

2014

OLAC NEWSLETTER



**OLAC-MOUG
Conference
Issue!**

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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 Christina Hennessey 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.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

Marcia Barrett



Dear OLAC members,

OLAC and the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) recently enjoyed another successful conference. A/V Cataloging at the Crossroads, the 2014 Biennial Conference, took place in Kansas City amidst the World Series. Our conference drew almost 200 OLAC/MOUG members and over a quarter of those were first-time attendees. Many thanks to Wendy Sistrunk and members of the Conference Program Planning Committee for such fabulous planning. I enjoyed seeing colleagues, and through speakers and workshops, I gained more knowledge of RDA cataloging and more understanding of BIBFRAME. Detailed conference reports are available in this issue of the newsletter.

Believe it or not, it's time to start planning for our next biennial conference. There is a lot of information available to conference planners. Guidelines for submitting a proposal and the conference planning manual are available on the OLAC website. For the 2016 conference, we are hoping to have a location on the east coast. Please send conference proposals to me or our vice-president, Stacie Trill, before ALA Midwinter.

For those of you able to attend ALA Midwinter 2015 in Chicago, the OLAC meeting times and locations are as follows:

- **Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) Meeting** – Friday, January 30, 2015, 7:30-9:30, HYATT Columbus A/B
- **OLAC Membership Meeting** – Friday, January 30, 2015, 2:30-4:00, HYATT Columbus K/L

The CAPC meeting will be chock full of information, with updates from our task groups and liaisons. At the membership meeting, we're planning to have a discussion of BIBFRAME, and we're interested in hearing from anyone experimenting with or learning about BIBFRAME.

OLAC will be heavily featured among pre-conferences at the ALA 2015 Annual Conference. We are sponsoring a pre-conference, "Video Demystified: Cataloging with Best Practices Guides," that will

feature the work of two CAPC task groups. Also, OLAC is co-sponsoring “Cataloging Special Formats for the Child in All of Us Using RDA” with the ALCTS Committee on Cataloging Children’s Materials and “Coding for Efficiencies in Cataloging and Metadata: Practice Applications of XML, XSLT, XQuery and PyMARC for Library Data” with LITA.

Finally, please consider participating in OLAC through membership on the Cataloging Policy Committee or as an officer. We are accepting nominations for the positions of Vice-President/President Elect and Treasurer to begin serving after the 2015 ALA Annual Conference. Working with the OLAC Executive Board has been one of the highlights of my career!

FROM THE EDITOR

Marcy Strong



Welcome to the biennial OLAC conference issue, chock full of advice, experience and reflections from the 2014 OLAC-MOUG conference! We met in sunny Kansas City and enjoyed a long weekend of barbecue, baseball (Go Royals!), BIBFRAME and more. You will find all the reports from conference, including the NACO/AV preconference, the keynote addresses, workshops and seminars, OLAC research reports, posters sessions, lightning talks as well as the OLAC Conference Scholarship winner's report. If available, each report links directly to the presentation on the conference website. It was an exciting conference and a terrific opportunity to see what our colleagues are doing with RDA, linked data and audiovisual materials. You can also learn more about the conference by visiting the [OLAC-MOUG website](#).

It's not too early to start thinking about your New Year's resolution, and I have a suggestion: get involved with OLAC in 2015! You will find many opportunities to participate throughout this issue. Both the OLAC board and CAPC are looking for new members, which is a fun way to give back to the organization you love while working with some great people and furthering the work we all do. Building on conversations that we had at conference, we are also looking for volunteers to staff a task force looking at greater collaboration between OLAC and MOUG. Are you a member of both organizations? Then you might also consider becoming the OLAC-MOUG liaison! Finally, we close out this conference issue with a reminder to start thinking about 2016; conference hosting proposals are due by Midwinter.

Speaking of Midwinter, you will also find meetings of interest for the audiovisual cataloger at the ALA meeting in January. Plus, we have lots of news from the cataloging community and a profile on our own Jay Weitz.

Happy holidays!

TREASURER'S REPORT

Heather Pretty



Treasurer's Report 1st Quarter FY15 July 1 - September 30, 2014 Heather Pretty, Treasurer		
	1st Quarter	FY-to-Date
Opening Balance	\$13,573.37	\$13,573.37
Income		
Memberships	\$1,361.00	\$1,361.00
Total Income	\$1,361.00	\$1,361.00
Expenses		
ALA Annual Conference Stipends	\$700.00	\$700.00
OLAC Board Dinner, Annual 2014	\$277.08	\$277.08
OLAC Logo Work	\$137.50	\$137.50
SurveyMonkey Select Subscription	\$204.00	\$204.00
Membership Reimbursement	\$25.00	\$25.00
PayPal Fee	\$31.14	\$31.14
Total Expenses	\$1,374.72	\$1,374.72
Closing Balance		\$13,559.65
Personal Membership	297	
Institutional Membership	38	As of Sept 30, 2014
Total	335	

OUTREACH REPORT

Jeremy Myntti



We have had some great activity lately on OLAC's Facebook page and Twitter feed. A lot of information, photos, and comments were made via social media about the OLAC/MOUG Conference in Kansas City. If you weren't able to attend, check out the photos to see all of the fun that you missed.

Thank you to Scott Dutkiewicz (Clemson University and former OLAC Secretary) for promoting OLAC at the 2014 Church and Synagogue Library Association (CSLA) conference held in Lake Oswego, Oregon on July 30-August 1. He presented 2 ½ presentations at this conference on cataloging principles, cataloging mishaps, and RDA.

If you have promoted OLAC or used any OLAC resources in any presentations, we would love to hear from you. Also, if you have achieved a great accomplishment (e.g. promotion, major project completion, new position), let us know so we can feature this in our "Members on the Move" column of the next newsletter. To submit any outreach activities or if you have an idea for a way to help us with outreach for OLAC, please contact [Jeremy Myntti](#).

2014 OLAC-MOUG CONFERENCE WRAP UP

Wendy Sistrunk
Conference Chair

“A/V Cataloging at the Crossroads”
Kansas City, Missouri
October 23-26, 2014

It was a treat to see so many of you in Kansas City at the 2014 joint OLAC-MOUG Conference. We had 159 in attendance, which included 56 first-time attendees!

Thanks to all of our speakers and workshop presenters. We had some new things to consider at this conference (Linked Data, BIBFRAME, oh, and RDA). Among many other things, we learned much about the provenance and data-trail of the 1946 movie *The Beast with Five Fingers*, how RDA has fared since the 2008 OLAC Conference, and whether a stuffed beaver in Alaska could be considered a duplicate copy bibliographically of a stuffed beaver in Wisconsin. Congratulations go to Michelle Hahn for winning the “little tea-pot” raffle which benefited the *OLAC Conference Scholarship fund* and the *MOUG Ralph Papakhian Travel Grant fund*. Over 100 tickets were sold!



Photo courtesy: Wendy Sistrunk



Margaret Corby, Wendy Sistrunk, Merry Bower & Michelle Turvey-Welch

Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

Many thanks also to the other members of the Local Arrangements/Program Committee for all their hard work: **Richard Baumgarten, Merry Bower, Margaret Corby, Felicity Dykas, Michelle Hahn, Mary Huisman, Evelyn Pypes, Kathleen Schweitzberger, and Michelle Turvey-Welch.**

The Conference Reports in this newsletter will cover all the workshops, keynotes and sessions in detail. We are still gathering workshop handouts and other presentation materials, but what we currently have are available on the [website](#).

Thanks for visiting Kansas City! You can see some of the pictures of the conference on the OLAC [Facebook page](#). Looking forward to seeing everyone again in 2016!

MEETING MINUTES

Jennifer Eustis, Secretary

OLAC Executive Board Meeting
OLAC-MOUG Biennial Conference
Kansas City, MO

October 23, 2014, 8:35-10:10pm CST



1. Announcements

President:	Marcia Barrett
Vice-President / President-Elect:	Stacie Traill
Secretary:	Jennifer Eustis
Treasurer:	Heather Pretty
Newsletter Editor:	Marcy A. Strong
Immediate Past President:	Liz Miller
Past President:	Heidi Frank
CAPC Chair:	Mary Huismann
Outreach-Advocacy Coordinator:	Jeremy Myntti
OCLC Liaison:	Jay Weitz
Others:	
Local Arrangements Committee, Chair:	Wendy Sistrunk
Webmaster:	Teresa Keenan

Present: Marcia Barrett (arrived late), Jennifer Eustis, Heidi Frank, Teresa Keenan, Liz Miller, Jeremy Myntti, Heather Pretty, Wendy Sistrunk, Marcy Strong, Stacie Traill.

Absent: Mary Huismann (attending MOUG Executive Board Meeting), Jay Weitz (attending MOUG Executive Board Meeting)

The meeting was called to order at 8:35 pm.

2. Conference Report (Wendy Sistrunk)

The Conference Planning Committee chair (Wendy) reports that the conference has 167 registrants (159 attendees). 56 attendees are first time attendees, which is 35% of all registrants for the OLAC-MOUG Conference. 94 are OLAC members and 13 MOUG members. There are 17 registrants that are members of both organizations. 30 of attendees are non-members of either OLAC or MOUG. 5 registrants are students. These are great numbers, especially for first time attendees. The conference evaluation, which

will be emailed to attendees along with a receipt for the conference, will provide information on the venues, food, sessions, etc. This will be particularly valuable for the next Conference Planning Committee.

3. Officer Reports

A. President (Liz Miller for Marcia Barrett)

At the Membership Meeting, the President (Marcia) will announce our 3 upcoming preconferences at ALA Annual 2015, the Bylaws vote, and the call for the Biennial Conference 2016. She will also recognize the work of the Conference Planning Committee for this year's conference.

C. Treasurer (Heather Pretty)

The Treasurer/Membership Coordinator (Heather) reports that the closing balance as of September 30, 2014 is \$13,559.65. Our balance is about even to what it was at this time last year. Our current membership is 335, which includes 38 institutional and 297 personal. This is up by 88 members from this time last year. In regards to the increase in membership, Jeremy has been helping, especially with his outreach efforts.

The annual filing with the Minnesota Secretary of State to confirm our existence as a non-profit is done. OLAC's 501(3)(c) tax exempt organization status was reinstated in August back to the date of its revocation, November 15, 2012. This means that for all practical purposes OLAC has remained tax exempt since our beginning in 1980. Thus, any money you pay or have paid to OLAC for membership or donated toward OLAC for scholarships and support of our association is tax deductible.

Wild Apricot, our new member management system since November 2013, has been a huge success. It has PayPal integrated and automatically generates emails to alert members when their renewal is coming due. With the new system, memberships no longer have to be tied to a renewal date at the end of the calendar year as they did previously. Sending out and arranging for payment of OLAC memberships leading up to and over the Christmas holidays has not been very convenient for anyone. For those OLAC members who were moved from the previous system and still have a renewal date of December 31, these renewal dates will be changed to November 30, unless members ask to keep the December 31 renewal date. If members do not want their renewal changed to November 30, then they are asked to please notify the Treasurer/Membership Coordinator. This one month change in renewal date will make things easier for everyone.

The Treasurer/Membership Coordinator will announce the call for a new Treasurer/Membership Coordinator to begin in July 2015 after ALA Annual. This is a great opportunity to step up, give back to our wonderful association, and learn more about OLAC and A/V cataloging from an "inside perspective." If you'd like to know more, please send Heather an email.

D. Secretary (Jennifer Eustis)

The Secretary (Jennifer) will report her upcoming work on the Handbook and the Conference Manual to ensure these documents have less duplication and are easier to read.

E. Outreach-Advocacy Coordinator (Jeremy Myntti)

The Outreach-Advocacy Coordinator (Jeremy) reports that news about OLAC's Facebook page is getting out. To help promote OLAC, it is important to tag photos on OLAC's Facebook page and like the page and posts. Over the past 6 months, approximately 250 people have liked OLAC's page. In addition to Facebook posts this year, the conference has the Twitter hash tag, #olac2014. The Outreach-Advocacy Coordinator encourages everyone to visit both OLAC's Facebook page and Twitter account. If you have any pictures you would like to share, please email him.

4. Committee Reports

A. Nancy B. Olson Award (Liz Miller)

The Immediate Past President (Liz) will announce the Nancy B. Olson Award with a deadline of Nov. 15th at the Membership Meeting.

B. Web Steering Committee (Liz Miller)

The committee is currently looking at Drupal themes and has some good ideas for the top level navigation. In addition to a new look for the site, they will be looking more closely at Google Analytics and how to leverage these statistics to keep the site current and relevant.

C. OLAC Logo (Liz Miller)

Work continues on the logo. Because this work also affects the newsletter, the Board will look at the consistency of content as work continues on the logo and the new web site.

D. CAPC/MOUG liaison (Liz Miller for Mary Huisman)

CAPC Report

The Streaming Media and DVD/Blu-ray cataloging guides are in the final review stages. An update will be given at the Task Force Reports Session at the conference. The Video Games Task Force has begun its work. The CAPC Chair (Mary) will be issuing a call for full CAPC members (3 positions) after Annual 2015.

MOUG Liaison Report

MOUG's Annual Meeting will be held in conjunction with the Music Library Association (MLA) meeting at the Denver Westin Hotel on February 24-25, 2015. There will be an opening preconference co-sponsored with the MLA Bibliographic Control Committee on the new Medium of Performance Thesaurus. More information can be found at: <http://www.musicoclcusers.org>. The MOUG Web Implementation Committee continues its work of updating the MOUG website. No one has stepped forward to fill the role of OLAC-MOUG Liaison. The call for an OLAC-MOUG liaison will be announced at the Membership Meeting.

E. Archives (Liz Miller)

Work continues also on the archives. The Immediate Past President (Liz) will connect with the archivist and will provide recommendations to the Board.

3. Discussion

- **Follow-up to joint Boards discussion on opportunities for collaboration**

During the OLAC/MOUG Executive Board dinner, both Boards discussed how the two organizations can collaborate more. At the Membership Meeting, a call for a task force will be announced to come up with recommendations.

- **Membership benefits**

The Board discussed several ideas as to how to leverage membership and benefits. Some ideas included providing discounts on recorded webinars, sponsored events, or to provide a discount for those who join or renew their membership to both OLAC and MOUG.

- **MidWinter and Annual Programs 2015**

The Board discussed several possible program ideas such as a discussion topic, updates from one or more of the task forces, an open question and answer session, a panel, or lightning talks. The Board will continue to look at various ideas that might also include a panel on BIBFRAME.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:10pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Jennifer Eustis
OLAC Secretary
October 31, 2014



OLAC Board (lower left): Jay Weitz, Jennifer Eustis, Marcia Barrett, Liz Miller, Heather Pretty, MOUG President Bruce Evans, Marcy Strong, & Heidi Frank

Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

OLAC Membership Meeting
OLAC-MOUG Biennial Conference
Kansas City, MO
October 25, 2014, 12:15 pm–2:15 pm CST

Present: Marcia Barrett, Bobby Bothmann, Jennifer Eustis, Bruce Evans, Heidi Frank, Michelle Hahn, Mary Huismann, Teressa Keenan, Liz Miller, Jeremy Myntti, Heather Pretty, Wendy Sistrunk, Marcy Strong, Stacie Traill, Jay Weitz.

The meeting was called to order at 1:00 pm.

1. Announcements

The Board welcomed first time attendees who represented slightly more than 30% of attendees. Both Boards especially thanked the hard work of the Conference Planning Committee: Wendy Sistrunk (Chair), Richard Baumgarten, Merry Bower, Margaret Corby, Felicity Dykas, Michelle Hahn, Mary Huismann, Evelyn Pypes, Kathleen Schweizberger, Michelle Turvey-Welch.

2. Conference Update (Wendy Sistrunk)

The Conference Planning Committee Chair (Wendy) announced a great turnout for this year's OLAC-MOUG Conference. The Conference Planning Committee chair (Wendy) reports that the conference has 167 registrants (159 attendees). 56 attendees are first time attendees, which is 35% of all registrants for the OLAC-MOUG Conference. 94 are OLAC members and 13 MOUG members. There are 17 registrants that are members of both organizations. 30 of attendees are non-members of either OLAC or MOUG. 5 registrants are students. This year, the raffle raised \$202 for scholarships!

3. Call for Volunteers (Heidi Frank)

The OLAC Board is seeking volunteers to run for Vice President/President-Elect and Treasurer/Membership Coordinator. This is an excellent opportunity to give back to the community, to network, and get involved. If you are interested, please email the [OLAC President \(Marcia\)](#).

4. Scholarship Winner (Marcy Strong)

The OLAC Board announced this year's Scholarship winner: Melissa Burel, Catalog Librarian, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. Read about her experience in this newsletter.

5. OLAC Officer Reports

- **President's Report** (Marcia Barrett)

The President (Marcia) recognized the work of Wendy Sistrunk and Conference Program Committee members:

Wendy Sistrunk, Chair, University of Missouri--Kansas City

Richard Baumgarten, Johnson Country Library, Kansas

Merry Bower, Kansas State University

Margaret Corby, Kansas State University
Felicity Dykas, University of Missouri--Columbia
Michelle Hahn, Southern Methodist University
Mary Huismann, University of Minnesota
Evelyn Pypes, Kansas City Public Library
Kathleen Schweitzberger, University of Missouri--Kansas City
Michelle Turvey-Welch, Kansas State University

OLAC Co-Sponsors 3 ALCTS preconferences at ALA Annual in San Francisco 2015

- Mary Huismann and Jeannette Ho: **Video Demystified: Cataloging Video with RDA, MARC21, and the OLAC Best Practices Guides** -- The preconference workshop will provide an overview of cataloging videorecordings using *Resource Description and Access* (RDA), MARC21, and the newly-issued OLAC best practices cataloging guides for DVD/Blu-ray discs and streaming media. Through presentations and hands-on exercises, participants will learn to catalog current video formats such as streaming video, DVD, Blu-ray as well as less-common formats such as VHS, VCD, etc. Specialized materials such as filmed performances (dance, music, theatre, etc.) will also be covered.
- Jay Weitz and Julie Moore: (co-sponsor with ALCTS Committee on Cataloging Children's Material) – **Cataloging Special Formats for the Child in All of Us Using RDA** - This preconference workshop will provide practical information on the descriptive cataloging of children's materials, using RDA and MARC21. Attendees will participate in hands-on exercises which will include using tools and documentation in support of cataloging with RDA. The following children's materials types will be covered: videorecordings, sound recordings, video games, three-dimensional objects, kits, books with accompanying material in a special format, games, and two-dimensional materials such as pictures and flash cards.
- Heidi Frank and Annie Glerum: (co-sponsor with LITA) **Coding for Efficiencies in Cataloging and Metadata: Practical Applications of XML, XSLT, XQuery, and PyMARC for Library Data**
This full-day workshop provides concrete examples and hands-on exercises for practical applications of coding with library data. Session topics include XML and XSLT for streamlining and scaling up metadata and cataloging workflows; RDF/XML for serializing MODS-RDF and BIBFRAME; XQuery for analyzing, manipulating, and constructing library metadata; and Python and PyMARC for accessing and manipulating MARC records. Attendees are encouraged to bring a computer and questions for group discussion.

Call for 2016 Conference Proposals

OLAC is accepting proposals for the 2016 Biennial Conference. Proposals should be submitted to Marcia at least one week before the upcoming ALA Midwinter Conference. The OLAC Handbook outlines 3 requirements for submitting a proposal:

1. An invitation to host an OLAC Conference must be submitted to the OLAC President at least one week before the ALA Midwinter meeting that follows the previous OLAC

Conference. It must come with the names of at least two OLAC members that agree to chair and/or serve on the Local Arrangement and Program Committees with one of those two people in or near the city where the Conference will take place. It is preferable for both of these people to have attended an OLAC Conference in the past.

2. The city being suggested for the site must have a meeting place that can adequately house the Conference. Things to keep in mind when looking into adequate meeting space are: 1) the Conference draws between 175 and 250 people, 2) some of the workshops might have as many as 100 people in them, 3) the Conference happens in the Fall (usually late September/early October) so other events could compete for hotel rooms, 4) workshops often need classroom style set ups. (Note: Most cities have a Conference planning bureau of some kind that can help you determine whether there are possible places without having to contact hotels individually).
3. There must be relatively easy and convenient air travel to the city from all parts of the U.S., including shuttle service from the airport to the hotel.

There is an extensive conference planning manual available, written by past conference committee chairs and members. If you're interested in submitting a proposal, now is a good time to talk with Wendy or one of the members of the Conference Planning Committee about the experience of hosting a conference.

- **Treasurer's Report** (Heather Pretty)

The Treasurer/Membership Coordinator (Heather) reports that the closing balance as of September 30, 2014 is \$13,559.65. Our balance is about even to what it was at this time last year. Our current membership is 335, which includes 38 institutional and 297 personal. This is up by 88 members from this time last year. In regards to the increase in membership, Jeremy has been helping, especially with his outreach efforts.

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are asked to please notify the Treasurer/Membership Coordinator. This one month change in renewal date will make things easier for everyone.

Heather announced a call for a new Treasurer/Membership Coordinator to begin in July 2015 after ALA Annual. This is a great opportunity to step up, give back to our wonderful association, and learn more about OLAC and A/V cataloging from an “inside perspective.” If you’d like to know more, please send the Treasurer/Membership Coordinator (Heather) an email.

- **Outreach-Advocacy Coordinator Report** (Jeremy Myntti)

The Outreach-Advocacy Coordinator (Jeremy) encouraged everyone to follow OLAC on Facebook and Twitter. For those that took pictures at the OLAC-MOUG Conference, please share them with OLAC. Also, the OLAC Newsletter has a new column that highlights what members are doing. If you or if you know someone who is using OLAC resources, has done something great, has been promoted, or is just on the move, please contact the [Outreach-Advocacy Coordinator \(Jeremy\)](#).

- **Secretary** (Jennifer Eustis)

The Secretary (Jennifer) reported that she will be working on both the OLAC Handbook and Conference Manual to help make these documents clearer and easier to read and reference.

6. MOUG Officer Reports

- **Chair's Report** (Bruce Evans)

MOUG promotes the high standards of usage in all systems, in particular OCLC, and represents those with a professional interest in music. MOUG is working on the redesign of their site and their upcoming conference in Denver in February 2015.

- **Continuing Education Coordinator's Report** (Michelle Hahn)

The Continuing Education Coordinator (Michelle) reported that their conference in February 2015 is longer but has the same conference rate as last year. There will be more sessions and a 4 hour training on LC's Medium of Performance and Genre Thesauri. MOUG also offers a travel grant of \$200.

7. Updates

- **OLAC Logo** (Liz Miller)

On behalf of the OLAC Board, the Immediate Past President (Liz) is working with a graphic designer for a new OLAC logo. News will be shared at ALA MidWinter 2015 in Chicago.

- **OLAC Archives** (Liz Miller)

For the OLAC Board, the Immediate Past President (Liz) is preparing a set of recommendations as to procedures and policies to adopt in relation to archiving OLAC materials and communications between Board members.

- **Nancy B. Olson Award** (Liz Miller)

The annual Nancy B. Olson award (formerly called "OLAC Award") recognizes and honors a librarian who has made significant contributions to the advancement and understanding of audiovisual cataloging. The Awards Committee selects a recipient based on nominations received, subject to approval by the Executive Board at the ALA MidWinter meeting. If you know candidates, please send your nominations to the Immediate Past President (Liz) by November 15th.

- **OLAC Web Steering Committee** (Liz Miller)

The OLAC Board is building a new website. This new site will have a different theme and better top level navigation, which the Web Steering Committee is currently investigating. The new web site will also use Google Analytics more extensively.

- **OCLC update** (Jay Weitz)

OCLC has just completed its phase two in August for the implementation of the latest MARC updates. OCLC is also in the process of updating its Bibliographic Formats and Standards document. Examples will be updated and include those according to RDA. If you have examples or any suggestions, please contact the [OCLC Liaison \(Jay\)](#).

- **OLAC/MOUG Liaison and CAPC Update** (Mary Huisman)

The CAPC will soon send out a call for 3 volunteers for full committee membership. A decision will be made at MidWinter and terms will take effect after ALA Annual 2015 in July. If you are a member of both OLAC and MOUG, or wish to join both organizations, please consider becoming the OLAC/MOUG Liaison. This term would begin after ALA Annual.

8. Discussion Topic (Bobby Bothmann)

- **Governance Review for JSC (Committee of Principals) looking for opinions and suggestions on future of JSC – opportunity for OLAC/MOUG?**

The Joint JSC (Committee of Principles) is looking for input on how to revise their governance structure. Though the JSC began with more of an Anglo perspective, RDA seeks to go beyond to be a global standard. Is there a way that OLAC and MOUG can participate? There were several concerns about the book centric nature of the JSC's committee members. There was also concern that the JSC has mainly focused on geographic areas. Perhaps it is time to have committee members who represent knowledge specialties instead of countries. The JSC also needs some balance as to the level of input from its members. To be a part of this committee, JSC should think of the cost involved to attend meetings; could meetings be virtual? In the spirit of inclusiveness, JSC might also consider public and school library perspectives. If you have ideas, please email Bobby Bothmann.

- **OLAC/MOUG Executive board discussion on opportunities for collaboration** (Bruce Evans)

On Thursday, October 23rd, the OLAC and MOUG Boards had dinner and discussed ways to collaborate more. Both Boards would like to announce the creation of a task force to make

recommendations to both boards. If you are interested in being on this task force, please contact [Bruce Evans](#) or [Marcia Barrett](#).

The meeting was adjourned at 2:04pm.

Respectfully Submitted

Jennifer Eustis

OLAC Secretary

October 31, 2014



A roomful of catalogers at the Membership Meeting

Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

Report of Task Forces at
OLAC-MOUG Biennial Conference
Kansas City, MO
October 25, 2014, 2:30 pm–3:30 pm CST

Present: Marcia Barrett, Jennifer Eustis, Autumn Faulkner, Jeannette Ho, Mary Huismann.

1. Announcements

The meeting was called to order at 2:36 pm.

2. [OLAC Streaming Media Task Force](#) (Jeannette Ho)

The charge of the task force was to revise the best practices for use according to RDA. The task force ended up rewriting the entire document. The document has been reviewed by CAPC and will be finalized soon. Some of the major highlights of the document are that it is not organized by MARC tags, and the recommendations follow as closely as possible to the LC Provider-Neutral Guidelines with options to not follow them in certain cases.

3. [MOUG Web Implementation Task Force](#) (Autumn Faulkner)

Autumn Faulkner reported that MOUG has decided on the Association Management System (AMS) called Membee, which is a layer that works on top of WordPress as their content management system. This system will provide many features such as easy member sign up and renewal, event registration, a searchable archive, shared work areas, a place for the Music Cataloging Bulletin by J. Weitz, and a central location for music cataloging resources. The first goal of the task force will be to create a knowledge base of existing resources. If you have ideas for the site, please contact [Autumn Faulkner](#).

4. [OLAC Video Games Task Force](#) (Marcia Barrett)

This task force was formed in July and is currently is on the 3rd draft of its recommendations document. A draft should be available for comment by MidWinter. A working document will be available as soon as possible as this task force is working with Stanford and UC Santa Cruz that have received a grant for video game metadata. If you have suggestions or ideas, please contact [Marcia Barrett](#).

5. [OLAC DVD/Blu Ray Task Force](#) (Mary Huismann)

The complete draft is finished and has just been sent to CAPC for review. Some new sections have been added. The document keeps to the order of MARC tags. However, it is not a narrative. This document is a set of best practices. The next steps are to incorporate feedback from the review and add full MARC examples. The document will be published perhaps by the end of the year.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:12 pm.

Respectfully Submitted

Jennifer Eustis

OLAC Secretary

November 6, 2014

CONFERENCE REPORTS
Jan Mayo, Column Editor

**** REPORTS FROM THE ****

2014 OLAC-MOUG Conference
Kansas City, Missouri

PRE-CONFERENCE

NACO-AV WORKSHOP

Presented by
Peter H. Lisius, Kent State University

--reported by Kristin M. Jacobi
Eastern Connecticut State University



Photo courtesy: Heather Pretty

The approximately 45 attendees at the daylong conference concentrated on three types of Authority Access Points: personal names (X00), corporate names (X10), and titles (X30); not covered were meeting names (X11), family names (X00 3_), name/title combinations, names of jurisdictions/geographic names (X51), or any in-depth instruction on heading construction under AACR2r.

The format was a bit show and tell, Town Hall, and Q & A. Access point construction in RDA was based on film and electronic resources. There was a live demonstration in OCLC and each type (personal,

corporate and title) was taken in RDA order.

Peter considers these three tools essential for catalogers: 1) RDA Toolkit, 2) [MARC 21 Format for Authority Data](#), and 3) the [Library of Congress Descriptive Cataloging Manual Section Z1 \(DCM Z1\) Instructions](#). Catalogers should use the DCM Z1 in consultation with the [Library of Congress-Program for Cooperative Cataloging Policy Statements](#) (LC-PCC PS), found here in HTML but also in the [Cataloger's Desktop](#). Access to OCLC Connexion is indispensable and there are hyperlinks to OCLC's Bibliographic Formats and Standards (4th ed.) via the MARC Field Help button.

Starting in the RDA instructions, Section 3, Chapter 8: *General Guidelines on Recording Attributes of Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies*, Chapter 9: *Identifying Persons*, and Chapter 11: *Identifying Corporate Bodies* were presented in great detail and discussed. RDA to MARC Authority mapping and vice versa (MARC Authority to RDA mapping) was also discussed, especially because sometimes there is one-to-one correspondence; in other instances, one RDA element is equivalent to more than one MARC 21 element. These mappings can be found in the RDA Toolkit “Tools” tab.

Peter demonstrated the Kent State macro used to create NARs (Name Authority Records) in OCLC Connexion, and with it all of the personal/corporate name MARC Authority attributes in the 37x fields. Referring to RDA authority records, he said, “We are thinking about this data a lot differently than we used to.”

Using RDA Chapter 9, catalogers can and should consult Appendix F: *Additional Instructions on Names of Persons* for instructions on specific languages for persons who bear names derived from a non-roman script or non-roman alphabet language.

Core versus not core elements: RDA does not require any categories of variant access points. The Library of Congress policy is to use cataloger’s judgment, period. As a cataloger, you consider what users need to find the authorized access point. Choose the most commonly known form, treat the others as variants.

To be documented in a Name Authority Record, the cataloger must have justification either in a 670 field or individually qualified in \$v of each attribute field. Peter’s personal preference, “justify as much as possible in 670 fields.” Consider birth and death dates, and period of activity core elements; also core is a person’s vocation or avocation when the person’s name doesn’t otherwise convey the idea of a person, or use it to differentiate from other persons, e.g., 100 1 Burke, Katherine \$c (Theatre director)

Personal name NAR fixed fields were spoken of and examples were projected to review, including those fixed fields that never vary and those that do.

Participants were treated to a hands-on demo for the DVD titled *Google and the World Brain* which was already cataloged, but needed authorities created.

The afternoon was spent on Chapter 11: *Identifying Corporate Bodies*, with continued and reinforcing conversation about core elements, sources of information, different forms of the same name of the corporate body (11.2.2.5), etc. Discussion of the need to have the name of the higher body when confronted with “Bureau,” or “Department” or similar ilk may lead to ‘going down the rabbit hole’ where one problem leads to another and another and the cataloger not knowing when or where to end the authority work.

The afternoon hands-on demo was the movie titled *Secondhand Pepe*. Searching the Internet left the participants unsure as to what to do; using the production website and the other websites lead to conflicting or unresolved information. Let’s just say that this one remained a work in progress.

Lastly, Peter tackled Motion Pictures and Television Program Access Points. There is still much ambiguity now with the documentation as provisional, but it would seem that the use of qualifiers and dates in the 130 0_ field such as King Kong (Motion picture : 1933) and King Kong (Motion picture : 1976) will be helpful to our users.

In actuality, it all comes down to access, use and familiarity of cataloging tools by new and experienced catalogers to create, code, and update machine readable name authority records (NARs) in the LC/NACO authority file (LC/NAF) with relevant MARC coding/tagging as applied to RDA access point construction.

At the end of the workshop, participants were asked to participate and begin contributing headings to the NACO-AV funnel project, or become reviewers of authority records that others were creating. The future of this project would be benefited by an assistant coordinator. If you have the desire to participate in the funnel, or as a reviewer, then contact Peter at KSU.

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KEYNOTE ADDRESSES

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN: OR HOW I LEARNED TO STOP WORRYING AND LOVE THE BIBFRAME

Opening Keynote Address by Philip Schreur, Stanford University

--reported by Barbara Tysinger
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

In his position as Head of the Metadata Department and as Metadata Strategist at Stanford University, Philip Schreur is ideally situated to introduce us to the scary world of BIBFRAME. Much like BIBFRAME

proposes to link what at first may appear to be unrelated elements, Philip skillfully links his love of music and classic horror films into an interesting, informative, and entertaining presentation in which he presents the concepts behind linked data as well as its practical applications, providing support for the argument that we must rethink and reevaluate how we record and present data to the public.



Photo courtesy: Barbara Tysinger

Philip opened his talk by taking us back to his childhood in Chicago, absorbed in the world of “Creature Features” and its presentation of classic horror films. It was here he was first introduced to the concept of “The Moving Hand” and “The Writing on the Wall,” and it was through these films that he developed his love of classical music. Both of these themes are intertwined throughout the remainder of his talk, and both are used to demonstrate aspects of linked data.

Of course, as a child, linked data meant little to Philip, but his imagination was captured by the music in the film *The Beast with Five Fingers*, which was credited to Max Steiner. He used this to illustrate that had linked data been available, he could more easily have learned what it took him the better part of the next 10 years to discover, that Steiner had adapted the film’s music from a piece by Bach arranged for the left hand, which had, in turn, been adapted from Brahms.

Philip also commented on how the theme of the moving hand or the writing on the wall has a long, linked history. First appearing in the Book of Daniel, and later in the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam, it implies impending change and a reckoning, and Philip used it not only to illustrate his talk, as his theme as well. The implications are that cataloging has reached a crossroads, and that to advance we must change our current practices and perspective, bringing our work to the web. We must reassess and reevaluate not just what we do but how we do it, recognizing that in the modern, linked data world of the Internet, the data we record needs to go beyond the simple statement of facts about a resource and that BIBFRAME is an attempt to address this need.

The traditional catalog record is designed to record facts about the resource. The linked data structure of BIBFRAME places the emphasis on making connections to other information related to the resource, leading patrons to further discoveries. Much like the XML on which it is based, the BIBFRAME AV model is extensible, and can be tailored to specific communities’ needs.

In conclusion, Philip emphasized that the strength of the BIBFRAME model lies in the linking of the data. This linking is where the future lies, in links provided not only by ourselves but by our users, creating a complex, interlinked database that can retain the basic resource information with which we are familiar, yet one which can grow organically, encompassing the needs and expectations of a growingly inter-linked world.

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“THE SKY IS NOT FALLING: QUESTIONING ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE OF SPECIAL FORMATS CATALOGING

Closing Keynote Address by Casey Mullin, Stanford University

--reported by Jan Mayo
East Carolina University

Casey Mullin, Head of the Data Control Unit, Stanford University Libraries, began with Heidi Hoerman’s prediction in her closing keynote for the 2008 OLAC Conference that “RDA is dead.” At the time, there was a fair amount of negativity surrounding RDA becoming a reality, but was Heidi right? The answer is obviously no. Assumptions about RDA included that it would be like putting old wine in new skins because of the AACR2 baggage, that implementation was uncertain, that the concept of core would be problematic, that MARC would have to die, and that MARC’s successor (BIBFRAME) would be a panacea.

Casey gave a little of his own history that led to his becoming a librarian and how his interests have kept him on the leading edge of new developments since his graduation from library school. He shared a timeline for RDA that showed its steady movement forward, despite opposition, from early 2008 until it was finally implemented by the Library of Congress in April 2013 and beyond. He discussed new initiatives to revise and expand RDA and make it universally available. The advent of RDA has meant that MARC has needed to be tweaked a lot and is unlikely to die for quite some time yet.



Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

He also discussed new developments in FRBR and FRAD and mentioned several subject thesauri that are coming into being to provide better discoverability of materials. He talked about the options being explored that will take us beyond MARC.

While RDA brought some improvements to the cataloging process, in that it is less particular, allowed more approved sources of information and more granular relationships, which fields are core has led to some problems. It did not necessarily make for shorter bibliographic records, however, because catalogers are not as bound by the rules as they were in AACR2.

There is still a lot of work to be done on BIBFRAME before it can become the new standard, including ways to convert legacy data, new cataloging interfaces, sharing mechanisms, storage methods and displaying results.

To wrap up, Casey stated that RDA, far from being dead, is here to stay. MARC will also stay for a while, because BIBFRAME is not yet ready for prime time. In the meantime, there is still lots to catalog. His call to action for catalogers is to 1) link more, type less; 2) do more authority work; 3) participate in standards development; 4) collaborate with technologists; and 5) keep cataloging! He contends that the sky is not falling, it’s rising.

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WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

CATALOGING 3D OBJECTS AND 2D GRAPHICS USING RDA AND MARC21

Presented by Julie Renee Moore, California State University, Fresno

--reported by Scott Dutkiewicz
Clemson University

In an era of increasingly non-tangible resources, this workshop brought participants back to the roots of the audiovisual cataloging enterprise. Julie Renee Moore, 2010 recipient of the Nancy B. Olson Award, encounters unusual special formats materials when she catalogs the educational resource materials at California State University, Fresno. Her subtitle, “(the fun, touchable stuff!),” was an accurate description as participants were able to examine and handle the very objects that Julie often discusses on OLAC-L.



Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

She summarized the major changes that catalogers have been adjusting to in the transition from AACR2 to RDA, focusing on the replacement of the general material designation (GMD) by content, media and material types, encoded in tags 336, 337, and 338. She followed with an explanation of extent, and carrier description for a number of different items. There was a spirited discussion of the difference

between content type “three dimensional object” versus “tangible three dimensional object” since practically all 3D objects invite some type of handling. Julie interprets “tangible” as pertaining to the sight-impaired community (analogous to braille) unless the resource specifically directs the user to learn from direct touch. She reviewed instructions for the preferred source for titles and the 264 production, publication, etc. statement. She shared her challenges with recording this information without “agonizing” or circling down the “Cascading Vortex of Horror.” She suggested that we consider linking to photographs to further describe the resource in an 856 field, a recommendation that the reporter heartily approves.

Unfortunately, time expired before Julie was able to fully discuss 2D materials; she pointed out a dilemma in MARC coding between games and cards. The example is a set of paper dolls, which blends aspects of both.

Participants were able to immediately apply the principles with a practice record, and Julie provided handouts of ten fully cataloged records, and code lists. The discussion was lively. In the best tradition of OLAC workshops, Julie Renee Moore’s presentation will serve both new and experienced catalogers helpful direction for cataloging these formats.

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CATALOGING AUDIO RECORDINGS WITH RDA

Presented by Mary Huismann, University of Minnesota

--reported by Dana Hanford
Central Connecticut State University

Mary Huismann is the Music/Media Original Cataloger at the University of Minnesota and an active member of the Music Library Association and the Online Audiovisual Catalogers where she currently serves as the Cataloging Policy Committee Chair. Mary has been a member of the MLA/OLAC Funnel for the National Libraries RDA Test, the MLA RDA Implementation Task Force, and has served as a project leader and trainer for the University of Minnesota’s RDA implementation project. She is also an OCLC Enhance participant for the audio recordings format.

Mary presented two sessions of Cataloging Audio Recordings with RDA—on October 23rd and October 24th. The objectives for her presentation were: to gain an understanding of the differences between AACR2 and RDA cataloging for audio recordings, to locate RDA instructions pertaining to audio recordings in the RDA Toolkit, to identify MARC21 fields created to accommodate RDA elements, and to learn about music cataloging resources that supplement RDA instructions pertaining to audio recordings. Due to time restraints, classification, medium of performance/genre-form, construction of access points and authority records were considered out of the scope of the presentation and not discussed. The focus of the presentation was on cataloging compact discs, unless otherwise specified.

“We no longer catalog sound recordings, we catalog audio recordings.” RDA provides a new way of thinking as compared to AACR2. The differences between the two descriptive cataloging standards were compared and contrasted. Some of the changes are technical, such as the loss of the General Material Designation. Other changes involve the use of new terminology. In RDA, the term “heading” is now “access point” and the terms “sound recordings” and “sound discs” have been replaced by “audio recordings” and “audio discs.” FRBR terminology is also now incorporated. Compared to AACR2, RDA relies more heavily on cataloger’s judgment so there may not always be a single, correct answer. Mary also summarized the RDA core elements. These elements are considered to be the minimum information required to describe a resource and should always be included in the record (if available). She noted that the LC and PCC have established additional core elements.

After the introduction to RDA, preliminary cataloging decisions such as the creation of a new record, type of description, and sources of information were reviewed as they pertained to audio recordings. Relevant RDA rules were cited and explained. Following the preliminary cataloging discussion, the majority of the presentation focused on descriptive cataloging using the MARC21 format. Although mostly unchanged from AACR2, the leader and fixed-length data elements specific to audio were reviewed. RDA description for the MARC21 variable fields was discussed in MARC21 order with extra detail devoted to the selection and recording of the title (or titles), the statement of responsibility, the publication/production/distribution/manufacture, dates, the recording of the content-media-carrier types (MARC21 336, 337, 338), and relationships.

In the session I attended, time did not allow for the discussion of spoken word recordings, streaming audio, or “funny formats” such as SACDs, DVD-audio, Blu-ray audio, or enhanced CDs. However, these topics are covered in detail in the PowerPoint slides. In addition to the RDA Toolkit, resources cited for further consultation concerning the cataloging of audio recordings include the [Music Library Association’s Best Practices for Music Cataloging using RDA and MARC21](#) (2014), and [Music Cataloging at Yale](#).

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CATALOGING SCORES

Presented by Margaret Corby, Kansas State University

--reported by Amy Pennington
Saint Louis University



Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

Margaret began by noting that the content for this presentation was jointly developed by Kevin Kishimoto (University of Chicago), Nancy Lorimer (Stanford University), and herself. She clarified some topics that were out of scope for the presentation, including creating authority records, LC classification of music materials, Medium of Performance terms for music, form/genre headings for music, and subject headings for music.

A short introduction/reminder followed addressing “Why RDA?” It is a content standard. It tells us *what* information to record or transcribe, but not *where* to record it or *how* to display it. RDA will

theoretically be more compatible with linked data technologies, is somewhat more format agnostic, and the information can potentially be better used by communities outside of “library land.”

There was a pretty substantial change in structure from AACR2 to RDA: RDA is not organized by format, and it is based on the FRBR model. You use the data elements that are relevant to the format you are cataloging.

Margaret took us through a short tour of the RDA Toolkit organization as well as going over some RDA terminology. She also noted that sometimes we are instructed to *record* information (“encode data according to guidelines, but not necessarily how it appears on the resource”) and other times are instructed to *transcribe* it (“take what appears on the source of information (apply general guidelines on capitalization, punctuation, symbols, etc.)”). RDA, in general, gives us a bit more leeway and room for cataloger’s judgment than AACR2 did.

It was pointed out that the *MLA Best Practices for Music Cataloging* document in the Resources tab of the RDA Toolkit, is now also in Cataloger’s Desktop, and can also be found on the [MLA BCC](#) website. The [PCC RDA BIBCO Standard Record \(BSR\) Metadata Application Profile](#) was also pointed out as a useful resource.

Margaret then proceeded to go through several examples of scores, element by element. She very clearly covered selected elements, including what RDA tells us about how to record or transcribe the information, capitalization issues, whether the element is core or not, sources of information, and any major changes from AACR2 to RDA.

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[MAPS CATALOGING](#)

Presented by Paige G. Andrew, Pennsylvania State University

--reported by Nicole G. Smeltekop
Michigan State University

Paige Andrew, Maps Cataloging Librarian at Pennsylvania State University, led the highly-informative two-part workshop focused on describing maps with RDA. Because of the new RDA guidelines, both brand-new map catalogers (such as myself) and seasoned map catalogers gleaned new information. The workshop was divided into a two-part session with both a morning and afternoon portion. Andrew provided every participant with a folder of 50+ pages of cheat sheets, workflows, and reference material. These handouts included material discussed in the workshop as well as additional information for further study.

Andrew began explaining important resources for cataloging maps including the RDA Toolkit, *RDA and Cartographic Resources* (2015), *Cataloging Sheet Maps: the Basics* (2003), the Library of Congress' *Map Cataloging Manual* (1991). He also made note of the "must-have" tools for map catalogers – both physical tools, such as a scale finder, tape measure, hand calculator, and magnifying glass – and online tools, such as the [Klokian Technologies bounding box](#) and [Geographic Names Information System](#).

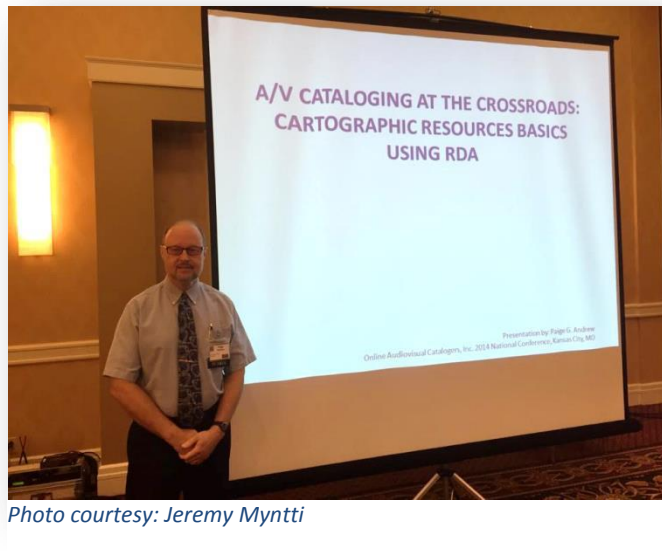


Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

Andrew then introduced maps. Maps 1) present information graphically and 2) represent a three-dimensional surface on a two-dimensional surface. The latter means maps include scales and projection information. Descriptions of maps can prove a little tricky. Many times, maps contain a main map with other ancillary maps provided for assistance. Other times, there may be multiple main maps, or a main map that is divided into sections (such as the front and back of a sheet). Differentiating between map maps and ancillary maps is the first step in deciding which parts of the map receive more descriptive attention.

Andrew continued by going through the main descriptive elements for a map catalog record. For title information, maps can be a little hairy. Some maps (like CIA maps) have a very straightforward title. Others rely heavily on cataloger's judgment, whether because the map contains multiple titles or no title at all. Focusing typography, font size, and layout can give some assistance to the cataloger. If one title includes the map location, catalogers should use that one in the 245 with a 246 for the secondary title (rather than the outdated 740). In these circumstances, providing a source-of-title note is a must. Titles can come from within the neat line, the panel, the verso, or accompanying materials. If the title is scattered, as in a map series, the cataloger can piece a title together, or find the best one (preferably with the area and topic of the map identified). For map titles that do not include a location, the cataloger can add it in brackets in the 245 field subfield b. If there is no title listed, catalogers should supply a title in brackets that includes the location and topic of the map.

Scale statement format has changed with RDA practice. For estimated scales, the statement is no longer placed in brackets and uses the term "approximately" rather than the abbreviation "ca." (For example, "Scale approximately 1:XXXX" rather than "Scale [ca. 1:XXXX].") Sometimes the statement is specified on a map, but other times, the scale is given as a graph or in a verbal statement. In these instances, the cataloger must calculate the ratio with a scale finder for bar graphs or math with a verbal statement. If no scale information is provided, catalogers can record "Scale not given" in the 300 field. In the case of a map not drawn to a scale (for instance, a tourist map with exaggerated location points for destinations or a subway map), catalogers can record "not drawn to scale" or "scales differ."

For project statements, Andrew’s greatest advice is, “Don’t panic!” If one isn’t included in the map, the cataloger does not need to include projection information in the description.

For dimensions, catalogers measure from the neatline, the border that denotes the extent of geographic data on a map, and record the measurement in centimeters (e.g., 23 x 43 cm). Dimensions are listed as height followed by width and the cataloger is instructed to round up to the full cm measurement (similar to monograph heights). If the map is intended to be folded (such as a state highway map), the folded dimensions should be recorded as well. If the graphic extends outside the neatline, catalogers should measure from the ends of the graphic. Providing the sheet size is optional, but catalogers may want to include it if the map covers two sides or if the map covers less than half the sheet.

For recording dates, Andrews advised recording the date of situation. This is commonly the latest date, but not always. For example, if a cataloger is describing a 1066 map of England that was reprinted in 2014, s/he should record the 1066 date for the call number.

Another major change with RDA is the inclusion of the 336, 337, and 338 fields. For most sheet maps, these are recorded as “cartographic image” in the 336, “unmediated” in the 337, and “sheet” in the 338 field.

Overall, I found this workshop immensely helpful. Participants were able to work with over twenty physical maps brought in by Andrew. These examples included some of the unconventional issues mentioned in the presentation. Since returning from OLAC, I have begun cataloging maps, and the handouts and notes have been immensely valuable as I delve into a world filled with 255 fields and 034 fields. I highly recommend this workshop to anyone who works with cartographic material.

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[THE PROGRESS OF BIBFRAME](#)

Presented by Angela Kroeger, University of Nebraska at Omaha

--reported by Scott Piepenburg
Valdosta State University

Early on, first-time OLAC attendee and presenter Angela Kroeger set the tone of the talk. She made it very clear that she is not actually a practitioner or using BIBFRAME and that the presentation was going to be very academic in nature. Angela also made it very clear that she is not a practicing cataloger but more focused on archives.

The presentation started off with a brief history of the purpose of BIBFRAME; that is, to be a replacement for the venerable MARC format. The main difference in that rather than a “flat” file of text strings, it is more a collection of links of data and descriptors as to what that data is, the main purpose

being able to “reconstruct” data images and search results based on the user’s needs; in other words, to be more dynamic and less static as a resource tool.

The presentation then proceeded with a chronological history of BIBFRAME along with a very brief discussion of its genesis with the Library of Congress (LC) and its now-defunct contract with Zepheira, the company that LC contracted with to get the ball rolling on the basic design of a structure to replace MARC. Angela also stated that various ILS vendors no doubt will develop their own BIBFRAME tool and that Stanford, Cornell, and Harvard Universities are working on a suite of open-source software; Stanford has already moved to a BIBFRAME environment, a fact confirmed in private discussions with attendees from that institution. A concept that slowly revealed itself and became more pervasive as the presentation went along, is that BIBFRAME is just a part of a larger linked-data universe in libraries; there are, and will be, competing and hopefully compatible structures in the library universe that will help libraries and librarians better organize and present data.

One of the most demonstrable parts of the presentation was showing what a linked data environment can do in terms of data manipulation and presentation, making very clear that it is up to the vendor, or organizer of a particular environment how they want to present the results of a user query. Ultimately, it would be conceivable that the results presented would be dynamic based on the environment and the user’s needs. Some possibilities for linked data were discussed; fortunately, Angela chose not to go into the whole “linked data triples” discussion, a topic that, while important to understanding the underlying theory behind linked data, seemed to be outside of the focus of the presentation; in essence, this is what it CAN do, not WHY it does it.

There were some discussions about how BIBFRAME supports the FRBR model and some dictionaries, terminologies, and how it can play with other structures. Some in attendance disagreed that linked data was a good thing due to the non-permanent nature of said data (an example often used was that of the Virtual Internet Authority File, or VIAF) and that some of the FRBR definitions mean different things to different people, but therein lies the benefit of BIBFRAME; it can be configured, and adapted, by the organization designing and using it, to store, access and provide information to users.

Personally, it was the last portion of the presentation that held the greatest excitement, that of actually seeing BIBFRAME in action and working with it. Angela presented some web sites with demonstrations and comparison tools, not all of which are from the Library of Congress. Along with a converter that is packaged with Terry Reese’s ubiquitous MarcEdit tool, there is also a converter at the official BIBFRAME website. While only providing a conversion, they allow the novice and the experimenter alike to view traditional MARC records in a potential BIBFRAME environment. Particularly intriguing was the Zepheira prototype BIBFRAME editor and the Libhub initiative where Zepheira seeks to take MARC records created in any cataloging standard (even AACR1) and put them in a large shared database to “play” with, sort of like a sandbox arrangement. There was speculation on what Zepheira intends to do with this amalgamation of records from different types.

Angela concluded with a road sign that said “The future of cataloging construction ahead. Have a nice day.” This presentation was a solid introduction to that future without getting bogged down in a lot of

technical details and “back office” topics that, to be honest, some practitioners do not care about. While there were some technical topics and terms presented, the presentation was clearly the most useful for those who want to “dip their feet” into the BIBFRAME waters and take the tool out for a spin to see what it is all about.

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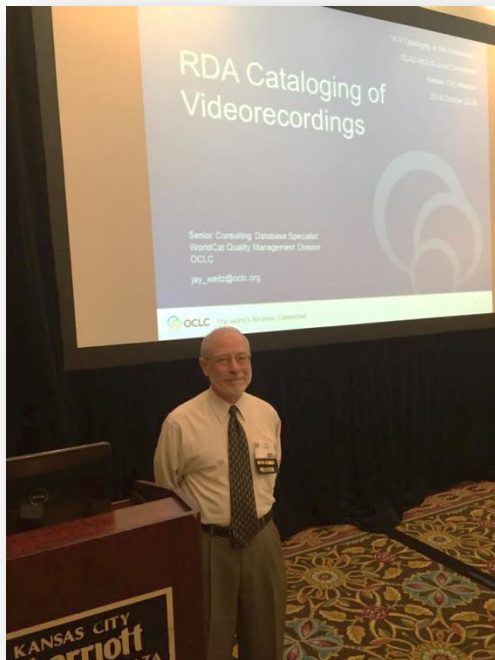


Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

[VIDEO CATALOGING FOR THE NOVICE](#)

Presented by Jay Weitz, OCLC

--reported by Jennifer Eustis
University of Connecticut

The focus of Jay Weitz’s presentation was a thorough introduction to cataloging videorecordings according to RDA. He began his presentation with a list of resources invaluable to the videorecording cataloger. These are the best practices document developed and made available by OLAC’s Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC), the Audiovisual and non-print glossary, originally published in 1998 by Nancy Olson, and then later revised for an online edition, and the upcoming best practices for DVD/Blu Ray and

Streaming Media according to RDA.

He continued with a brief side-by-side comparison of AACR2 and RDA and then focused on the change from the GMD to RDA’s carrier/content/media fields and statement of responsibility. The demise of the GMD has proved to be controversial. But the GMD has a checkered history as a media designator and is very one dimensional. With RDA’s content, carrier and media types, the assumption that the resource is first a book is no longer there. This is because all resources get these three fields. The statement of responsibility is not so straightforward. Moving images have various types of statements of responsibilities that are commonly distributed over at least three fields: 245, 508, 511. In RDA, the distinction between creator and contributor is unclear. Thankfully, the majority of videorecordings are entered under title since no one entity is responsible for the entire work. He also emphasized another difference from AACR2, namely the carrier details. Much of this information was recorded in 538 in AACR2. In RDA, this information is now separated into the 340, 344, 346, 347. He warned that the 345 is only for film and not video.

Jay finished by explaining what constitutes a silent soundtrack in RDA. If the video recording is of a silent film and has a musical soundtrack, then according to RDA (7.18.1.3), the content is not silent. However, the film is a silent film. In order to have sound content that is silent, there can be no sound.

He concluded by answering several questions. Minutes and seconds are still abbreviated. When measuring the duration of a recording or recordings on one DVD, the total duration goes in the fixed field and corresponds to the feature presentation. Even if there is no collective title, RDA still recommends that we express the total duration of each of the individual parts recorded in a 505 contents note. Finally, RDA does not prescribe any order to the notes. It is all cataloger's judgment.

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ADVANCED VIDEO CATALOGING

Presented by Jay Weitz, OCLC

--reported by Deborah Ryszka
University of Delaware

Jay Weitz, Senior Consulting Database Specialist, OCLC, gave a thorough and in-depth presentation on advanced video cataloging essentials. This presentation provided experienced video catalogers with the opportunity to fine-tune and enhance their video cataloging knowledge and skills. Jay's afternoon workshop on advanced video cataloging specifics was a continuation of one that he gave in the morning on basic video cataloging.

Jay began the Advanced Video Cataloging workshop by discussing the types of dates that can appear on video materials and the places where these dates can be found, such as in the beginning and ending part of a DVD, on the disc label of a DVD, on the container, and on accompanying material. These dates can represent different "bibliographic events," including the original production, the release as a motion picture, the release in an earlier video format, the release on videodisc, and the copyright of design or accompanying material. According to him, dates are the most difficult elements of a bibliographic record to determine, because there are multiple places to look for dates on DVDs, and oftentimes these sources have differing dates. For the most part, monographs have title pages and the information on title pages is fairly standardized. Not so, for video recordings.

Jay begged those in the audience to remember—if nothing else—that a DVD from the United States cannot have a publication date earlier than 1997, or possibly 1996, if the DVD was made or manufactured in Japan.

The recording of dates in bibliographic records can frequently cause confusion, even for experienced video catalogers. Dates taken from the chief and preferred sources of information (title frames, ending credits, disc label) are generally the most important, but other factors or information on the DVD must be considered when recording date information. Dates for DVDs earlier than 1996 or 1997 cannot be considered publication dates. A later date from the container or accompanying material may be more important in a case such as this and could be used to infer a date of publication for a DVD. Video catalogers can account for other date-type information in other parts of the bibliographic record, such as 5XX (note) fields.

Relatively unadorned DVD releases of original motion pictures have a DtSt status of p in the fixed field. The publication date of the DVD release is coded in Date 1; the date of the original theatrical release is recorded in Date 2.

DVD releases with substantial new or extra material have a value of s in the DtSt fixed field. Date 1 reflects the publication date of the DVD and Date 2 is blank. Such substantially new or extra material might include: documentary material, such as “making of” videos, interviews, biographies, commentary tracks, etc.; or multiple versions or cuts that are included in the resource, such as the director’s cut, alternate endings, restored scenes, both widescreen and pan-and-scan versions of the film, etc. Jay cautioned those in attendance to use judgment and care when determining what and how much new material qualifies as substantial. In either case, always include a note about the date of the original release of the DVD.

Jay discussed the differences between the 260 and 264 fields. Current RDA cataloging uses the 264 field, instead of the 260 field. Both fields are structured similarly, but there are some differences between the two. The major difference is that the 264 field has a second indicator that describes the function of the entity in the 264 field. Second indicator values are: 0 for production, 1 for publication, 2 for distribution, 3 for manufacture, and 4 for copyright notice date.

For coding language information in records for video materials, Jay encouraged audience members to consult CAPC’s [Video language coding: best practices](#) document, which was issued in 2012. This document provides illustrative examples and guidance on how catalogers should code language information in the fixed field, and the 041 and 546 fields. Coded language data in bibliographic records should support retrieval of the language of the main work(s) on the item, rather than the language(s) of supporting, supplemental, or bonus material. Additionally, this coded language data should be based on language(s) in which the item is usable, rather than all of the languages that might be found in the item.

The users, he reminded the attendees, are most interested in the spoken, sung, or signed language of the main content of a DVD or video recording; the written language of the main content of the item, including captions, subtitles, and intertitles; and the original language of the work. Bibliographic records should be coded to reflect these important aspects. Jay recommended that this type of data not be coded in our records: the language that appears on the packaging of a DVD (videodisc or videotape label or container); the language of the special features, including the audio commentary tracks or the spoken or written languages of the special features; the language of the credits; and the language of accompanying material, such as booklets or guidebooks.

Jay thoroughly discussed the 024, 028, and 037 fields and what type of information should be entered in these specific fields. Use the 024 field to record the Universal Product Code (UPC) and/or the International Article Number (EAN), if either appears on the item being cataloged. The 028 field is used to record a publisher’s number, if it exists on a DVD. There are no standards for the numbers recorded in the 028 field; they can be in any format and of any length. The 037 field records the source of acquisition and is now used only for recording numbers such as a distributor’s stock numbers.

As with his advice about the publication dates on DVDs, Jay reminded the catalogers in attendance that Blu-ray Discs cannot have a publication date earlier than 2006. Blu-ray technology was developed in February of 2002 and the first Blu-ray Disc titles were introduced commercially in June of 2006. When cataloging these materials, videorecording field 007 \$e in bibliographic records should be coded with a value of s.

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OLAC RESEARCH REPORTS

Presented by Kelley McGrath, University of Oregon

and

Bobby Bothmann, [Minnesota State University, Mankato](#)

--reported by Lisa Romano
University of Massachusetts
Boston

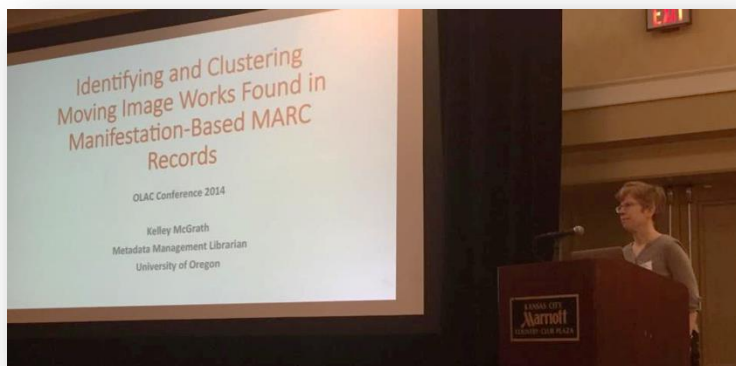


Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

Kelley McGrath, Metadata Management Librarian at the University of Oregon, gave a presentation on *Identifying and clustering moving images works found in manifestation-based MARC records*. She discussed her research plans on a prototype moving image record using a work-centric view. Unfortunately, this type of record cannot be

based on MARC.

Instead, an automated tool is needed to look at the manifestations and see what works are presented. This tool should divvy up the data in the MARC record, which can contain multiple manifestations, expressions, and works. Then it should group equivalent entities and de-dupe. Some of these entities can contain more than one work.

She next described various FRBR tools that are available to create this type of record including:

- **LC FRBR display tool** matches based on author and title, or if author not available, just title.
- **OCLC FRBR work-set algorithm** processes in this order: author and title, uniform title, title and name, and title and OCLC number.

- **MARC2FRBR conversion tool** (from Norway) identifies the different entities in the MARC record, selects the fields that describes the entities, finds the relationships between the entities, and supports normalization by finding and merging equivalent records.
- **INESC-ID** (from Portugal) uses string similarity for matching instead of exact string matching. This is a looser type of matching, and is good for typographic errors and variations in the arrangement of words.

These tools are not perfect. The data processed is incomplete, inconsistent, inaccurate, and missing. Some data is in free text, such as roles. Additionally, expressions and multiple works within a single manifestation are difficult to identify. In fact, OCLC determined that it could not identify expressions solely on MARC records, but instead that they had to look at some items.

In her research, Kelley has discovered that algorithms that use more than one match work better. Unfortunately, many moving image records do not have a 1xx field. The solution may be to add more match points such as title, original date, and director. Kelley closed her presentation by stating that she has had a setback with the director code and asked the audience to help her identify directors via <http://tinyurl.com/oc27ng6>.

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The second research presentation was given by **Bobby Bothmann**, Metadata & Emerging Technologies Librarian at [Minnesota State University, Mankato](http://www.mnstateu.edu). He described his work on the *Cataloging of Audiovisual Materials and Other Special Materials (CAVM) 5.5, an RDA companion*. The purpose of his research grant is to create examples in MARC21 and MARCXML that demonstrate relationships between bibliographic group 1 entities (work, expression, manifestation, and item). Plus, he is documenting the similarities and changes between AACR2 and RDA cataloging.



Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

Bobby described how he used his research grant to purchase items that would make good examples, including: DVDs, models, puppets, maps, and audio recordings. The focus of his presentation was on some of the problems he found in cataloging non-print materials and possible solutions. Some of these issues are:

- Fictitious characters (ex. Lassie) may need authority records (700 fields).
- Movies that are adaptations of books call for additional relationships. He suggested using 7xx fields to help identify and give the “series” information.

- If there is more than one version of a movie (such as Hairspray), catalogers should create more than one uniform title.
- For different DVD versions (Blu-ray, deluxe ed., etc.), multiple related 775/776 fields for each version are necessary.
- Relator terms are book-centric. For games, “creator” is probably the best option to indicate the role of the individual responsible. Additional 700 and 730 fields can be added if the game is based on another work.
- Relationship terms are lacking for audio. In Appendix J of the RDA Toolkit, there is no mention of audio being an expression of the text. 776 fields can help identify the version.

Additionally, Bobby raised the question of how much is too much. For a movie series such as Star Wars, how many prequels and sequels should be defined? And for movies that have several adaptations (graphic novel, theatre, libretto, etc.) as in Les Misérables, how many 775/776 are needed and how many are too many?

This presentation left the audience thinking about RDA and relationships, and how RDA had some shortcomings in regards to non-print materials.

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POSTER SESSIONS

--reported by Julie Renee Moore
California State University, Fresno

The hall was buzzing with activity and discussion as colleagues presented their poster presentations with exciting new ideas and discoveries.

“That Doesn’t Look Right!”: Identifying Bootleg DVDs of Asian-language Films --Shay Beezley and Emrys Moreau, University of Central Oklahoma

This poster presentation was all about how to identify illegal reproductions of DVDs. The Max Chambers Library at University of Oklahoma received a large donation of Asian film DVDs, mainly produced in Hong Kong and mainly without English subtitles or soundtracks. After cataloging a few of the DVDs, the catalogers suspected that some of the DVDs were illegal reproductions. Of course, they did not want to add such DVDs to their collection. They created a list of evaluation criteria to determine whether or not the DVDs were illegal reproductions. They handed shared a very useful postcard with the “12 Criteria for Identifying Bootleg DVDs of Asian Films.”

The Challenges of Maintaining a Merged Bibliographic Catalog -- Sarah Hess Cohen, Florida State University

Two years ago, a decision was made for each of the Florida State University libraries to merge their catalogs, which meant that 11 individual Aleph catalogs were combined into one union catalog. Catalogers from these libraries are still grappling with the fallout from this decision. It is obvious that they had to come up with a set of common standards with which to move forward with consistency across the libraries. Some of the problems that arose included trying to merge records, some of the



Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

more problematic records being those for music scores and audiovisual materials. These records, in particular, contained differences in record format, variable fields, access points, and varying degrees of authority control. This poster presentation discussed how the catalogers developed a formula for the best possible access for patrons seeking music and other audiovisual materials. Re-establishing authority control and creating routines to eliminate duplications and format errors were among the most important pieces for best discoverability.

Metadata Digitization and Streaming for Libraries -- Cyrus Ford, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

The point of this poster presentation was to demonstrate how online education and libraries can provide an online video library for library users and distance education students. Distance education students and library users can view videos through virtual learning environment systems and library websites. This poster presentation also discussed the technical aspects of making streaming videos available to library users.

Roles & Reels: An Exploration of Roles Found in Film and Video Records -- Kelley McGrath, University of Oregon Libraries

Kelley McGrath is well known for her work with the OLAC Movie & Video Credit Annotation Experiment, where she continues her efforts to teach computers to identify names and roles in free text from the 245 \$c, 260 \$b, 264 \$b, 508, and 511 MARC fields and subfields. This poster presentation brought to light some of her findings from that project. The type and distribution of roles found in bibliographic

records for moving images were presented. Also, the examples of credits that are difficult for both machines and human beings to interpret were discussed. She asked intriguing questions, such as: should we use an IMDb-style solution? How detailed should we really be going with these roles? (There are so many roles listed in credits, such as these that Ms. McGrath provided: anthropological consultants, architectural consultant, dancing directors, garden designer, synchronization director, and tiger trainer.) What do we do with roles that are vaguely presented? How do we deal with statements that we human beings do not know how to interpret? And if we cannot interpret them, how can a computer be taught to interpret them? She also brought forth implications for the use of relationship designators in RDA.

As always, the poster presentations were intriguing and provided thoughtful and, in some cases, even inspiring new ideas in this brave new world of audiovisual cataloging.

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LIGHTNING TALKS

--reported by Irina Stanishevskaya
University of Alabama at Birmingham

Lightning Talks proved to be an energetic and informative session for the audience and speakers alike. It's format of five-minute presentations kept the atmosphere fun and dynamic as the eight speakers shared their insightful ideas on a variety of topics, highlighted new projects, and discussed practical solutions.

[Saving Orphans, One VHS at a Time: the Story of Section 108 at the University of Connecticut Libraries](#)

-- Jennifer M. Eustis, University of Connecticut



Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

Jennifer introduced the audience to the story of the realization of Section 108 of the Copyright Act at the University of Connecticut Libraries. Section 108 permits libraries to reproduce one copy of an orphan work for preservation, replacement, or patron access. She explained that about two years ago, the university stopped supporting VHS format on the campus. This decision was very inconvenient for some of the faculty who had continued using the VHS for their classroom instruction.

In order to remedy this, the Course Reserve Coordinator initiated a project to attempt to save and transfer the content from some of the VHS to DVD. Jennifer outlined the process steps that evolved as a result of this effort: 1) identify VHS; 2) determine if VHS qualifies as an

orphan work; 3) if yes, transfer content to DVD; 4) send VHS and DVD to Cataloging; 5) withdraw VHS and send to Archives and Special Collections for preservation; 6) create special jacket cover tailored for Section 108; and 7) send DVD to permanent reserve.

As a result of this process, the faculty and students continued to have access to the content with the newly created DVDs for their educational purposes.

Using “Tasks” in MarcEdit to Do Your Dirty Work -- Margaret Corby, Kansas State University

MarcEdit is a very popular tool for clean-up projects. It is regularly used by many professionals to perform the same edits for groups of bibliographic records. Using a list of the Naxos bibliographic records as an example, Margaret offered a live demo of the MarcEdit Task tool, in order to automatically run such edits. The following steps were demonstrated in order to use the tool: 1) click on the Tools tab and open Manage Task; 2) create a New Task List (e.g., Naxos); 3) highlight the list of the Naxos records, after that the program will automatically open the Edit Task window; 4) select Add Task and add all the tasks you want (e. g., add, delete, replace fields, subfields, etc.); and 5) save your tasks and run the edits.

Impact of Metadata on Accessibility of Digital Collections --Teresa Keenan, University of Montana

The image can talk. This is possible. Teresa demonstrated a powerful solution for blind and visually impaired library users accessing and exploring digital image collections. By using the JAWS (Job Access With Speech) screen reader program, they can listen to synthesized speech of the audio description of a particular photograph or image. She emphasized that by providing high quality descriptive metadata, offering descriptive linking, utilizing content management system functionality for controlled vocabularies, and furnishing the configuration of metadata fields by moving the most important to the top, barriers can be removed for the different user groups to significantly improve the discovery, access, and navigation of image collections.

Promotion of E-books Using QR Codes -- Dana Hanford, Central Connecticut State University

QR codes can benefit libraries by connecting growing e-book collections with users. Dana Tonkonow shared the idea for promoting e-books by using QR codes and creating e-book displays on the shelves around the Burritt library. Users could access an e-book record in the catalog by scanning the code on their mobile devices. Reaching that goal, Dana evaluated a number



Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

of freely available QR code generators and selected the following service for the project: [FreeQrCodeTracker](#). In a short demonstration, Dana walked the audience through the entire process of creating a QR code with a link for an e-book cover image: 1) select an e-book title, access the book, and take a screen shot of the cover; 2) clean up the image in Microsoft Paint; 3) copy and paste the image into a Microsoft Word document; 4) enter a persistent URL associated with the title into the QR code generator and create a code; 5) copy and paste the image of the newly created QR code into Microsoft Paint in order to capture the QR code; 6) add the QR code image to the e-book cover image in the Microsoft Word document; and 7) print and insert the document into an acrylic frame and display on the bookshelf. The majority of work in this project was performed by student assistants.

[Streamlining Music Cataloging: Procedures and Corresponding OCLC Macros](#) -- Melissa Burel, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Efficiency in cataloging is a very important topic. It is very clear that cataloging procedures are essential components of the task-related techniques that provide consistent directions and save a lot of time for staff members. Also, they record institutional knowledge and can be used as an effective training tool. Melissa suggested methods for streamlining the cataloging workflows by incorporating corresponding macros (programmed scripts) into procedures. She recommended the following places to find macros: 1) [OCLC Website](#); 2) [Better Living Through Macros](#) by Joel Hahn; 3) [Walt Nickeson's macros](#).

Utilizing macros can help simplify procedures, improve efficiency, reduce errors and inconsistencies, and save time. Melissa also provided useful tips and examples for bringing together the procedures and macros, such as: 1) researching the availability of macros for your needs, reading the literature and exploring surveys, and trying to create your own macros (e. g., macros created by Melissa: AACR2-RDA e-books, AACR2-RDA DVDs); 2) organizing your macro books and creating a central location for macros and procedures; and 3) pairing macros with a particular procedures/staff member.



Photo courtesy: Jeremy Myntti

[Learning about Linked Data through a Zine Thesaurus](#) -- Tina Gross, St. Cloud State University

Tina Gross shared her experience of taking a part in a linked data project of the Upper Midwest Linked Data Interest Group, which is composed of a number of enthusiastic and highly motivated professionals. The aim of the project was to make the Anchor Archive Zine Thesaurus available as linked data in the

[Open Metadata Registry](#). Gross discussed her experience working with: the Anchor Archive Subject Thesaurus, which was originally developed for a special collection of zines in Halifax, Canada; the Open Metadata Registry, which allows publishing metadata schemas on the Web; and Open Refine service for cleaning up large metadata sets. Gross also explained the rationale for selecting The Open Metadata Registry for the project its very simple interface, ability to create URLs for vocabulary terms, vocabulary expression in RDF (SKOS), relationship mapping within the Subject Thesaurus, and overall ease of use.

[Mining for Moving Image Data in MARC](#) -- Kelley McGrath, University of Oregon

Kelley McGrath shared the results of a project that attempted to find a way to get FRBR work data out of MARC records for original movies. The goal of this project was to improve the discoverability of original movies by transforming the data into a standardized form and making it *machine readable on the operational levels* (e.g., searching, limiting, targeting, etc.). She provided the audience with a few examples and explained in extremely clear terms the importance of the following machine-actionable data in their MARC records:

- original date: 046 \$k
046 \$k 20141024
- original language: 041 \$h
008/lang eng
041 0- \$a eng \$h eng
- country of producing entity: 257 \$a
257 \$a United States \$2 naf.

[Purchasing and Licensing Models of Streaming Videos for Libraries](#) -- Cyrus Ford, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Due to the growing popularity of streaming videos, a number of commercial vendors have started offering expanded streaming video resources for libraries. Collection development and acquisition processes in many libraries embrace numerous challenges, such as: licensing options, quality of content, issues with hosting, capacity and duration, technical support, and maintenance. Cyrus Ford provided a brief examination of the key issues involved in the purchasing and licensing of streaming and on-demand videos. He outlined three major purchasing models for building collections: 1) buy once and use in perpetuity, 2) subscribe annually, or 3) subscribe for a fixed term (the current practice). Finally, he pointed out a wide range of licensing models available for libraries, such as: Flat Fee, In-Perpetuity Licensing, Flat Fee Term, Variable Fee Term, Graduated-Fee Term, etc.

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SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT REPORT

OLAC-MOUG CONFERENCE 2014

Melissa Burel, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville



Photo courtesy: Melissa Burel

I would like to thank the OLAC Conference Scholarship Committee for the opportunity to attend the 2014 OLAC/MOUG Conference in Kansas City, Missouri. Without their support, I would not have been able to attend this conference.

The conference was important to me because I am currently compiling and writing procedures at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville: I need to be up to date on the current cataloging trends and understand recent developments in RDA. I want to be able to properly guide others in my department to follow RDA standards, and that means that I need to ensure that I fully understand everything that is involved. Along with these goals, I was also eager to meet the people who help shape these standards and learn from their experience and instruction.

Philip Schreur, who engaged the audience with a personal example of linked data, gave the opening keynote entitled, “Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin: or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the BIBFRAME.” Originating from his love of the film *The Beast with Five Fingers*, Schreur walked through the content creation domain model and different types of relationships. The content model—while still including elements such as work and instances—now includes an event, which is incredibly relevant to music catalogers. Schreur used *The Beast with Five Fingers* as an example to provide a better understanding of the linked data model. Originating with this film, relationships were drawn to the music employed by composer Max Steiner, information regarding actor Peter Lorre, the book upon which the movie is based, along with a parody of the work. The special effects used in the film were also related back to the original piece. Schreur clearly explained how all of the information fits together and how these relationships are useful to the researcher. This discussion about an actual film provided an excellent real-world example of how catalogers add to the collective knowledge and connections created for researchers through the relational data model.

Following the keynote address, the first workshop I attended was “Cataloging Videorecordings: The Basics,” by Jay Weitz. The workshop did not disappoint as he walked through each RDA field with accompanying examples and explanations of each area. The item that will help me most in my cataloging relates to using specific rules in the *RDA Toolkit* to characterize details like sound settings and aspect ratios. Weitz provided additional online resources for cataloging materials in case a special situation arises and requires additional instruction. While I did have some familiarity with cataloging DVDs in RDA, it was refreshing to hear why certain fields exist and remind myself of the definitions for some of the terms involved. At times the new material felt overwhelming. It was comforting to hear

Weitz say on a few different occasions “we are all still learning” and “no one is an expert in this yet.” Overall, I enjoyed this training as it confirmed much of my previous knowledge while introducing me to new ideas.

Both the “Cataloging Scores” and “Cataloging Audio Recordings with RDA” sessions were quite useful. They covered some of the additional subtleties of RDA including the transcription of inaccuracies, the use of relationship designators versus MARC relator codes, and the loss of the GMD field. It was satisfying to see some of the same RDA fields that were used in video recording cataloging used in scores and audio recordings. I specifically appreciated the approachability of the presenters coupled with their deep knowledge of the subject. Both Mary Huismann and Margaret Corby obviously apply these standards in their day-to-day work, and it was interesting to hear their interpretations and judgments in different situations. I knew only a little coming into these sessions and feel that I received some solid information and resources to further aid my investigation into cataloging these formats.

The lightning talks and poster sessions provided a glimpse into what other professionals are doing at their institutions and gave me some new ideas to think about incorporating at my workplace. These sessions addressed a variety of topics like advertising ebooks, organizing streaming media, creating tasks in MarcEdit, and managing a merged catalog, among others. These sessions also generated wonderful conversations about these topics and created thought-provoking ideas on how to apply some of the displayed tasks at home.

Networking at this conference in Kansas City was invaluable. Everyone was so nice and I met many interesting people. It is not often that you have the opportunity to meet incredibly talented people who are leaders in their field and kindly provide encouragement. The local arrangements committee did a superb job, as the restaurant recommendations, hotel dining, and reception all were very enjoyable. Being in Kansas City during the World Series and having the opportunity to see such a wonderful city buzzing with excitement was a lot of fun. All of the fountains were dyed blue and everyone cheered for their team. Experiencing some of the best BBQ I have ever had in my life also made the experience that much more fulfilling. The visit to the Kansas City Public Library checked a box on my lifelong bucket list. I could not have had a better time.

Thank you to the OLAC Conference Scholarship Committee for the opportunity to attend this conference. I learned a significant amount of information and met some truly wonderful people in the process.

Handouts and further information for most of the sessions can be found here: <http://olac2014.weebly.com/>. Hover over the Program tab and select the type of presentation you want to see.

MOUG/OLAC Liaison Report

submitted by Mary Huisman
University of Minnesota

MOUG to Meet in Denver

MOUG will be making the trek to Denver this February! The meeting will take place at the Westin Denver Downtown, February 24-25, 2015, immediately preceding the Music Library Association annual meeting.

In an effort to make MOUG even more worth your time and money, the annual meeting is being extended into a full day and a half for 2015. Starting Tuesday morning, February 24, there will be an in-depth training on the use of the new medium of performance and genre/form thesauri, followed by an increased number of plenary sessions, lightning rounds, and hot topics. Wednesday will continue with the same, and conclude with the business meeting and smaller group events such as the NACO Music Project and OCLC expert community working sessions.

Registration is now open! Registration for MOUG is handled through the Music Library Association. **Music Library Association members must sign in to the system** to get to the member registration page, and to avoid creating duplicate records. If you encounter difficulties with registration, or are not a member of the Music Library Association, please [contact the Business Office](#) for assistance.

Got an idea for a lightning talk, or a burning question you would like us to address? Let us know! michellekhahn@gmail.com

**NEW IN 2015 -- EVEN MORE
BANG
FOR YOUR BUCK!**

**NOW WITH
MORE
MOUG!**

MOUG is teaming up with the MLA BCC to provide in-conference training on the new LCMPT/LCGFT, with some familiar faces. Plus, you will get even more of your favorite MOUG programming!

**Join us in Denver for the 2015 meeting...
now with more MOUG!**

**MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO OLAC MEMBERS
ALA MIDWINTER, CHICAGO, 2015**

Friday, January 30th

Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries Interest Group
8:30-11:30am
Hilton Chicago Salon A

Bibliographic Standards Committee – Descriptive Cataloging for Rare Materials Task Force Meeting (ACRL RBMS)
8:30am-4:00pm
Sheraton Chicago Mississippi Room

FRBR Interest Group
10:30am-12:00pm
McCormick Place West W176a

OCLC Enhance and Expert Community Sharing Session
10:30am-12:00pm
McCormick Place West W186a

Competencies and Education for a Career in Cataloging Interest Group
1:00-4:00pm
McCormick Place West W176a

Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) Membership Meeting
2:30-4:00pm
Hyatt Regency Chicago Columbus KL

Program for Cooperative Cataloging Program Training
2:30-4:00pm
McCormick Place West W187a

Executive Committee I (CaMMS)
7:30-9:30pm
Hyatt Regency McCormick Jackson Park/CC 10C

Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) Meeting
7:30-9:30pm
Hyatt Regency Chicago Columbus AB

SAC RDA Subcommittee

7:30-9:30pm

Hyatt Regency McCormick Jackson Park/CC 10D

Saturday, January 31st

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

7:00-10:00am

McCormick Place West W185d

Copy Cataloging Interest Group

8:30-10:00am

McCormick Place West W474b

SAC Working Group on LCGFT Literature Terms

8:30-10:00am

McCormick Place West W177

Technical Services Managers in Academic Libraries Interest Group

8:30-10:00am

McCormick Place West W471

Bibliographic Standards Committee Meeting (ACRL RBMS)

8:30-11:30am

Sheraton Chicago Ballroom 07

Cataloging Norms Interest Group

10:30-11:30am

McCormick Place West W181c

Role of the Professional in Technical Services Interest Group

10:30-11:30am

McCormick Place West W187a

Catalog Management Interest Group

1:00-2:30pm

McCormick Place West W196c

Library Code Year Interest Group

1:00-2:30pm

McCormick Place West W175c

OCLC Linked Data Roundtable: Stories from the Front

1:00-2:30pm

McCormick Place West W474b

Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access I

1:00-5:30pm

Hilton Chicago International South

SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation

1:00-5:30pm

Hyatt Regency McCormick Burnham/CC 23AB

Bibliographic Standards Committee - Controlled Vocabularies Editorial Group Meeting II (ACRL RBMS)

3:00-4:00pm

Sheraton Chicago Parlor G

Catalog Form and Function Interest Group

3:00-4:00pm

McCormick Place West W181c

Holdings Information Forum

3:00-4:00pm

McCormick Place West W181a

MARC Formats Transition Interest Group

3:00-4:00pm

McCormick Place West W187a

OCLC Links and Entities: The Library Data Revolution

3:00-4:00pm

McCormick Place West W474b

Bibliographic Standards Committee - Controlled Vocabularies Editorial Group Meeting III (ACRL RBMS)

4:30-5:30pm

Sheraton Chicago Parlor G

Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials

4:30-5:30pm

McCormick Place West W177

Faceted Subject Access Interest Group
4:30-5:30pm
McCormick Place West W182

Technical Services Interest Group Meeting
4:30-5:30pm
Sheraton Chicago Huron Room

Sunday, February 1st

ALCTS CaMMS/MAGIRT Cartographic Resources Cataloging Interest Group Meeting
8:30-10:00am
McCormick Place West W175a

Linked Library Data Interest Group
8:30-10:00am
McCormick Place West W192b

Metadata Interest Group
8:30-10:00am
McCormick Place West W176c

RDA Forum
8:30-10:00am
McCormick Place West W196c

BIBCO/CONSER/NACO/SACO-at-Large
8:30-11:30am
McCormick Place West W475a

Subject Analysis Committee I (CaMMS)
8:30-11:30am
Hilton Chicago International South

Cataloging and Classification Research Interest Group
10:30-11:30am
McCormick Place West W176a

Cataloging Committee (GODORT)
10:30-11:30am
Swissotel Chicago Montreux

LC BIBFRAME Update Forum
10:30-11:30am
McCormick Place West W196a

MAGIRT Cataloging and Classification Committee (CCC) Meeting

10:30-11:30am

McCormick Place West W187b

Technical Services Discussion Group Meeting (ACRL RBMS)

10:30-11:30am

Sheraton Chicago Columbus B

CaMMS Forum

1:00-2:30pm

McCormick Place West W183c

Cataloging of Children's Materials Committee

1:00-2:30pm

McCormick Place West W186a

Digital Curation Interest Group

1:00-2:30pm

McCormick Place West W176c

Metadata Standards Committee

1:00-2:30pm

McCormick Place West W194a

Authority Control Interest Group

1:00-5:30pm

McCormick Place West W474b

Bibliographic Standards Committee - Standard Citations Group Meeting II (ACRL RBMS)

3:00-4:00pm

Sheraton Chicago Parlor G

Creative Ideas in Technical Services Interest Group

3:00-4:00pm

McCormick Place West W184d

OCLC WorldShare Metadata Users Group Meeting

3:00-4:00pm

McCormick Place West W187c

MARC Advisory Committee

3:00-5:30pm

Hyatt Regency Chicago Plaza A

PCC Participant's Meeting
4:30-5:30pm
McCormick Place West W196a

Monday, February 2nd

Heads of Cataloging Interest Group
8:30-10:00am
McCormick Place West W470a

Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access II
8:30-11:30am
Hilton Chicago International South

SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation II
8:30-11:30am
McCormick Place West W177

Bibliographic Standards Committee - DCRM MSS Meeting I (ACRL RBMS)
1:00-2:30pm
Sheraton Chicago Ohio

Continuing Resources Cataloging Forum
1:00-2:30pm
McCormick Place West W183a

Technical Services Workflow Efficiency Interest Group
1:00-2:30pm
McCormick Place West W176a

Subject Analysis Committee II (CaMMS)
1:00-4:00pm
Hilton Chicago International South

Bibliographic Standards Committee - DCRM MSS Meeting II (ACRL RBMS)
3:00-4:00pm
Sheraton Chicago Mississippi Room

Bibliographic Standards Committee - DCRM MSS Meeting III (ACRL RBMS)
4:30-5:30pm
Sheraton Chicago Mississippi Room

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

T.J. Kao, Column Editor

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Call for OLAC Executive Board Candidates

Are you interested in a challenging leadership position and an opportunity to shape the future of OLAC? Here are your chances. The OLAC Executive Board are looking to fill two open positions: Vice President/Present Elect, and Treasurer. Both terms begin in July 2015. To run for election, submit a letter of nomination indicating the position for which you wish to run. The letter should include a brief description of pertinent qualifications and professional activities. All OLAC personal members are eligible to serve and self-nominations are highly encouraged. The deadline is Friday, January 16, 2015. More details about responsibilities for both positions can be found in the [OLAC Handbook](#). Submissions or any questions can be sent to [Heidi Frank](#).



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Call for CAPC Participation

OLAC's Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) is seeking applicants for full member positions with terms beginning after the 2015 ALA Annual Conference. Members serve two-year terms with possibility of reappointment to a second two-year term.

Qualifications are as follows: 3 years of current audiovisual cataloging experience or the equivalent; evidence of regular interaction with online cataloging systems or demonstrable knowledge of such systems. CAPC business is conducted during meetings at the ALA Midwinter and ALA Annual conferences, and electronically between conferences. Candidates for full member positions must be willing to commit time and funds as necessary to attend one in-person meeting per year of their term.

If you are interested in applying for the CAPC full-member positions, please send a letter detailing your qualifications and your resume to CAPC Chair Mary Huismann by January 5, 2015. You can also send your application materials [electronically to me](#). Feel free to contact me with any questions you may have. Appointments will be made at or after ALA Midwinter 2015.

Contact information:

Mary Huismann
University of Minnesota
160 Wilson Library, 309 19th Avenue S.
Minneapolis, MN 55455
[612-625-5616](tel:612-625-5616) (voice) | huism002@umn.edu

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Call for CAPC Interns

OLAC's Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) is seeking applicants for intern position with a one-year term beginning after the 2015 ALA Annual Conference. Successful completion of a one-year term as intern often leads to a full-member position later.

Qualifications are as follows: 3 years of current audiovisual cataloging experience or the equivalent; evidence of regular interaction with online cataloging systems or demonstrable knowledge of such systems. Most CAPC business is conducted during meetings at the ALA Midwinter and ALA Annual conferences, and electronically between conferences. Candidates for appointment to CAPC intern positions must be willing to commit time and funds as necessary to attend at least one of these in-person meetings per year.

An intern is neither guaranteed appointment to CAPC as a full voting member nor reappointment as an intern. A maximum of two (2) interns may be appointed annually; an intern may serve no more than two consecutive terms (of 2 years) as an intern.

If you are interested in applying for the CAPC intern positions, please send a letter detailing your qualifications and your resume to CAPC Chair Mary Huismann by January 5, 2015. You may also send your application materials [electronically to me](#). Feel free to contact me with any questions you may have. Appointments will be made at or after ALA Midwinter 2015.

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Call for Help with OLAC Movie & Video Credit Annotation Experiment

Kelley McGrath would like to solicit your help with annotating director credits for the OLAC Movie & Video Credit Annotation Experiment. The three languages specifically in need are French, Italian, and English. If you are interested, please check out the [Google Drive document](#) for the URL for each language. Please contact [Kelley](#) for any questions regarding this project.

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LCMPT/LCGFT Training at MOUG 2015, in Denver, Co. – Save the Date

MOUG and MLA-BCC are offering a training program as part of the 2015 meeting in Denver, Co. Included in the cost of the regular MOUG registration, this training will take place at the Westin Denver Downtown on February 24, 2014.

This workshop will include two 2-hour sessions. The first session will include an overview of the two vocabularies: Library of Congress Medium of Performance Thesaurus for Music, and Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials. The second session will focus on the use of genre and medium vocabularies in library catalogs. Attendees will learn how to use the thesauri through examples and exercises. They will also receive information to assist the local implementation of two vocabularies.

Speakers will include Nancy Lorimer, Casey Mullin, Hermine Vermeiji, Janis Young, etc.

To see more information, please stay tuned to the MLA and MOUG listservs.

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2015 Association for Recorded Sound Collections Conference, May 27-30, in Pittsburgh, Pa. – Save the Date

The 49th annual ARSC Conference will be held May 27-30, 2015 at the Westin Convention Center Hotel in downtown Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A pre-conference workshop titled “From idea to deliverable: planning and executing your grant-funded project” will be held on May 27, 2015.

For more information, check out the 2015 [ARSC Conference website](#). Any questions regarding the conference should be directed to [Brenda Nelson-Strauss](#), ARSC Conference Manager.

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MEMBERS ON THE MOVE

Jeremy Myntti, Column Editor

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Congratulations to **Glenn Patton** (Director of WorldCat Quality Management at OCLC) on his upcoming retirement from OCLC on December 31, 2014. Glenn has been at OCLC for the past 34 ½ years and has been an amazing resource on anything related to cataloging. Glenn has been active in ALCTS, IFLA, and the PCC over the years. He was also OLAC Chair in 1988-1989 and chair of the 1988 OLAC Conference held in Culver City, CA.

Heather Pretty (Cataloguing Librarian at Memorial University of Newfoundland and OLAC Treasurer/Membership Coordinator, 2013-2015) has been asked to be the NACO funnel coordinator for the newly created Atlantic Canada funnel project. Heather co-presented at an RDA preconference at the 2013 APLA (Atlantic Provinces Library Association) conference, which led to more institutions in the area wanting to join a NACO funnel. This new NACO funnel will help 6 new institutions and 15 new catalogers begin contributing NACO authority records within the Program for Cooperative Cataloging.

Kelley McGrath (Metadata Management Librarian at the University of Oregon) was recently awarded the Library Dean's Traveling Trophy. This award is given by the Dean to library employees who do great things. The trophy is a traveling award, so Kelley will hold on to it until the Dean decides to recognize another deserving library employee. Congratulations to Kelley for being honored with this fun award!

IN THE SPOTLIGHT...

with Jay Weitz

Lisa Romano, Column Editor



December's spotlight profile should be familiar to all OLAC newsletter readers. Jay Weitz is the writer of *OLAC Cataloger's Judgment* and *News from OCLC*. Jay is currently a Senior Consulting Database Specialist in the WorldCat Quality Management Division of OCLC. Among his duties at OCLC are answering questions both internally and externally, working through problems with users, representing OCLC and its users on national and international bodies, tinkering with the bibliographic matching algorithms, and updating line-by-line the *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*.

Jay describes his intent on becoming a librarian as "inevitable." His family has pictures of him stamping his Golden Books when he was three years old! Some of his earliest memories as a child were visiting his local libraries in New Jersey. Librarianship was in his genes - his mother worked in the technical processing area of the Free Public Library of Woodbridge, New Jersey, for many years.

His first library job was as a work-study student in the Lippincott Library of the Wharton School, where Jay got to see some of the behind-the-scenes workings of librarianship. Coincidentally, he worked with a librarian who would later become a colleague at OCLC. And how did Jay get into cataloging?

"When I eventually got to library school (Rutgers) and took my first cataloging class, the match with my borderline OCD personality clicked immediately."

After library school, Jay's first professional library job was as a cataloger at Capital University in Columbus, Ohio. While there, he received Volume 1, Number 1 of the On-Line Audiovisual Catalogers Newsletter, which came out in January 1981. Within the next eighteen months, he became a member of OLAC and began his career at OCLC. So, Jay has been a part of OLAC pretty much from the beginning.

Besides being a member, he has given back to OLAC over the years. Jay first contributed to the OLAC Newsletter in 1984 and his first presentation at an OLAC conference was in 1986. The first cataloging workshop he gave at an OLAC conference was in 1992 and as Jay explains, *"I have subjected OLAC members to my bad puns at every OLAC conference since."* In June 2001, he became the official OCLC Liaison to OLAC, and in 2008, the first official OCLC Representative to Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC).

Additionally, Jay has been compiling the Q&A column for the *Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter* since 1989. In September 2004, he succeeded Nancy Olson as the editor of the Q&A column in the OLAC Newsletter. When Nancy wanted to pass on this responsibility to someone else, Jay volunteered.

“Like Nancy, I’m pretty short and figured no one would notice this little guy amassing all this incredible power over catalogers... In an uncharacteristic lack of cataloger’s judgment, the OLAC Board accepted my offer. The title of the column was part of the attempt to cover up that lapse.”

Over the years, Jay has answered many questions and he has found many of them fascinating. One of his many favorites was a question in the OLAC Newsletter Volume 27, Number 3 called “The Saga of Country Codes for Videorecordings,” It dealt with straightening out MARC’s treatment of Country Codes for film and video in 008/15-17 (Country) and 044, and the relationship to 257. In fact, this problem was something Jay had been trying to clarify for a while. The solution to this problem led to a few revisions to MARC. The treatment of widely-published videorecordings became more aligned with how most other published materials were treated. This change was a small but satisfying accomplishment for Jay.

In 2004, Libraries Unlimited published *Cataloger’s Judgment*, which is a compilation of some of his best columns. Plus, he has been the program annotator for the Columbus Chamber Music Society since the 1981/1982 season and is currently a performance arts critic for *Columbus Alive*.

Jay sees the biggest ongoing challenge in his career as keeping up with the constant changes in cataloging. He has managed to stay current by being a part of national and international bodies (such as IFLA), reading, attending conferences, and learning from others. His suggestion to new librarians is to “Don’t be afraid to ask questions. That’s how we learn. Oh, and don’t agonize.”

And what does Jay think has been one of the most important achievements in his long career?

“For both OLAC and the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG), I have been trying to answer users’ questions for a long time. Sometimes my answers are even accurate. Those questions have helped to shape the many cataloging workshops I have presented over the years. Helping to improve the quality of cataloging one question and one workshop at a time is something I consider to have been particularly worthwhile.”

Editor’s note: In the last issue’s feature on Bruce Evans, it should be clarified that Bruce served as Chair of the Subcommittee on MARC Formats under the Bibliographic Control Committee of the Music Library Association.

OLAC CATALOGER'S JUDGEMENT:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Compiled by Jay Weitz



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VCD = Very Confusing Designations

Question: In *Bibliographic Formats and Standards* under the Videorecording 007 subfield \$e, the definition for value "v," which is labeled "DVD," includes Video CD. Is that correct? I don't believe a VCD is a DVD, so I was surprised to see that. I've always coded VCDs as "z" for "other". Was there a decision somewhere that VCDs should be folded into the DVD definition? I'm confused.

Answer: The inclusion of the Video Compact Disc (VCD) in the definition of code "v" for "DVD" comes directly from MARC 21 in the [Videorecording 007 field](#). The MARC 21 definition of DVD reads, in its entirety: "Laser optical (reflective) videorecording system that uses a digital technique called PCM (Pulse Code Modulation) to represent video information on a grooveless, smooth, round plastic disc. The disc is read (played back) by a weak laser beam that registers data appearing on the disc as tiny pits or depressions of uniform length. DVDs are usually 4 3/4 inch in diameter (but a smaller 3 inch diameter disc may be produced commercially in some cases) and the disc or its packaging usually bear the term or trademark: DVD, DVD VIDEO, or VIDEO CD (in this case, the trademark is the standard one for COMPACT DISC, but with the added phrase DIGITAL VIDEO below it). This system has been in use commercially since late 1996." The Video CD has been included in that MARC 21 definition from the time that code "v" was first defined as part of MARC 21 Bibliographic Update Number 2 in October 2001.

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A Date with Uncertainty

Question: With RDA 1.9.2.5 offering the options for using "not before" and "not after" dates in the imprint area, what is the corresponding MARC coding in the DtSt fixed field (008/06)? Sorry if this has been put forth before and I missed it.

Answer: As I read MARC 21, these "not before" and "not after" dates would have to be coded as "s" for "Single Known Date/Probable Date" in 008/06 (DtSt). The MARC 21 definition of code "s" reads: "Date consists of one known single date of distribution, publication, release, production, execution, writing, or a probable date that can be represented by four digits. *The single date associated with the item may be actual, approximate, or conjectural (e.g., if the single date is uncertain).* Code s is also used for a single

unpublished item such as an original or historical graphic when there is a single date associated with the execution of the item.” It’s the italicized sentence that makes me think “s” is the least objectionable choice, if not precisely correct.

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The Game Game

Question: I am searching WorldCat for copy to catalog a game titled “State Fair Bingo” using the Search WorldCat window. Finding nothing with that title, I executed a keyword search of:

- “fair bingo” in the Title index
- “English” in the Language of Cataloging limiter box
- “game” in the Materials menu

That’s all. Still no hits, but in the box showing the hits for each part of the search, there were results for “fair,” “bingo,” “eng,” “cgm,” “gam,” and “phg.” I understand the first three easily enough, figure that “gam” is the Material Type for “game,” and that “cgm” is probably for “computer game,” which makes sense to add. But I’m stumped by “phg.” I went through the whole list of material types, figuring it was another subset of game, but could not find it on that list. Now I’m really curious. Does “phg” mean anything in particular?

Answer: Material Type “phg” corresponds to games with the Type Codes “g”, “k”, “o”, or “r” (as opposed to those with Type Code “m”, which are “cgm”). Material Type “phg” can be found in Searching WorldCat Indexes under [“Format/Document Type values and codes for WorldShare and WorldCat Discovery.”](#) Some of the Material Types do seem to have some mnemonic import, but not all of them, by any means. If my calculations are correct, there are roughly 17,576 possible three-alphabetical-character combinations for Material Types (minus a few that would be too embarrassing to assign). The number of Material Types that we’ve assigned far exceeds that number, so something had to give. (I’m not being serious, of course – the number of Material Types is really measurable in the dozens, I think, surely not more than a few hundred. Besides, some of them include numerals, too.) My best guess would be that “phg” is meant to evoke something such as “physical game” as opposed to “computer game,” but that’s just a guess.

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To © Or Not To ©

Question: The compact disc I'm cataloging has copyright and phonogram symbols side by side next to the date. Are separate 264 fields entered for each symbol as an example in OCLC *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, or are both entered side by side in a 264 field?

Answer: First, remember that if a sound recording publisher has represented things accurately, only a phonogram copyright (©) date can apply to the sound recording itself. A standard copyright date (©) associated with a sound recording can apply only to such elements as package design or accompanying text. With that in mind, RDA 2.11.1.3 states in part: "If the resource has multiple copyright dates that apply to various aspects (e.g., text, sound, graphics), record any that are considered important for identification or selection. ... If the resource has multiple copyright dates that apply to a single aspect (e.g., text, sound, or graphics), record only the latest copyright date." LC-PCC PS 2.11 states: "LC practice for Core Element: Record a copyright date for a single-part monograph if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified. It is not required to record copyright dates for multipart monographs, serials, and integrating resources." So, if you have neither a date of publication nor a date of distribution for a monographic audio recording, you must include the © phonogram copyright date if you have one. If you do have a date of publication, it would be prudent to follow the Music Library Association's "[Best Practices for Music Cataloging Using RDA and MARC21](#)," which recommends: "For audio recordings, routinely record the latest phonogram copyright date in a separate 264 (2nd indicator 4) \$c. If it has been deemed useful for identification or access to also record the latest regular copyright date, record both dates in a single 264 (2nd indicator 4) field, in separate occurrences of \$c." Note that whenever you have field 264 with the Second Indicator value 4, there will be no subfields \$a or \$b in the field.

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© We Transcribing, or © We Not?

Question: Under RDA, we are transcribing a title as it appears on the source of information (RDA 2.3.1.4). There is no specification about this type of symbol (trademark, registered, copyright, patent, etc.). Regarding symbols, RDA 1.7.5 indicates only the cases where the symbol cannot be reproduced as such.

Answer: According to RDA LC-PCC PS 1.7.5 regarding "Signs and Symbols" (LC practice/PCC practice, Point Number 4), one of the exceptions for substituting the word or phrase that is the equivalent of a sign or symbol is the following:

Exception 2: Ignore symbols indicating trademark (registered or otherwise), patent, etc. These include a superscript or subscript "R" enclosed in a circle (®) (ignore although included in the character set) and the superscript or subscript letters "TM" (™). Explain their presence in a note

if considered important. Ignore such symbols also when they appear with elements used in access points.

This carries on the practice outlined under the corresponding section of AACR2 LCRI 1.0E, except that the LCRI stipulates “Do not explain their presence in a note.” The example included in both the LC-PCC PS and the LCRI is:

Preferred source

The Gumby® books of letters

Transcription

245 14 \$a The Gumby books of letters

If the symbol is either the entirety of the title (PS 1.7.5, Point 6) or a meaningful part of the title (such as “What ® really means in a digital world;” PS 1.7.5, Point 4), that would be a different story and you would need to substitute an appropriate word or phrase, as explained in those respective points in the LC-PCC PS.

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Not Being Flippant

Question: I have several artist flip books. Each has a series of illustrations without significant text (perhaps a label with publication information or one or two pages of text in a 150 leaf publication). Should these be cataloged as books or visual materials? One of our former professors collected a lot of unique artists' books. The ones I'm working with look like bound texts but the contents are solely a collection of sequential prints. There is very minimal if any text. I'm cataloging in RDA, so, I'm assuming the 336 would be for still image. I started cataloging in the book format, but then we had a discussion about whether or not they should really be visual materials. We decided we should ask for clarification.

Answer: You have confirmed that by "artist flip book" you mean a print publication where one holds it with one hand and flips quickly through the illustrated pages with the thumb of the other hand, creating the illusion of animation via the momentary display of a succession of slightly different still images. The term "flip book" sometimes gets used (incorrectly but understandably) to describe "tête-bêche" books that have different texts (sometimes an original and a translation) that start from each respective cover and meet in the middle; one "flips" the book to read the other text. My inclination (confirmed in consultation with my colleagues) is to suggest that your “artist flip books” be cataloged as a volume of still images, on a Type "k" record, based on readings of RDA 7.2 and 7.15, for what they are worth. Because of the ambiguity, I'd further recommend adding a Textual field 006 (Type "a") to account for the "book-ness" and the minimal text that you mention. The 33X fields would be:

336 still image \$b sti \$2 rdacontent

- 336 text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
- 337 unmediated \$b n \$2 rdamedia
- 338 volume \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier

You would also want to include a brief description of the resource.

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Covering Our Sound Tracks

Question: What exactly is a "sound track film," in relation to Recording Medium in RDA. I know what the sound track for a film is, usually found on a musical sound recording. Is this a film of a sound track or what?

Answer: First, let's put this into RDA context. RDA 3.16 is "Sound Characteristic," defined as "a technical specification relating to the encoding of sound in a resource." RDA 3.16.3, "Recording Medium," "is the type of medium used to record sound *on an audio carrier* (e.g., magnetic, optical)." (Italics are mine.) Likewise, RDA 3.16.4, "Playing Speed," "is the speed at which *an audio carrier* must be operated to produce the sound intended." (Again, italics are mine.) So when RDA 3.16.4.3 says, "For a sound-track film, record the playing speed in frames per second (fps)," sound track film is a length of motion picture film containing only sound information (that is, no visual information). Sound track film is usually on a reel and the sound data is usually encoded in either magnetic electronic audio signal) or optical (sound converted to light) form on one edge of the film stock. Sound track films are usually not a concern of libraries other than film archives and the like. They are (or at least were) one of the steps in the creation of a film that can be projected in a movie theatre. The film's sound track is eventually incorporated into that projectable motion picture film.

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Controlling the Meanings of Production

Question: When is a film production company a publisher? What exactly is a publisher for a video recording?

Answer: Who is responsible for what when it comes to video publishing is and always has been utterly vexing. With the proliferation of corporate production credits in recent decades, it has only gotten worse. This is exacerbated by the fact that many production companies have names similar to or overlapping with corporate names that can more easily be identified as publishers (such as "Warner Bros. Pictures" versus "Warner Home Video"). If we're talking about video publishing of theatrical motion pictures, an entity that identifies itself somehow with video rather than specifically with film, or

that includes designations such as “home video” or “home entertainment,” you can sort of guess that will be the video publisher. If you can distinguish a logo that is displayed on the video before the actual film begins from any and all logos that appear on screen once the film itself has begun, the latter are likely to represent production companies rather than a video publisher. Often a big hint is that the name/logo of a video publisher will be on the spine of a video container.

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And Now, Presenting the Relationship Designator

Question: Relationship designators are hard to figure out. If the container says a company “presents,” do we use the RD presenter?

Answer: The best thing to do is to actually read the RDA definition of the RD, because it may or may not align exactly with common usage. In RDA Appendix I.3, “presenter” is defined as “A person, family, or corporate body mentioned in an ‘X presents’ credit for moving image materials and who is probably associated with production, finance, or distribution in some way.” Sounds like “presenter” is the correct RD. There is some limited guidance on using RDs in the [“PCC Guidelines for the Application of Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records.”](#)

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The Case of the Missing Subfields \$a

Question: Why is no one using subfield \$a in the 046 tag for videorecordings?

Answer: WorldCat apparently has over 1.28 million bibliographic records with 046 subfield \$a, so someone’s using it (often incorrectly). You would need to include subfield \$a only when subfields \$b, \$c, \$d, and/or \$e are present, because otherwise, subfield \$a doesn’t apply. My guess is that for videorecordings, the use of field 046 will mostly be to code the date or dates of the creation and/or modification of a moving image resource, most commonly involving subfields \$j, \$k, \$l, \$o, and/or \$p. There are no pre-Common Era films, so subfields \$b and \$d aren’t ever appropriate for videos. Subfields \$c and/or \$e would be used mostly in cases where an incorrect date is involved.

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The Wide, the Full, and the Ugly

Question: I am seeing fields 345 lately with subfield \$a widescreen (2.35:1) \$b 24 fps \$2 rda. What is “24 fps” and how did they know that? What if it is full screen? And should we be adding these to records for videos?

Answer: Aspect Ratio is the ratio of width of a moving image to the height of the moving image. “Full screen” ratios are less than 1.5:1, whereas “wide screen” ratios are larger than 1.5:1. Although RDA 7.19 deals with Aspect Ratio, there is actually no specific MARC field or subfield for that information; these details would go in field 500 or 538. If the information is available, it is best to include both the full/wide designation and the specific numerical aspect ratio in the 500 or 538, but *not* in field 345. Both Presentation Format (RDA 3.17.2; MARC 345 subfield \$a) and Projection Speed (RDA 3.17.3; MARC 345 subfield \$b) are actually part of Projection Characteristic of *Motion Picture Film* (RDA 3.17, my emphasis). Neither one applies to videorecordings. The designation “fps” is “frames per second,” the designation for Projection Speed of motion picture film. The rate of 24 fps was the standard for 35 mm sound films.

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Description Versus Access

Question: What about adding field 380 to records for videos with “Motion picture,” “Television program,” “Filmed lectures,” “Documentary film,” “Instructional film,” or the like? Some of these would duplicate 655 fields.

Answer: Use of field 380 is up to you and your local policies. In MARC, field 380 (Form of Work) is associated with the [Subject Heading and Term Source Codes list](#), the code for which would go in subfield \$2. Genre/form terms in field 655 are associated with the [Genre/Form Code and Term Source Codes list](#), the code for which would likewise go in subfield \$2. There is overlap between these code lists, but it’s up to you which controlled lists, if any, you use for the respective 380 and 655. The fields are intended to serve different purposes, 380 being basically descriptive, 655 serving as an Authorized Access Point.

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Surrounded

Question: Can anyone tell me what “stereo surround” is? Is it 2.0 stereo or is it 5.1 surround (or 6.1 or 7.1 or ...)? Do I use a “q” or an “s” in the 007? What about 2.0 surround or 1.0 surround? What the heck are these supposed to be?

Answer: As a cataloger and not a sound engineer, I have only a limited understanding of “surround sound,” but here goes. As I understand things, “stereo” popularly refers to two-channel sound (left and right), but more technically can refer to any multidimensional sound of two or more channels. So it seems that “stereo surround” means nothing more than “surround.” The fractional designations (X.1) refer to a “Low Frequency Effects” (LFE) channel that emphasizes low bass sounds and other effects. I don’t believe that “1.0 surround” is possible or meaningful, though “2.0 surround” may actually refer to 2.1 stereo with added LFE. Sound Recording 007/04 (subfield \$e) and Videorecording 007/08 (subfield \$i) for “Configuration of Playback Channels” have now been brought into alignment with the value “q” being defined as *“Quadraphonic, multichannel, or surround” for both. If the resource claims to be “surround,” usually take it at its word and code “q”, no matter what the numbers say. It is a good idea to include the quoted sound designation in a 500, 538, 546, or other appropriate field for additional explanation. Remember that there is a lot of relatively meaningless hype supplied by publishers for sound and video specifications such as these.*

NEWS FROM OCLC

Compiled by Jay Weitz



General

Mary Sauer-Games Named VP of Product Management at OCLC

Mary Sauer-Games, an established executive with extensive experience developing and launching successful new products in the digital publishing industry, has been named Vice President of Product Management at OCLC. She will be responsible for OCLC products and services around the world. Ms. Sauer-Games comes to OCLC from the American Psychological Association, where she was Senior Director, managing PsycINFO database products and leading an organization of 70 staff. From 2002 to February 2014, she was Vice President, Product Management—Humanities, STM, and Dissertations at ProQuest, a leading global information provider. Before that, from 1999 through 2002, she was Vice President, Product Management, at the Gale Group, a major reference and education publisher of electronic databases and textbooks. She also previously held positions at Mullen Advertising, Gale Research, Inc., R. L. Polk and Company, and Data Resources, Inc., all in Detroit, Michigan. Since 2012, Ms. Sauer-Games has been a board member of the National Federation of Advanced Information Services (NFAIS), a global, non-profit, volunteer-powered membership organization that serves the information community. She is a board member of CrossRef, an association of scholarly publishers that develops shared infrastructure to support more effective scholarly communications. She has also been involved in the March of Dimes as a board member and executive sponsor. Ms. Sauer-Games holds a Master's of Business Administration degree from University of Michigan—Dearborn and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from Kalamazoo College.

OCLC CIO Jacobs Among Computerworld's 2015 Premier 100 IT Leaders

Jeff Jacobs, OCLC Chief Information Officer, has been named among IDG's Computerworld 2015 Premier 100 IT Leaders. This year's Premier 100 spotlights 100 leaders from both the technology and business sides of organizations for their exceptional technology leadership and innovative approaches to challenges. Mr. Jacobs was named OCLC CIO in May 2014. The Computerworld Premier 100 IT Leadership Awards list will be published in the February 2015 edition. Information on previous honorees can be viewed at

http://www.computerworld.com/s/article/9065479/Premier_100_IT_Leaders.

Cataloging and Metadata

Four Centuries of Dutch Cultural Heritage Added to WorldCat

The National Library of the Netherlands, Koninklijke Bibliotheek (KB), has entered into an agreement with OCLC to add four important collections of digitized resources from Dutch-speaking countries to

WorldCat for discovery of these valuable resources worldwide. The extensive and historically significant data comprise large numbers of digitized books, journals, newspapers, and parliamentary papers, aggregated from libraries across the Netherlands. The agreement is the latest development in a productive and long-standing partnership between OCLC and the National Library. The arrangement directs users searching WorldCat to more than 2 million pages from some 11,000 books published in the Dutch-speaking world from 1781–1800, 80 journals from 1840–1940, parliamentary papers from 1814–1995, and more than 6 million digitized newspaper pages. The content originates from the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, Suriname, the Netherlands Antilles, and the United States. WorldCat searchers can get to full-text content made available by the National Library through its [Delpher service](#).

Shanghai Library Adds 2 Million Records to WorldCat

Shanghai Library, the largest public library in China and one of the largest libraries in the world, has contributed 2 million holdings to WorldCat, including some 770,000 unique bibliographic records, to share its collection worldwide. These records, which represent books and journals published between 1911 and 2013, were loaded in WorldCat earlier this year. The contribution from Shanghai Library, an OCLC member since 1996, enhances the richness and depth of Chinese materials in WorldCat as well as the discoverability of these collections around the world. The Shanghai Library was founded in 1952 and holds more than 53 million volumes, one of the richest collections of Chinese literature and historical documents. It merged with the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of Shanghai in 1995 to become the first library in China to combine public library services with science, technology, and industry research functions.

VIAF Council Elects Leadership, Discusses Annual Report

The Virtual International Authority File Council (VIAFC) held its Annual Meeting on 2014 August 15 during the IFLA World Library and Information Congress in Lyon, France. 2014 VIAFC Chair Brigitte Wiechmann (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek) presided over the meeting, during which the VIAFC:

- Unanimously elected Beacher Wiggins (Library of Congress) to serve as VIAFC Chair-Elect in 2015 and VIAFC Chair in 2016,
- Provided recommendations to OCLC on the draft guidelines for admission of contributors to VIAF, and
- Discussed the [2014 Annual Report to the VIAF Council](#).

Highlights from the 2014 report include:

- VIAF Contributors grew from 19 agencies in 22 countries to 34 agencies in 29 countries since 2012.
- 8 new national libraries became VIAF Contributors in the last year. 24 national libraries now contribute to VIAF, and an additional 11 national libraries provide data to VIAF through federal library agencies, consortia, or other arrangements, bringing the total of national libraries represented in VIAF to 35 national libraries from 30 countries.

- VIAF now includes two scholar-oriented Other Data Provider sources (Perseus Digital Library and the Syriac Reference Portal) and a multilingual data enrichment Other Data source (xR) OCLC Research Authority File.
- VIAF's source data increased from 33.6 million to approximately 45 million authority records. In addition, 10 Million personal name source records have been added, the number of title records has increased from 1.7 million to 3.8 million, and the number of intra-source-file matches has increased from 43.5 million to 96.5 million.
- VIAF's interface was refreshed and enhanced to include a map display and a Polish language interface.

At the close of the Annual Meeting, Brigitte Wiechmann was thanked for her service as 2014 VIAFC Chair, and Vincent Boulet (Bibliothèque nationale de France) began his term as 2015 VIAFC Chair. Held since 2012, VIAFC Annual Meetings traditionally take place on the Friday preceding the IFLA World Library and Information Congress. The official minutes from the 2014 VIAFC Annual Meeting, including the complete roster of attendees, will be made available on the [OCLC VIAF](#) page soon.

Discovery and Reference

OCLC Introduces WorldCat Discovery API Beta

OCLC is introducing beta availability of the new [WorldCat Discovery API](#), which provides access for libraries to search and find resources in both WorldCat and a central index of article and e-book metadata that represent the wide range of resources libraries provide to their users. The WorldCat Discovery API exposes library collection data for items in WorldCat, including materials held by individual member libraries, consortia, and libraries worldwide. Benefits include:

- Access to an ever growing collection of central index metadata for which OCLC has been granted rights.
- Linked Data response formats, so that library collections can speak the language preferred by the Web.
- Facet functionality, so that libraries can deliver a modern search experience with the ability to quickly drill down into search results.
- Access to the latest data models, including entities.

The WorldCat Discovery API gives libraries the flexibility to use an OCLC-developed interface, create their own application, or use the two in combination. The WorldCat Discovery API lets libraries rely on OCLC to manage the repetitive and resource-intensive tasks involved in keeping a local discovery index up to date. Library systems and development staff are then free to invest their time in other discovery projects, such as the creation of mobile apps, widgets, and enhancement of current user experiences to suit their unique needs. Libraries can use the WorldCat Discovery API to extend an alternative discovery service such as VUFind or Blacklight to include WorldCat results, and as a building block alongside other APIs to create a total user discovery experience. The WorldCat Discovery API is now available as a beta to a select number of libraries that subscribe to FirstSearch, WorldCat Local, or WorldCat Discovery Services. Full availability to all eligible libraries and partners is expected in early 2015. Developers will

find documentation and sample code libraries on the [OCLC Developer Network site](#), as well as instructions for how to request access to the [API](#).

Report Offers Recommendations on Usage, Discovery, Access of E-Content

A group of professionals from libraries, content providers, and OCLC have published [Success Strategies for Electronic Content Discovery and Access](#), a white paper that identifies data quality issues in the content supply chain and offers practical recommendations for improved usage, discovery, and access of e-content in libraries. Libraries strive to get the right resources in front of users where and when they need them. The E-Data Quality Working Group identified data quality issues in libraries' electronic content, which directly affect users' ability to find and use library resources. The library's discovery and access systems play an important role in helping users sift through and access the large amount of electronically published content. But users face a major barrier to discovery and access to these resources if the bibliographic metadata and holdings data are not of sufficient quality. *Success Strategies for Electronic Content Discovery and Access* offers solutions for the efficient exchange of high-quality data among libraries, data suppliers and service providers, such as:

- Improve bibliographic metadata and holdings data.
- Synchronize bibliographic metadata and holdings data.
- Use consistent data formats.

The white paper combines business and practical information with recommendations for the content supply chain to achieve successful content discovery and access.

WorldCat Discovery Now Includes Chat Widget, Additional Enhancements

A new feature in [WorldCat Discovery Services](#) enables library staff to embed a virtual reference chat widget within the discovery experience. Many member-requested enhancements have also been added, such as improvement to notes displays, customizable fulfillment messages, and more. New features added in late September 2014 include:

- Chat Widget: Now libraries who provide chat services, including virtual reference chat services such as OCLC QuestionPoint, can embed a "Chat with a librarian" link within the WorldCat Discovery environment. This way, users who are searching for materials can reach a librarian for assistance when needed.
- Member-requested enhancements: A number of additional enhancements have been added to WorldCat Discovery in response to OCLC member requests. These user-suggested enhancements include:
 - The action panel now has collapsible sections to provide a consistent user experience across devices and to support translations.
 - Item level notes are easier to read.
 - Permalinks are easier to find, create and share.
 - Libraries can customize the fulfillment messages shown by the integrated link resolver.

- The description tab now also shows helpful information from the Dissertation Note (502 field, subfields \$a, \$b, \$c, \$g, \$o) such as dissertation location, cast members, performers and more.

Features coming soon include support for Google Analytics. The WorldCat Discovery interface is available to all current FirstSearch, WorldCat Local, and WorldShare Management Services subscribers as part of existing, current subscriptions. Libraries are encouraged use the [training and documentation resources](#) available and then start their transition to [WorldCat Discovery](#) today. WorldCat Discovery Services is an integrated suite of cloud-based applications that enables people to search WorldCat and also discover more than 1.5 billion electronic, digital, and physical resources in libraries around the world. It makes library collections visible to information seekers in the places where they start their search.

Management Services and Systems

TU Delft Selects OCLC WorldShare Management Services

Delft University of Technology (TU Delft), one of the world's leading technical universities, has selected OCLC WorldShare Management Services as its library management system. WorldShare Management Services (WMS) provide cloud-based library management and discovery applications in an integrated suite, offering librarians a comprehensive and cost-effective way to manage library workflows efficiently, and improve access to library collections and services. WorldShare provides a complete set of library management applications and platform services built on an open, cloud-based platform. WorldShare offers integrated management of library workflows and creates new efficiencies as libraries share work, data, and resources to save money and deliver value to their users. More about WorldShare is on the [OCLC website](#).

EZproxy 5.7.44 Available

[EZproxy 5.7.44](#) includes a number of improvements and fixes:

- Built with OpenSSL v0.9.8zc.
- By default SSL 3 is disabled. However, for sites who may need SSL 3 legacy support, we have supplied an option to reenale it.

A [hosted version](#) of EZproxy is available. Libraries that subscribe to the hosted version are automatically and seamlessly upgraded with each new release of the service. They also enjoy 24 x 7 x 365 support for off-site authentication of electronic content with no servers or IT infrastructure required. We encourage you to upgrade to EZproxy 5.7.44 or move to the hosted version to stay current with the latest features. Please review the [enhancements page](#) and upgrade at your earliest convenience.

Member Relations, Advocacy, and Training

IMLS Grant to Help Libraries Support Community Health Initiatives

The Institute of Museum and Library Services has awarded OCLC a grant to continue work helping libraries support health information initiatives in their communities. In July 2013, OCLC received an IMLS grant to increase libraries' ability to respond to customer health information needs, launching the "Health Happens in Libraries" program. IMLS is supporting an expansion of that effort with a \$199,050 grant to OCLC. OCLC and its partner, ZeroDivide, will develop additional resources for individual libraries to highlight ways they can lead or support health initiatives. As a part of "Health Happens in Libraries," OCLC provided a variety of Affordable Care Act-related resources and training for library staff through WebJunction, the flagship public library program, and created a website that served as a base for a community of best practice for interested librarians. An evaluation of the project found that the activities increased library staff awareness, bolstered confidence in librarians' ability to respond to customers' questions, increased levels of preparedness, and enhanced libraries' existing community partnerships. With the new funding, OCLC will magnify the role of public libraries as key contributors to community health efforts, especially to reach individuals who have limited access to reliable health information. The project also will help library staff form community partnerships to increase health-related access and services. Specifically, OCLC will create guides, or "health competency pathways," to help library staff advance health topic areas within their local communities; provide targeted support for individual public libraries to help them build relationships with local health-related organizations; promote engagement models by sharing print and multi-media case studies; and create communications tools including an infographic, audio and video interviews, and a communications guide to share relevant health information with public libraries nationwide.

OCLC Research

Merrilee Proffitt Inducted as Fellow of the Society of American Archivists

Merrilee Proffitt, OCLC Research Senior Program Officer, was inducted as a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists during a ceremony at the Joint Annual Meeting of the Council of State Archivists, the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators, and SAA in Washington, D.C. in August 2014. The distinction of Fellow is the highest honor bestowed on individuals by SAA and is awarded for outstanding contributions to the archives profession. In her current role at OCLC Research, Ms. Proffitt leads an initiative that seeks new collaborative methods that will allow the unique materials found in libraries, archives, and museums to be effectively described, properly disclosed, successfully discovered, and appropriately delivered. In the process of shaping and executing this work, she has authored papers on the scholarly and teaching impact of digitizing collections, and organized events that help shape a new professional point of view. Ms. Proffitt graduated with a bachelor's degree in history from the University of California at Berkeley. While pursuing that degree, she discovered her passion for archives working as the office manager for the Regional Oral History Office at the Bancroft Library at Berkeley. Throughout her career, Ms. Proffitt has embraced leadership roles in

significant archiving projects. While serving in positions of increasing responsibility leading up to director of digital archive development at the Bancroft Library, she was a key project team member for a number of the library's pioneering digital projects, including the California Heritage Collection, an online archive of more than 30,000 images illustrating California's history and culture, and the Japanese American Relocation Digital Archives, which provides documentation of the experience of Japanese Americans in World War II internment camps. In 2004, while working at the Research Libraries Group (RLG), Ms. Proffitt was part of a team that authored the *RLG Best Practice Guidelines for Encoded Archival Description*, a guide that went on to receive the 2004 C.F.W. Coker Award from SAA. Ms. Proffitt is one of five new Fellows named in 2014. There are currently 179 Fellows of the Society of American Archivists.

Thinking of Outsourcing the Transfer of Your Born Digital Content?

[Agreement Elements for Outsourcing Transfer of Born Digital Content](#) suggests the elements that should be considered when constructing an outsourcing agreement for transferring born digital content from a physical medium, while encouraging adherence to both archival principles and technical requirements. This includes:

- Data protection, ownership, security, and privacy issues.
- Technical safeguards.
- Processing approach (disk imaging or file copying and any additional manipulation of files)
- Exception handling.
- Requirements for documentation.

If these aspects are considered and agreed upon in advance by the client and the service provider, the project will proceed as smoothly as possible. Written by Ricky Erway, Ben Goldman, and Matthew McKinley, this report will be of interest to those seeking help from an outside entity (whether a commercial service provider or another cultural heritage organization) with transferring content from physical media. *Agreement Elements for Outsourcing Transfer of Born Digital Content* is the latest publication in the OCLC Research series of [born-digital reports](#) that aims to provide research libraries and archives with a basic roadmap for launching a born-digital management program that can be scaled up over time. Other reports in the series include:

- *You've Got to Walk Before You Can Run: First Steps for Managing Born-Digital Content Received on Physical Media*, which simplifies the processes of inventorying born-digital materials and copying them from old media to a form that can be managed into the future,
- *Walk This Way: Detailed Steps for Transferring Born-Digital Content from Media You Can Read In-house*, which provides more thorough guidance and tips on approaches, tools, and other resources, and
- *Swatting the Long Tail of Digital Media: A Call for Collaboration*, which addresses transferring content from media that cannot be read in-house.

OCLC Research International Linked Data Survey for Implementers

OCLC Research conducted an international linked data survey for implementers between 7 July and 15 August 2014 to learn details of specific projects or services that format metadata as linked data and/or make subsequent uses of it. This was an exploratory survey prompted by the OCLC Research Library Partners Metadata Managers Focus Group, who are excited by the potential of linked data applications to make new, valuable uses of existing metadata and wanted to learn from the experiences in the libraries/archives/museums community what is possible to do and how to go about it. The survey received 122 responses from users in 15 countries and included descriptions of 76 linked data projects or services. 25 of the described projects consume linked data; 4 publish linked data; 47 both consume and publish linked data. Key results from the survey include:

- The two main reasons why survey respondents implement linked data projects and services are to enhance their own data by consuming linked data from other sources and provide a richer experience for users.
- The four linked data resources that are consumed the most by respondents are id.loc.gov, DBpedia, GeoNames, and VIAF.
- The two main reasons why the linked data projects/services publish linked data are to expose their data to a larger audience on the Web and to demonstrate what could be done with their datasets as linked data.
- The four largest linked data datasets (with more than 1 billion triples) reported are WorldCat.org, WorldCat.org Works, Europeana, and The European Library.
- Much of the advice offered by implementers centered around preparations and project management.

For more detailed explanations of the results, see OCLC Research Program Officer Karen Smith-Yoshimura's Linked Data Survey Results series of [HangingTogether blog posts](#):

- Linked Data Survey results 1: Who's doing it (includes a list of survey respondents)
- Linked Data Survey results 2: Examples in production.
- Linked Data Survey results 3: Why and what institutions are consuming.
- Linked Data Survey results 4: Why and what institutions are publishing.
- Linked Data Survey results 5: Technical details.
- Linked Data Survey results 6: Advice from the implementers.

An Excel spreadsheet that contains a compilation of all survey responses (minus the contact information which OCLC promised respondents would be kept confidential) is available at [oc.lc/0bglX7](https://oclc.org/0bglX7). See the [OCLC Linked Data Research activity page](#) for more information about OCLC's work in this area.

Kiwis in the Collection: The New Zealand Presence in the Published Record

[Kiwis in the Collection: The New Zealand Presence in the Published Record](#) an OCLC Research Report by Brian Lavoie, characterizes the size and scope of the New Zealand presence in the published record, highlights some of its salient characteristics, and describes its diffusion around the world. The New Zealand presence in the published record is defined as the collection of materials (books, sound recordings, films, and so on) that are *published in New Zealand*; are *created by individuals born in New*

Zealand; or are about or set in New Zealand. Characterizing a national presence as the materials published in a country, by a country's native-born citizens, or about the country, parallels the approach taken by many national libraries in scoping their collecting responsibilities for the national cultural heritage, and as such, is a useful way of providing a general overview of a nation's creative tradition. Among the key highlights:

- New Zealand's presence in the published record accounts for nearly one million distinct publications.
- The most globally popular New Zealanders in published record are Mahy, Cowley, Marsh, Partridge, and Eden.
- The most globally popular New Zealand musician in published record is Keith Urban.
- The most popular works set in New Zealand are *Whale Rider*, *Teacher*, *The Bone People*, *Hunter*, *The Piano*.
- The New Zealand presence in the published record accounts for 7.4 million library holdings worldwide.
- The New Zealand presence in the published record includes publications in a wide range of Pacific Rim languages.
- *Partridge's Dictionary of Slang & Unconventional English* is the most globally prominent New Zealand work in the published record.

In addition to those with a general interest in New Zealand and its creative tradition, this report may also be of interest to those responsible for the stewardship of a nation's cultural heritage, as it is expressed in the published record. This work is an output of our activity, [Scope and Diffusion of National Presence in the Published Record](#).

Collection Directions: The Evolution of Library Collections and Collecting

Written by Lorcan Dempsey, Constance Malpas, and Brian Lavoie, "[Collection Directions: The Evolution of Library Collections and Collecting](#)" takes a broad view of the evolution of collecting behaviors in a network environment and suggests some future directions based on various simple models. In this article, the authors look at the changing dynamics of print collections, at the greater engagement with research and learning behaviors, and at trends in scholarly communication. The goal is to provide context within which libraries can discuss changing patterns of investment across collection categories. The authors argue that the network is reconfiguring not only individual academic libraries but also the whole library system, as reduced transaction costs facilitate the unbundling of functions and their consolidation in network platforms and with other external service providers. This article was originally published in the July 2014 issue of [portal: Libraries and the Academy](#), an international refereed quarterly journal published by the Johns Hopkins University Press that includes articles that focus on all aspects of librarianship, knowledge management, and information services and studies within higher education. This special issue, subtitled *Imagining the Future of Academic Libraries*, was guest edited by Damon E. Jaggars, Columbia University. It explores the possibilities of what academic libraries might become or cease to be in a speculative future. Experts from different sectors of the academic library ecosystem share their visions of the future, with the intention of providing insights that might fuel the creation of vital futures for academic libraries and librarians.

"Measuring Up" Project Receives IMLS Grant

OCLC Research joins Montana State University, the Association of Research Libraries, and the University of New Mexico as partners to examine the difficulties that libraries face in producing accurate reports of the use of their digital repositories through web analytics software and recommend best practices that help improve accuracy and consistency of these reports while also protecting user privacy. The group has received a \$500,000 IMLS National Leadership Grant for their "Measuring Up: Assessing Use of Digital Repositories and the Resulting Impact" project, the goal of which is to provide the necessary frameworks, data models, and best practices librarians and archivists need to establish baselines, measure progress, and make informed policy decisions. Additional recommendations will include an assessment framework so that libraries may begin to measure the impact of open access institutional repositories to evaluate digital library performance and enable impact studies on author citation rates and university rankings. OCLC Research staff will collaborate with project partners to develop and evaluate new models of institutional repositories that are more visible to Internet search engines and more consistent across collections within and between libraries. Senior Research Scientist Jean Godby and Senior Program Officers Ricky Erway and Roy Tennant will serve on an advisory panel for the project. In addition, Research Support Specialist Jeff Mixer will spend 50% of his time for the next three years designing, developing, and testing the models for the project. "Measuring Up: Assessing Use of Digital Repositories and the Resulting Impact" is a follow up to the earlier "Getting Found: SEO for Digital Repositories" IMLS-funded project in which OCLC Research staff Jean Godby and Jeff Mixer collaborated with Semantic Web experts at Montana State University to develop strategies for improving the visibility of library digital repositories in Internet search engines.

Registering Researchers in Authority Files

Written by OCLC Research Program Officer Karen Smith-Yoshimura and a 13-member task group comprised of specialists from the US, UK, and the Netherlands, *Registering Researchers in Authority Files* summarizes their research into approaches to providing authoritative researcher identifiers. Registering researchers in some type of authority file or identifier system has become more compelling as both institutions and researchers recognize the need to compile their scholarly output. The report presents functional requirements and recommendations for six stakeholders: researchers, funders, university administrators, librarians, identity management systems, and aggregators (including publishers). It also provides an overview of the researcher identifier landscape, changes in the field, emerging trends, and opportunities. Key highlights:

- While funders and publishers have been adopting researcher identifiers, it is equally important for research institutions and libraries to recognize that "authors are not strings" and that persistent identifiers are needed to link authors to their scholarly output.
- Although there are overlaps among identifier systems, no one system will ever include all researchers or meet all functional requirements, so the ability to communicate among systems becomes crucial.
- New modes of scholarly communication increase the need to rely on persistent researcher identifiers to attribute output to the correct researcher and the researcher's institution.

- Funders are finding persistent identifiers are important for efficient and scalable tracking of the impact of the research they support.
- Although interoperability between systems is increasing, approaches used in different identifier systems for formats and data elements are often not interoperable.
- There is a huge opportunity for third-party reconciliation or resolution services to provide linking among different identifier systems.

[Supplementary data sets](#) document the task group's research and are also available for downloading; 18 use-case scenarios for the six stakeholders; functional requirements derived from the use-case scenarios; the list of 100 research networking and identifier systems the task group considered; characteristics profiles of 20 research networking and identifier systems; mappings of each of the 20 systems to the functional requirements; and a researcher identifier information flow diagram. This report and its supplementary data sets will be of interest to everyone who has a stake in identifying the research output of individual authors and institutions.

OLAC members

The Membership Directory can be found at:

<http://olacinc.wildapricot.org/Default.aspx?pagelid=1715775>

To search the directory and update your information
you first need to establish your password:

- 1) enter your email in the upper right-hand corner of the page
- 2) click "Forgot password"

Any questions or problems with the directory or updating your information
please contact:

Heather Pretty

hjpretty@mun.ca

Queen Elizabeth II Library
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, NL A1B 3Y1
CANADA

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