

2016

OLAC NEWSLETTER



The Wizarding World of Harry Potter: This Way to Hogwarts
Orlando, Florida
Photo courtesy: [Scott Smith](#)

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THE OLAC NEWSLETTER

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Material for publication in the OLAC Newsletter should be sent to the appropriate editor. Persons wishing to review books should contact Richard Leigh and indicate their special interests and qualifications. For AV cataloging questions, contact Jay Weitz. Articles should be submitted in electronic form, using standard word-processing software, and consistent in length and style with other items published in the Newsletter. For further guidance, please check the [OLAC Newsletter Editorial Stylesheet](#). Persons wishing to nominate themselves or other OLAC members for *In the Spotlight* should contact Lisa Romano.

From the Editor

Marcy Strong

The ALA Annual Conference in Orlando is just weeks away! To help you navigate all those metadata meetings, please be sure to check out the [ALA Meetings of Interest](#) column, which includes a list of those events that mostly closely align with audiovisual cataloging. Also, be sure to stop by the OLAC Membership and CAPC meetings on Friday to hear the latest updates and what the coming year will bring.

Congratulations to our newest incoming board members, Jeremy Myntti and Jeannette Ho. You can learn a little more about them by checking out the [Election Results](#) page in this issue. Please continue on to the Spotlight column, where OLAC superstar [Greta de Groat](#) is featured. Greta has made incredible contributions to the organization over the years and has lots of wisdom to share.

Finally, I want to thank all of you for your support of OLAC over the years, helping to make the organization stronger and our profession richer. All of your contributions, news, and good will have made my job as Newsletter Editor much easier! After four years of editing the OLAC Newsletter, this will be my last issue. I am happy to hand it off to Marcia Barrett, another longtime friend of OLAC, who will help move the newsletter and organization into the future.

Cheers,
Marcy

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From the President

Stacie Trail



Another spring has flown by, and ALA Annual in Orlando is only weeks away! If you will be attending the conference, please join me and your OLAC colleagues for our meetings there:

- **Membership meeting:** Friday, June 24, 3:00-4:00 PM, Orange County Convention Center, Room W104
- **Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) meeting:** Friday, June 24, 7:30-9:30 PM, Rosen Centre Hotel, Room Signature 2

The membership meeting will feature a presentation by OLAC's resident video cataloging expert Jay Weitz, who will speak on the topic of "Cataloging Videorecordings Defensively." I always look forward to the opportunity to benefit from Jay's formidable wisdom and experience, and I hope you will be able to attend.

I'd like to express my deep gratitude to everyone who participated in OLAC's Conference Planning survey during the month of April. We received a large number of responses, along with many extensive and thoughtful comments. Many of you also expressed a willingness to participate in conference planning in the future, which is a strong testament to both the commitment of OLAC members and the value of OLAC conferences. I'm optimistic that we will be able to hold a 2017 conference, and that we will be able to lay a strong foundation for future OLAC conferences. I will have more to say about survey results and conference planning at the membership meeting in Orlando, but if you would like to know more before ALA Annual, please feel free to contact me.

Finally, I want to congratulate our newly elected incoming officers, Jeremy Myntti (Vice-president/President-elect) and Jeannette Ho (Secretary). I'm excited to have the opportunity to work with Jeremy and Jeannette, both longtime OLAC contributors, in their new roles.

It's been a challenging but exciting year for OLAC. I'm honored to have served as your president this year, and I look forward to continuing to serve OLAC and the community as I hand the gavel over to Annie Glerum next month. As always, I strongly encourage any OLAC member to become involved with the organization. In the face of constantly-evolving standards, practices, and tools, OLAC's work is more important than ever, and we need your participation!

From the Treasurer Autumn Faulkner



Personal Memberships	264
Institutional Memberships	33
Total as of 5/19/16	297

	Quarter	FY-to-Date
Opening Balance	\$12,189.73	\$12,454.44
INCOME		
Memberships	\$ 1,222.00	\$ 4,297.81
EBSCO Subscriptions	\$ 453.25	\$ 453.25
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 1,675.25	\$ 4,751.06
EXPENSES		
Events		
Stipends	\$ 800.00	\$ 1,600.00
Board Dinners	\$ 195.50	\$ 391.10
Facilities		\$ 743.56
Reimbursements		\$ -
Subtotal	\$ 995.50	\$ 2,734.66
Vendors		
Wild Apricot		\$ 1,080.00
BluHost		\$ -
PayPal	\$ 35.69	\$ 122.58
Survey Monkey		\$ 204.00
Marketing/Design		\$ -
Subtotal	\$ 35.69	\$ 1,406.58
Operations		
Conference scholarships		\$ -
Research grant reimbursements		\$ -
Awards		\$ 115.00
ALA Affiliate membership	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00
Overcharge adjustments	\$ 25.00	\$ 95.00
Office supplies & postage		\$ 45.47
Subtotal	\$ 175.00	\$ 405.47
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 1,206.19	\$ 4,546.71
Closing Balance	\$12,658.79	\$12,658.79

From the Secretary: Meeting Minutes

Jennifer Eustis



OLAC Executive Board Meeting

Virtual by WebEx

Monday, March 21, 2016

Present: Marcia Barrett, Matt Burrell, Jennifer Eustis, Autumn Faulkner, Annie Glerum, Liz Miller, Jeremy Myntti, Jay Weitz

Absent: Mary Huismann, Marcy Strong

Meeting started at 4pm EST

1. Welcome to new board member: Matt Burrell
2. Officer Reports:
 - President (Stacie)
 - Shortly after ALA Midwinter, we officially appointed Matt Burrell as the web developer.
 - The CAPC appointments are now complete and Bruce Evans is the incoming chair. New members are: Scott Dutkiewicz (full member), Jessica Schomberg (full member), Teressa Keenan (full member), and Amanda Scott (intern).
 - Marcy has decided to step down as Newsletter editor. A call was put out and we received one applicant, Marcia. She and Marcy will coordinate the transition of duties.
 - For ALA Annual, the online room request system was confusing. We are back to a 3-4pm Membership meeting on Friday, 4-5pm Board meeting, and CAPC at its usual time. The board meeting is not in the same place as membership (Hyatt Regency Orlando). More information will come on the locations of the Membership and CAPC meetings as we get closer to Annual.
 - Vice President/President-Elect (Annie)
 - One proposal was submitted. A call for the third member of the Research Grant Committee (OLAC VP, the previous winner (Kelley McGrath), and one OLAC member) will be sent out soon. Information in the OLAC Handbook on when the

committee is formed is not consistent with this year's timeline. Perhaps this is a topic of discussion for the next Board meeting.

- For the Membership meeting at 2016 Annual, Jay will present on "Cataloging Videorecordings Defensively".

- Treasurer (Autumn)

3rd Quarter FY16 Report
 January 1 - March 30 2016
 Autumn Faulkner, Treasurer

Personal Memberships	272
Institutional Memberships	33
Total as of 3/19/16	305

	Quarter	FY-to-Date
Opening Balance	\$12,189.73	\$12,454.44
INCOME		
Memberships	\$ 1,222.00	\$ 4,297.81
EBSCO Subscriptions	\$ 453.25	\$ 453.25
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 1,675.25	\$ 4,751.06
EXPENSES		
Events		
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Closing Balance	\$12,658.79	\$12,658.79

In the attached image, the closing balance for this quarter (that is almost done) is \$12,688.79.

- In Wild Apricot, users who are no longer on the board were removed and the only board members now in the system are Autumn, Stacie, and Matt, Teresa, and Jeremy.
- Since January 2016, there are 15 new members!
- CAPC/MOUG (Jennifer for Mary)
 - Mary met with the incoming CAPC chair, Bruce Evans, while at MLA to discuss ongoing and future tasks.
 - New CAPC interns & full-members have been added to the CAPC distribution list so they will be familiar with CAPC work when they begin their term.
 - A subgroup worked jointly with Music Library Association and Kathy Glennan to finish definitions for a set of relationship designators (already underway at the time of the moratorium but allowed to finish).
 - Another subgroup will work with Kelley McGrath to define DVD/Blu-ray region codes in preparation for CC:DA work.
 - The joint Playaways Task Force continues its work.
- Web Steering Committee (Matt)
 - The 1st priority is to roll out the new site. To do that, Matt will convene the committee to get their ideas and discuss the move and content. In the meantime, backups have been created through Blue Host and run on a daily basis. Also, he will rename pages with real names instead of “node”.
 - Matt has begun to look at the Google Analytics for the website. The most visited page is [Library Information Systems](#) which is coming from a VRA referral and then cataloging tools and training documents. Matt has noticed that the site is being used quite a bit. Initial statistics shared on referrals are: [int.search.tb.ask.com (16%)], [cco.vrafoundation.org (10%)] - from the online home of Cataloging Cultural Objects: A Guide to Describing Cultural Works and Their Images. [others include loc.gov/[[guides.masslibsystem.org] - under "Must See Sites for Technical Services".
 - Matt has been in contact with Teresa who has been a great help. He’s still getting acclimated.
- Newsletter Editor (Stacie for Marcy)
 - Marcia will be the incoming editor. She will be working with Marcy on transferring duties.
- Outreach/Advocacy (Jeremy)
 - Last summer Jeremy talked about an OLAC Wikipedia page that was removed by Wikipedia. To adhere to Wikipedia’s rules, Jeremy has found 3 volunteers (Violet Fox, John Lavalie, and Martin Patrick) to work on creating an OLAC Wikipedia page which is in draft. A final version should be ready for ALA Annual.
 - Jeremy will start using the new logo on social media.

- Jeremy is looking for Members on the move column ideas. Stacie suggested that we spotlight Matt, our new developer.
- OLAC Archives (Liz, Autumn)
 - Nothing to report at this time.
 - Autumn: should past documents be sent to archives? Was going to create a digitized version of this to pass along to incoming treasurer? We need to keep copies for at least 7 years for tax purposes. We should keep the paper copies.

3. OLAC Elections:

Liz and Autumn are the Elections Committee. There are 2 candidates for Secretary and 1 for Vice President/President Elect. The committee will work on sending out ballots through Wild Apricot in April. The ballot will be through Survey Monkey.

Is this process documented somewhere? No. After this election, this process will be documented. We can discuss whether this documentation should be added to the Handbook.

4. Nancy B. Olson Award:

Heidi Frank is our winner! Heidi isn't planning to attend Annual. Stacie will touch base with Marcia to work on contacting Heidi and seeing if she can come. If not, Stacie can accept the award on Heidi's behalf.

5. Conference Planning:

a. Draft questions for member survey

At the Midwinter Membership meeting and in the last Newsletter, it was announced that the OLAC conference is postponed. In response to those announcements, some have contacted Stacie with comments that will be shared soon. We need to work on the survey that will gauge what members want in terms of conference location, price, etc. Marcia will work on the language of the survey questions and share this through a Google document. Stacie will work on an introductory statement for the survey and send out a Doodle pool to schedule a meeting that will look at the work done so far and see if we can send the survey out.

General comments on initial draft survey:

- An open ended question such as: "Do you have suggestions on how OLAC can save expenses and/or raise money to support conference activities?" would be good to add.
- For those who want to volunteer, the survey would prompt them for their name and contact information.
- For the 7th bullet, perhaps we should leave out the mention to ALA and just have another major conference listed.
- For the question on affordability, we should ask for a reasonable maximum. It should be clear that we can't offer a conference for under \$200.
- For the question about conference in your area, can we ask what their metro is?

b. Timeline

To proceed with the conference planning, we will wait for the survey to close. Using that information and our budget, we will make a decision on the next conference and steps to take. As Marcia now has Newsletter editor duties, she will not lead the conference planning but will help. Autumn has also volunteered to help. Stacie will send out a Doodle poll soon to schedule a meeting for next steps.

Meeting adjourned at 5:15pm EST.

OLAC/MOUG Liaison Report

Submitted by Karen A. Peters, Bates College

MOUG 2016 Annual Meeting

MOUG's 2016 annual meeting was held March 1-2, 2016 at the Hilton Netherland Plaza Downtown in Cincinnati, Ohio. [Presentations from the meeting are available](#). Some highlights from the annual membership meeting that took place on March 2 follow:

MOUG 2016 Annual Election Results

The MOUG membership has elected Mollie O'Brien (Curtis Institute of Music) as Continuing Education Coordinator, and Jennifer Vaughn (Syracuse University) as Secretary/Newsletter Editor. Additionally, the proposed revisions to MOUG's bylaws—including reconstitution of the Reference, Discovery, and Collection Committee (formerly the Reference Services Committee)—were approved. A Reference, Discovery, and Collection Coordinator will be elected later this year; in the meantime, Rebecca Belford (University at Buffalo) will serve in that position.

MOUG Distinguished Service Award

The 2016 MOUG Distinguished Service Award was presented to Neil Hughes (University of Georgia). Neil is the thirteenth recipient of the award, which was established to recognize and honor those who have made significant professional contributions to music users of OCLC. The recipient is selected by the MOUG Executive Board, based on nominations received from the membership.

Other New Officers

At the end of the membership meeting, Casey Mullin (New York Public Library) assumed the position of MOUG Chair, and Bruce Evans (Baylor University) that of Past Chair. Tomoko Shibuya (Northwestern University) is now MOUG Treasurer, with Nara Newcomer (University of Missouri-Kansas City) as Past Treasurer.

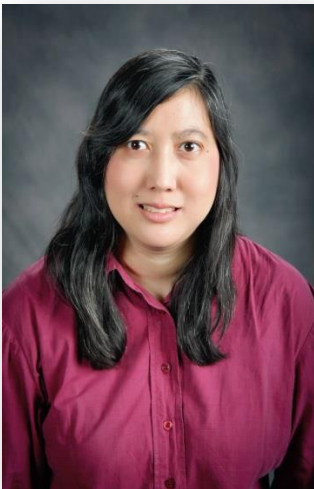
OLAC 2016 Election Results

Liz Miller, OLAC Elections Chair

Two positions were available during the spring 2016 elections, and the following people have been elected to the OLAC Board:



Jeremy Myntti was elected Vice President / President-elect. Jeremy is Interim Head of Digital Library Services at the University of Utah.



Jeannette Ho was elected Secretary. Jeannette is Cataloging Librarian at Texas A & M University Libraries.

ALA Meetings of Interest

Friday, June 24, 2016

Metadata Madness!! : An Unconference on Anything You Want to Learn (\$\$)

8:00AM-4:00PM

Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries Interest Group

8:30-11:30AM

FRBR Interest Group

10:30-11:30AM

OCLC Enhance and Expert Community Sharing Session

10:30AM-12:00PM

Competencies and Education for a Career in Cataloging Interest Group

1:00-2:30PM

Program for Cooperative Cataloging Program Training

2:30-4:00PM

Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) Membership Meeting

3:00-4:00PM

Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) Meeting

7:30-9:30PM

SAC RDA Subcommittee

7:30-9:30PM

Saturday, June 25, 2016

OCLC Dewey Update Breakfast and ALCTS Public Libraries Technical Services Interest Group

7:00-10:00AM

Continuing Resources Cataloging Committee (ALCTS CRS)

8:30-10:00AM

Copy Cataloging Interest Group

8:30-10:00AM

Linked Data - Globally Connecting Libraries, Archives, and Museums

8:30-10:00AM

Linked Library Data Interest Group

8:30-10:00AM

MARC Advisory Committee Meeting

8:30-10:00AM

Public Libraries Technical Services Interest Group

8:30-10:00AM

Technical Services Managers in Academic Libraries Interest Group

8:30-10:00AM

Bibliographic Standards Committee Meeting - (ACRL RBMS)

8:30-11:30AM

Redefining the Integrated Library System - Hosted by the Open Library Foundation

9:30-11:00AM

Cataloging in Publication Advisory Group (CAG) Meeting

10:30-11:30AM

Cataloging Norms Interest Group

10:30-11:30AM

Diverse and Inclusive Metadata: Developing Cultural Competencies in Descriptive Practices

10:30-11:30AM

OCLC Linked Data Roundtable: Stories from the Front

10:30-11:30AM

On the Value of Cataloging

10:30-11:30AM

RDA Forum

10:30-11:30AM

Role of the Professional in Technical Services Interest Group

10:30-11:30AM

Catalog Management Interest Group

1:00-2:30PM

SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation

1:00-4:00PM

Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access I

1:00-5:30PM

Bibliographic Standards Committee Controlled Vocabularies Editorial Group Meeting I (ACRL RBMS)
3:00-4:00PM

Catalog Form and Function Interest Group
3:00-4:00PM

Holdings Information Forum
3:00-4:00PM

MARC Formats Transition Interest Group
3:00-4:00PM

Bibliographic Standards Committee Controlled Vocabularies Editorial Group Meeting II (ACRL RBMS)
4:30-5:30PM

Cataloging Committee (GODORT)
4:30-5:30PM

Faceted Subject Access Interest Group
4:30-5:30PM

Technical Services Interest Group
4:30-5:30PM

Bibliographic Standards Committee Controlled Vocabularies Editorial Group Meeting III (ACRL RBMS)
6:00-7:30PM

Sunday, June 26, 2016

Bibliographic Standards Committee Meeting I - Descriptive Cataloging for Rare Materials Task Force
(ACRL RBMS)
8:30-10:00AM

Cartographic Resources Cataloging Interest Group Meeting (MAGIRT/ALCTS CaMMS)
8:30-10:00AM

Cataloging of Children's Materials Committee (ALCTS CaMMS)
8:30-10:00AM

Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials (ALCTS CaMMS)
8:30-10:00AM

Metadata Interest Group
8:30-10:00AM

Subject Analysis Committee I (ALCTS CaMMS)

8:30-11:30AM

Cataloging and Classification Committee (CCC) Meeting (MAGIRT)

10:30-11:30AM

Cataloging and Classification Research Interest Group

10:30-11:30AM

LC BIBFRAME Update Forum

10:30AM-12:00PM

Bibliographic Standards Committee Meeting II - Descriptive Cataloging for Rare Materials Task Force
(ACRL RBMS)

1:00-2:30PM

Creative Ideas in Technical Services Interest Group

1:00-2:30PM

Metadata Standards Committee

1:00-2:30PM

Authority Control Interest Group

1:00-5:30PM

MARC Advisory Committee Meeting

3:00-4:00PM

PCC (BIBCO/CONSER/NACO/SACO)-At-Large

3:00-4:00PM

MARC Advisory Committee Meeting

4:30-5:30PM

PCC Participants Meeting

4:30-5:30PM

Monday, June 27, 2016

Heads of Cataloging Interest Group

8:30-10:00AM

Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access II

8:30-11:30AM

Technical Services Workflow Efficiency Interest Group

1:00-2:30PM

Subject Analysis Committee II (ALCTS CaMMS)

2:30-5:30PM

News and Announcements

T.J. Kao, Column Editor

Call for Participation and Demos: NKOS Dublin Core Workshop

The 16th European Networked Knowledge Organization Systems (NKOS) workshop will take place on October 15 as part of DC 2016 in Copenhagen, Denmark. The themes for this workshop include KOS alignment, KOS, linked open data, subject metadata for research data, KOS-based recommender systems, meaningful concept display and visualization of Kos, standards developments, etc. For more details, please visit the [workshop website](#).

In the Spotlight with... Greta de Groat

Lisa Romano, Column Editor

For our Spotlight profile, we head out west to feature Greta de Groat, who is the Metadata Librarian for Electronic and Visual Resources at Stanford University. In her current position, Greta performs original cataloging of videos, spoken-word sound recordings, monographs and integrating resources in a wide variety of digital formats, and “any oddball things.” She enthusiastically states, “I always did enjoy the challenge of figuring out how to catalog weird stuff.”



Photo courtesy: Greta de Groat

Additionally, Greta is also helping other staff members create Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS) records for locally digitized video and spoken-word materials. And what does she enjoy most about her job?

I love the variety of things that I work on. I love it that Stanford is willing to take risks and be on the cutting edge of cataloging developments such as RDA and BIBFRAME. I have great colleagues and I work on a gorgeous campus. Pretty sweet.

Greta’s route to her current job involved some turns. However, her path to librarianship was intentional. While in high school, she worked in the school library. The favorite part of her job – filing catalog cards! Originally, Greta went through a library technician program and ironically wound up working at that same high school library. Because of Proposition 13 in California, Greta was forced to look for other work, and ended up at Stanford checking in serials. “I looked at what the catalogers were doing and said ‘hey, I’d like to do that’ and they encouraged me to go to library school. Little did I know that years later I would end up back at Stanford!”

Over the years, Greta has had many challenges and accomplishments. Always enjoying a challenge, she has cataloged some odd items, especially from the Art Library. Included in these items are a rubber rat (OCLC 191224628) that was part of an art installation and a salt shaker full of ashes of human remains (OCLC 827031900). During the early days of the Internet, Greta teamed up with Steve Shadle from University of Washington in 1995 to teach a series of workshops around the country on cataloging Internet resources. They introduced catalogers to these “new” resources and help “demystify” them.

Greta has given back to the cataloging community and served on many committees. One of her favorites was The Task Group on Non-Human Performers, where she spent a lot of time explaining Rin-Tin-Tin (the original silent film star). In fact, Greta is a silent film fan!

“Buster Keaton is my hero! My particular area of research is dramatic actresses like Norma Talmadge and Pauline Frederick. And I do commandeer all the incoming silent films here to catalog them. For several years I also volunteered at the Niles Essanay Silent Film Museum helping them with their database and cataloging a lot of items for them—films, photographs, memorabilia and the like. Not only was it fun, but it taught me a lot about non-MARC metadata which has turned out to be quite useful!”

For two years, she was a member of the GAMECIP team (Game Metadata and Citation Project), a joint project between Stanford and UC Santa Cruz investigating metadata needs and citation practices for video games. Greta feels that games “have been a particularly troublesome and neglected area in cataloging.” Because of this project, she was able to write an article on the history of video game cataloging, chair the OLAC task force on Best Practices for Video Game cataloging and Joint OLAC/SAC Task Force on Preferred titles for games, and co-chair the Video Game Genre Task Force.

Greta first heard about OLAC when she worked at WLN from her colleagues. They offered her the opportunity to become involved in professional associations as a representative of the network. Thus she was able to interact with various ALA cataloging sections, and attend OLAC meetings. Since then, Greta has been actively involved with OLAC. After joining Stanford (again), she was asked to officially join CAPC (Cataloging Policy Committee), and then when OLAC got at seat at CC:DA (Committee on Cataloging: Description & Access), Greta became the first OLAC representative. She held this role from 2004-2009.

And what does she feel has been her biggest challenge? Like other audio-visual materials catalogers, Greta has had to deal with cataloging rules and practices that have been developed primarily for books – with no authoritative documentation on cataloging video and digital materials. She further adds, “I’m pleased at how OLAC has stepped in to fill that gap and glad that I’ve been able to participate in establishing some best practices and help out other catalogers wrestling with these materials.” All of these accomplishments helped make Greta the recipient of the Nancy B. Olson award in 2011.

When asked “If you had one piece of advice for new librarians, what would it be?” Greta responded:

For catalogers, I always say “Don’t agonize!”

Reviews

Richard N. Leigh, Column Editor

Is Digital Different? How Information Creation, Capture, Preservation and Discovery Are Being Transformed.

Edited by Michael Moss and Barbara Endicott-Popovsky with Marc J. Dupuis

Is Digital Different? How Information Creation, Capture, Preservation and Discovery Are Being Transformed is a collection of 9 pieces by 13 different contributors, edited by 3 different information professionals. The book was published in England, but is international in scope; participants hail primarily from Great Britain, as well as the United States and Australia. The various authors “explore the role, as they see it, of information professionals in this rapidly changing digital landscape, which is challenging the very existence of the traditional library and archive as more and more resources become available online and as computers and supporting networks become more powerful” (xvi). The scope is intentionally broad, meaning that most chapters may not have immediate practical implications for most practicing metadata professionals. The writings styles also vary, as one would expect from a book containing chapters variously titled “Finding stuff” and “Pathways to integrating technical, legal and economic considerations in the design, deployment and development of trusted IM systems.”

Chapter 1 (“What is the same and what is different” by Michael Moss) is admirably neutral in discussing the benefits of analog formats versus digital formats, noting that all information requires careful organization, description, and preservation (regardless of format). The author believes that technological change is happening all the time, and that the internet is part of that progression rather than an entirely new paradigm.

Chapter 2 (“Finding stuff” by David Nicholas & David Clark) describes how most users search for information online, especially via Google. The authors conclude that most users do not think like librarians, and that attempting to construct “perfect” metadata records may be an unnecessary expenditure of resources.

Chapter 3 (“RDF, the Semantic Web, Jordan, Jordan and Jordan” by Norman Grey) explains how librarians can create the linked data that will someday allow computers to intuitively distinguish Jordan (the country) from Jordan (the River) from [Michael] Jordan (the basketball player). This will likely be the most interesting single chapter for catalogers, especially if they are already looking for ways to integrate triples into their workflows.

Chapter 4 (“Crowdsourcing” by Ylva Berglund Prytz) illustrates the benefits of allowing non-professional volunteers to provide descriptive metadata. The author’s annotated list of 16 successful crowdsourcing projects (83-90) is especially helpful.

Chapter 5 (“Pathways to ...” by Scott David & Barbara Endicott-Popovsky) is dense reading for non-specialists, but its heart is in the right place. The authors use four concepts (reliability/trustworthiness, standards, metrics, feedback/user-interfaces) to “simultaneously address issues of security, privacy and liability mitigation in massively distributed [information management] systems” (97).

Chapter 6 (“Finding archived records in a digital age” by Tim Gollins & Emma Bayne) discusses the challenges of arranging and interpreting archival collections in an online environment. Most of the chapter is a case study about The National Archives of the United Kingdom.

Chapter 7 (“Security : managing online risk” by Barbara Endicott-Popovsky) draws together elements of cognitive psychology, system dynamics, & criminal justice to improve computer security. The author persuasively advocates for prosecuting a higher percentage of computer criminals, which would require major changes in how most information technology professionals investigate attempted attacks.

Chapter 8 (“Rights and the commons : navigating the boundary between public and private knowledge spaces” by Gavan McCarthy & Helen Morgan) explores the role of librarians & archivists in protecting intellectual property, copyright, moral rights, etc. The authors propose the creation of an Archival Commons License, which would require information seekers to agree to certain preconditions before accessing materials that were not originally intended for widespread dissemination.

Chapter 9 (“From the Library of Alexandria to the Google Campus : has the digital changed the way we do research?” by David Thomas & Valerie Johnson) traces the development of the field of digital humanities. The authors attempt to predict the future of print books in their discipline, and speculate about what a future “beyond text” might entail.

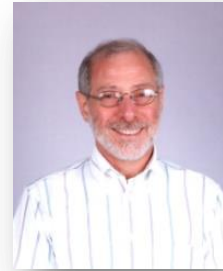
Is Digital Different? How Information Creation, Capture, Preservation and Discovery Are Being Transformed is an engaging read, but it sometimes feels like an especially well-written issue of a library technical journal rather than a book. Recurring themes are present in all of the chapters, but would likely have been more explicit (and therefore more memorable) if supplemented by a full introduction and a full conclusion. Readers may appreciate that there are 9 different answers to the titular question, though, rather than just 1 capital-A “Answer”; that approach is probably more honest, and definitely more representative of life/work online.

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OLAC Cataloger's Judgment: Questions and Answers

Jay Weitz, Column Editor



Manifestly Working Toward Expressing a Relationship

Question: A DVD cataloging question has come up at my library. A colleague of mine has a DVD to catalog that contains two soundtracks of a movie, one in the original Spanish, and the other in Galician. She is going to make two analytical 730s—one with the authorized access point of the original movie (without a language qualifier), and the other with the access point of the movie with a qualifier (“\$i Galician”). The 730 with the Galician qualified access point will have the relationship designator “\$i Container of (expression)” in it. At the same time, if I understand the instructions in the OLAC DVD/Blu-ray guide correctly, there should be no 130 field for the record, since the record already has a 730 analytical authorized access point for the work (the original movie) contained within the DVD. In other words, the “main entry” to use AACR2 terminology is what’s in the 245 field, which is identical to the title of the film as it originally appeared in Spanish. What I described above is consistent with the example on page 167 in the [OLAC best practices guide for cataloging DVDs and Blu-ray discs](#). It has an example of how to handle analytical 730s for dubbed versions:

245 00 \$a Rituales Guerreros : \$b El Tupay en Chiaraje

730 02 \$i Container of (work): \$a Rituales guerreros.

730 02 \$i Container of (expression): \$a Rituales guerreros.

The issue is that the title in the 245 field conflicts with titles of other movies cataloged in WorldCat. My colleague asked if we should differentiate them. I thought that we could establish the title of the original film (with the appropriate “Motion picture”, etc. qualifiers) and use them in the 730 fields, but again, we were not planning to also put it in the 130 field. Then my colleague asked that if we ever get another DVD containing the same film (which did have a 130 for the film itself) whether we should have reciprocal 730s “Contained in (work)” or “Contained in (expression)” pointing back to this record for the Spanish/Galician versions. I thought about it some more and realized that what we did for this particular record (and what the DVD/Blu-ray guide is recommending) would appear to be in conflict with the instructions within RDA itself. In the toolkit, the reciprocal relationship designators “Container of” and “Contained in” are to be used only in work-to-work and expression-to-expression relationships. That is, the instructions assume that what you have is a work (or expression) contained within a larger work (or expression). However, in this case, we seem to have a manifestation that happens to contain a particular

work (the original Spanish language movie) and expression (the version that is dubbed in Galician), and there is no provision for that kind of relationship in RDA. Also, while there are instructions for whole-part relationships for manifestations, they don't seem to be relevant either since they apply to manifestation-to-manifestation relationships only. I suppose you could consider the entire "thing" (the original Spanish language movie plus the dubbed Galician movie) as a distinct "work" or compilation that would have its own "expression." If that were the case, then I suppose you could theoretically have a 130 field to distinguish it from all the other films that have been made with the exact same title. I'm not sure how, other than to follow the qualifier in the 130 field "Motion picture" with the date of publication for this particular manifestation. But I would argue that it's not useful to do so, since I can't imagine a patron seeking it as a distinct "work" in its own right. More typically, they would be looking for the original film as a work and any particular language expressions of that film separately. Thus, I wouldn't do the above, but it still seems that we would not be strictly following the rules in RDA, and are treating this type of case (which is very common) as an exception. However, I could not find this explicitly stated anywhere. What are your thoughts about his situation? I just wanted to check whether my thinking is on track or not.

Answer: If I understand correctly, LC-PCC PS 6.27.1.9, Appendix 1: *Motion Pictures, Television Programs, Radio Programs* on "Dubbed motion picture" and the corresponding section of the OLAC best practices document on "Dubbed versions" suggest that the 730 for the original language version is sufficient and that no 130 for the first record would be needed. As I understand further, field 730 would not ordinarily be used to relate different resources to each other, per se. If you were trying to refer between the Spanish/Galician video manifestation in hand and a theoretical new video manifestation, you would use a set of linking fields, possibly 765 (Original Language Entry), 767 (Translation Entry), and/or 787 (Other Relationship Entry), depending upon the circumstances.

Discs Jockeying for Attention

Question: I'm cataloging a piece of music that contains a score, two parts, an audio CD, and video data disc. After working on all my 300s, 33X, and 34X fields, I discovered this note on the video data disc: "Please note: This is not a DVD! For performance, copy files to computer and connect to a projector." So I'm wondering what I need to use to describe this video data disc since "videodisc" no longer seems appropriate in my 300 or 338 field. Should I use "computer disc" under the computer carriers list or should it be something in the Projected image carriers list, like "other"? And while I'm asking, the audio CD contains soundtracks to be played with the performance. So is it described in 336 as "performed music" or is it something else? Nothing else seems to fit, but I keep thinking that the disc itself is like another performer, not really "performed music." Or, maybe I'm over-thinking this point.

Answer: From your description, it does sound as if what you had previously thought was a DVD is actually something else. How you choose to describe it depends upon what the disc is and what it contains. What are the extensions of the files that the disc instructs you to copy to a computer so that they may be projected, for instance? Are multiple types of files present? The OLAC [Best Practices for Cataloging Streaming Media Using RDA and MARC21](#) has a chart on Page 3 that lists at least some of the possible file extensions you might find. Does the disc have any indication of a logo identifying it as, say, a

CD-ROM or any of its writable versions? Whatever you find, be sure that you describe the disc as well as you can in a note, what it is, what it contains, and how it is intended to be used (quoting where appropriate). Just from what you've said and in the absence of having the resource in hand, my best guess would be to refer to it as a "computer disc" in field 338; if you identify the files as video, field 337 would be "video" and field 336 "two-dimensional moving image". As for the audio disc, soundtracks that are part of the performance still strike me as "performed music" according to the RDA Glossary definition: "Content expressed through music in an audible form. Includes recorded performances of music, computer-generated music, etc."

King Ludd Pursues Polychromatic Transparency

Question: I'm cataloging a couple of sets of transparencies. (Yeah, I couldn't quite believe it either.) One shows fronts and backs of US currency, the other shows heads and tails of US coins, to be used in the classroom with an overhead projector (does anyone have those anymore?) or lightbox. These two sets are the first and I hope last transparencies I have to catalog. I'm a bit stuck on coding the color characteristics in the 007 subfield \$d (Projected Graphic 007/03). The bills are green with black lettering. Is that "c", multicolored; or "a", one color? The latter is defined in BFAS as "The image is printed or executed in a single color (i.e., monochromatic). In projected graphic materials it is used only for transparency sets. [That's me.] Does not include black." The word "monochrome" means various shadings of a single color, and I really have two colors. Yes, one of them is black, which is "not included," but isn't that only because there is a separate code for black-and-white? I'm tending toward "c", multicolored. Is that right? The coins are a bit more complicated. The nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars ARE just black-and-white, no problem. The pennies, however, are tinted a sick yellow-brown to represent the copper color of pennies. Overall, it looks like I've got two colors, black and sick yellow-brown, so am again tending toward "c", multicolored. Is that right?

Answer: When I finally moved on from actual transparencies to using PowerPoint directly in my presentations around 2008, I was sure that I was the final Luddite to make that transition (as I seem to be the last person to refuse to use the word "transition" as a verb). It is so gratifying to hear that perhaps I was not the last transparency-user, after all. As Lord Byron wrote, "... down with all kings but King Ludd." One would think that determining coding for color would be straightforward, simple. One would be wrong. The treatment of "Colour Content" in RDA 7.17 got revised in the April 2015 RDA Toolkit update and the new terms "monochrome" ("Colour content consisting of tones of one colour, or black and white, or black or white and another colour") and "polychrome" ("Colour content consisting of two colours (neither of which is black or white) or more than two colours") were added to the RDA Glossary at the same time to assist. Although LC-PCC PS 7.17.1.3 documents "LC practice for Alternative: If recording colour content, generally use a substitute term (e.g., color), or record a phrase such as 'some color' or 'chiefly color' as details of colour content (see 7.17.1.4)," rather than the use of the two new terms, we can still use the clarifications, I think. Yes, I know that I'm finger-painting over the RDA/MARC divide here, but if an RDA definition enables us to resolve an ambiguity of MARC coding, would any jury of our cataloging peers convict us? That new RDA definition of "monochrome" includes "black or white and another colour," perfectly describing your black and green transparencies of the

greenbacks. That makes me feel comfortable coding these as Projected Graphic 007/03 (subfield \$d) “a” for “One Color.” As to the transparencies of the pennies, tinting (in which the film base or emulsion has been dyed) and toning (in which the images have been chemically converted to color) are coded as “z” for “Other,” unless I’ve misunderstood your description of those transparencies. But even if I have misinterpreted that description, the set depicting the coins seems to mix undisputed black-and-white (the nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars) with at least one transparency (the pennies) that is, well, a coin of a different color. So in that case, we actually have a “Mixed” set, which should be coded “m.”

Disqualified Punctuation

Question: Why in BFAS examples are multiple qualifiers in field 020 subfield \$q now being separated by semicolons? In the past the separating punctuation was always a colon. Is this an error or was a change promulgated somewhere in a document that I am unaware of? Any information you can provide about this change would be much appreciated.

Answer: In the past, multiple qualifiers were, indeed, separated by colons. The current use of semicolons instead reflects an explicit change in the [ISBD standard](#) since the publication of the Consolidated Edition in 2011. If you go to the ISBD Area 8 on page 297, you will find the following:

Prescribed punctuation

- A. For punctuation before areas of description, see A.3.2.
- B. The key title is preceded by a space, equals sign, space (=).
- C. Terms of availability are preceded by a space, colon, space (:).
- D. A qualification added either to an identifier or to the terms of availability is enclosed in parentheses (()). *Multiple qualifiers are separated by a space, semicolon, space (;).*

The new ISBD prescribed punctuation is in the italicized sentence.

Obsessing Compulsively over Field 033

Question: I'm cataloging a DVD (c2008) that contains four TV broadcasts with original broadcast dates in 1955, 1965, 1967, and 1969. So in the 033, I was using Second Indicator “1” with the four dates. A colleague asked why I didn't provide locations in subfields \$b and \$c, since I DO have information for where each program was filmed/captured (and change the Second Indicator to “0” to indicate date of capture). I pointed out that broadcasting wouldn't necessarily be the same date as filming, due to editing etc., and since the dates represent the broadcast it doesn't seem right to provide codes for the locations. I don't know the location of the broadcasting station(s)--France, generally, so I guess I could at least add subfield \$b 5830. But my colleague says the DVD is a capture of the broadcast, which it is, sort of, and that makes me think I should have no 033 at all, not knowing when the tape to digital transfer

(i.e. capture?) occurred. The closest example I could find in OLAC's Best Practices is the Jane Austen DVD set on page 234. This seems to support my approach of 033 11 \$a 4 dates \$b 5830. Then we realized that it's possible the 1955 broadcast would have been televised live, since videotape was very new at that time and probably not in widespread use. Now I'm just confused and I'm probably making this much too complicated. Any guidance would be appreciated.

Answer: First, remember that this information, although nice to include in the bibliographic record, is optional. You may include it in coded form in 033 and/or in note form in field 518 (either in the traditional single subfield \$a or in the newer distinguishing subfields \$d, \$o, and/or \$p), with as much or as little detail as you deem useful. If the situation is too complicated, omitting it all together is an option. But given that your questions revolve around field 033, here's a way to code and convey the information you've got, if you have the patience. You have four different broadcast dates and have inferred France as the possible or probable place of broadcast. You also have four places of original capture. The repeatable field 033 allows you to code either capture or broadcast, or both. You have at least two ways of accomplishing this. The easier way would be to gather the four broadcast dates into a single 033, as you first suggested, with indicators coded "11" (for "Multiple Single Dates" and "Broadcast," respectively) and subfield \$b coded for France, as you've said, if you have confidence about that. Then create a second 033 with indicators "blank" and "0" (for "No Date Information" and "Capture") for the coded four locations of the original captures. The more complicated possibility would be to create a pair of 033s for each of the four broadcasts, one for the broadcast date (and place, France), indicators coded "0" and "1" (for "Single Date" and "Broadcast"), and the other for the place of each capture, with indicators "blank" and "0". You could further include the respective subfield \$3 for each, identifying to which broadcast each field applied. Eight 033 fields might be seen as a bit obsessive, but we are catalogers, after all.

Not Your Proverbial Box of Rocks

Question: We're to receive a collection of rocks for a professor's class, which we're to put on reserve. I'll be the one who probably inherits this task, as I'm the only copy-cataloger creating original records for my team. Having never created a bibliographic record for a rock collection before, I am quite clueless as what kind (or format) of a bib record to use, as well as how to describe these rocks, in a bib record. Can you guide me in this, perhaps providing a sample bib record that I can derive my bib record from? I assume I'll have to use a kit format, but I haven't created a kit record in years (and never for rocks). One enigma that immediately comes to my mind is, how does one measure these rocks in the 300 field or does one even do that? Perhaps one just measures the box (or boxes) the rocks come in? I wish I could give you more information, but all I was given was the following URL:

<http://www.rocksandminerals.com/boxed/boxed.htm>.

Answer: The bibliographic format you use will depend upon the contents of boxed collection that you have. Looking at the URL you provided, I see that some of the collections consist entirely of the rock specimens in a box, whereas others additionally include various combinations of guidebooks, charts, testing tools, and other fun stuff. The barebones rock collection lacking any (or any substantial)

accompanying material would best be cataloged as Realia (Type of Record “r”, Type of Material “r”). The rock collections with substantial accompanying material may also be treated as Realia if you judge the rocks themselves to be the predominant contents, or may be treated as a Kit (Type of Record “o”, Type of Material “b”) if you judge the additional materials to be of an importance equivalent to that of the rocks. That’s truly a matter of your own cataloger’s judgment in considering the resource as a whole. For a box of samples such as many of the collections listed on the Web site, you probably would not want to measure the individual rocks, but instead measure the three dimensions of the container for the 300 subfield \$c. Although I have not examined any of these records in detail, you may want to look at some of the following as typical examples. One is AACR2 and the rest are RDA. All five records have been cataloged as Realia, most of them with some accompanying material noted in 300 subfield \$e:

#715487655 (AACR2)

#900747430 (RDA)

#902698038 (RDA)

#930191134 (RDA)

#933712443 (RDA)

For an example of an AACR2 Kit, see #846954763.

Post Card Catalog and Post Catalog Card

Question: I have a really dumb question about the 245 first indicator, and I’m hoping you can help. Why do we always use “0” when there is no 1XX? Wouldn’t we actually want to do the opposite to get the only available version of the title into a title index? It’s tough to find a good example because no one actually seems to use the code in the First Indicator, or they don’t allow user access to indexes at all. But in theory users could be looking for the title of a pop album in a title index, even though it may not have a 100/110 and the cataloger may not have created a 130. I’m probably totally missing something here, but now I’ve thought about it too much to see the obvious.

Answer: Not a dumb question at all, simply one that reminds us not to believe everything we read. In this world that is not merely post-card catalog but also post-catalog card, we sometimes forget that MARC remains strewn with vestiges of those legacies. The formal definition of field 245 First Indicator “0” reads in part: “No title added entry is made, either because no title added entry is desired or because the title added entry is not traced the same as the title in field 245.” Although that specific wording has evolved somewhat over the decades, what it would have originally meant was that the “main entry” card could serve as the title entry card, so you didn’t have to print a separate title added entry card. Both MARC 21 and BFAS also spell out that “0” is used when there is no 1XX field in the record. In catalog card terms, that means no personal name, corporate name, meeting name, or uniform title gets in the way of the title statement in field 245. So when MARC says “No title added entry is made” with the assignment of First Indicator “0”, it doesn’t mean that the title is not indexed, it is

instead telling us that no extra title added entry card needs to be printed. WorldCat (as well as probably every other bibliographic database) pays no attention to the 245 First Indicator in determining what gets into its title indexes. Everything gets indexed, within the parameters of those various [title indexes](#), even such useful generic single-word titles as “Report” or “Journal” or “Sonata.” In WorldCat, I believe that our QC Macro makes sure that any 245 not preceded by a 1XX field has First Indicator “0” and that validation does the same.

Declaring Neutrality

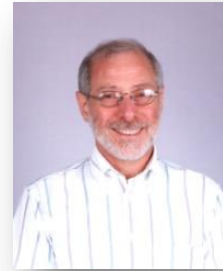
Question: I have a few questions about Provider-Neutral records. I’ve been reading the OLAC streaming video and PCC P-N guidelines:

- 1) Can we add providers as distributors (even multiple distributors) in the 264/2 fields? This “feels” correct to me, but there are no instructions I can identify telling me this is OK. (See #768437679; we actually have the film as provided by Swank Motion Pictures.) I would also like to have Swank searchable in the bibliographic records we will use, as we have about 30 more of these things.
- 2) Are we allowed to convert candidate non-Provider-Neutral records into Provider-Neutral records? (Q&A 12 on page 15 of the [Provider-Neutral E-Monograph MARC Record Guide](#), seems to indicate we can.)

Answer: As I read the Streaming Media document (page 76 of Version 1.0) and the P-N guidelines, the name of the distributor only for the original resource might be proper in field 264. The distributor of an electronic version would be, by definition, provider-specific. An electronic version distributor would most properly go in field 856 subfield \$3. In WorldCat, 856 subfield \$u is indexed, but subfield \$3 is not. You could edit records locally with distributor 264s and/or 710s, if you wish, but that seems to defeat the purpose of P-N. You are certainly allowed to convert non-P-N records to P-N.

News from OCLC

Compiled by Jay Weitz



Cataloging and Metadata

OCLC, National Library of the Netherlands Sign Agreement to Serve Public Libraries:

OCLC and the [Koninklijke Bibliotheek](#) (KB), the National Library of the Netherlands, signed a new long-term partnership agreement today for metadata management and discovery services that will increase the visibility of Dutch public libraries' collections. Under the new agreement, library metadata workflows will be moved to WorldCat, the world's most comprehensive network of data about library collections, and the WorldShare technology platform. WorldCat Discovery Services will also be integrated in the Dutch national infrastructure to increase the visibility of public library collections. The National Library of the Netherlands was one of the founding partners of the national library infrastructure that have been cooperating closely throughout the years through Pica, which later became OCLC, in the Netherlands. Since January 2015, under the Public Library Provisions System Act (Wsob), the National Library plays a central role in continued development of public libraries, and is responsible for development of a national digital library. Key elements of the new partnership with OCLC include standardized and long-term metadata management with a focus on efficient workflows, and increased visibility of collections for all Dutch public library organizations and their users. The WorldCat Discovery API will be integrated in the national digital library infrastructure, which will enable public libraries and their users to find information they seek in the rich collections of libraries around the world through WorldCat. The new long-term agreement is the latest in a decades-long record of library automation collaboration in the Netherlands. The Dutch library community will be the first in EMEA to have a nationwide OCLC infrastructure in place.

Discovery and Reference

FirstSearch will Continue to be Offered as a Separate Service:

A new version of FirstSearch will deliver the full-featured searching of WorldCat valued by FirstSearch users today. WorldCat Discovery will continue to provide single-search discovery of electronic, digital, and physical materials in local library collections and in libraries worldwide. In addition to the single search box preferred by many searchers, the future WorldCat Discovery will provide the full-featured search experience of FirstSearch for library staff and other expert searchers. WorldCat Discovery will remain the user-facing interface to WorldShare® Management Services. Both WorldCat Discovery and the new version of FirstSearch will include a modern, mobile-ready interface. Collections of libraries represented in WorldCat will remain visible on the websites where many people begin their research, no

matter which option a library uses in the future. As OCLC works to deliver essential functionality required by both services, access to the current version of FirstSearch will extend beyond the 2016 calendar year into 2017. OCLC has modified the plan to transfer all FirstSearch and WorldCat Local users to WorldCat Discovery because we understand libraries need to deliver search experiences that meet different user needs:

- Power searching of the WorldCat database, often used by library staff and expert searchers.
- Single-search-box discovery of electronic, digital, and physical library collections for a broader user community.

Many libraries also already have a discovery service but still want to provide detailed searching of WorldCat to support research and a variety of library workflows. A current subscription enables libraries to select either FirstSearch or WorldCat Discovery, implementing the service that best meets the needs of their staff and users. OCLC will share additional details about plans to enhance WorldCat Discovery and release the new version of FirstSearch in the coming months. Next steps for your library:

- If you have completed your transition to WorldCat Discovery, continue to use the service and new features as they are added.
- If you have not yet tried WorldCat Discovery, request your library's unique [WorldCat Discovery URL](#) and take a look at the service. This will help you plan whether to use FirstSearch or WorldCat Discovery in the future.
- Watch for additional information from OCLC about plans for both services, along with a schedule for service changes.

See [Upcoming Events](#) for a list of informational webinars to learn more about plans for FirstSearch and WorldCat Discovery.

WorldCat Discovery Expands Personal Lists, Shares User Feedback to Library Staff:

WorldCat Discovery has added more flexibility in personal lists:

- Notes: Users can now add notes records included in personal lists, to provide personal thoughts or descriptions of the content in an item. These notes can also be edited following their initial addition to a list.
- Use of temporary lists: An entire temporary list or individual items in a temporary list can now be added to a personal list, to save time in assembling useful lists of records from WorldCat Discovery search results.
- Edit lists: Users may move records among personal lists, delete items from lists and edit the name or description of a list.

Library staff may now configure a WorldCat Discovery site to send user feedback to an email address of their choice. This feedback will inform staff decisions in areas such as refinements to a site's design and user instruction about WorldCat Discovery use. Additional details about these enhancements, along with information about new databases recently added to the WorldCat Discovery central index, are provided in [WorldCat Discovery Release Notes](#).

WorldCat Helps Parents Find Library Books to Support Children's Success:

OCLC and Univision Communications Inc. (UCI), the leading media company serving Hispanic America, are making it easier for parents to locate nearby libraries and access recommended titles to help prepare their children for schoolwork in the United States. Through its mobile-first digital destination, "[Clave al Éxito](#)" (Key to Success), Univision Contigo provides Hispanic parents with bilingual resources that they need to help their children succeed in school and beyond. The guide offers a [Reading Log](#) with grade-specific book recommendations. Parents can click on an image of a recommended book to connect to WorldCat, which identifies the nearest library where that book is held. In May 2016, as part of Univision's third annual Pequeños y Valiosos (Young and Valuable) campaign, Univision Contigo unveiled a [new early childhood section](#) of the "Clave Al Exito" online parent portal that provides in-depth information about early brain development and bilingualism; tips and tools for parents, grandparents, and other caregivers; and specific prompts for parents to talk, read, sing, and count with their young children. The site also offers video tutorials featuring popular Univision talent and other free content from Univision's partners.

Management Services and Systems

Münster University of Applied Sciences First in Germany to Select OCLC WMS:

[Münster University of Applied Sciences](#) (The Fachhochschule Münster) is the first academic institution in Germany to select OCLC WorldShare Management Services as its library management system. The announcement was made during the Bibliothekskongress 2016 conference in Leipzig in March.

[WorldShare Management Services](#) (WMS) is a complete, cloud-based library management system that offers all the applications needed to manage a library, including Acquisitions, Circulation, Metadata, Resource Sharing, License Management, and a single-search Discovery interface to connect library users to the information they need. WMS also includes a range of Reports based on local data that help libraries understand their activities and track key metrics over time. More than 390 libraries worldwide are using WMS to share bibliographic records, publisher and knowledge base data, vendor records, serials patterns, and more. With WorldCat at its foundation, WMS enables libraries to draw on the collaborative data and work of libraries worldwide for more efficient workflows. WMS also provides libraries with the unique opportunity to share innovation, applications, infrastructure, vision, and success in serving their users.

EZproxy 6.1.13 Available:

The newest version of [EZproxy](#), v6.1.13, is now available on the Download EZproxy page. This release contains updates and bug fixes identified in EZproxy v6.1.10:

- DROWN Vulnerability Mitigated: EZproxy v6.1.13 was built with OpenSSL 1.0.2g to address the DROWN security issue.

- OpenLDAP Community with Windows 2003 Server: Users can now specify a limited SSLCipherSuite for LDAP connections in the user.txt file to allow OpenLDAP to connect to a Windows 2003 Server.
- RunAs Directive Enhanced to Prevent Crash on Startup.

The [release notes](#) are available. The EZproxy Release Notes page format has been updated in response to users' request to return to a single page for the EZproxy archive changes. All Release Notes for v6.1 and forward will be presented as PDFs; however, [change notes](#) for v5.7.44 and before are now presented in the previous format (EZproxy Changes Archive), on a single page for ease of searching. OCLC ended support for EZproxy versions prior to v5.7.44 effective 2015 December 31. EZproxy versions v5.7.44 and v6.x will continue to be supported. It is highly recommended that you upgrade to v6.1.13 now. For more information about the benefits of upgrading, see "[Why upgrade to EZproxy v6.1?](#)"

Northern Territory Library in Australia Selects OCLC WMS:

The Northern Territory Library, a major public research institution in Australia, has selected OCLC WorldShare Management Services as the management system for more than 50 libraries in the region. The Northern Territory Library (NTL), located in Parliament House, Darwin, is responsible for collecting, preserving, and providing access to the Territory's documentary heritage, and to developing and supporting the network of public libraries across the Territory, including major municipal libraries, joint-use community and school libraries, and libraries in remote Indigenous communities. Print and electronic collections offer access to world literature, international publications and newspapers, and online full-text databases. NTL will use WorldShare Management Services (WMS) to support more than 50 Northern Territory libraries, including public libraries, school libraries, and government department libraries. The Northern Territory is a vast federal territory in Australia, stretching for 1.421 million square kilometers, and famed for its remote landscapes. The Territory population of 240,000 is characterized by its cultural and linguistic diversity (with Aboriginal people making up 30 percent of the population), mobility, and the distance between population centers.

White Rose Libraries Select OCLC Sustainable Collection Services for Collaborative Print Management:

The [White Rose Libraries](#), a long-standing collaboration among the Universities of Leeds, Sheffield, and York, have selected [OCLC Sustainable Collection Services](#) to assist in developing a regional shared-print collection. The White Rose Libraries (WRL) will work with Sustainable Collection Services (SCS) to make informed group-level decisions around the libraries' physical collections. WRL will focus first on protecting scarcely-held materials and identifying opportunities for shared retention commitments. More broadly, SCS tools will help the group better manage monographs based on usage and holdings of other libraries in the UK and globally. WRL will use the [SCS GreenGlass](#) decision-support application for real-time modeling of retention scenarios and collection visualizations, enabling participating libraries and groups to better understand their shared collection and to share responsibility for retention. Sharing print collections will make it possible to free up valuable library space and local resources for the development of high demand and specialized collections, while ensuring each WRL library retains access to the widest possible range of resources available. SCS services use WorldCat to inform which titles should be kept locally, which can be discarded, and which can be considered to be kept in shared

collections.

Digital Collections Services

University of Iowa Celebrates and Promotes Digital Collections on Social Media with OCLC's [CONTENTdm](#), libraries can increase the visibility of their digital collections and make them more discoverable. CONTENTdm enables the storage, editing and display of digital collections, making them accessible online for searchers worldwide. The University of Iowa's digital collections are powered by CONTENTdm, and The University of Iowa Libraries use social media to promote their collections in many different ways. They strive to share with users the breadth and variety of their special collections. Tumblr is the social media tool the university libraries use the most. One of their pages, [Iowa City Past](#), shares digital collections from the University of Iowa and the Iowa City Public Library. The libraries like using Tumblr because it accommodates many types of content, including video, images, and audio. The University of Iowa Libraries Special Collections department also uses Instagram. They focus on their own photographs of items in their digital or special collections, and their rare books are very popular when they are featured. The libraries house a digital collection of [International Dada Archives](#) that they frequently highlight on Instagram with links to their digital collection. The university libraries also use Facebook and Twitter for collection promotion, and they have a Throwback Thursday partnership with the University of Iowa Archives and University of Iowa as a whole. These posts are the most widely viewed across all of the university's social media channels. The posts provide a glimpse into university history or links to commonly identified parts of campus. The featured images are often photographs from the early 20th century. The University of Iowa has realized many benefits of using social media to promote its collections. These promotions have helped draw patrons to the libraries and have helped the libraries to work with faculty to embed digital content and physical objects into class sessions. The university libraries have also enjoyed the collegiality of connecting with other institutions that share their collections on social media. These connections have helped with research, collaboration, and the formation of links between shared types of materials.

Seattle Public Library Uses CONTENTdm to Highlight History of the Space Needle:

The Seattle Public Library has used CONTENTdm to showcase its digital collections since 2008. One of its many collections is the [George Gulacsik Space Needle Photograph Collection](#), which highlights the creation of the Space Needle for the 1962 World's Fair. This collection contains more than 2,400 images and a collection of George Gulacsik's notes on the construction, which share the progress in great detail. This collection has recently been featured in [The Seattle Times](#) and on an episode of the [PBS NEWSHOUR](#). These news items share the origin and history of the Space Needle's construction and highlight some of the vivid images from this digital collection that show the progress of the Space Needle's construction. The images in the collection also share the sweeping views from atop the Space Needle. The library has also used the CONTENTdm Website Configuration Tool to create a timeline that shows the construction of the Space Needle from April 1961 to the opening day of the World's Fair. The CONTENTdm Website Configuration Tool enables website customization without doing any programming. It's also useful for setting defaults; enabling or disabling components; choosing colors,

fonts, and styles; and describing a site and its collections. The Website Configuration Tool also accepts custom scripts, custom CSS, and custom web pages to a library's CONTENTdm site.

Member Relations, Advocacy, Governance, and Training

2016 Global Council Election Results Announced:

OCLC Global Council convened on 2016 April 11–13 Dublin, Ohio, USA. Delegates elected Madeleine Lefebvre, Chief Librarian, Ryerson University, and Jacques Malschaert, Managing Director, Bibliotheekservice Fryslân, to the OCLC Board of Trustees. Madeleine and Jacques will take their seats on the Board in November 2016. Delegates also elected Ginny Steel, University Librarian at the University of California, Los Angeles, to serve as Global Council Vice President/President-Elect. Ginny's term will begin on 2016 July 1. Peter Sidorko, University Librarian at the University of Hong Kong, will succeed Anja Smit, University Librarian at Utrecht University, as Global Council President, also beginning 2016 July 1. Anja will become Immediate Past President at that time. The Americas Regional Council (ARC); Europe, Middle East, and Africa Regional Council (EMEARC); and the Asia Pacific Regional Council (APRC) also announced election results. [Full results of the election](#) can be found online.

WebJunction Receives IMLS Grant for Learning Spaces in Small Public Libraries:

[WebJunction](#), a program of OCLC Research, has received a \$249,710 National Leadership Grant from the [Institute of Museum and Library Services](#) (IMLS) for the two-year project, "Small Libraries Create Smart Spaces." In partnership with the [Association for Rural and Small Libraries](#), WebJunction will guide and support small and rural public libraries as they reimagine and reconfigure library space to support socially engaging and active learning programming that addresses a defined community need. The project goals are to:

- Foster social connection among people to form strong communities.
- Create library spaces that provide active learning that encourages exploration and play.
- Better prepare small libraries to quickly adapt the use of their physical space in response to evolving community needs and interests.
- Magnify libraries' key role in providing learning outside of the formal classroom, for all ages.

Participating libraries will be introduced to the principles of placemaking, community engagement, and human-centered space design. After conducting community input, action planning, and prototype activities, the libraries will implement a learning space using a starter set of materials. The grant was awarded through the first cycle of the [IMLS National Leadership Grants for Libraries program](#), which supports projects that address challenges faced by the library and archive fields and that have the potential to advance library and archival practice with new tools, research findings, models, services, or alliances that can be widely replicated. More than \$31 million was requested, and \$6,339,441 was awarded for 20 projects.

Participants Selected for Libraries, Archives, and Museums Conference Exchange:

The [Coalition to Advance Learning in Archives, Libraries and Museums](#) has selected participants to form a learning cohort that will strengthen connections across sectors by attending three major sector conferences and engaging in virtual activities together throughout 2016. The [Collective Wisdom: Libraries, Archives, and Museums \(LAM\) Conference Exchange](#), which is sponsored by the Coalition, will offer a unique experience and opportunity to break down barriers and support connections across libraries, archives, and museums. The goal is to devise and strengthen sustainable continuing education and professional development programs that will transform the workforce in ways that lead to measurable impact on communities. The Coalition to Advance Learning in Archives, Libraries, and Museums is funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and administered by OCLC. OCLC is also a participating organization in the Coalition. Cohort participants selected are:

- **Stephanie Allen**, Collection Manager of Ethnology, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma
- **Stephanie Baltzer Kom**, Digital Initiatives Coordinator, North Dakota State Library
- **Sofía Becerra-Licha**, Archivist, Stan Getz Library, Berklee College of Music
- **Kenn Bicknell**, Digital Resources Librarian, Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority Library & Archive
- **Jacqueline E. Chapman**, Digital Collections Librarian, Smithsonian Libraries
- **Genna Duplisea**, Archivist and Special Collections Librarian, Salve Regina University
- **M. Alison Eisendrath**, Andrew W. Mellon Director of Collections, Chicago History Museum
- **Joe Filapek**, Consulting and Continuing Education Manager, Reaching Across Illinois Library System
- **Jan Levinson Hebbard**, Outreach Archivist, Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies, University of Georgia Libraries
- **James Himphill**, Territorial Archivist, Office of Archives and Records, American Samoa
- **Jeffrey Inscho**, Director, Innovation Studio, Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh
- **Susan M. Irwin**, Director, Library & Archives Division, Arizona Historical Society
- **Elizabeth Joffrion**, Director of Heritage Resources, Western Washington University
- **Melissa Levine**, Lead Copyright Officer, Librarian, University of Michigan Library
- **Christina E. Newton**, Assistant Director, Virginia Association of Museums
- **Dr. Mega Subramaniam**, Associate Professor, College of Information Studies, University of Maryland
- **Gina Watkinson**, Conservation Laboratory Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
- **Darla Wegener**, County Librarian, Tulare County Library

To stay in touch with activities of the selected cohort, follow [@LAMCoalition](#) on Twitter.

OCLC Research

OCLC Research: 2015 Activity Report:

OCLC Research supports the work of the Membership and Research Division by forging breakthroughs in library practice and benefits OCLC Members with evidence, insight, and thought-leadership for an increasingly complex and changing network environment. We have collaborated with partner librarians and information experts to move our research agenda forward and have shared our knowledge with the library community. [OCLC Research: 2015 Activity Report](#) highlights significant accomplishments of OCLC Research in five thematic areas:

Understanding the System-wide Library. Learn about:

- Our exploration of the collective collection with Research Libraries UK (RLUK).
- Our work in supporting stewardship of the evolving scholarly record.
- Our evidence confirming the continued use of interlibrary loan.

Research Collections and Support. Review:

- Our suggestions for reinforcing researcher and university reputation management.
- The improvements possible in the curation and management of special collections, research data, and born-digital library materials.
- Our first steps in exploring the discoverability and use of Web archives.

User Studies. Discover:

- What we've learned to date about how digital visitors and residents engage with technology and their expectations for library services and systems.
- How design thinking and ethnography clarify what users do outside of the library.
- Ways libraries can help researchers reuse data.

Data Science. Analyze:

- Our progress enriching the Virtual International Authority File (VIAF).
- Our leadership in extending Schema.org for library data.
- Our seminal linked data publications to understand challenges involved in publishing library linked data.

Scaling Learning. Examine:

- The expansion of our library learning resources.
- Our utilization of grant funding to empower libraries.
- Our support for strengthening and sustaining professional development to create innovative library service.

The report presents a story of achievement and contribution. It also represents the significant value that OCLC Research provides to the OCLC enterprise, OCLC members, and the larger community.

Rebecca Bryant, Ph.D. to Join OCLC Research as Senior Program Officer:

OCLC welcomes Rebecca Bryant, PhD, who will join OCLC Research as a Senior Program Officer in June 2016. In this position, Rebecca will lead and develop areas for the [OCLC Research Library Partnership](#) and for OCLC Research related to research information management, contributing to our thematic focus on [Research Collections and Support](#). Rebecca now serves as Project Manager for Researcher Information Services in the University Library at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign where she has led a campus-wide effort to implement the Elsevier Pure research information management system (RIMS), rebranded locally as Illinois Research Connections. She previously served as Director of Community at ORCID where she led outreach initiatives to encourage the adoption of ORCID identifiers throughout the scholarly communications community, particularly promoting adoption and integration within universities worldwide. Prior to ORCID, she spent a decade in the University of Illinois Graduate College as Assistant Dean leading a diverse set of operations and initiatives, including the establishment of graduate career services and postdoctoral affairs, as well as oversight of academic policies. She has extensive experience defining and launching new technology initiatives within the research university setting, including Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) and serving as a project leader on the system-wide Banner ERP implementation team at Illinois. Rebecca earned a bachelor's degree at Butler University, a master's degree from the University of Cincinnati College-Conservatory of Music, and a PhD in musicology from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Factors Influencing Researcher Satisfaction with Data Reuse Examined:

What data quality attributes influence data reusers' satisfaction? Ixchel M. Faniel, Adam Kriesberg, and Elizabeth Yakel discuss their findings in "Social Scientists' Satisfaction with Data Reuse" forthcoming in *The Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*. A [preprint of the article](#) is now available online. Examining the relationship between data quality and data reusers' satisfaction, the authors found that "satisfaction corresponded with reusing data that were comprehensive, easy to obtain, easy to manipulate, and believable." Documentation quality was positively related to data reusers' satisfaction as well. Given these findings, the authors suggest several activities and services for data repository staff to consider if an aim is to increase reusers' satisfaction:

- Work with the repository's designated community of users to understand what makes documentation high quality and to create guidelines for data producers and repository staff to follow.
- Assess data quality upon deposit and be transparent about data's limitations.
- Provide additional information about data sets that are less than complete, e.g. what's missing and why.
- Set embargo periods for data that balance the needs of data producers and reusers given publication cycles and disciplinary norms.
- Clearly outline the process through which restricted access data are made available.
- Track and list works that support and critique the data housed in the repository.
- Provide guidance and instruction for data sets that are commonly combined.

Much of the recent research on digital data repositories has focused on assessing either the trustworthiness of the repository or quantifying the frequency of data reuse. Satisfaction with the data

reuse experience, however, has not been widely studied. Drawing from the information systems and information science literatures, we develop a model to examine the relationship between data quality and data reusers' satisfaction. Based on a survey of 1,480 journal article authors who cited Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) data in published papers from 2008 – 2012, we found several data quality attributes -- completeness, accessibility, ease of operation, and credibility -- had significant positive associations with data reusers' satisfaction. There was also a significant positive relationship between documentation quality and data reusers' satisfaction.

OCLC Research Library Partnership Welcomes University of Alberta:

OCLC welcomes the [University of Alberta](#), one of Canada's largest research-intensive universities, to the [OCLC Research Library Partnership](#). The Partner Representative is Mr. Gerald Beasley, Vice-Provost and Chief Librarian. We look forward to collaborating with University of Alberta Libraries staff on projects that benefit all research libraries and their users. The OCLC Research Library Partnership currently comprises 172 [Partner institutions around the world](#).

The Network Reshapes the Library Open Access Version Now Available:

The Network Reshapes the Library: Lorcan Dempsey on Libraries, Services, and Networks, by Lorcan Dempsey, edited by Kenneth J. Varnum, provides an expertly curated selection of entries from Lorcan Dempsey's 12 years of influential blog posts that library planners, administrators, and those interested in technology will find enduringly stimulating. It is available in a print edition from the ALA Store in the US, and from Facet in the UK. It is also available as an e-book from Amazon in the US and worldwide, as well as from other major e-book vendors. You can download a [free digital version of the book](#). Published by ALA Editions, *The Network Reshapes the Library* shows where libraries have been in the last decade and where they're heading now, covering such keystone topics as:

- Networked resources.
- Network organization.
- The research process and libraries' evolving role, featuring the seminal post "In the Flow."
- Resource discovery.
- Library systems and tools such as search indices and OpenURL link resolvers.
- Data and metadata.
- Publishing and communication, including blogs, social media, and scholarly communication.
- Libraries, archives, museums, and galleries as "memory institutions."

Since 2003, more than 1,800 blog posts on [Lorcan Dempsey's Weblog](#) have provided a commentary on the issue of the moment and offered thousands of readers valuable perspectives and insight as well as a visionary approach to libraries' future. He has used his blog to explore nearly every important facet of library technology, from the emergence of Web 2.0 as a concept to open source ILS tools and the push to web-scale library management systems.

Local Action and National Impact:

The Geek the Library program created and shared resources that guided nearly 1,800 U.S. public libraries through implementation of a local campaign that forged meaningful, personal connections between community members and the library, and provided a foundation for productive local

conversations around public library funding and sustainability. This brief report, [*Local Action and National Impact: A Summary of Project Outcomes and Learning from Geek the Library*](#) by Sharon Streams, summarizes the purpose and key activities of the Geek the library project, its reach and participation rates, and its outcomes, including analysis from the project evaluators. Geek the Library was devised and managed by OCLC from 2009-2015, with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The evergreen resources created from this project are now under the stewardship of WebJunction, a program of OCLC Research dedicated to designing and delivering transformational learning opportunities to library staff at scale. Among the highlights:

- Although Geek the Library can be considered a national campaign, it focused on making a difference in local communities and letting those grassroots results ripple together toward a collective, national shift in perspective.
- As a result of their participation in Geek the Library, library staff reported increased staff competency and improved library advocacy.
- Participating libraries also reported increased awareness and understanding of the library and its funding by community members.
- Libraries that have leaders and staff with a transformational mindset were more likely to realize stronger outcomes in terms of refreshing the library's self-perception and image in the community.
- Switzerland launched a multilingual version of Geek the Library in April 2015, called BiblioFreak.

Building Blocks: Laying the Foundation for a Research Data Management Program:

Many research libraries are taking on a new role to support the research data management needs of their researchers and of their universities. In many cases, there are few resources to support the activity and a single librarian may have only the title or responsibility to get started. [*Building Blocks: Laying the Foundation for a Research Data Management Program*](#), by Ricky Erway, Laurence Horton, Amy Nurnberger, Reid Otsuji, and Amy Rushing, begins by suggesting very low-overhead ways to start a management program and goes on to describe services that can be added as possible to build out the program. References to many other resources are included. Among the highlights:

- Public funding agencies increasingly are requiring that research grant recipients make their data publicly accessible, which exposes valuable university assets.
- The library is well situated to manage activities such as outreach, data deposit, metadata creation, and preservation; some university libraries are directed to do so, while others proactively offer their services.
- Libraries that are beginning to design a program need foundational guidance in areas such as needs assessment, outreach and training for researchers and library staff, preparation of data management plans, and legal issues.
- Libraries that have an active program in place need more detailed guidance, which comprises Part 2 of *Building Blocks*.
- The published literature in this area is already extensive, and *Building Blocks* includes more than 100 citations to material addressing all aspects of data management planning.

Establishing a research data management (RDM) program has become a pressing imperative for many research libraries, but relatively few have a program in place. The challenges are many; these include learning about RDM principles and issues, assessing the local institution's greatest needs, selecting and implementing a repository environment, working with researchers to convey the importance of this work, preparing training materials, building expertise among library staff, and establishing metadata guidelines. *Building Blocks* offers detailed guidance at two levels: *Part 1: Laying the Foundation* is directed at institutions that have yet to begin implementation, with the objective of guiding them through the steps necessary to establish a firm, supportive foundation on which to build. *Part 2: Building Up and Out* is for those who are somewhat further along and ready to create the structure of a full RDM program. In addition to guiding readers through the full array of stages in building a program, *Building Blocks* includes more than 100 citations to resources that implementers can learn from and leverage. This work is part of our research collections and support efforts to inform current thinking about research collections and the emerging services that libraries are offering to support contemporary modes of scholarship. We are encouraging the development of new ways for libraries to build and provide these types of collections and deliver distinctive services. For more information about this specific effort, see our role of [libraries in data curation project](#).

Addressing the Challenges with Organizational Identifiers and ISNI:

Organizational affiliations of the creators of works are important to a variety of stakeholders, including academic administrators, funders, publishers, repository managers, software developers, rights agencies, and individual researchers. Identifying and tracking these affiliations can be challenging, as organizations may be known by a variety of names and may have schools or research centers well-known on their own. An organizational identifier— a unique, persistent, and public URI associated with the organization that is resolvable globally over networks via specific protocols—provides the means to both find and identify an organization accurately and to define the relationships among its sub-units and with other organizations. [Addressing the Challenges with Organizational Identifiers and ISNI](#), by Karen Smith-Yoshimura, Janifer Gatenby, Grace Agnew, Christopher Brown, Kate Byrne, Matt Carruthers, Peter Fletcher, Stephen Hearn, Xiaoli Li, Marina Muilwijk, Chew Chiat Naun, John Riemer, Roderick Sadler, Jing Wang, Glen Wiley, and Kayla Willey, presents new modeling of organizations that others can adapt for their own uses. This report focusses on organizational identifiers from the perspective of academic institutions. Their ranks and reputation often determine their success in obtaining funding and attracting or retaining faculty. Identifiers provide the “glue” for institutions and funder systems to support comparing and ranking the outputs of the research process; assessing the impact of grants between institutions and their funders; and tracking and collating publications between researchers and their publishers. The report outlines a number of scenarios where the International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) can be used to disambiguate organizations, including real-world examples.

Dr. June Abbas Named Recipient of 2016 Frederick G. Kilgour Award The [Frederick G. Kilgour Award](#), which is jointly sponsored by OCLC and the [Library & Information Technology Association](#) (LITA), a division of the American Library Association (ALA), is given for research relevant to the development of information technologies, especially work that shows promise of having a positive and substantive impact on any aspect(s) of the publication, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of information, or the processes by which information and data is manipulated and managed. Dr. June Abbas is being

recognized for her research into information seeking and information use and design. She has authored more than 100 articles, 2 books, contributed 10 book chapters and received over \$1,600,000 in grant awards funding 23 projects. The award nomination letter notes that "Dr. Abbas' work has contributed substantially to our understanding of the provision of information resources in the context of libraries and our entire digital society through the study of processes by which information and data are manipulated and managed." She is currently Professor of Library and Information Studies at the University of Oklahoma. As the 2016 Kilgour Award recipient, Dr. Abbas receives \$2,000, a citation, and travel expenses to attend the LITA Awards Ceremony & President's Program at the ALA Annual Conference in Orlando, Florida (FL).

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