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MERGING OF MCDS AND LCRI

The Cataloging Policy and Support Office announces that the Music Cataloging Decisions (MCDs) have been absorbed into the Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRI) beginning with LCRI 2005 Update, no. 1. That Update incorporates the MCDs retrospectively, including minor modifications and deletion of obsolete decisions. Future AACR2 rule interpretations regarding music will be issued only in the LCRI series.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANGE IN TREATMENT OF TRIBES  
RECOGNIZED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

The Cataloging Policy and Support Office has determined that the appropriate MARC 21 field for names of U.S. government recognized tribes as legal entities in name authority records will henceforth be the 151 (Geographic name) field instead of the previously used 110 (Corporate name) field. This is in keeping with the guidance provided in rule 21.35 of the Anglo American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2) in regard to treating tribal entities as national governments.

By authority of the U.S. Government, a growing number of tribal entities have been formally recognized and are federally acknowledged to have immunities and privileges by virtue of their government-to-government relationship with the United States as well as powers, limitations, responsibilities, and obligations attributed to such tribes. This means that tribes recognized by the U.S. government are independent, autonomous political entities with inherent powers of self-government; they possess sovereignty and are equal to federal states. To date, there are over 500 recognized tribes within the continental United States. Virtually all federally recognized tribes have jurisdiction over some delimited area, a geographic place, although land and area vary with each tribe. Below are examples of registered names.

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the  
Augustine Reservation, California  
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of  
Montana  
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation,  
Washington

Elk Valley Rancheria, California  
Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington  
Akiak Native Community  
Angoon Community Association  
Hydaburg Cooperative Association  
Native Village of Elim

When establishing headings for the name authority file catalogers are instructed to consult the official list created and maintained by the Department of Interior (DOI), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), published and updated in the Federal Register. The latest list of federally recognized tribes published Dec. 5, 2003, entitled: Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs is available on the CPSO Web site at:

<<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsobia/ind.pdf>> [June 2005]. Updated lists of tribal entities from the Federal Register will be posted as received. This source and its date of publication should be recorded in a 670 field in the name authority record and may be cited as "BIA Indian entities."

Example of recognized tribe (complete name authority record fields not provided):

151 ## \$a San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos  
Reservation, Arizona  
670 ## \$a BIA Indian entities, Dec. 5, 2003 \$b (San  
Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos  
Reservation, Arizona)

Note that formulation of populated places (PPLs) on reservations are governed by AACR2 Chapter 23 when found in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) database at <<http://geonames.usgs.gov/bgn.html>> [June 2005] and should also be established as 151 place names when these are different from the tribal entity.

Example of populated place name (complete name authority record fields not provided):

151 ## \$a San Carlos (Ariz.)  
670 ## \$a GNIS, July 29, 2002 \$b (San Carlos, Gila  
County, Arizona--PPL; 33 20'43"N, 110 27'09"W)

Both of these entities may subsequently be used as a corporate name heading (110) as needed, following the current practice for government names in AACR2 Chapter 24, rule 24.3E.

Example of possible heading:

110 1# \$a San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlo  
Reservation. \$t Constitution

When the reservation as a geographic area, not the tribal entity, is the subject of an item being cataloged, the guidelines in the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings (SCM:SH) will continue to be applied and these place names will continue to be

established as 151 headings in Library of Congress Subject Headings.

Example of subject heading:

```
010 ## $a sh90004101
151 ## $a San Carlos Indian Reservation (Ariz.)
550 ## $w g $a Indian reservations $z Arizona
670 ## $a Work cat.: Brown, J.G. Geology and ground-
      water resources of the San Carlos Indian
      Reservation .... Arizona, 1990: $b t.p. (San
      Carlos Indian Reservation, Gila, Graham, and
      Pinal counties, Arizona)
670 ## $a Rand McNally
781 #0 $z Arizona $z San Carlos Indian Reservation
```

Guidelines in the Descriptive Cataloging Manual and other relevant documentation will be adjusted to reflect this change. A special project will be undertaken at LC to change the existing headings to conform to this new practice. Questions, comments, etc. may be sent to <CPSO@loc.gov>

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#### CATALOGING DOCUMENTATION SURVEY

Help the Cataloging Distribution Service shape the content, structure, and delivery of future Library of Congress cataloging documentation. As new distribution formats emerge, the time is right to examine the nature and organization of cataloging documentation. The survey asks for insights on how to improve LC's cataloging documentation. The survey may be found at <[www.loc.gov/cds/survey/](http://www.loc.gov/cds/survey/)> [June 2005]. Survey ends July 31, 2005.

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#### CANADIAN LIBRARIES JOIN THE PROGRAM FOR COOPERATIVE CATALOGING

Four Canadian libraries joined the PCC as a Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) funnel project. A NACO funnel project is a group of libraries that have joined together to contribute name authority records. Members of NACO Canada are Leddy Library (University of Windsor), McPherson Library (University of Victoria), Simon Fraser University Library, and Vancouver Public Library.

The Leddy Library is a full depository for Canadian federal publications and Ontario government publications. It is also a federal depository for maps and the National Topographic Database (NTDB). The other libraries' collections consist of local British Columbian publications, British Columbian government publications, and Pacific Northwest materials.

Gracie Gilliam (Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division) worked with Jonathan David Makepeace (University of Windsor) and Linda Woodcock (Vancouver Public Library) to recruit funnel participants. Makepeace, a former NACO librarian at Indiana University, Bloomington, will serve as the funnel project's coordinator. His Web site for the NACO Canada funnel project can be found at

<<http://makepeace.ca/naco/>> [June 2005].

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## AUTOMATIC METADATA GENERATION APPLICATIONS PROJECT REPORT

The Library of Congress announces publication of the final report for the AMeGA (Automatic Metadata Generation Applications) project.

Greenberg, J., Spurgin, K., and Crystal, A. (2005).

Final Report for the AMeGA (Automatic Metadata Generation Applications) Project. Submitted to the Library of Congress February, 17, 2005. Available at:

[http://www.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/lc\\_amega\\_final\\_report.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/lc_amega_final_report.pdf)

[June 2005]

The final report can also be found on the Library of Congress Web site for the Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/actionplan.html> [June 2005], which seeks to provide leadership to libraries and other information centers in confronting the challenges of networked resources and the Web.

Dr. Greenberg served as principal investigator for the AMeGA project. AMeGA had as a goal to identify and recommend functionalities for applications supporting automatic metadata generation in the library/bibliographic control community. The project was conducted in connection with section 4.2 of the Library of Congress Bibliographic Control Action Plan. The plan's charge for section 4.2 is to "Develop specifications for a tool that will enable libraries to extract [and harvest] metadata from Web-based resources in order to create catalog records and that will detect and report changes in resource content and bibliographic data in order to maintain those records. Communicate the specifications to the vendor community and encourage their adoption."

The AMeGA research project pursued three main goals:

1. Evaluate the current automatic metadata generation applications (in the following categories: document presentation software, tools created specifically for metadata generation, and online library cataloging modules for creating metadata);
2. Survey metadata professionals to get a consensus on which aspects of metadata generation are most amenable to automation and semi-automation;
3. Compile a final report of recommended functionalities for automatic metadata generation applications.

The final report was reviewed and endorsed by the Metadata Generation Task Force (MGTF), the council that advises the AMeGA project staff on which were two librarians from the Library of Congress, John D. Byrum, LC contact person for the Library of Congress Bibliographic Action Plan, section, 4.2, and chief, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, and David Williamson, cataloging automation specialist, Acquisitions and Bibliographic

Access Directorate.

The final report was based partially on survey data gathered from a variety of participants that were recruited through a number of electronic discussion lists.

To find out more about the AMeGA project, go to AMeGA Project Web site at <<http://ils.unc.edu/mrc/amega.htm>> [June 2005].

Greenberg will discuss her research findings at the RUSA/LC Forum on Metadata for Reference Needs during the ALA Annual Conference in Chicago on Sunday afternoon, June 26, 2:00, in Salon VI of the Palmer House Hilton. Carolyn Larson, business reference specialist, Library of Congress Science, Technology, and Business Division, will provide commentary from a reference librarian's perspective. All reference and technical services librarians are welcome to attend.

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#### DIGITAL TABLES OF CONTENTS UPDATE

The Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team (BEAT) announces an expansion of its Digital Tables of Contents (DTC) project, which scans and links the tables of contents to catalog records for publications not already covered by BEAT's E-CIP or ONIX TOC projects. Since 1998, over 25,000 tables of contents (TOCs) have been scanned and linked this way, part of over 128,000 TOCs from the three projects combined.

In April 2005, all Bibliographic Access Divisions began selecting publications for the DTC project, previously handled by a limited number of staff in only one division. The chief reason for this workflow change was to ensure coverage in all subject areas. Moreover, BEAT has moved forward by adding German-language publications to the DTC project.

Finally, BEAT has expanded the DTC project to increase coverage of specific LC collections. Notably, in collaboration with the Library's Baseline Inventory Project, BEAT is providing TOC links to publications currently being inventoried, starting with class E. Additionally, BEAT continues its collaboration with the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, providing TOC links for family histories in class CS71. Another initiative is to provide TOC links for publications listed in the Library's exhibition catalogs and bibliographies.

More information about BEAT and all of its projects may be found at <<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/beat>> [June 2005].

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