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Catapult online

Archived issues available on DescribeNZ wiki: <http://www.describe.org.nz/>

CatSIG Committee

Convenor	Janess Stewart	National Library of NZ
Treasurer	Joanne Rowan	University of Auckland Library
Secretary	Sonya Maclaurin	University of Otago Library
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Editorial comment

This edition of Catapult focuses on RDA which is a hot topic in the cataloguing environment. A lot of information is appearing. Training by our National Library has been conducted and Deborah Fritz will be coming to New Zealand later in the year.

This newsletter was expertly put together by Julie Beganovic with contributions by Hannah Lam, Carolyn Evans and Glenda Sommerville, all from Auckland Libraries. These ladies keep a watch throughout the year for suitable articles and have done a great job.

Now that we have cold winter nights perhaps we could curl up in front of the fire/heater and immerse ourselves in RDA - letting its concepts, terminology and rules sink into our subconscious!

Caroline Sherborne

CatSIG looking for new editorial committee

For several years, the responsibility for Catapult editing has been shared around libraries and individual CatSIG Committee members. The University of Auckland Library cataloguers have enjoyed preparing the last six issues, but now it is time to give this opportunity to other libraries.

If you are willing to assist in the editing of Catapult, please contact Janess Stewart, CatSIG convenor at Janess.Stewart@dia.govt.nz.

CatSIG offering RDA training

CatSIG is providing a number of opportunities for cataloguers to take part in RDA training this year.

Deborah Fritz of [The MARC of Quality](#) presented two webinars on Rudimentary RDA in March/April. Another webinar will be held on August 29.

Deborah will also be conducting *RDA/MARC for copy cats* workshops in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin in September and October. These will be available as webinars for those who can not attend a face-to-face workshop. The cost of these workshops is being covered by CatSIG but there may be a small charge for room hire and catering (if provided). Full information will be provided soon to those who sent expressions of interest. If there are still spaces available they will be offered via the CatSIG and NZ-Libs list-servs.



Library and Information Association
of New Zealand Aotearoa
Te Rau Herenga O Aotearoa

NZ Cataloguing News

RDA Updates from the National Library of New Zealand

RDA Implementation

The National Library started using RDA as the standard for descriptive cataloguing of textual monographs (both print and digital) from early April 2013. We will continue to use existing AACR2 records for older material and for non-New Zealand material, but all new records will follow RDA.

Other formats will be phased in over the next few months as we develop our cataloguing policies and workflows. We expect to be using RDA for all materials, with the possible exception of rare books, by December 2013.

The Library's RDA cataloguing policy document is available on the DescribeNZ wiki [here](#)

RDA Training

In February, the National Library cataloguing team leaders (Chris Todd, Janess Stewart and Andra Patterson) presented a pilot National Library of New Zealand version of the National Library of Australia's RDA Train the Trainer course to a group of cataloguers in Dunedin. A second training course was held in Auckland in June and further courses are planned for Christchurch (July 31-August 2), Wellington (September 18-20) and Hamilton (October 24-25).

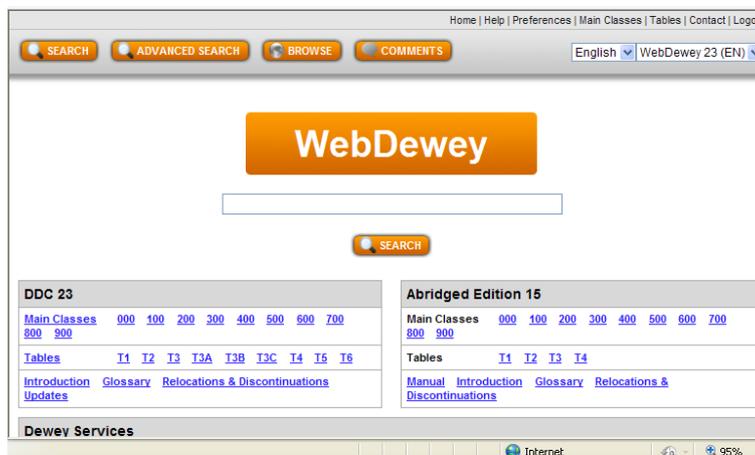
The National Library RDA training materials are available on the DescribeNZ wiki [here](#)

Please contact any of us if you have questions about RDA:

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Feature Article

Lorcan Dempsey's Weblog Names and Identities: Looking at Flann O'Brien

Names and identities are a major focus of interest for OCLC Research. I adapt this discussion of our work in this area from the recent OCLC Research Quarterly Highlights. We know very well that names are not always straightforward. Brian O'Nolan and Brian Ó Nualláin are the English and Irish versions, respectively, of the name of the person who is more commonly known to us as the author Flann O'Brien.

But things are more complicated. Flann O'Brien was the 'identity' he chose when writing novels in English. As the prolific author of satirical columns in the *Irish Times*, he was known as Myles na gCopaleen, under which identity he also wrote an Irish language novel (and it should be noted that this turns up under different spellings, Myles na Gopaleen, for example). I take it that Flann O'Brien and Myles na gCopaleen are examples of what ISNI (more of which later) calls 'public identities' for Brian O'Nolan. Of course, it does not stop here, as Flann O'Brien was also known by several other names.

More generally, even if most people's names and identities are less complicated than this, there is not a one-to-one relationship between names and people. This means that the relationship between people and their names and identities has become something that is managed in a variety of places. Of course, different choices can be made in those places. If I do a search on Wikipedia for either Flann O'Brien or Myles na gCopaleen, for example, I get directed to the page for 'Brian O'Nolan'. Wikipedia directs us to the person Brian O'Nolan, rather than to any of his assumed identities. Libraries have for a long time had an apparatus to manage this plurality: authority control. And national library authority files have different practices in how they roll names up to one or more identities.

The screenshot shows the VIAF search interface. At the top, it says "VIAF Virtual International Authority File". Below that is a search box with "Search" and "Search Terms" fields. The search results for "O'Brien, Flann, 1911-1966" are displayed, including a book cover for "Flann O'Brien The Poor Mouth". The results list several forms and a network diagram of related identities.

O'Brien, Flann, 1911-1966
O'Brien, Flann
Na Gopaleen, Myles
Onolan, Brian
VIAF ID: 22146540 (Personal)
Permalink: <http://viaf.org/viaf/22146540>

Preferred Forms

- 100 1 _ \$a O'Brien, Flann, \$d 1911-1966
- 100 1 _ \$a O'Brien, Flann \$d 1911-1966
- 100 1 _ \$a O'Brien, Flann
- 100 1 _ \$a O'Brien, Flann \$d (1911-1966)
- 100 1 _ \$a O'Brien, Flann, \$d 1911-1966
- 100 1 _ \$a O'Brien, Flann, \$d (1911-1966)
- 100 1 _ \$a O'Brien, Flann
- 100 1 _ \$a O'Brien, Flann, \$d 1911-1966
- 100 1 _ \$a O'Brien, Flann, \$d 1911-1966
- 100 1 _ \$a O'Brien, Flann, \$d 1911-1966

The network diagram shows a central node for "O'Brien, Flann, 1911-1966" connected to various other nodes representing different forms and related identities, with flags indicating the source of each form.

Authority control has typically been organized on a country by country basis: national libraries organize national authority files. As the network unifies information spaces globally, purely national files have less utility. Recognising this issue, OCLC Research has been working with national libraries around the world to synthesise authority files into what we call the Virtual International Authority File, VIAF. VIAF now brings together names from those files into 24 million clusters, and assigns each of these a unique ID. Matches are not made simply on name text strings--contextual data from the authority files (e.g., birth date) and associated bibliographic data are also used. Further work is being done to increase the value of this consolidated resource. For example, the VIAFbot initiative creates links between Wikipedia and VIAF, inserting a VIAF link on appropriate Wikipedia pages. And VIAF now treats Wikipedia as a contributory source, ingesting names from Wikipedia alongside names from national authority files. In this way, there is a direct, actionable link between the global, addressable knowledge base that (the English) Wikipedia has become and library files, enhancing the value of each. The Wikipedia page for Brian O'Nolan has a link to the VIAF entry for Flann O'Brien. Importantly, from this we can assert that the "thing" or "person" described by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian_O'Nolan is the same as the "thing" or "person" described by <http://viaf.org/viaf/22146540/>. We are looking at other language Wikipedias also.

VIAF has quickly become a major source of data about names. It gives a unique identifier to those entities--people, organizations, and others--which are the creators or subjects of works, gathers names which designate them, and contextualizes them with associated metadata. OCLC and the participating national libraries hope to see VIAF become an important backbone reference in the emerging web of data. And for this reason, we have made it openly available as linked data.

Of course, there are also other important initiatives, notably ISNI and ORCID. As the web becomes more central to scholarly and cultural activity, and as more information work is automated, identity and disambiguation are increasingly important. People are resources which need to be discoverable, referencable, and relatable. Accordingly, names and their relationship to the people they designate has become a key interest in the cultural, educational and creative fields.

Because of our work with VIAF we are closely connected with both ISNI and ORCID. The International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) is an ISO standard (ISO 27729) that uniquely identifies "the identities used publicly by individuals or organizations involved in creating, producing, managing and distributing content." It is managed by a consortium of national libraries, rights organizations and others. The ability to unambiguously designate a person is important in a rights environment. VIAF provided data to seed the ISNI pool of people data and OCLC provides the infrastructure to manage ISNIs. ISNIs have begun to be added to VIAF. ORCID emerges from the scholarly publishing arena where the consistent identification of researchers has always been an issue. Here again, as more services are built on the programmatic manipulation of data about publications, researchers and institutions, unambiguous designation has become a goal. OCLC Research participates on the ORCID Board and the relationship between VIAF and ORCID is being discussed. We expect to see various relationships between ISNI, VIAF and ORCID as they evolve. Alongside this involvement in these important formal initiatives, we have some other important interests in names. These include:

- The source of information about names in the above initiatives is the creator themselves, or expert metadata creators. However, we also expect to complement this work by programmatically identifying names. We are exploring automatic recognition, extraction, and disambiguation of named entities (e.g., the names of

people, places, and organizations) from digital texts. This work will be increasingly important, as manual description methods will not scale.

- We provide Worldcat Identity pages into the Worldcat.org environment. Here is the page for Flann O'Brien: <http://www.worldcat.org/wcidentities/lccn-n50-1905>. Worldcat Identities has a summary page for every name in WorldCat (currently over 40 million names) including named persons, organizations and fictitious characters. The pages include information derived from WorldCat and other sources (including VIAF) alongside unique data derived or created through a variety of special processing activities (e.g., WorldCat Identities provides statistical data about how widely held a work is). A typical WorldCat Identities page will include a list of most widely held-by-libraries works by and about the identity, a list of variant forms of name the identity has been known by, a tag cloud of places, topics, etc. closely related to works by and about the person, links to co-authors, and more. While Worldcat Identities and VIAF are developed from different directions, we are looking at closer links between them.
- We have been working with a group of Syriac scholars, looking at issues around accepting a feed of names into VIAF from a scholarly community rather than from a national authority file. See <http://hangingtogether.org/?m=201303> for some discussion. In general, it is likely that VIAF will synthesise data from other additional sources which go beyond national authority files.
- Given growing library interest in the names and identities of their institution's researchers, the partial nature of national authority files (they typically only include creators of works which have been catalogued), and the emerging variety of identifier approaches, we have instituted a working group to explore issues around names, researchers, libraries, and national authority files. <http://oclc.org/research/activities/registering-researchers.html> The initial aim is to produce a report which looks at the role of authority files as library and researcher needs change.

We are pleased to be doing this important work as part of an emerging infrastructure around names and identities. We welcome enquiries or comments--to me or directly to colleagues working on these initiatives. Further details can be found on these pages:

- VIAF - <http://www.oclc.org/viaf.en.html>
- WorldCat Identities - <http://www.oclc.org/research/activities/identities.html>
- Registering Researchers in Authority Files - <http://oclc.org/research/activities/registering-researchers.html>

by dempsey@oclc.org (Lorcan Dempsey) at July 02, 2013 05:08 PM

Items in Brief

About RDA

RDA, Resource Description and Access, is the new cataloging standard that will replace AACR2. RDA offers libraries the potential to change significantly how bibliographic data is created and used. Published in July, 2010, RDA is now available, and certain libraries have started using it for their current cataloging workflow. The Library of Congress has announced full implementation of RDA for March 31, 2013. To help you prepare for implementation of RDA at your library, we've compiled a list of some of the resources that are available. Items include work being done at OCLC to support implementation of RDA and resources available from ALA, LC, and other sources.

RDA resources

- [An RDA Prospectus](#)
- [The RDA Toolkit Web site](#)
 - [Training calendar](#)
- Library of Congress resources
 - [Training materials](#)
 - [Webcasts](#)
 - [Catalogers Learning Workshop](#)
- [Program for Cooperative Cataloging \(PCC\) resources](#)
- [ALA and Association for Library Collections and Technical Services \(ALCTS\) webinars](#)
- [European RDA Interest Group \(EURIG\)](#)
- [MARC 21 changes](#)
 - [OCLC Technical Bulletin 258: OCLC-MARC Format Update 2010](#)
 - [OCLC Technical Bulletin 260: OCLC-MARC Format Update 2011](#)
 - [OCLC Technical Bulletin 261: OCLC-MARC Format Update 2012](#)
- [Questions about RDA](#)
- [RDA-L Discussion List](#)

RDA-related resources from OCLC

- [Policy Statement on RDA Cataloging in WorldCat](#)
- [OCLC Metadata Schema Transformation Services](#)
- [RDA resources available on the OCLC Training Portal](#)

More information about RDA is available on the [Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA Web site](#)

Source: <http://www.oclc.org/en-AU/rda/about.html>

RDA around the World

RDA has now well and truly arrived and in the last few months CIG has received many requests for information about the new standard. Whilst a number of libraries have started or completed their training, CIG are aware that some are still very much in the planning stages. There is a lot of information about RDA training available from libraries

around the world that have already completed RDA training for their staff. Below is a list of freely available training materials which we hope you will find useful whether you are providing RDA training at your institution, about to start learning yourself or just looking for more information:

[ALCTS Webinars](#) - these webinars are presented by the Association of Library and Technical Services Group of the American Library Association. Although some current webinars incur a cost the site provides a large archive of previous webinars which can be accessed for free

[Australian Committee on Cataloguing](#)

[Cambridge University Library](#)

[Library of Congress](#)

[National Library of New Zealand](#)

[Pan-Canadian Working Group on Cataloguing in RDA](#)

[RDA Toolkit Essentials Webinars](#) - a series of bimonthly webinars explaining how to use the online RDA Toolkit

If anyone has any training materials from their institution that they would be willing to share then please let us know and we can add it to the above list.

Source: <http://communities.cilip.org.uk/blogs/catalogueandindex/archive/2013/05/27/rda-around-the-world.aspx>

Copy Cataloguing Using RDA

- [Trainee Manual](#) (May 2013) [Word : 6.28 MB]
- [Instructor Manual](#) (May 2013) [Word : 6.30 MB]
- [Exercise Answers](#) (May 2013) [Word : 6.17 MB]

Source: Library of Congress (LC) RDA Training Materials

Library of Congress Completes Revisions to LCSH Prompted by RDA Phase 2

On March 29, 2013 the Library of Congress' Policy and Standards Division (PSD) announced a project to update LCSH headings affected by RDA Phase 2 (those headings that are printed in LCSH but established in the name authority file). The project has been completed and the final batch of revised records was distributed through the MARC Distribution Service on Tuesday, April 23rd. The list of subject authority records that were revised is available at [Library of Congress Completes Revisions to LCSH Prompted by RDA Phase 2](#) (PDF, 188 KB)

Personal, corporate, and conference names, as well as titles and geographic headings, were examined as part of the project. Revisions were made to:

- Headings, references and notes
- Phrase headings and subdivisions that are based on titles (e.g., **Food in the Koran**; **Future life—Koranic teaching**)
- Headings for temporary exhibition buildings, which are qualified by the name of the exhibition (e.g., **Cyclebowl (Expo 2000, 2000, Hannover, Germany)**)

Excluded from the project were the revisions to headings for treaties, which have been postponed until the issues under discussion in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging have been resolved.

PSD is now accepting proposals to modify LCSH headings to bring them into alignment with the authorized RDA form of heading. It is possible that some affected headings have been missed. In addition, name headings that were not programmatically changed as part of Phase 2 may be revised in the coming months and years. Any time an authorized name heading is revised, a proposal should also be made to revise the name heading printed in LCSH, including cases in which the name heading is used as a qualifier or in some other way in an LCSH authority record.

At this time, PSD is not planning to revise those LC subject headings that include abbreviations that are not permitted in RDA, which chiefly appear in a subfield \$y (e.g., **Egypt—History—Early Dynastic Period, ca. 3100-ca. 2686 B.C.**). Proposals to make revisions of that sort will not be accepted.

Questions or comments may be directed to policy@loc.gov

Source: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/subjects-RDA-changes.html>

Authorized Access Point Representing an Expression

6.27.3 Authorized Access Point Representing an Expression LC-PCC PS (see this LC-PCC PS for Translations and Language editions)

Construct an access point representing a particular expression of a work or a part or parts of a work by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the work (see [6.27.1 RDA](#)) or the part or parts of a work (see [6.27.2 RDA](#))
- b) one or more terms from the following list:
 - i) the content type (see [6.9 RDA](#))
 - ii) the date of the expression (see [6.10 RDA](#))
 - iii) the language of the expression (see [6.11 RDA](#))and/or
- iv) another distinguishing characteristic of the expression (see [6.12 RDA](#)).

EXAMPLE

Goncourt, Edmond de, 1822–1896. Frères Zemganno. English

Resource described: The Zemganno brothers / by Edmond de Goncourt. An English translation of a French novel

Pushkin, Aleksandr Sergeevich, 1799–1837. Evgeniï Onegin. English (Beck)

Resource described: Eugene Onegin / Alexander Pushkin ; translator, Tom Beck

Kolloidnyi zhurnal. English

Resource described: Colloid journal of the Russian Academy of Sciences. An English translation of a Russian serial

Piave, Francesco Maria, 1810–1876. Ernani. Spanish

Resource described: Ernani : drama lírico en cuatro actos / de F. Piave ; música de G. Verdi ; versión castellana de M. Capdepón. A Spanish translation of Piave's libretto

Brunhoff, Jean de, 1899–1937. Babar en famille. English. Spoken word

Resource described: Babar and his children. An audio recording of an English translation of the children's story

Wilde, Oscar, 1854–1900. Works. 2000

Resource described: The complete works of Oscar Wilde / general editors, Russell Jackson and Ian Small. — Oxford ; New York : Oxford University Press, 2000– . Other expressions of Wilde's complete works have been published in other years

Shakespeare, William, 1564–1616. Works. 2003. Yale University Press

Resource described: The annotated Shakespeare. — New Haven : Yale University Press, ©2003–. An expression of Shakespeare's complete works; another expression with title Nelson Thornes Shakespeare also began in 2003

Langland, William, 1330?–1400? Piers Plowman (C-text)

Resource described: Piers Plowman / by William Langland ; an edition of the C-text by Derek Pearsall. Langland's work Piers Plowman exists in different versions designated as A-text, B-text, C-text, etc.

Nutcracker (Choreographic work : Baryshnikov)

Resource described: The nutcracker. A recording of a performance of the American Ballet Theatre and Mikhail Baryshnikov production of the ballet The nutcracker; choreography by Baryshnikov

Source: <http://resourcedescriptionandaccess.blogspot.co.nz/2013/04/authorized-access-point-representing.html>

Going from a Traditional to Hybrid Cataloging Department

I recently attended the ACRL New England Conference. It was a very good conference, especially since I was able to connect with a couple of my colleagues in cataloging. We got to talking about how to make the jump from a traditional cataloging unit to a hybrid one. Let's back up a bit to explain more about tradition and hybrid. A traditional cataloging team has nothing to do with heirlooms. In fact, it is a busy department working with a plethora of materials in a variety of formats. These departments have seen numerous re-organizations. Many are no longer even referred to as "cataloging". Perhaps resource management or resource access team is the name of the year under their current administration. But what's missing in these departments is working on digital collections. When I was talking to my colleagues, I was interested to hear that in their case the "Digital" *add you name of the year here* team administered the metadata for digital projects. In this case, there was a definite split between cataloging and metadata. A hybrid cataloging or cataloging/metadata or resource access or something access and management team is one that takes care of all the MARC cataloging projects and the non MARC cataloging projects in some capacity. Typically on this hybrid team, there are people who know everything about the MARC world and then also some xml, MODS, METS, DC, and other varieties of metadata schemas and perhaps how to navigate some digital collection management software. Now of course,

there are large variations in this model and my summary is only a very general picture of a stock hybrid situation.

To get back to my conversation with my colleagues, they asked how to make the jump from being solely a MARC shop to be and not to be MARC! I like to take the example of Tufts University and their Miscellany Collection. Alex May, who is the metadata librarian on the project wrote about it in this [PDF](#). Taking a small collection from the Archives and Special Collections, they digitized it. Using xml, they created a small database with a front end of PHP to present the lost [Miscellany Collection](#). Alex May has given several presentations throughout the New England Area on how he created this online collection and created the metadata for it. With a small collection and a talented metadata specialist with the skills to pull it off, Tufts Library has added a super digital collection.

But what happens when your staff lack skills such as xml or PHP? Find someone who is interested in learning new skills. Then thanks to free courses online, let them explore the xml universe. The w3 schools has some great training guides online and for free on xml. If you have access to a training budget, there are a number of other alternatives, from lynda.com to bringing in experts in the area. And New England has a whole bunch of experts in xml, programing languages, or metadata. In my experience, many of these fantastic individuals would be more than happy to come help out for a modest fee. If you don't know who these people are, then talk to a few of your colleagues and they can certainly hook you up with the right people. Increasingly, there are a number of "unconferences" where you can network and learn to your hearts content.

With training and a small project (such as 31 images in one collection or a diary), make sure you have a plan. Boise State has a good [guide](#) to help get you started on this route. It's not just a question of: Now we can just scan images! Yea! You need to know how you're going to scan them, what type of images you need, storage, to be hosted or not, what digital collection management software you use (vendor or open source), etc. The more you work out the details of how to make your small print collection become digital, the easier it will be. Also, you'll be more prepared to deal with changes and challenges that will inevitably happen along the way. Taking time to read up on how other libraries started their digital collection is also an excellent way to get information on the dos and don'ts along the way; for example, check out "[Using Omeka to Build Digital Collections](#)".

Don't forget to give yourselves time and a timeline that includes training and time to make mistakes along the way.

The first time your traditional cataloging department starts to be involved in a digital collection will involve most likely lots of opportunities as well as plenty of experience on how to do a better job the next time. With a decent plan, time and support, your traditional catalogers can confidently make the switch from traditional and rocking to hybrid and still rocking. This initiative will illustrate just how cataloging skills can be transfered to digital initiatives bringing new attention to your catalogers and perhaps more respect. Also, this could open up new collaborations with departments that might not have worked with cataloging before.

In short, plan, train, plan and collaborate. With a willing member(s) of your traditional team, you can help them by giving them the time, tools, and support they need to make the switch from MARC to xml and help them participate in the creation of the creation of a digital collection.

Source: <http://celeripedean.wordpress.com/>

27 Libraries in Australia and New Zealand Make Collections Available Online with OCLC's CONTENTdm

DUBLIN, Ohio, May 9, 2013 - Twenty-seven libraries throughout Australia and New Zealand are part of the more than 2,500 libraries, archives, museums and other cultural heritage institutions around the world using OCLC's [CONTENTdm Digital Collection Management Software](#) to manage their digital collections and make them available on the Web. Of the 27 libraries, 25 are part of the CONTENTdm software "quick start" program, which makes each Te Puna member, Amlib, VDX or OCLC WorldShare Management Services user eligible for its own CONTENTdm license hosted in the OCLC Sydney Data Center at no additional cost.

OCLC recently launched CONTENTdm hosting services for Australia/New Zealand, which enables libraries in the region to have their CONTENTdm collections hosted in the Sydney Data Center. Using the Sydney Data Center, these libraries can realize faster response times and better performance. In the past few years, more libraries have switched to CONTENTdm hosting services for operational support rather than allocating their own staff and hardware to run the software on their own servers.

CONTENTdm software makes it possible for libraries to make their digital collections available online quickly for viewing by the public. No matter the format—local history archives, newspapers, books, maps, slide libraries or audio/video—the digital collections are made available to all. One-of-a-kind documents are exposed to broader audiences and can be discovered using standard Web browsers.

For the Hornsby Shire Library in New South Wales, CONTENTdm "quick start" has allowed for copies of the famous [Ginger Meggs cartoon series](#) to be made available for online public viewing. Hosted on servers in the nearby OCLC Sydney Data Center, these unique materials are now reaching a global audience.

"CONTENTdm is a great informational tool," said Neil Chippendale, Local Studies Coordinator, Hornsby Shire Council. "It has given an opportunity to highlight our diverse collection and spread the information to a wider community."

In Western Australia, the City of Armadale has made hundreds of historical images accessible online through its customized CONTENTdm website, [Picture Armadale](#). Picture Armadale allows patrons to discover events and to glimpse the faces of those who shaped the City of Armadale and the townships within. One such collection is the Armadale Womens Emergency Corps (AWEC). More than 50 female volunteers were involved in AWEC and trained to perform various support roles during World War II.

"Our Picture Armadale site was simple to build and customize and does everything we need it to do," said Jeff Walker, Digital Services Librarian, City of Armadale. "It's allowed people interstate and overseas to access the collection instantly. We find CONTENTdm to be versatile and detailed enough to accommodate everything the library needs regarding metadata, while being suitable for our volunteers to use."

CONTENTdm is also enabling school libraries, such as Wesley College, in Melbourne, Victoria, to make archive collections searchable for current and past students. Wesley College's class yearbooks from 1877 through today are available for digital viewing, for example.

In addition to hosting CONTENTdm services, more than a dozen libraries are operating OCLC WorldShare Management Services from the OCLC Sydney Data Center. The Sydney Data Center employs state-of-the-art technologies to ensure high levels of performance, reliability, scalability and cost-effectiveness. Key facilities features include high performance Internet services with multiple service providers to ensure efficient routing, fully redundant heating and cooling systems, continuous power from multiple sources, and best of breed security controls and practices.

The Data Center also enables OCLC to comply with access and data privacy requirements in Australia and New Zealand and adhere to technical standards that promote the cost-effective, worldwide sharing of information across platforms, scripts, languages and cultural materials.

Source: <http://www.oclc.org/en-AU/news/releases/2013/201323dublin.html>

Hoodoo is not Vodou, and Vice-Versa

In October 2012 the LCSH "Voodooism" gave way to "[Vodou](#)," the spelling most commonly used by Haitians for the traditional religion of their country. The DDC has likewise adopted this spelling. At the same time, we are making clearer the split between vodou, the Haitian traditional religion, and hoodoo, an occult practice found primarily in the southern United States. Vodou belongs in **299.675 Vodou**; hoodoo belongs in **133.4 Demonology and witchcraft**.

Example 1. [Sticks, stones, roots & bones: hoodoo, mojo & conjuring with herbs](#), to which the Library of Congress subject headings, "[African American magic](#)" and "[Hoodoo \(Cult\)](#)" have been assigned, is about hoodoo and should be classed in 133.4.

Example 2. [Haitian vodou: an introduction to Haiti's indigenous spiritual traditions](#), to which the Library of Congress subject headings, "[Vodou—Haiti](#)," "Haiti--Religious life and customs," and "Haiti--Religion" have been assigned, is about Vodou and should be classed in **299.675097294 Vodou in Haiti** (built from **299.675 Vodou**, plus **T1—09**, plus **T2—7294 Haiti**, following the instructions at **T1—093-099 Specific continents, countries, localities; extraterrestrial worlds**).

Unfortunately, our "clear split" isn't always clear in the literature, as many people have used the term "voodoo" when they are referring to hoodoo. This is why we have added an example to the Manual note at [130](#) vs. [200](#), part of which now reads, "Use 130 for parapsychological and occult phenomena if they are not presented as religious, or if there is doubt as to whether they have been so presented, e.g., works on hoodoo in 133.4 even if the term "voodoo" has been applied (*not* 299.675 Vodou)."

An example of this type of literature is [Voodoo sorcery grimoire](#). Although it uses "voodoo" in the title, the work is about hoodoo and should be classed in 133.4. (It doesn't help the classifier that both the old "Voodooism" and "Hoodoo (Cult)" were assigned as LCSHs to the work.)

How can the classifier make the correct choice? Often there will be clues in the bibliographic record. On the one hand, the presence of "Haiti" and "religion" should move the classifier toward 299.675, as should "Bondye" and "Ioa," deities in Vodou. On the other hand, presence of the following terms should move the classifier toward 133.4: "conjure," "grimoire," "magic," "mojo," "rootwork," "sorcery," "spells," and "witchcraft."

Source: <http://ddc.typepad.com/025431/2013/06/hoodoo-is-not-vodou-and-vice-versa.html>

Dealing with "Franken-records" and Guidance for Copy Catalogers

I am reviewing a staff member's copy cataloguing and have run across a record that in all other respects is AACR2, but has an RDA-esque 260\$c of 2013, (c) 2013. [Where (c) is the actual copyright symbol.]

The mash up of AACR2 and RDA elements is in the source record from OCLC. This strikes me chiefly as a teachable moment to highlight the differences between the two standards.

What I am less confident of is whether I want to instill a "cataloguing police" mentality regarding this point and dictate that they should know the ins-and-outs of two different standards and ensure the strictest compliance with both, as appropriate to the standard employed with the record at hand. (Especially when anticipating the future incorporation of aspects and elements of RDA guidance into existing pre-RDA records, and cognizant that my staff's existing knowledge of AACR2 is already less than encyclopaedic.)

The cataloguer in me wants perfect AACR2 in AACR2 records and perfect RDA in RDA records, but my managerial side says there are more important details for my staff to focus on.

Thoughts in the wider community?

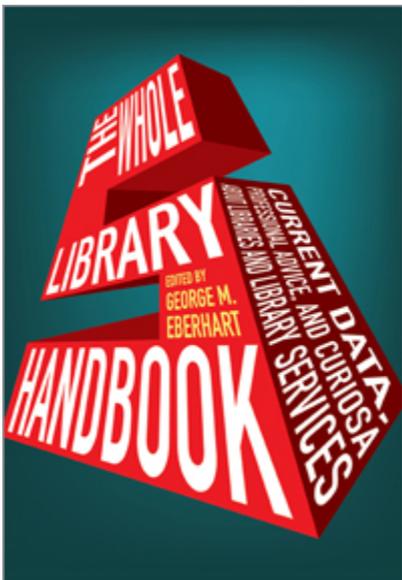
John F. Myers, Catalog Librarian
Schaffer Library, Union College
807 Union St.
Schenectady NY 12308

Source: <http://comments.gmane.org/gmane.education.libraries.autocat/54368>



New Books

The Whole Library Handbook: Current Data, Professional Advice and Curiosa



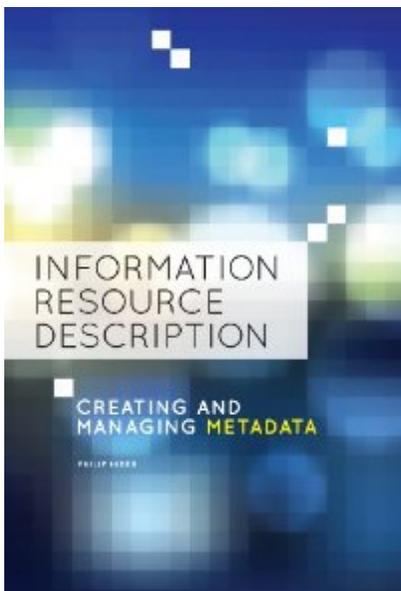
By George M. Eberhart. 5th rev. ed.
Chicago, IL: American Library Association, 2013.
ISBN: 9780838910900

The Whole Library Handbook, now in its fifth edition, is an encyclopedia filled with facts, tips, lists, and resources essential for library professionals and information workers of all kinds, all carefully handpicked to reflect the most informative, practical, up-to-date, and entertaining examples of library literature. Organized in easy-to-find categories, this unique compendium covers all areas of librarianship from academic libraries to teen services, from cataloging to copyright, and from gaming to social media. Selections include: facts and figures on library workers; bookmobile guidelines; 100 great libraries of the world; job search and recruitment techniques, and advice on how to deal with tough economic times; tips

on writing articles and book reviews; fun with cataloging rules; famous librarians' favourite books. Covering a huge spectrum of librarianship, this one-of-a-kind volume is both educational and entertaining.

Source: <http://www.amazon.com/The-Whole-Library-Handbook-Professional/dp/0838910904>

Information Resource Description: Creating and Managing Metadata



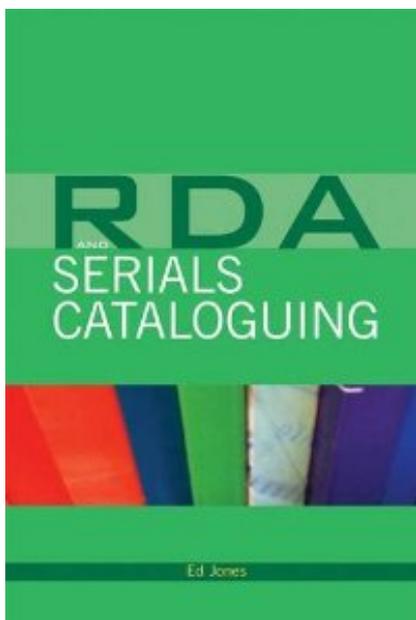
By Philip Hider.
Chicago, IL: American Library Association, 2012.
ISBN 9780838912010

This book serves as a primer on information and knowledge organization, with particular reference to digital environments. It introduces the conventions and standards of contemporary document description, and the principles and trends of professional practice. Employing the unifying mechanism of the semantic web and the resource description framework, Hider integrates the various traditions and practices of information and knowledge organization. Uniquely, he covers both the domain-specific traditions and practices and the practices of the “metadata movement” through a single lens—that of resource description in the broadest, semantic web sense. This approach more readily accommodates coverage of the new RDA:

Resource Description and Access standard, which aims to move library cataloging into the center of the semantic web.

Source: <http://www.alastore.ala.org/detail.aspx?ID=4030>

RDA and Serials Cataloguing



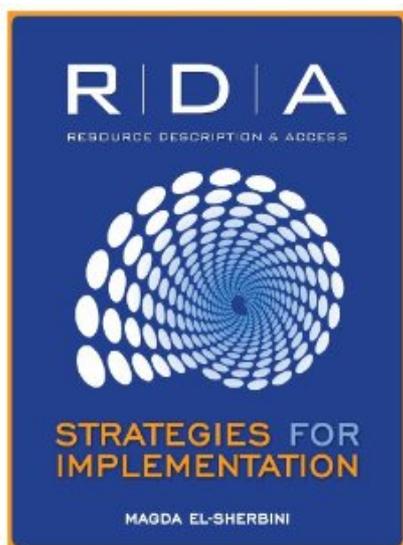
By Ed Jones.
London: Facet Publishing, 2013.
ISBN: 9781856049504

Serials and continuing resources present a variety of unique challenges in bibliographic management, from special issues and unnumbered supplements to recording the changes that a long-running periodical can experience over time. Easing cataloguers through the RDA: Resource Description and Access transition by showing the continuity with past practice, serials cataloguing expert Ed Jones frames the practice within the structure of the FRBR and FRAD conceptual models on which RDA is based. With serials' special considerations in mind, he explains the familiarities and differences between AACR2 and RDA; demonstrates how serials catalogers' work fits in the cooperative context of OCLC, CONSER and NACO; presents examples of how RDA records can

ultimately engage with the Semantic Web.

Source: <http://www.amazon.com/RDA-Serials-Cataloging-Ed-Jones/dp/0838911390>

RDA: Strategies for Implementation



By Magda El-sherbini.
Chicago, IL: ALA Editions, 2013.
ISBN: 9780838911686

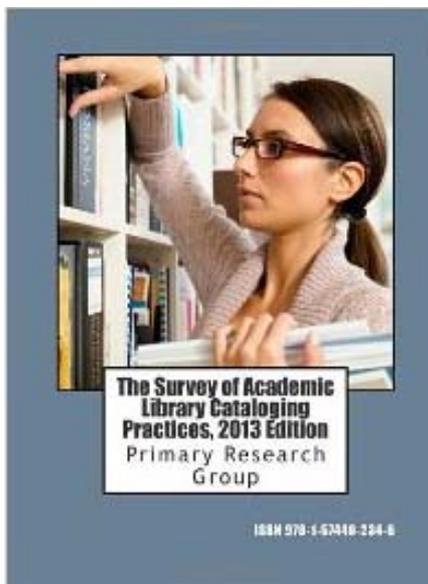
In this important book El-Sherbini tackles key questions about how the new cataloging standard will be implemented by cataloging professionals, offering an orientation in the conceptual background and the structure of RDA: Resource Description and Access from a practical and technical perspective, including a detailed comparison with AACR2. Firmly rooted in the concrete application of RDA, with numerous sample records, this book covers FRBR-driven tasks, FRBR-Group relationships, and principles of FRAD, including how FRAD impacts the RDA application; analyzes the roles of manifestations and items, such as pre-cataloging decisions, preferred sources of information,

and mandatory elements of description; discusses works and expressions for specific library materials, from methods of recording primary relationships to constructing the authorized access point and recording relationships; offers advice for using RDA Toolkit, with tips for efficient navigation in RDA Toolkit using workflows and searching techniques; digs deeply into a variety of technical issues, including RDA's effect on

OPAC displays, implementation of the new RDA fields that represent adding new elements, adjusting systems to accommodate the new MARC21 fields, integrating new records using RDA with older records, when to re-catalog a set of manifestations, exporting an RDA-based bibliographic record from OCLC into the OPAC, choosing RDA elements to describe your library materials (core vs. full elements), upgrading OCLC records to RDA, and many more. Every cataloger will want this volume close at hand as a comprehensive roadmap to the changes already underway.

Source: http://www.amazon.com/RDA-Strategies-Implementation-Magda-El-sheerini/dp/0838911684/ref=sr_1_7?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1371757872&sr=1-7&keywords=rda

The Survey of Academic Library Cataloging Practices, 2013 Edition



By Primary Research Group.
New York: Primary Research Group, 2013.
ISBN: 9781574402346

This study is based on data from 80 academic libraries predominantly in the United States and Canada and gives a detailed picture of how libraries are responding to the challenging changes in the environment for academic library cataloging. Among the many issues covered are: new resource description cataloging rules, perceptions of the future of cataloging and the prestige of the profession, productivity enhancement measures, use of outsourcing for many different kinds of materials, views on the preparedness of library science grads in various facets of cataloging. The report also covers developments in personnel, salaries, use of technology and more. Questionnaire development

assistance for this report was provided by Michael A. Cerbo. Mr. Cerbo is the Bibliographic Access and Resource Management Librarian at the University of Rhode Island.

Source: <http://www.amazon.com/Academic-Library-Cataloging-Practices-Edition/dp/157440234X>

