Collecting Plan Approved


You can read the formal document at the url pictured onscreen.
H.R. 1695 Passes in the House of Representatives

- Currently, the Copyright Office is run by the Register of Copyrights, a position that's appointed by the Librarian of Congress. If the bill passes in the Senate, the Register of Copyrights will be appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate.

On 4/26/2017, The US House of Representatives House passed the bill on a final vote of 378-48. The Democratic caucus voted in favor of the bill, with 145 House representatives voting yes, and 46 voting no. Republicans voted in favor of the bill almost unanimously, with 233 voting in favor and two voting against. The bill will now move to the Senate whenever leadership schedules the matter. That will make the US Register of Copyrights a presidential appointment, confirmed by the US Senate.

The bill is enthusiastically backed by big copyright holders, including the Copyright Alliance, the Motion Picture Association of America, and the Software & Information Industry Association. It's opposed by public interest groups and trade groups that advocate for a more balanced copyright system, including Public Knowledge, the Electronic Frontier Foundation, and the Re:Create coalition.

Backers say that putting the head of the Copyright Office under legislative control is a proper reflection of copyright's increasing importance in modern life. Bill opponents say the process will become more politicized than ever and that passing H.R. 1695 will ensure the copyright office is controlled by industry. In their view, the bill is a step backward that will ensure the Copyright Office continues to take the side of large entertainment and media companies.

Reported by Joe Mullin (arstechnica.com)
The Librarian of Congress Dr. Carla Hayden threw the ceremonial first pitch before Monday May 8, 2017’s Battle of the Beltway matchup of the Orioles and Nationals. Dr. Hayden was sworn in last September and is the first woman and first African-American to become Librarian of Congress. She was the CEO of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore for 23 years. In that game, the Orioles went on to defeat the Nationals by a score of 6-4.
The IJ Section is delighted to welcome a new staff member, Rabbi Yisrael (Jeremy) Meyerowitz.

A graduate of Ner Israel Rabbinical College (Baltimore, Md.), Yisrael Meyerowitz holds an M.S. in Library and Information Science from Drexel University (Philadelphia, Pa.) and an M.A. in Jewish Studies from Gratz College (Melrose Park, Pa.). His rabbinical ordination was conferred by Rabbi Yosef Geldzahler (Monsey, N.Y.). Yisrael has worked previously as a librarian at Gratz College and as a Public Services Librarian at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America (JTS). He brings extensive experience in various aspects of librarianship, including bibliographic instruction, reference, circulation, collection development, acquisitions, and cataloging. His publications have appeared in the Association of Jewish Libraries Convention Proceedings, the JTS Library blog, and in Yeshurun: Measef Torani.
In July 2016, our colleague Gail Shirazi celebrated forty years of federal service. As you know, Gail has been a creative and tireless collector on behalf of the Library, forging connections wherever she goes and arranging the acquisition of unusual items from near and far. In Gail’s words, “I started as a secretary in the Hebraic Section, then [worked as a] technician in the Exchange and Gift Division, and finally as librarian in the Israel and Judaica Section of ASME. The greater the challenge is to identify and acquire an item, the greater the pleasure when it is received.”

Mazal tov and yashar koah, Gail!
Newly Cataloged Items

And now we transition from news into the cataloging section of our presentation.

In conjunction with our Hebraic Section recommending officers, the IJ Section makes it a priority to catalog rare books. This is a siddur from the Congregation Honen Dal in the Hague, published in 1782. These items were cataloged by IJ Section librarian Nahid Gerstein.
Newly Cataloging Items

Here you can see the text in Hebrew and Portuguese.
This is a book of poems by Rahel Bluwstein (1890-1931) recently purchased for the Library and cataloged.
Here you can see the preservation case with a clearly marked label: Rahel’s second book of poems with a dedication to “Rivka Lev” on the fly-leaf and two stanzas from poems printed in the book, written in Rahel’s own hand. Donated to the Library of Congress by Ann and Lisa Brener in memory of their mother, Isabel Feldstein Brener.
Mi-neged by Rahel (continued)

And here you can see the stanzas in Rahel's own handwriting.
Increased access to Hebrew DVD Collection

Continuing with our theme of cataloging projects, this next section of our presentation was prepared by Roger Kohn and covers cataloging Hebrew DVD’s.
Roger Kohn was on a Part-time detail to another division—Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound (MBRS)—for eight full months, from the end of July 2016 to March 2017.
We all know about the noun “detail” with the meaning of “an individual fact or item.” This is the first meaning in all English dictionaries.

What a detail is in the Federal government is a “selection of a person or group for a particular task” and you can see some examples on the screen, such as security detail, or kitchen detail.

NEXT SLIDE
As everything else in the Federal government, there are regulations defining what is a detail at the Library of Congress.

It is “the temporary full-time or part-time assignment of a staff member from his/her regular position to another position”
The Library of Congress holds one of the largest collections of moving image material in the world.

Acquired primarily through copyright deposit, exchange, gift and purchase, the collection spans nearly the entire history of cinema and television consisting of approximately 1.2 million items. These items include theatrical films, newsreels, educational and industrial films, television programming and advertising materials.

These materials are preserved at a state-of-the-art facility in Culpeper, Virginia, the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center. This facility is the first in the U.S. to be built exclusively for the preservation of all audio-visual formats produced since the 19th century. It opened in 2007.
Part-Time Detail Accomplishments
(July 2016 – March 2017)

141 bibliographic records
  31 “origres”
  53 “orignew”
  57 “copycat”

During the detail in MBRS, Roger Kohn added 141 new bibliographic records to the LC database and modified 50 already existing records.

31 of these records had a record already existing in the OCLC database which was used as a basis to modify into a higher-level bibliographic record but 53 bibliographic records were created from scratch.

The 57 records marked “copycat” were of very diverse quality. Most lacked tracing for persons or corporate bodies involved in the creation of the motion picture. Most did not record the information as catalogers in MBRS record it. All of them required meticulous input to conform to existing cataloging rules.

Cataloging of motion pictures takes generally more time than monographs, as Roger was told by his trainer at MBRS. If the title of the motion picture was in Hebrew on the container, this information was recorded in a parallel field. Some DVDs commercially distributed outside of Israel only had English language titles and in every case the Hebrew equivalent was found and recorded.
Part-Time Detail Accomplishments  
(July 2016 – March 2017)

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104 in Hebrew, mostly with English subtitles

89 = purchase  (60 with vendor records = from Israel)
41 = gift

5 = “source of acquisition unknown”
4 = exchange,
2 = lack information about provenance

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The majority of the DVDs originates from Israel containing dialogues in Hebrew, with subtitles in English in most cases.

Eight were origres or orignew left as ibc, created in November 2013 and in February 2014 by the late Marina Korenberg, all in the Czech language.

The DVDs came to the Library through a variety of means. These included Copyright, purchase, and gifts donated by embassies, film directors, and philanthropic organizations, among others.

NEXT
Part-Time Detail Accomplishments  
(July 2016 – March 2017)

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26 Authority records created

16 = “Motion picture producers and directors”
6 = “Actors”—including one who was both
2 = Others persons
2 = Corporate entities

Most of the authority work took place in the second part of the Part-Time detail, from January to March 2017.

Roger concentrated in establishing the authorized name headings of motion picture directors. He established a heading for a director whenever a director had already one film to his or her credit in IMDb, the online resource of record for motion pictures. The romanization then used followed IMDb, as Roger assumed that it was the way the director wanted to be known to non-Hebrew speaking audiences.

The two (2) authority records for corporate entities were for K2, the production firm that the Czech movie director Pavel Stingl founded in 1993 and for Comeback Films, an Israeli movie production company.

NEXT

-------------------------- DO NOT READ--------------------------
n 2016063537 K2 (Firm : Prague, Czech Republic)
n 2016068510 Comeback Films (Firm : Israel)
Part-Time Detail Accomplishments
(July 2016 – March 2017)

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Updated authority records (Corporate entities)

no2011039999 Yes Docu (Firm : Israel)
no2009021614 United King Films (Firm)
n 2013036624 Globus-United (Firm)
no2010068865 Third Ear (Firm)

Yes Docu (Firm : Israel) was changed from Yes Doco (Television channel : Israel) and Roger added Hebrew 410
The authority for the other three had a 667 “Unable to establish in the vernacular” and he provided the information in a 410

NEXT
Part-Time Detail Accomplishments
(July 2016 – March 2017)

Updated authority records (Corporate entities)

97057620 “Merkaz ha-‘olami le-moreshet Yahadut Tsefon Afriḵah ‘a. sh. ‘Aḵiva Azulai, zal”
changed to:
“Merkaz ha-‘olami le-moreshet Yehude Tsefon-Afriḵah bi-Yerushalayim”

created:
2017016592 Merkaz ha-‘olami le-moreshet Yehude Tsefon-Afriḵah bi-Yerushalayim. ב Makhon le-
hakhsharat ḥazanim u-fayṭanim

This was an interesting case.

PAUSE
The DVD is a 60 minute long video recording of the inaugural concert of the Makhon le-hakhsharat ḥazanim u-fayṭanim, held at the Te’aṭron Yerushalayim (Jerusalem), at an unknown date in 2008. Performing were Rabbis Me’ir Elazar ‘Aṭiyah, and Hayim Biṭ’on and their students.

PAUSE
Roger was unable to get a response from the Merkaz ha-‘olami le-moreshet Yehude Tsefon-Afriḵah bi-Yerushalayim to confirm the date of the concert.

The Merkaz changed its name because there is another group with the same name in Hebrew operating in Marseille, France.

NEXT
Part-Time Detail Accomplishments
(July 2016 – March 2017)
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Updated authority records (Names)

no2012098889 ‡z no2010126598 Edery, Leon,
"Ederi, Le’on" merged

A simpler case which eliminated duplication.

PAUSE

There is only one Leon Edery active in the film industry in Israel, and Roger was able to collocate all the bibliographic records, all eighteen of them, under one authorized form for the film producer.

NEXT
Part-Time Detail: Other benefits
(July 2016 – March 2017)

- Established working relationship with another Section
- Learned to recognize between a DVD and a DVD-R
- Learned to evaluate OCLC records for DVDs
- Learned to search online resources for motion pictures
- Created a workflow for processing DVDs for I&J Section

Here are briefly noted some of the benefits that Roger and the Israel and Judaica Section derived from the Part Time Detail to MBRS

PAUSE 5 seconds

NEXT
QUESTIONS, COMMENTS:

Roger Kohn
rkoh@loc.gov

For more on the cataloging of DVD’s, please contact Roger at this e-mail address. THANK YOU. And now here’s Haim.

(to next segment)
Welcome to the cataloging atlases segment. I will give a brief overview of the Geography and Map division and what I do there.
Once a week I work a couple of hours in the Geography and Map Division, a division completely devoted to the acquisition, cataloging, and maintenance of maps and atlases. This division is one of the few divisions that is a self-contained unit. It occupies an area of 90,000 square feet, which is specifically designed and constructed to accommodate different collections of maps and atlases, library functions, and a professional and technical staff of 38 persons.

The Geography and Map acquisition specialist is responsible for acquiring maps and atlases. Over 60 percent of the cartographic materials are received from official sources. That is, since surveying and mapping are significant government functions, these agencies deposit their maps at the Library. We also receive them through the Overseas Offices Division at the Library of Congress by way of purchase, gifts and exchange. Many atlases are also received through copyright. Additionally, many of the maps and atlases are donated by the State Department and members of congress who travel abroad.
Since starting at the end of September 2016, I’ve provided descriptive cataloging for over 50 atlases. The subjects and classification are provided for by another librarian. For many of the atlases, since the other librarian does not read Hebrew, I will provide notes as to what the atlas is about to help guide her in subject determination. For example: is it a world atlas in Hebrew, or is it an atlas of Israel, or a biblical atlas? Is this a guide book? The Israel and Judaica Section has a long history assisting the Geography and Map division, and other divisions as well, with their cataloging needs. It is almost like kiruv work.
This is the MARC bibliographic record template for an atlas. You can see the 1xx field is set automatically to a 110. There is the 255 for scales. Also you can see the 336 is “cartographic image” instead of “text.” It is slightly different than monographs. When I work on an atlas, I start with a search in Voyager, the Library of Congress database, first to determine whether the Library already has the item. If the Library does have the item, I treat the item as a duplicate and give it to the librarian with whom I work to properly send it off to surplus. As to the record itself, if needed, I will add the vernacular to the 245, 250, and 264 fields. If, however, the Library does not have the item, I then create an original record. Furthermore, I created a few NARs for cartographers.
• **Atlases**  
  A collection of maps in book form on any topic  
  • The book is a collection of maps, not about maps

Only atlases and maps are handled in the Geography and Map division. An atlas is a book that contains 50% or more maps. If it is about maps, it goes to other divisions.
Map cataloging is slightly different than atlases, as it requires more measuring. I have not started work on maps yet. I hope to very soon. There are 1000’s of maps of Israel at the Library of Congress and many in Hebrew.
Here is the url to the Geography and Map division home page. I thank the Geography and Map division for assisting me in this presentation. Thank you.
PSD accepting Music Proposals for LCGFT
Since early 2007

“what something is rather than what it is about”
(as subject headings do)
By 2009, the Music Library Association’s Bibliographic Control Committee (now the Cataloging and Metadata Committee), which formed the Form/Genre Task Force, and LC’s Policy and Standards Division (PSD) had partnered to develop genre/form terms for music.

Over 570 terms were approved for use in March 2015, but the Task Force and PSD continued to discuss the disposition of approximately 150 additional terms.

Proposals for those terms appeared on Tentative Lists as the issues with them were resolved.

The Music Library Association and PSD have formed a partnership to develop genre form terms for music.

Already almost 600 terms have been approved for use, but the partners do not think that the corpus of relevant terms is complete yet.

So, PSD invites proposals and the terms proposed will be reviewed in the Task Force. When a consensus has been reached, catalogers will be notified through the usual channels, the terms that are officially considered for inclusion in the LCGFT will appear on the monthly tentative lists posted by The Library of Congress.
PSD is now accepting proposals for new and revised genre/form terms in the discipline of music.

Proposals for terms in the disciplines of cartography, law, literature, moving images, radio programs, and religion continue to be accepted, as do proposals for new and revised “general” terms.

Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO) members should submit proposals through the online proposal system and alert LC by email when those proposals are ready for LC review.

Here is what PSD expects from the cataloging community.
Questions and comments about LCGFT?
Contact Janis L. Young
jayo@loc.gov

This announcement may also be found on LC’s website at

http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/proposalsgenremusicalworks.html

PAUSE

Here is who to contact if you have questions and or comments and where to find this announcement on the web.

Next

TO THE NEXT PERSON
Proposals for cancellation of subject headings
Proposals for cancellation of subject headings should use the prescribed wording, coding, spacing, etc., of the cancellation note (682 field).

The prescribed wording, coding, and spacing for this field are presented in a list in **SHM H 193.5**, from which the note may be copied and pasted into the proposal.

Some examples of correct wording:

“This authority record has been deleted because the subject heading is covered by an identical name heading $0 (DLC)n XXXXXXXX.”

or

“This authority record has been deleted because the heading is replaced by the heading $a [ . . . ]—In mass media, $i a heading for which a subject authority record is not made because it uses a free-floating subdivision.”

**TEXT OF NOTES FOLLOWS:**

Many proper names of divinities, legendary figures are now being removed from the subject heading database and moved to the name authority database.

This a reminder from PSD requesting that catalogers use the formulation in Subject Heading Manual, memo H 195 point 5 in formulating their proposal for cancellation of subject headings. Here are two examples of correct wordings.

As you can seen on the slide, there is a formulaic sentence that PSD would like us to use.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS
TENTATIVE MONTHLY LIST 05 (May 15, 2017)

The proposed headings on this list are NOT YET APPROVED and not yet available for use in current cataloging.

Library of Congress staff:
Send comments on this list to Libby Dechman, Policy and Standards Division
- Telephone: 7-4768 Email: edec@loc.gov

SACO contributors: Send comments to saco@loc.gov

"(A)" indicates pre-approved proposals for material in Priority 1. "(C)" indicates proposals submitted by libraries in the Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO).

150 Achelous (Greek Deity) CANCEL HEADING [sp 86002975] (C)
682 This authority record has been deleted because the subject heading is covered by an identical name heading (DLC) no 2017032519

This is an example of a proposal to cancel a subject heading as it has appeared in the tentative monthly list of May 2017.

PAUSE

Next slide
As the announcement, dated May 16, 2016, notes “If more attention were paid to these details, processing of the cancellation requests could proceed much more expeditiously.”

This Summary of Decisions is posted on LC’s website and may be accessed at http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsoed/cpsoeditorial.html

This will help the overburdened staff of PSD to process cancellation requests MUCH more expeditiously.

Next?

TO THE NEXT SLIDE
Heading “Jews, Oriental” changed to “Mizrahim”
On September 19, 2016, the Editorial Meeting of PSD debated the subject proposals

   Jewish authors, Iraqi
   Jewish novelists, Iraqi
   Jewish novelists, Oriental

and did not approve them. Why?

At the time, the subject heading

   Jewish authors, Oriental

already existed.

TEXT OF THE NOTES FOLLOWS:

Why did the Editorial Meeting of PSD decide not to add these perfectly legitimate subject heading to LCSH? They seem very specific and clear.

The first point that The Editorial Meeting makes in its statement is that it is pretty rare for a subject heading to include both the qualifier “Jewish” and another qualifier. The only existing one at the time was Jewish authors, Oriental.

“Oriental”: is for the purpose of LCSH, [I quote] “a nationality grouping” [end of quote] broadly defined.

“Jewish “ is for LCSH an ethnic qualifier. For LCSH, Jews are an ethnic group or a religious group (which creates problems sometime, but that for another discussion). Judaism is the religion of the Jews.
Jewish authors, Iraqi; 
Jewish novelists, Iraqi; 
Jewish novelists, Oriental

= Class of persons headings

The Editorial meeting notes further that there are (quote) no analogous class of persons headings for other religious or ethnic groups, because geographic subdivision is ordinarily used to bring out the place of a class of persons (unquote).

In other words, when you want to bring up the geographic dimension of a topical heading, you do so with a separate geographic subdivision.
The September 2016 Editorial Meeting decided:

“Instead of perpetuating the precedent of Jewish authors, Oriental, the meeting decided to change the heading Jews, Oriental to Mizrahim.”

and it noted that

“Use of the term Mizrahim is consistent with the form of the existing headings Ashkenazim, Hasidim, and Sephardim.”

The September 2016 Editorial Meeting took advantage of the proposal to re-examine the broader term “Jews, Oriental”. Orientalism is a term which is not current anymore; it has taken a somewhat negative connotation. So the Editorial Meeting decided to replace the subject heading “Jews, Oriental” by “Mizrahim.”

LCSH is a constantly evolving controlled vocabulary. Originally, all the accepted terms were in English, but now well-known foreign terms, well accepted and recognized by library users are welcome.

So, because of this proposal, The Editorial Meeting revised Jewish authors, Oriental to Mizrahi authors. And the proposal for Jewish novelists, Oriental, was not rejected at all, but was instead revised to Mizrahi novelists.
The headings **Mizrahi authors** and **Mizrahi novelists** may be **subdivided geographically** to bring out the current location of the authors or their place of origin.

sh 85070504  
150 Mizrahim  
450 ‡w nne ‡a Jews, Oriental

And the consequence is that authors or novelists need a separate geographic subdivision. 

PAUSE

The Editorial Meeting was able to eliminate a subject heading for a class of persons for an ethnic or religious group, in this case, JEWS, which also included a geographical subdivision ‘ORIENTAL.”
This Summary of Decisions is posted on LC’s website and may be accessed at
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsoed/cpsoeditorial.html

And a final quote from the minutes:
“The meeting further determined that it does not wish to establish phrase headings
that incorporate a religion and an ethnic or national adjective with the class of
persons “authors.” Such headings would be too narrowly focused for a general
vocabulary such as LCSH.”
End of quote
The Editorial Meeting publicizes its minutes so all of us can understand how it
reaches its conclusions, for all of us to learn from these decisions, and for all of us to
make proposals which require less “tweaking” from the overburdened staff of PSD.
النكبة (1948) -- كبة -- (1948) הנקبة
Nakba, Palestine, 1948

Nabka refers to the 1948 expulsion of Palestinian Arabs from British Mandate Palestine (today’s Israel, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Jordan). The existing heading Population transfers—Palestinian Arabs is synonymous, or nearly synonymous, in meaning to the heading being proposed; it should be assigned to the work being cataloged.

The proposal was not approved

Summary of Decisions may be accessed at http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsoed/cpsoeditorial.html

TEXT OF NOTES FOLLOWS:

As a staff member of the Library of Congress, Roger Kohn forwards to our esteemed colleagues on HebNaco, the Monthly Tentative List posted by PSD. What he doesn’t forward is the Summary of Decisions of the Editorial Meeting.

PAUSE
This what you would have read for the minutes of the Editorial Meeting of this past March.
You have probably many questions why was this proposal not approved.
PAUSE
Please take time to read it carefully
There has been sometimes some controversies about the terms that The Library of Congress chooses to call (quote end quote) things. In other terms, which definition to use for its controlled vocabulary, the LCSH.

Remember the controversy about African Americans which used to be Negroes, Throughout most of the 20th century, the heading was Negroes. This changed in the late 1970s when the form was changed to Blacks. Later, in the 1990s, the heading was changed again. this time to Afro-Americans. A few years ago the heading was changed again, so the current heading is African Americans since 2000.

And we are not “seniors” anymore: we are “Older people”: The established forms are constantly revised to reflect the sensitivity of the era.

PAUSE

LCSH is an evolving controlled vocabulary.
Palestine
Here are entered works on the region on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea that in ancient times was called the Land of Canaan, later the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and in modern times comprises the entire state of Israel, as well as the various disputed territories. Works on a specific jurisdiction or territory within this region are entered under its respective name.

UF Holy Land
NT Gaza Strip
West Bank (sh 85097163)

The subject heading Palestine is to be used for works which deal with three different topics. First the region of the Mediterranean Sea, in Biblical times. The second topic for us, not explicitly mentioned in the 680 Scope note would be Palestine under the British Mandate, from 1917 until 1948. It is alluded to with the expression “modern times”. The third authorized used of the term Palestine is for the region which now comprises the entire State of Israel AS WELL AS the various disputed territories. One can’t use Palestine for just the West Bank and Gaza.

Please note the language. The territories are qualified as “disputed” and a more loaded term such “occupied” is not used here. Second remark, the subject heading “Palestine” is to be used to describe a topic which deals with the region. It is not synonymous with all the territories administered by the Palestinian National Authority which are referred in some segments of the U.S. and international community as “Palestine’.” This is because the Library of Congress, as an official cataloging agency of the US Government has to follow the guidelines established by the State Department which at this point does not recognize a “State of Palestine” But it does recognize the Palestinian National Authority, a jurisdiction which administers territories.
The H memo 980 is part of the H memos on "Geographic Headings and Subdivisions". These memos explain how to use the geographic subdivisions for several countries, for example China and Taiwan, Germany, Hong Kong, Great Britain, Soviet Union, etc.

All the geographic headings mentioned in H980 are to be used without geographic qualifier, that is that they are used directly, without referring to a greater jurisdiction. For example, the final juridical status of Jerusalem in international law is not established, and at the current time, both parties, Israel and the Palestinian National Authority claims it as their capital.
The noun "Palestinian" is not used in LCSH, but instead cataloguers are to use the term "Palestinian Arabs" which denote an ethnic group, not a nationality. The noun "Palestinian" denotes a nationality and at this time, because The Library of Congress has to follow the State Department which does not recognize the “State of Palestine” the noun “Palestinian” is a Use For term.

Further more, the noun “Palestinian” can connote more than one meaning. Under the British Mandate over Palestine, Jews, Christians, and Muslims were all called “Palestinian”. Nowadays, “Palestinian” can still apply to Christians and Muslims.

Please also note the Narrow Term “Jewish Arab relations” which has it own scope note indicating that it is to be used for works [I quote] “on the general relations between Arabs and Jews, as well as works on the question of national rights in Palestine up to 1948.” [end of quote] For the period after 1948, the only topical heading is “Arab-Israeli conflict”. Don’t use “Jewish Arab relations” for post-1948.
For Palestinian civics and Palestinian diplomatic and consular service, the adjective “Palestinian” is used. As I was told by a senior staff member of PSD quote “In LCSH the civics and diplomatics headings are qualified by nationalities, not ethnic groups.” end of quote.

In other words, the adjective Palestinian is used in LCSH. The Palestinian National Authority publishes books on civics and it maintains consulates in the countries which do recognize the "State of Palestine". In 2006, the Editorial Committee accepted the proposal for "Diplomatic and consular service, Palestinian" at the request of a UCLA cataloger participating in the Program for cooperative cataloging for a book which includes a history of the Palestinian diplomatic representation in London. The Library of Congress does not own the book, but LCSH is not only for LC, but serves all the libraries in the United States.

So why is it Civics, Palestinian and not Palestinian civics? Why is it in an inverted form? PAUSE

Regarding the inverted form, H306 memo “Natural Language in Topical Subject Headings” is the place to look. It states in the introduction, I quote, “In 1983 a decision was made to create most new headings in direct form using natural language. The inverted form was retained for topical or form headings qualified by languages, nationalities, and ethnic groups. Since 1983 the number and types of headings established in inverted form have been gradually reduced. “, end of quote. PAUSE

For more details, please refer to this H memo, as it requires careful reading to understand how the rules apply.
Questions, comments? Email Roger Kohn
rko@loc.gov
Over the course of this past year, we’ve corresponded with the Policy and Standards Division at the Library of Congress regarding specific issues we had with the descriptive cataloging of rabbinic compilations. For some of you this presentation might not be new information, while for others it can be enlightening. Either way, cataloging compilations can be a challenge. In this segment we will look at the affected MARC bibliographic fields of 245, 505, and 740 and mention some of the issues that pertain to cuttering.
Some advice given to us is:

- the focus needs to be on having multiple works in the first place, then you need to know which creator is responsible for which work.

Before we go further into this segment, let me give a basic overview of the difference between a compilation and a collaboration.

Read slide.

Basically, a compilation and a collaboration might seem the same, but if you have no indication that you have multiple works and no indication that the creators did not work together, assume it is a collaboration.
DEFINITION OF COLLECTIVE TITLE

• **Collective title**: An inclusive title used either as a *title proper* for a manifestation containing separately titled individual contents, or as a *preferred title* for a compilation of two or more works.

*Example 245. | a The Norton anthology of African American literature) (RDA 6.2.2.11.1)*

You have two or more works in one publication. If the publication has its own title – like an umbrella title – this is the collective title for this publication.

In the example in the slide, the title in the 245 field is doing double duty — it is both the title proper of the manifestation and it is the preferred title of the *compilation of works by different creators*. We see that the 245 field often does this kind of double duty, which sometimes confuses catalogers about the 2 different elements - title proper which is the manifestation element and the preferred title, which is the work element. (PSD, June 1)

**In short**

A **collective title** is either the *title proper*, which is name of the publication (the manifestation element), or the *preferred title* (the work element).
DEFINITION OF CONVENTIONAL COLLECTIVE TITLE

- Conventional collective title: A title used as a preferred title for a compilation containing two or more works in one particular form by one agent

- (Example 240. |a Poems. |k Selections) (RDA 6.2.2.10.3)

Here is the conventional collective title. The preferred titles are given to individual works, to works that require, what was called in AACR2, a uniform title, and to compilations (in the form of a conventional collective title, which use a nonspecific term, such as Poems, Works, etc.). The conventional collective title is what appears in the 240, such as Poems. |k Selections, as does the preferred title. The title proper appears in the 245 |a.

A conventional collective title is just a type of preferred title for the work.
MANIFESTATION LACKING A COLLECTIVE TITLE

- Manifestation lacking a collective title: If a manifestation lacks a collective title, record the titles proper of the parts as they appear on the source of information for the manifestation a whole (RDA 2.3.2.9).

Let us look closely at the title proper.

In the situation where a compilation does not have a collective title for a title proper nor a conventional collective title for the preferred title for the compilation, we need to understand how MARC and ISBD work together.
TITLES STRUNG TOGETHER WHEN LACKING A COLLECTIVE TITLE

• When cataloging using ISBD punctuation and MARC, the titles proper maybe separated by other elements like statements of responsibility.

• Example: History of the elementary school contest in England Together with The Struggle for National Education

The title proper for the manifestation in the example found in this slide is the title proper of each component strung together. This happens quite often with liturgical works that have added commentary. Due to ISBD punctuation and MARC subfield coding we have to separate the title proper of this manifestation into 2 parts with the statement of responsibility in between.
Continuing from the previous slide, which we looked at it from the manifestation side, here we will look at the work side.

We see our example from the previous slide. The title proper for this manifestation is “History of the elementary school contest in England together with The struggle for national security.” This was broken into 2 parts. That is how the title proper was recorded in the 245.
THE WORK SIDE WHEN LACKING A COLLECTIVE TITLE 2

- When cataloging using MARC, this is implemented using authorized access points (which contain the preferred title) for each of the individual works.
- See RDA 6.27.1.4 for instructions on providing access points for the individual works.

Example:
- 700 12 |a Adams, Francis, |d -1891. |t History of the elementary school contest in England.
- 700 12 |a Morley, John, |d 1838–1923. |t The struggle for national education.

To record each work in this manifestation, when “we apply RDA in a MARC cataloging environment, we end up providing an authorized access point for each individual work to substitute for an authorized access point for the compilation,” as can be seen in the slide with the two name/title 700’s.
DEFINITION OF COMMENTARIES

- **Commentaries**: A commentary is a work that criticizes or comments on another work. It may be published independently or in conjunction with the text of the original work.

- **If** considered important to identify the commentary, and the previously existing work as a compilation (RDA 6.27.1.6) **then apply RDA 6.27.1.4**

- **If** the work is a compilation of works by different agents, **construct the authorized access point representing the work by using the preferred title for the compilation (RDA 6.27.1.4)**

Commentaries with previously existing works are common in Hebraica and Judaica cataloging, especially with liturgical and biblical texts. Basically, the commentaries have a relationship to the main text. This slide includes the latest RDA updates. The authorized access point is a point that was mentioned in the previous slide.
Here are the common MARC tag fields used to record additional access points when cataloging compilations.
Let us look at some examples:

We have a compilation in hand of two previously published works. This is a basic compilation. There is a collective title.

“The circled titles are individual titles. RDA 2.3.2.6.1 says to treat these as titles of related manifestations so they are not other title information, if considered important for identification or access. They will be recorded in the 505, as can be seen in the next slide.” (PSD, June 1) They are not considered other title information.
We apply RDA 2.3.2.6.1 and record the collective title as the title proper in the 245 MARC tag field and the titles of the individual contents as titles of related manifestations.

One way to record related manifestations is to make an unstructured description, "505 0# $a Nafsho be-khapo – Mi-kan ye-'ad hekhan.

You can see in the slide the two titles of the manifestations are in the 505. Since these works were once published, we also included two name/title 700’s.

You would record the related manifestations in the 505 when there is a collective title. **505 is an unstructured contents note of the titles found in the work in hand.** In a case when a manifestation does not have a collective title for the title proper nor a preferred title for the compilation, in other words, when the 245 just records the individual titles found in the manifestation as we saw in past few slides, there is no need for a 505 since that would duplicate the information found in the 245 and that would be redundant. In that case, we would record the second and third titles in the 740. When **there is a collective title** and a 505, as in this slide, you can provide analytic added entries in controlled 7xx fields, in other words, a name/title 700, but those do not take the place of the titles recorded in the 505.
This slide has a more complicated compilation. There is a Haggadah (a liturgical text used on the holiday of Passover) with the commentaries being related to the Haggadah. The Haggadah is the main text and it is also the title proper of the work. Both commentaries are named commentaries, and thus this manifestation is considered to embody a compilation of works under RDA. Each commentary has its own author. This entire manifestation, incidentally, has an editor.
In this slide you can see that we do not have a 505 MARC tag field, since as we will see in the next slide, all of the titles are in the 245. We do have several 7xx fields – 2 name/title and 2 740 fields, one for each commentary, and there is a 730. The 740 provides the variant access for those titles that appear in the 245 |b, when there is no collective title.

Regarding the 730, this manifestation does not have a 130 Haggadah (a preferred title), because that would apply only to one work in the compilation and that cannot be.
The titles on the resources all appeared on the title page and all appear in the 245. Notice how it is structured and that the editor is in a 500 note. The next slide explains the rules of punctuation.
ISBD PUNCTUATION FOR WORK WITHOUT A COLLECTIVE TITLE

• The first title has no statement of responsibility associated with it. The second title is a commentary by X. The third title is a commentary by Y. Since these titles are by different agents, they are separated by a full stop (a period.)

• Because the statement of responsibility for the editor relates to all the individual titles, there is no good way to record it in the 245 field in a way that makes it clear that it applies to all the titles. So we put that information in a 500 note.

The first bullet point tell us to place the statement of responsibility after each title and how to punctuation it (ISBD 1.4.5.11.2 and ISBD A.3 ). The second bullet point mentions what we can do with the editor (ISBD 1.4.5.11.4 ).

We put the statement of responsibility related to the second title directly after it, and do the same with the third title because this is what we have to do in order to input all this data in field 245 with correct subfield coding in a way that is meaningful to end users. ISBD is applied to record each statement after the title to which it belongs and give the punctuation.
Regarding cutting, a lot depends on the schedule. In this slide we see an example of the 050 and how the cutting is affected. Since we have two novels by one author, we would have a conventional collective title, and thus a 240, and thus have a |b A6 (for selections) instead of cutting for the title. This is delineated in the P-PZ40 schedule on Classification Web.
Here is the schedule for Haggadah in Classification Web. The yellow is for the Hebrew only Ashkenazi text and the blue is for criticism.
Here the Haggadah is being cuttered for the editor, Hayim Drukman. On the next slide the Haggadah is cuttered for criticism. Both Haggadot could be similar, but one cataloger determined it one way, while the other determined it the other way. It is because of cataloger’s judgment. The cataloger must weigh the importance of the commentaries in relation to the text and cutter accordingly. There is a lot to consider when cataloging compilations.
Notice the arrangement of the subject headings – that for text they are ordered on way and for criticism they are order another way.
INFORMATION ON RDA UPDATES

- MARC 21 Bibliographic Format, the RDA Toolkit, LC provides a summary of RDA Toolkit updates from proposals
  [http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/added_docs.html](http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/added_docs.html)
- and a summary of LC-PCC PS updates
  [http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/lcps_access.html](http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/lcps_access.html)

Here are two links to urls on RDA updates. I would like to thank the staff at the Policy and Standards Division for their time and patience in helping me make sense of compilations.
BIBFRAME Pilot 2.0

began officially on June 1, 2017

training and implementation done in two phases

The new profiles of the BIBFRAME 2.0 Editor:
Agents and Authorities

Other new features of BIBFRAME 2.0 profiles
**Format specific sessions** for current pilot participants:

- Monograph/Serial combined sessions
- Music/Cartographic combined sessions
- Prints and Photographs/AV/Sound Recording

Sessions will be in classrooms for Capitol Hill staff members and via webinar for Culpepper staff members.

Beside the initial training sessions, in very early June, format specific sessions will have to take place in the first three weeks of June 2017 altogether.

Training is done in classroom for the catalogers in the main campus of The Library of Congress and via webinar for the staff at the National Audio Visual Conservation Center in Culpepper, Virginia.
BIBFRAME 2.0 **Features**
In addition to the use of BIBFRAME 2.0 vocabulary, the 2.0 version will have revised profiles; catalogers will be able to save and retrieve data, and authority control will be more robust.

BIBFRAME 2.0 **Decisions**

Database will not be the database of record
Records will not be converted to MARC
Training materials will be mounted on the web

On the slide you see the features of BibFrame 2.0 and the decisions made regarding the database used for the Pilot Phase 2.

The decisions reached implied that the records created for the Pilot Phase 2 will not be used for production purposes and that participant catalogers will still need to create data in BIBFRAME and a MARC record in ILS Voyager. They will catalog first in BIBFRAME and then in ILS Voyager.

For the catalogers involved in the Pilot Phase 2, the pilot will run a minimum of 6 months from the time all participants are trained.

The training team will submit a report to the Director For Acquisitions And Bibliographic Access within 30 days upon the conclusion of the Phase Two Pilot.
QUESTIONS, COMMENTS:

Roger Kohn
rkoh@loc.gov

For any additional information, please use the contact information as it appears on the slide.

TO THE NEXT SEGMENT OF THE PRESENTATION
The Israel and Judaica section hosts many volunteers, interns, and junior fellows. For each individual, training is provided. I created this 22 page training manual to help train in an efficient way. It is a step-by-step guide, walking the trainee from getting into Voyager, through the searching process, until the shelving of the book. I would like to thank Hypersnap 7, a wonderful capture tool, for making this manual possible.
Thank you Aaron, Haim and Yisrael, photographers, editors and translators. During my presentation, I will highlight selected recent acquisitions and activities of the Israel and Judaica Section at the Library of Congress.
HOW DOES THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ACQUIRE MATERIAL?

Copyright - Mandatory Deposit (https://www.copyright.gov/)

Purchase:

- A.I Weinberg Book Agency (Israeli main approval plan dealer)
- Biegeleisen (approval plan-Hebrew published in the U.S.)
- Evgeny Shoshkin, (Russian approval plan dealer)
- Yafa bookstore and café (Arabic Language approval plan dealer)
- Aleph Hebrew Books (Yiddish approval plan dealer)
- Gadi Melaku-(Amharic published in Israel-approval plan dealer)

Exchange (DMEP-Duplicate Materials exchange program)

Gift

Transfer (from other governmental institutions)

The Library of Congress acquires materials for the collections through Copyright Deposit, purchase, exchange, gift and transfer.
Haṭunah ba-ya‘ar / ḥaruzim me-et Y.D. Kamzon; tsiyurim me-et Elzah Ẓents-Viṭar. An accordion children’s book published in Berlin-Vinah by Hotsa‘ah “Ivrit “Menorah”, [1924]. This is a Hebrew translation of a book originally published in German under the title Hochzeit im Walde with rhymes by Adolf Holst and illustrations by Else Wenz-Vietor (Leipzig: Alfr. Hahns Verlag, ca. 1921). Though undated, the Hebrew version was probably created around 1924.
Images from Shemot-Book of Exodus-illuminated by Israeli artist Avner Moriah. Published by the Jerusalem Fine Art Prints Workshop, 2016. In November of this year, he lectured at LC on “Journey through the Bible”. Some of the other Moriah works acquired by LC are:

Megilat Esther; Moriah Hagadah; Beresheet (Book of Genesis) and the Illuminated Torah-paintings and essays on the weekly portions.
Law items received on exchange from the Hebrew University Law Library in Jerusalem. These items were selected from a list of offers of older material. From left to right: Military Justice Law – 5715-1955 (issued by the Military Advocate General). Palestine Royal Commission-Minutes of Evidence Heard at Public Sessions (London, Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1937). Law and Policy under the Palestine Mandate, 1949.
It finally arrived!!! The book written by Pope Francis and Rabbi Avraham Skorka discusses inter-faith dialogue. It is signed by the Pope with the Vatican seal.
This is the 2017 National Book Festival poster. The poster was designed by Roz Chast. The festival will take place on Sept. 2, 2017.
Political Posters

Additions to our LC poster collection. Many items are supplied by Adam Keller of Gush Shalom. Posters with original graphic designs are kept in the Prints and Photographs Division (P & P). Those which do not fit within their guidelines, go to the Hebraic Section or appropriate custodial division. On the left in Arabic: Remaining: Nations do not die, they remain inside of us, whether we are near to them or far from them.” On the right posters from Shalom Akhshav.
Posters received on exchange in damaged condition. The struggle is to decide - do we keep them, discard them or forward them to another institution? These two are particularly interesting, both the subjects and the graphics. (Left) “We are not your sacrificial chicken (kaparot)-Save South Tel Aviv.” (Right)-Israel Tattoo Convention. Jews don’t traditionally tattoo. Here Golda Meir is tattooing Theodore Herzl.
Posters from the Jaffa Theater, a multi-lingual stage for Arab-Hebrew culture in old Jaffa. It serves as a stage for two theater companies working independently and together in both Hebrew and Arabic. Picked up during a visit to Israel in Oct. 2016.
Poster for celebrating “The Holiday” (Eid). This was picked up in Jaffa.
RELIGIOUS POSTERS

Posters containing pictures of famous Rabbis.
Beit Ariela Library in Tel Aviv sent us a wonderful collection of children’s posters. This poster the poem “Why the Zebra Wears Pajamas” (“Lamah loveshet ha-Zebra Pig’amah”) with an illustration. Beit Ariela has a large children’s library with 3D printers. They have regular programs for the children taught by IT specialists to expose the children, at a early age, to new technologies.
More poetry posters from Beit Ariela. The texts are by well known poets. Each poster has a unique illustration signed by the artist.
EXHIBIT POSTERS
These are Yiddish posters collected for LC by Moshe Zeilingold of Aleph Hebrew Books. The heading of this posters reads: “They will not budge me from my heritage!”

[A play performed at the Pupa Girls School (probably: Bnos Esther Pupa, 246 N Main St, Spring Valley, NY 10977)]
“One of a kind hat”. “New shipment with the highest quality Beaver Hats”. The Yiddish literally reads, “One in the World Hat” – hence the globe.
“Support the infants in Israel!” A request for tsedakah to provide for the needs of young children in Israel.
This is a 2015 Gay Pride Poster from the popular Evita Bar in Tel Aviv collected by Adam Keller.
The Cameri, founded in 1944, is considered the largest and most prolific theater in Israel. Every year they stage up to twelve new productions, and twenty productions from previous seasons. The theater has 5 auditoriums. There is a touring company that performs throughout Israel. During a visit to the Cameri Archives, I acquired material for LC (DVDs, posters and playbills). At LC, items are not kept together but sent to the different custodial divisions: DVDs to Moving Image Section, posters to Prints and Photographs Division and playbills to the Performing Arts Section.
Cameri playbills-Kazablan, Pollard Trial, Geto, West Side Story, Hair and Al ha-Esh. Cameri performs original plays, translated plays and plays adapted from movies.
Cameri Playbills and DVD

The materials usually have interesting graphics. Sometimes we are able to acquire the poster, playbill and the DVD of a play. As I mentioned, the items are not kept together as “a set” but separated and sent to the custodial divisions.
DVDs of plays by Israeli writers - Hevron, Gaza 17, Aristocrats, Return to Haifa (Play by Boaz Gaon, novel by Ghassan Kanafani), and Will the Two Walk Together by A. B Yehoshua.
The Cameri stages translated plays such as King Lear, Who’s Afraid of Virginia Wolf, Caucasian Chalk Circle by Brecht and Death of a Salesman. There are also special evenings with different subtitled performances (In Russian, English etc.).
The Cameri generously gave us a collection of posters. The above is from the Cameri production of Rumpelstiltskin, an old German fairy tale.
Cyrano de Bergerac in Hebrew. Play written in 1897 by Edmond Rostand.
The Aristocrats performed at the Cameri in 2010. Written by Israeli playwright and author, Edna Mazya.
**Cabaret** the musical based on a book written by Christopher Isherwood, which opened on Broadway in 1966.
We continue to receive Russian language material from Israel: on exchange from the Jerusalem Russian Library, from our Russian approval plan dealer, and directly as gifts from the authors. This material is generally handled in the I & J section thanks to Galina Teverovsky’s expertise.

Above are samples of items acquired:
RECORDED SOUND MATERIAL
SOUND RECORDINGS

CDs are cataloged in the Recorded Sound Division of LC. Material received usually requires language and subject expertise. Michael Chyet has been cross-trained to catalog these sound recordings for the I/J Section. Recently, we received 78 CDs from the Felicja Blumenthal Music Center and Library. If you get a chance, when in Israel, it is worth a visit. They have an amazing collection and a beautiful building which is undergoing some renovations.
Material from Jewish Communities

Judaica/Hebraica material from Israel and throughout the world.
Our Amharic approval plan dealer collects material written in Amharic and also non-mainstream material published by the Ethiopian community in Israel. These items include all formats - monographs, serials, DVDs, CDs, posters and flyers.
Some books, like the item above entitled *Yalde ha-hol*, are in Hebrew and Amharic. The Library receives works in a variety of topics including children’s books and memoirs of escape through Sudan. Due to the lack of an organized book trade for these materials, they are difficult to acquire.
Hebrew Children’s book on the Ethiopian community

Children’s book in Hebrew about the Ethiopian community entitled *Almaz posa`at bi-shevile yaldutah*. 
Poster announcing the Christian “pilgrimage” to the Church of the Transfiguration on Mt. Tabor in Israel.
D.J. Bini and D. J. Dani

Advertisement for the Freedom Club. Ethiopians have made their mark in the music industry in Israel
Another poster for Freedom Club. Notice this musician chooses to wear a suit with traditional embroidery.
Indian Jewish material

Indian Jewish material donated to LC by Professor Shalva Weil, of Hebrew University, a specialist on Indian Jewry. She attended the annual festival of Indian Jewish Heritage in Kiryat Gat and picked up this material for LC. We continue to receive donated material on Indian Jewry generously donated by Sam and Erna Daniel of NY.
Hungarian Jewish materials are acquired through two sources (1) Exchange arrangement with Chabad in Budapest and (2) National Library of Israel.

We have started a new exchange arrangement with NLI. We send American Jewish ephemera to NLI and in return, they send LC European Jewish ephemera. It always helps to think out of the box when doing acquisitions.
Hungarian Judaica for children
Hungarian Jewish ephemeral titles with some clever graphics. Notice the kipah on the 1% flyer.
Materials picked up on a visit to Gibraltar.
MAPS FROM ISRAEL
Maps are in the custody of the Geography and Map Division. The University of Haifa has continued to send maps on exchange. Each shipment includes a detailed list. These are used as finding aids until the maps are cataloged. This map in Arabic is of “Al-Ramleh” (Ramleh) - a town of both Arabs and Jews almost “attached” to Lod.
Map of the Old City of Jerusalem - 1967
A label that appears on the cover of the maps sent by the University of Haifa.
Another map of Jerusalem from the 60’s.
HEBRON (Palestine-1941)

Map of Hebron before the establishment of the State of Israel. “Hebron (Palestine) 1941.”
PROGRAMS = ACQUISITIONS, EXPOSURE, CONNECTIONS

Programs result in acquisitions, exposure, good public relations, connections, education, and increased staff morale.
The Hebrew Language Table, which does Hebraica/Judaica programs, recently sponsored a successful program with the Argentine Embassy and the Hispanic Division “Babel Through Latin- American Jewish Eyes.” The Cultural Officer and the Cultural Minister of the Embassy came (outreach).
As a result of the program, 3 books were gifted to LC by the presenters- Mirta Kupferminc and Saul Sosnowski.
Program Flyer

The European Division and The Hebrew Language Table at the Library of Congress in cooperation with the Embassy of the Czech Republic and the Rabin Chair Forum at George Washington University present

Violins of Hope

Lecture by Amnon Weinstein
Musical Performance by Hannah Tarley

Thursday, March 23, at 12:00 Noon
Pickford Theater, Madison Building, Library of Congress

Amnon Weinstein has spent the last two decades locating and restoring violins that were played by Jewish musicians during the Holocaust. After growing up to become one of the most respected violin makers in the world, Weinstein started locating violins that were played by Jews in the camps and ghettos and repaired them so they could be brought to life again on the concert stage. Although most of the musicians who originally played the instruments were silenced by the Holocaust, their voices and spirits live on through the violins. He calls these instruments the Violins of Hope. His son Avshalom, a third-generation luthier, will tell us the story behind each of the violins. A musical performance using one of the rescued violins will be given by world-renowned violinist Hannah Tarley.

The program is free and open to the public.
For more information contact Gel Shlissel, gsh@loc.gov, or Galina Teverkova, gtt@loc.gov.
AHA accommodations 5 days in advance (202) 707-6363 TTY or ASL@loc.gov

Violins of Hope was one of my favorite programs. Attended by 170 people, the program included world famous violin makers Amnon Weinstein and his son Avshalom and violinist Hannah Tarley. Amnon brought 5 restored Holocaust violins and told the story of each one. Hannah then played a piece on each violin. The program will eventually be on the LC webcast site. The program was even featured on Czech Public Radio.
Israeli children’s book author and illustrator, Alona Frankel, best known for her children’s classic, “Once Upon a Potty” presented two programs at LC. At the Young Reader’s Center, Alona read her books to a group of 60 children. At noon, she lectured to the adult public on her book Girl (Yaldah), recently translated into English. She donated a collection of 82 signed works. Included in the donation were a few items written and illustrated by her late husband Zigi Frankel and her son, Ari Frankel. Photo Credit: Shawn Miller.
A selection of works by Alona - Her award-winning “Once Upon a Potty” published in different languages and formats, Yaldah, Girl and note cards issued by the U. S. Memorial Holocaust Museum. Alona drew the pictures used for these cards while in hiding during WWII. Her works are filled with rainbows, sunshine, white elephants and flowers.
Always on the lookout for new acquisitions

We are always on the lookout for exciting new acquisitions. You never know where they will be found!!!!!
Earlier Titles Proper for Electronic Serials that Do Not Retain Earlier Titles

Discussion of the conflict between LC-PCC Policy Statement and CONSER Cataloging Manual

This section of our presentation covers the CONSER Operations Committee Meeting, which took place at the Library of Congress in May of this year.
The current version of CCM 31.17.1 is in conflict with three LC-PCC Policy Statements which give instructions for electronic serials that do not retain earlier titles.

Objective of the discussion at the CONSER Meeting: to resolve conflicting information based on feedback from Serials Cataloging community.

At that meeting the conflict between LC-PCC Policy Statement 2.3.7.3 and CONSER Cataloging Manual (CCM) 31.17.1 Earlier Title Proper for Electronic Serials that Do Not Retain Earlier Titles was discussed.
The CONSER Cataloging Manual designates Earlier titles proper as a PCC core element for “… electronic serials reformatted to remove all evidence of earlier title and for integrated resources.”

The instruction states when “… an online serial in which all the issues of an earlier title have been reformatted and issued under a later title … do not catalog it as an integrated entry as instructed in LC-PCC PS 2.3.7.3. Catalog the titles as successive entries based on any information available, including external sources such as the ISSN Portal and abstracting and indexing services, the Internet Archive and other possible sources.”

As you can see from this slide, the CONSER Manual states that an online serial in which all the issues of an earlier title have been reformatted and issued under a later title, should not be cataloged as an integrated entry.

This is in direct contradiction to the LC-PCC PS 2.3.7.3. on “Recording Earlier Titles Proper,” “If an electronic serial is reformatted so that all evidence of the earlier title is removed, record the earlier titles proper in a MARC field 247 with indicators 11.”
Example according to CCM

Original title: BMC biochemistry and structural biology

Bibl: s
Entry convention = 0
Type of continuing resource = p
Pub status = d
Dates: 2000, 2000

022 ## $a 1471-2237 $1 1471-2237
245 00 $a BMC biochemistry and structural biology
264 #1 $a London ; $b BioMed Central, $c 2000–
500 0# $a All issues originally published with the title: BMC biochemistry
and structural biology, have been reformatted and issued under the later
title: BMC biochemistry.
580 #2 $a Split into: BMC biochemistry; and: BMC structural biology.
588 #2 $a Description based on: Vol. 1 (2000); title from archive volume
screen (BioMed Central, viewed January 4, 2001).
785 16 St BMC biochemistry $x 1471-2091 $w (OCoLC)64458893
785 16 St BMC structural biology $x 1472-6807 $w (DLC)2001227316 $w
(OCoLC)47666349
856 40 Su http://bibpurl.oclc.org/web/213 $u
http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcbiochem/

This is the record for the earlier title, and the content has been reformatted by all
providers with a new title. Note the original (245 field) split in two new titles (two
785 fields)
This is a new record for one of the split titles. The existing record was closed out and a new successive record for the later title was created.
Successive entry (2\textsuperscript{nd} record)

New title: BMC structural biology

022  ## $a 1471-6807 $l 1471-6807
245 00 $a BMC structural biology.
264  #1 $a London; $b BioMed Central, $c 2001-
362 1# $a Began with: $v 1 (January 2001).
500  ## $a Description based on: $v 1 (January 2001); title from archive
      volume screen (BioMed Central, viewed January 9, 2004).
500  ## $a Latest issue consulted: $v 13 (October 2013) (viewed November 6,
      2013).
780  06 $t BMC biochemistry and structural biology $x 1471-2237
856  40 $u http://bibpurl.oclc.org/web/256 $u
http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcstructbiol/

This is the second new title, because the original title split into two new ones. Note the 780 to the original title.
Creating a New record Without a Bibliographic Record for the Earlier Title

This example assumes that no records exist for the earlier and later titles at the time of cataloging. The cataloger knows that the resource had an earlier title (because of a record in ISSN Portal for the earlier title) and the example does not assume that the title has been reformatted by all providers. One record is created for the later title with a 780 citation given for the earlier title.

The cataloger is creating an original record for an online serial in which an earlier title is known to have existed. At the time of cataloging, there is no existing record for the earlier title but the span of time covering issues of the serial with the earlier title is known or can be inferred from available sources. This example does not assume that the reformating applies to all providers.

---

Bibliol = 5
Entry convention = 0
Type of continuing resource = p
Pub status = c
Dates: 1997, 9999

245 00 $a RFE/RL newline.
264 $1 $a Prague ; $b RFE/RL, Inc., $c c1997-
362 1 $a Began in 1997.
500 ## $a For some providers, issues originally published with the title: 
newline on the Web, were reformatted with the title: RFE/RL Newsline.
588 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 6, no. 57 (26 Mar. 2002); title from 
caption (publisher's Web site, viewed March 26, 2002).
588 ## $a Latest issue consulted: Vol. 6, no. 57 (26 Mar. 2002) (viewed March 
26, 2002).
780 00 $t Newsline on the Web $g 1 Apr. 1997–<1 Oct. 1997>
856 40 $u http://www.rferl.org/info/newsline_archive/494.html
LC/PCC cataloging practice for Earlier Titles Proper for Electronic Serials That Don't Retain Earlier Titles

All three of the following LC-PCC Policy Statements use the wording “...is reformatted so that all evidence of the earlier title is removed” from issues of an electronic resource.

LC-PCC Policy Statements ...
In what cases would the approach outlined in these LC-PCC Policy Statements for electronic serials be useful to retain?
Recording Earlier Titles Proper according to LC-PCC

And this is example of how the existing record has been updated according LC-PCC practice. Note that the earlier title is in 247 field and 547 field inform you that the earlier title no longer appears in the serial.
Some of the confusion is the assumption that, by recording an earlier title proper, the description becomes an integrated resource; that wasn’t the intention of this PS. If the PSs are retained, they should be made more explicit that the earlier title proper is being added to a serial description *as an exception* to the RDA instruction to add it to IRs.

This background was provided by a staff member of LC Policy and Standard Division.
What recommendations does CONSER make for retaining or revising the portions of the LC-PCC Policy statements that refer to electronic serials?

What types of revisions are needed to CCM 31.17.1 for clarity and accuracy?

The current version of the CONSER Standard Record (CSR) identifies Earlier titles proper RDA 2.3.7 as a PCC core element: “247 is used only for electronic serials reformatted to remove all evidence of earlier title and for integrated resources.”

If there are revisions in the LC-PCC Policy statements, the CONSER Standard Record will need to be revised.

As I mentioned at the beginning, objective of the discussions was/is to resolve conflicting information. And what are desired outcomes?
Desired Outcomes

- Obtain consensus on whether the portion of LC-PCC Policy Statements 2.3.7.3; 2.1.2.3; 2.17.2.4 that refer to electronic serials that Do Not retain their title should be removed or revised.

- Obtain consensus on how CONSER Cataloging Manual module 31.17.1 should be revised.

To find more details on the topic please go to website:
There you can find all information about Serial cataloging issues that were discussed at the CONSER Operations Committee Meeting, and share your opinion/suggestions, look for answers on questions you might have.
Implementation of LRM in RDA
Implementation of LRM in RDA

DISCLAIMER No. 1
“A draft of the LRM was submitted for world-wide review on May 1, 2016. The RSC is working with a draft submitted to various IFLA committees for approval by the IFLA Committee on Standards. LRM is not yet an approved IFLA standard, but the RSC expects there will be no significant changes that would prevent the 3R Project from proceeding. RDA will expand upon the LRM model when necessary, and may not use the full model if certain entities and attributes are determined to be not necessary for RDA. The slides presented represent in-progress work and may not reflect how RDA will look in 2018.”

DISCLAIMER No. 2
“This presentation does not reflect an official position of the Library of Congress.”
RDA Steering Committee (RSC) adopted IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM) in November 2016

As a consequence, RSC launched the RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign (3R)

As a consequence of 3R, RDA Toolkit is frozen after the April 2017 Toolkit release until the April 2018 release of RDA Toolkit

TEXT OF THE NOTES FOLLOWS

Library Reference Model, LRM in short, will be defined later

What is on the screen is the short version of the process now taking place until next April.

WAIT FIVE SECONDS TO GIVE PEOPLE TIME TO READ IT.

The practical consequence for us catalogers at this point is that we are not to expect a new release of the RDA Toolkit before April next year. Every thing else in this presentation is about the conceptual framework supporting RDA

NEXT SLIDE
A disclaimer note from us at the Israel and Judaica Section, more specifically from Roger Kohn who drafted this part of the I&J Section presentation.

Roger has not completely mastered the new vocabulary which comes with LRM, but he tried to present the work of the RSC in a succinct, comprehensive, and clear presentation.

He acknowledges the help of several colleagues at The Library of Congress, in particular Damien Iseminger, from the Music Division.

This presentation is based on a press release of the RDA Steering Committee in February 2017, titled “Implementation of LRM in RDA”
Roger has not been able to immerse himself completely in the discussion on the RDA and PCC Lists on some of the fine points of LRM or even RDA.

The amount of material to review, as you can see, is hard to go through.

NEXT SLIDE
What is LRM. PAUSE

As you can see from the slide in front of you, it is an iteration of FRBR for libraries. [PAUSE] FRBR is a “conceptual model for the bibliographic universe,” (*) the initials stand for Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records

LRM, or more precisely, FRBR-LRM takes its source from a 71 pages draft issued in February 2016, a document which was seven years in the making.

Here is a quote from the first page of this draft report :

The FRBR-Library Reference Model was developed in response to the need to unify the three separately developed conceptual models ... and [to] consolidate them into a single, consistent model covering all aspects of bibliographic data. FRBR-LRM aims to be a high-level conceptual reference model developed within an entity-relationship modelling framework. [END OF QUOTE]

[NEXT SLIDE]

FRBR = Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (1992-1997)

FRAD = Functional Requirements for Authority Data (1999-2009)

FRSAD = Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (2005-2010)

The three conceptual models are all starting with the two letters “F” and “R”, as they are the initials of “Functional requirements” and they are FRBR, FRAD, and the third one is hard to pronounce, FRSAD.

Together, they cover the fundamentals of bibliography as we know it.

FRBR was the final report of the IFLA Study Group constituted in 1992, and the report was approved by IFLA Standing Committee of the Section on Cataloguing in 1997.

FRAD was established in April 1999 and the report was approved in March 2009.

FRSAD was the final report of the IFLA Study Group formed in 2005 and the report was approved in June 2010.
RDA Steering Committee (RSC) adopted IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM) in November 2016

As a consequence, RSC launched the RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign (3R)

As a consequence of 3R, RDA Toolkit will be frozen after the April 2017 Toolkit release until the April 2018 release of RDA Toolkit

As a consequence of the adoption of the LRM by the RDA Steering Committee, that very committee launched the 3R initiative,

PAUSE

So, now, let us describe the 3R

NEXT SLIDE
RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign (3R)

Goal:
Compatibility between RDA and LRM

Same interpretation and application of RDA

To quote the February 2017 press release already mentioned
QUOTE
(3R) Project aims for compatibility between the current RDA entities and elements and the LRM. By consolidating gaps and inconsistencies in the three conceptual models, 3R will be able to develop the treatment of agents, aggregates, among other under-developed areas of RDA. END OF QUOTE

Agent is a term that already appear in the RDA Toolkit glossary with the definition “A person, family, or corporate body.”

Aggregates, does not appear in the current RDA Toolkit, The final report of the Working Group on Aggregates in August 2016 defined an aggregate as “a manifestation embodying multiple distinct expressions”.(*)

Please note that the interpretation and application of RDA remains.

NEXT SLIDE

----------------------------- DO NOT READ THIS -----------------------------

To paraphrase the February 2017 press release

Three completely new entities will be added to RDA:

Two other entities that are already implicit in RDA, will be added and consolidated.

The existing RDA entities Person, Family, and Corporate Body will become entity sub-types of Agent and Collective Agent,

3R will map the complete set of relationships between each RDA entity and the others entities which will lead to identifying and developing new, specialized relationship designators..

Topics under review are the planned treatment of fictitious entities, non-human entities, and pseudonyms within the new context of the Nomen entity. More about the nomen in the following slides ...

PAUSE

3R anticipates TO QUOTE significant change in the RDA definition of Person, to confine its scope to real human beings END OF QUOTE, an issue which has generated considerable debate on the RDA-L discussion list.

[NEXT SLIDE]
Considerable debate, I said.

Consider this painting [Pause]

Quite nice, no?

The style has been described as [quote]"lyrical abstract impressionism" [END OF QUOTE], by an artist very much appreciate by Pablo Picasso, an artist who had some paintings sold for over $25,000. (*)

Who is this talented artist? PAUSE


Congo the chimpanzee. Now back to our topic:

Congo in LRM cannot be a person, only humans can be person. How can he be an agent, and what type of agent, is all the debate at this point and I will leave it at that [NEXT SLIDE]

(*) Source = Wikipedia article on “Congo”
Back to LRM implementation in RDA and to what is a nomen. PAUSE

To help us understand linked data and how attributes and relationships interact, we will borrow four slides from the presentation of the Chair, RDA Steering Committee, Gordon Dunsire, at the National Library of Finland in November 2016 and titled "RDA, linked data, and update on development" (*)

Please pay attention to the relation “shortcut” between the Res and the quote-end quote “name”. It indicates that in practice, for catalogers nothing has changed. We catalog what we have in our hand.

What is presented here is the higher conceptual model. Res are the “things” we encounter in the world. They are know to humans by “Nomen” again a higher concept for what we use in our daily cataloging as names. Name is in quotation marks because the term is more general that a name, of a person. For example a name for a work, we call it “title”.

[NEXT SLIDE]

Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (ICP), 2016 ed., glossary
(From the February 2017 Press release: The new Nomen entity will also support the distinction between structured descriptions in the form of access points, and identifiers associated with an entity. These developments will expand the range of metadata capture scenarios covered by RDA, from printed or manuscript catalogue cards through machine transcription, authority control, and relational and linked data.)
This slide shows the various agent categories in LRM. As we said before, LRM takes the existing RDA entities Person, Family, and Corporate Body which become entity sub-types of Agent and Collective Agent.

On the bottom of the slide, we have the entities we already know, the Person, the Family, and the Corporate body.

They were defined as agents already. An agent is "an entity (person, family, or corporate body) that has a responsibility relationship relating to works, expressions, manifestations, or items" (*)

The LRM Agent model reorganizes them. The Person as defined as an agent in RDA is directly connected to the LRM Agent, but an intermediary entity is created in LRM, the LRM Collective Agent, for the two RDA Agents, the Family and the Corporate Body.

The mention “all agents are humans” created the debate that was mentioned earlier about Congo, the chimpanzee.

NEXT SLIDE

Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (ICP), 2016 ed., glossary
All these RDA agents, persons, families, or corporate bodies, called here the LRM Agent, are still "responsible for the intellectual or artistic content of a work" (*)

There are four ways, here called “paths,” to transcribe data from a manifestation, three can be comprehended by humans, the “Literals”, one by computer, the “URI”

The description can be structured or unstructured, these terms are defined already in the RDA Toolkit, 24.4.3 ;

A structured description is arranged “in the order specified by a recognized display standard (e.g. ISBD presentation)”

An unstructured description is simply “written as a sentence or paragraph.”

The Identifier is defined as "a number, code, word, phrase, logo, device, etc. that is associated with an entity" and uniquely defines it (*). Some example of identifiers would be an ISBN number, an LCCN, an authority control number, etc.

Last the URI, which is how the computer, not the human, comprehend the “res” we spoke of earlier.

Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (ICP), 2016 ed., glossary
This presentation mentioned earlier this document for which I used the February 2016 draft.

The most recent iteration is the March 2017 version which was only released in late May (2017).

It can be used to illustrate the new attribute appearing in LRM, the Manifestation Statement.

NEXT SLIDE
Implementation of LRM in RDA

I don’t have a nice slide to illustrate the Manifestation statement, and here it is how it appears in the document recently issued.

The Manifestation statement is a new LRM attribute which allows us catalogers to continue to transcribe from the manifestation to reflect how it, the manifestation, describes itself in an unstructured way and data recorded from others sources (*).

PAUSE
In other words, we catalogers take the “unstructured description” --what we see--and we transcribe it following transcription conventions, creating a “structured description”.

NEXT SLIDE

(*') Adapted from the February 2017 press release:
“A new LRM attribute, Manifestation statement, allows a clear distinction between data transcribed from a manifestation to reflect how it describes itself in an unstructured way, and data recorded from other sources.”
Here are the examples following the description of the Manifestation statement

**WAIT 5 SECONDS**

**NEXT SLIDE**
One last point, the aggregates.
An aggregate is defined as a manifestation embodying multiple expressions.

Think of a collections of essays, from a conference or a festschrift. Each article is the work of one author. In this general model for Aggregates, it appears on the left. As several works, together.

What is appearing on the right is what the editor of the volume has created. Now, there is a concept for the one work containing the various works, the unique “Aggregating Work” and its one expression.

PAUSE
Aggregates will be a “broad area of enhancement” in RDA, because LRM provides the first consolidated model of aggregates available to RDA.

This conceptual framework is important for the catalogers among us cataloging complex Rabbinic works, an issue which was addressed by Haim Gottschalk, elsewhere in this presentation.
Aggregates Working Group: 2016 membership

Chair
Deborah Fritz

Membership

Catherine Amey (National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa)
Greta de Groat (Stanford University USA)
Gordon Dunsire (RSC)
Deborah Fritz (TMQ USA)
Francis Lapka (Yale Center for British Art USA)
Françoise Leresch (European RDA Interest Group/Bibliothèque nationale de France)
Clément Oury (ISSN International Centre / CIEPS)
Melissa Parent (Australian Catholic University)
Chris (Christine) Todd (National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa)
Valerie Weinberg (Library of Congress USA)

Implementation of LRM in RDA

Here is the membership of the Aggregates Working Group in 2016 which prepared the section of the LRM on Aggregates.

The RSC continues to evaluate the impact of LRM in cooperation with the other Workings Groups and stake holders in the library community.
RDA Steering Committee (RSC) adopted IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM) in November 2016.

As a consequence, RSC launched the RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign (3R).

As a consequence of 3R, RDA Toolkit will be **frozen** after the April 2017 Toolkit release **until the April 2018** release of RDA Toolkit.

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What is changing at this point?

PAUSE

Nothing at this point.

PAUSE

Continue to use the RDA Toolkit.

The RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign (3R) is going on and you will hear more after April 2018.

NEXT SLIDE.
For more information:

http://rda-rsc.org/ImplementationLRMinRDA

which mentions

Glennan, Kathy, RDA Developments of note (January 21, 2017)
a powerPoint available at:

----------- and also:
https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/frbr-lrm/ifla_lrm_2017-03.pdf

rko@loc.gov

Implementation of LRM in RDA

THANK YOU!
See You in Boston!
לשהה רבאה בובוסטן!

Thanks for your attention. See you next year in Boston!