2011

OLAC NEWSLETTER

Volume 31
Number 1

March
2011

THE OLAC NEWSLETTER

Newsletter Staff

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Kate Leigh
Bracken Library, BL019
Ball State University
Muncie, IN 47306

CLAIM, BACK ISSUES, ADDRESS CHANGES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
Nathan Putnam
George Mason University Libraries
4400 University Drive, MS 2Fl
Fairfax, VA 22030

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS EDITOR
Barbara Vaughan
E.H. Butler Library
State University College at Buffalo
1300 Elmwood Ave.
Buffalo, NY 14222

CONFERENCE REPORTS EDITOR
Jan Mayo
Joyner Library
East Carolina University
Greenville, NC 27858-4353

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR
Katie Eller
Cataloging Librarian
katie.eller@gmail.com

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS EDITOR

Jay Weitz
OCLC
Online Computer Library Center
MC 745
6565 Kilgour Place
Dublin, OH 43017-3395

Material for publication in the OLAC Newsletter should be sent to the appropriate editor. Persons wishing to review books should contact Katie Eller, katie.eller@gmail.com, indicating 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sevim McCutcheon

Dear OLAC members and friends,

I hope that all who attended ALA Midwinter had an informative, pleasant time and easy travels. Reports from the OLAC membership meeting and CAPC meeting that took place during ALA Midwinter appear in this issue. Also for your perusal are biographies and statements of OLAC members who are running for election to the Board.

No sooner does one biennial conference end than planning for another begins! The Board received multiple applications to host the 2012 OLAC conference, putting us in the positive quandary of choosing among more than one strong application. For those of us who plan ahead, the location and date are now known. The next OLAC conference will be held October 17-21, 2012 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and will be chaired by Rebecca Lubas and Bobby Bothmann.

OLAC is involved in other educational events as well. OLAC is cosponsoring a program of the California on May 18th, 2011, entitled Cataloging Digital Media Using Current and Emerging Standards; and is cosponsoring an ALA Annual preconference in June entitled RDA 201. Additionally, some members of the Board have formed an Online/Regional Training Task Force to assess the needs and viability of audiovisual cataloging training in between big events.

Finally, please feel free to contact me, or any other board member, with any issues, concerns or other topics that you may be interested in.

FROM THE EDITOR

Kate Leigh

Welcome to spring, a time of beginnings and renewal. As the President's Column mentioned, Albuquerque, New Mexico will host the 2012 OLAC Biennial Conference. I am very excited to visit Albuquerque next fall, where I hope to attend the Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta. There will be more details about the 2012 conference in upcoming issues of the OLAC Newsletter.

This issue contains minutes and liaison reports from ALA Midwinter in San Diego. Thank you to Marcia Barrett and to the liaisons, whose minutes and reports keep their fellow OLAC members well informed. This issue also contains biographies of the candidates campaigning for Treasurer and Vice President/President of OLAC. OLAC is delighted to list multiple candidates for each position this year.

Please encourage your colleagues in the AV cataloging community to join OLAC, if they have not done so already.   The small membership fee ($20) helps support multiple OLAC initiatives, including the OLAC Newsletter, OLAC awards and grants, and OLAC conferences and workshops. OLAC is a close-knit community, and is dedicated to promoting the cataloging of audiovisual materials and enhancing the visibility of audiovisual catalogers.

If you have any questions, concerns, or pictures for the OLAC Newsletter, please contact me at kdjames@bsu.edu.

TREASURER'S REPORT
2nd Quarter FY11
October 1 – December 31, 2010

Nathan Putnam

Treasurer's Report 2nd Quarter FY11, Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 2010 Nathan Putnam, Treasurer		
	2nd Quarter	FY-to-Date
Opening Balance		$ 22,913.25
Income		
Memberships	$ 2,122.00	$ 2,837.00
Membership Refunds	$ 115.00	$ (60.00)
Other Inc.	$ 0.20	$ 0.20
Total	$ 2,237.20	$ 2,777.20
Expenses		
Awards	$ 3,487.98	$ 5,210.22
Bank Charge	$ 18.00	$ 36.00
Board Dinner	$ -	$ 248.33
Conference	$ 7,300.00	$ 7,300.00
Misc (including ALA)	$ 64.99	$ 311.99
Newsletter Production	$ -	$ 200.00
PayPal Fee	$ 53.22	$ 71.63
Postage	$ -	$ 8.82
Stipend	$ 600.00	$ 1,300.00
Website Administration	$ -	$ 100.00
Total Expenses	$ 11,524.19	$ 14,786.99
Closing Balance		$ 10,903.46
Personal Membership	258	As of
Institutional Membership	15	February 25, 2011
Total	273	

ALA MIDWINTER MINUTES JANUARY 2011

Marcia Barrett

OLAC Executive Board Meeting Minutes
December 16, 2010, 3:00 p.m.
Conference Call Hosted by OCLC

1.   Welcome and Introductions

Attendees: Marcia Barrett, Debbie Benrubi, Bobby Bothmann, Robert Freeborn, Kate James, Patricia Loghry, Sevim McCutcheon, Nathan Putnam, Amy K. Weiss, Jay Weitz.   Pat was unable to attend.

2.   Announcements

No announcements.

3.   Agenda

The agenda was adopted as written.

Officers Reports:

1.   Outreach/Advocacy Report (Debbie Benrubi)

Debbie was unable to get a response from the artist who did the graphics for the last brochure, but she knows a number of other graphics artists. The Board recommended Debbie choose another graphics artist for the updated brochure.

Debbie asked if ALA has an affiliates' booth at Midwinter. She has not heard anything from ALA so does not have any outreach activities planned for Midwinter. Ordinarily, OLAC does not do outreach activities at Midwinter.

2.   Secretary's Report (Marcia Barrett)

The minutes of the October 29 Board meeting and the minutes of the October membership meeting at the Biennial Conference were sent to Kate for publication in the December newsletter.

Board members discussed proposed changes to the OLAC calendar that Marcia had sent via email. Most of the changes were related to the move of the newsletter from print to electronic publication.   Other changes include adding term limits for member-at-large and newsletter editor, dates for application for positions, and composition and chair of the Scholarship Committee which is formed in conference years.

3.   Treasurer's Report (Nathan Putnam)

Email renewal notifications were sent out to individuals as well as a general notice to the OLAC list; 231 individual memberships were up for renewal.   Within 30 minutes of sending out the notification, Nathan began receiving renewals through the Paypal account. Only about 3-4 people aren't able to renew their membership due to retirement. He will send out a second renewal notice, probably in January.

Yesterday, Nathan sent a check to Miriam for $7300 for shortfall for conference costs.   Also, he paid Chris Fitzpatrick $1500 for his work on the Work-Centric Moving Image Discovery Interface Prototype Demo. This month, OLAC will go from balance of $17,000 to $8900. The $8900 doesn't include renewal memberships.

4.   CAPC Report (Robert Freeborn)

Kelley and Greta want CAPC to set up a task force for best practices for RDA cataloging video and other AV formats. We may want to discuss this with MLA to consider a joint task force. Robert will not be at Midwinter. Greta cannot attend Midwinter either but is willing to help with the task force, either as a member or as an ex officio member. Heidi Frank is willing to chair the task force.

Concerns were expressed about going forward with this work before a decision is made about the implementation of RDA; however, the Board felt that it is likely to be implemented and that it is important to be prepared.

5.   Newsletter Editor's Report (Kate James)

The December newsletter is with Teressa. She's out of the office this week and hopes to have it up next week.   An email will go out to members; it should go up before the holidays.

There were lots of photos from the conference. Kate requested that if anyone takes pictures at Midwinter, please send them to her for inclusion in the next newsletter.

Old Business:

1.   Online / Regional Training Task Force (Debbie Benrubi)

Bobby Bothmann put together the survey with input from Debbie and Marcia. There were 146 responses, approximately two thirds were OLAC members. Two respondents were from Canada; the rest were from various parts of the U.S. The west coast, mid-Atlantic, and central Midwest had the highest response rate.

The top workshops of highest interest are e-resources and streaming video. There is also a high interest in cataloging digital images (graphic materials), but there is no indication of expertise in teaching this. There were about 25 respondents who indicated they can teach. People prefer face-to-face workshops

but are also open to online or combination instruction.   People are willing to travel up to 50 miles to attend face-to-face training.

There was not a large response for RDA training. Bobby thinks people are waiting until the dust settles on testing and implementation. There isn't a lot of need for basic training but more need for intermediate training. Survey results do not indicate that people would be less likely to attend an OLAC conference.

It might be helpful to partner with existing groups as much as possible to offer training. Debbie offered, as a pilot project, partnering with the northern California Technical Services group to offer a workshop on one of the top topics of interest – streaming video, e-resources, or videorecordings. Jay noted that Julie Moore has been working with the California Library Association to offer a repeat of the ALCTS/OLAC preconference "Back to the Future" video formats.

The Task Force will have a recommendation for tools needed to support the online component before the ALA annual conference. Bobby will write up a summary of the survey for the membership.

2.   OLAC Conferences: 2010 and 2012 (Sevim McCutcheon)

The 2010 Conference was not a success financially, but attendees got a lot out of it.

Two members have expressed interest in submitting proposals for the 2012 conference.

It would be advisable to set aside or earmark money for the 2012 Conference.

3.   Website Rewrite Task Force (Pat Loghry)

Suggestions from the Board

- Better navigation (fewer clicks)
- Virtual Nancy B. Olson Award page with text from plaques of past award winners.

New Business:

1.   Nancy B. Olson Award (Pat Loghry)

The Award will be given to Greta de Groat. The suggestion for a virtual Nancy B. Olson Award page on the website was resubmitted.

2.   CAPC Candidates (Robert Freeborn)

Heidi Frank will rotate off CAPC after the 2011 annual meeting.   Robert suggests promoting the two interns to committee membership and bringing in the two candidates as interns. Sevim will send letters to the two interns and the two candidates for CAPC.

3.   OLAC Elections and Candidates (Bobby Bothmann)

Heidi Frank and Peter Lisius (Kent State) have agreed to run for Vice President/President-Elect. Liz Miller, Bruce Evans, and Patrice Pearsall (Algonquin Area Public Library, Illinois) have agreed to run for Treasurer.

4.   ALA Annual 2012 Program Ideas (Amy Weiss)

Amy brainstormed ideas for the 2012 program and came up with a list:

- AV with RDA preconference (general principles with 90 minutes per format)
- Cataloging reproductions presentation
- AV with RDA: what works, what doesn't (philosophical perspective)
- Making use of the new GMD

Other suggestions

- RDA name authorities

If we want to cosponsor with ALCTS, we probably need to have a formal proposal in by ALA Annual 2011. Amy will check on the timeline and requirements.

5.   ALA Midwinter (Sevim McCutcheon)

Amy will preside over the membership meeting in Sevim's absence. Amy will need reports for Midwinter by January 4 for officers who cannot attend.   Amy will send out a draft agenda for the meeting today.

Kate will send out the Meetings of Interest to OLAC Members list soon.

6.   OLAC Work-Centric Moving Image Discovery Interface Prototype: Kelley McGrath's Moving Image Project (Sevim)

Sevim wants to recognize Kelley McGrath and her colleague, Chris Fitzpatrick, for their excellent work on the Work-Centric Moving Image Discovery Interface Prototype.   Sevim will write up something for the Midwinter membership meeting, and Bobby will include it in the *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* news column.

OLAC Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) Meeting Minutes
January 17, 2011, 7:30 p.m.
San Diego Marriott and Marina, Mission Hills

Present

Members present:

Cyrus Ford, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Walter Walker, Loyola Marymount University; Susan Wynne, University of Wyoming; Anchalee Panigabutra-Roberts, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Stacie Traill, University of Minnesota

Liaisons:

Kelley McGrath, University of Oregon (CC:DA); Cate Gerhart, University of Washington (MARBI); Jay Weitz, OCLC; Janis Young, Library of Congress Policy and Standards Division; Mary Huismann, University of Minnesota (MOUG); Marcia Barrett, University of Alabama (OLAC Secretary)

Visitors:

Martha Yee, University of California, Los Angeles; Bryan Baldus, Quality Books Inc.; Valerie Bross, University of California, Los Angeles; Susan Luster, Georgetown University; Danielle Bugeaud, University of British Columbia; Christina Hennessey, Loyola Marymount University; Sandy Roe, Illinois State University; Dorothy McGarry, University of California, Los Angeles (ret.); Ruihua Zhang University of California, San Diego; Chris Hertzog, University of California, San Diego; Bruce J. Evans, Baylor University; Jim Soe Nyun, University of California, San Diego; Darcy Nebergull, King County Library System; Kevin Furniss, Tulane University; Kathy Glennan, University of Maryland; Nancy Lorimer, Stanford University; John Attig, Pennsylvania State University; Damian Iseminger, New England Conservatory

1. Approval of Minutes from 2010 Annual

There were no changes to the minutes of the meeting from the 2010 annual meeting.

2. Announcements

Heidi Frank, who was to chair the meeting for CAPC Chair Robert Freeborn, was delayed at the airport. Kelley McGrath volunteered to chair the meeting.

3. Reports & Discussion

a. MARBI report (Cate Gerhart)

See Cate's MARBI Report elsewhere in this newsletter.

b. CC:DA Report (Kelley McGrath)

See Kelley's CC:DA Report elsewhere in this newsletter.

c. Video Language Coding Best Practices Task Force (Kelley McGrath)

OLAC has a revised proposal for explicit coding of original language in 041 on the MARBI agenda at this conference. The task force also needs to follow up on its previous proposal to separate the coding of spoken/sung/signed language from written language (subtitles, captions, intertitles) for moving images. This was approved by MARBI in principle, but the committee wanted to see a revised version of the wording before it was made official. Once those two changes are made, the task force should be able to put together a final version of the best practices document.

d. LC Genre/Form Headings for Moving Images Best Practices Task Force (Susan Wynne for Scott Dutkiewicz)

The task force met at the biennial conference in Macon and reorganized the document. They plan to update examples to reflect new coding practices when implemented. Susan asked for feedback on the terms used for Internet moving images. LC has established three relevant genre-form terms: Internet videos, podcasts, and webisodes. The task force is seeking guidance on whether these terms should be used to represent the original distribution method or the format in hand. It was agreed that podcasts and webisodes should be based on original format. A DVD of webisodes should still get the webisode heading. In the discussion, the group agreed that although it makes sense in theory to limit the term "Internet videos" to things original released on the Internet, users expect to be able to click through to the moving image and are not so interested in how it was originally issued. The consensus was to make an exception for the term "Internet videos" because of user expectations and apply "Internet videos" to any moving image available via the Internet, regardless of how it was originally issued. There was interest in investigating the possibility of a separate term to label the category of videos originally issued on the Internet which are now issued on a physical medium. Users may want these as a discrete category. There may be a need for a separate heading for streaming videos.

e. Audiovisual Materials Glossary Update Task Force (Heidi Frank)

No report, since Heidi was unable to attend the meeting.

f. RDA Testing (Kelley McGrath)

Twenty-two test participants created 80 RDA test records as part of the MLA/OLAC funnel group participation in the U.S. national libraries RDA test. The group is generally in favor of moving forward with RDA in spite of the challenges encountered. The experience was realistic in terms of what specialists will experience with RDA implementation in that there will not be a lot of guidance outside of training for cataloging text. Catalogers will be on their own "to sink or swim." One of the main points that test participants struggled with was in the construction of expression access points. RDA needs to offer more guidance.

Two open meetings related to the RDA test will take place at this Midwinter conference. On Sunday, there will be a meeting for vendors from 8:00-9:00 a.m. and a participants' general interest meeting from 10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m. For a complete report on MLA/OLAC participation in the RDA test, see Kelley McGrath's RDA Testing full report elsewhere in this newsletter.

g. Library of Congress Report (Janis Young)

The Policy and Standards Division (PSD) will be changing coding in authority records for genre/form terms. The new MARC coding in the authority records will be z ("other") in the 008/11 and "lcgft" in the 040 subfield $f. After the new authority records are distributed, all LCGFT terms used in bibliographic records should be coded 655 2nd indicator "7" and "lcgft" as the source of term in subfield $2.

PSD will cancel and reissue all of the authority records no earlier than March 1, 2011 and will do the cancel and reissue in the same week in order to provide a clear demarcation in coding practices. The new authority records will have an LCCN prefix of gf, but the old LCCN will be retained in field 010 subfield $z with a prefix sf. An announcement will be sent out on OLAC-L with information as to when this will take place.

LC has implemented genre/form headings for cartographic materials, and Janis is drafting an instruction sheet on how to apply the terms. The music genre/form project is ongoing, and there are approximately 800 headings to date. ALCTS is sponsoring a Genre/Form Preconference at the ALA Annual Conference in New Orleans, and Janis is one of the speakers.

4. **Old Business**

   a. BSR for Moving Image Materials, GM, and ER (Walt Walker)

   The BSRs for Moving Image Materials, Graphic Materials, and Electronic Resources were approved by PCC and are available on the BIBCO website along with the final reports for each: Final Report of the Task Group on the BIBCO Standard Record Requirements for Projected Visual Materials, Final Report of the Task Group on the BIBCO Standard Record Requirements for Non-Projected Graphic Materials, and Final Report of the Task Group on the BIBCO Standard Record Requirements for Electronic Resources. The task force also worked on Draft BIBCO Standard Record Supplemental Requirements for Electronic Monographic Resources (Remote & Direct Access) Other Than Leader/06=Computer Files Materials and is waiting for comment from PCC.

   b. Moving Image Work Grant (Kelley McGrath)

   On July 31, the Moving Image Work Grant Discussion Group published a literature review, "FRBR, Facets, and Moving Images" (http://olacinc.org/drupal/capc_files/MIWLitReview.pdf). It was compiled by Laura Jenemann, Thelma Ross, and George Wrenn. The literature review covers the following areas:

   - Projects with Centralized Access to Moving Images

- Information Seeking Needs of Users of Moving Images
- FRBR and Moving Images
- FRBR and Music
- Bibliographies and miscellaneous other things that were of interest to the group

OLAC generously agreed to fund a prototype discovery interface to demonstrate the usefulness of a FRBR-based view and faceted navigation in improving access to moving images. In October, we posted a call for programmers and in December, Chris Fitzpatrick finished the prototype. It is available to the public at http://blazing-sunset-24.heroku.com/. An announcement was sent to the OLAC list with the URL. If you haven't checked it out, please do and send feedback to Kelley McGrath.   Kelley is still looking for funding and partners with technological expertise to move this project forward on a larger scale.

5. New Business

a. RDA AV Examples Task Force (Heidi Frank for R. Freeborn)
b. 046 $k Best Practices Task Force (Heidi Frank for R. Freeborn)
c. Flash Memory Device Best Practices Task Force (Heidi Frank for R. Freeborn)

6. Comments & Adjournment

The meeting did not cover new business since Heidi was unable to attend. The meeting was adjourned at 8:45.

OLAC Membership Meeting Minutes
January 9, 2011, 4:00 p.m.
San Diego Convention Center, Room 27A

Present

Paige Andrew, Pennsylvania State University; Debbie Benrubi, University of San Francisco, Amy Weiss, Florida State University; Nathan Putnam, George Mason University; Pat Loghry, Notre Dame University; Jay Weitz, OCLC; Marcia Barrett, University of Alabama; Cate Gerhart, University of Washington; Bruce J. Evans, Baylor University; Kevin Furniss, Tulane University; Christina Hennessey, Loyola Marymount University; Bobby Bothmann, Minnesota State University Mankato; Mary Huismann, University of Minnesota; Darcy Nebergall, King County Library System; Nancy Hunter, Colorado State University

1. Agenda

The agenda was adopted as written.

2. Officers Reports

   a. Secretary's Report

Minutes of the membership meeting held at the 2010 Conference were published in the December newsletter.

   b. Treasurer's Report (Nathan Putnam)

There has been a $7000 decrease in the OLAC account due to losses at the 2010 conference. The PayPal account is working really well for membership renewal and new memberships. Nathan is still working through membership renewals. The current balance is around $10,000, and OLAC is fiscally sound. Most people are renewing at the one year level.

   c. Newsletter Editor's Report (Amy Weiss for Kate James)

The December issue of the Newsletter was published recently. The issue had conference reports from the OLAC Biennial Conference in Macon, as well as many photos taken by OLAC members at the conference.   Thank you to those who contributed photos.

If you have any photos of OLAC members or events taken at Midwinter or at other places, please send them to Kate for inclusion in future newsletters. Also, please contact her if you have any suggestions for the Newsletter.

d. Outreach/Advocacy Report (Debbie Benrubi)

The OLAC brochure is outdated. The Executive Board has allocated $500 to hire a graphic artist to redesign the logo. Debbie is looking for a graphic artist, so if anyone knows someone who would be good for this particular task, please contact her. Also, she attended the Video Roundtable meeting, and that group is very interested in RDA and Kelley McGrath's Work-Centric Moving Image Discovery Interface Prototype.

3. CAPC Report (Kelley McGrath)

The OLAC/MLA group has completed its formal participation in the U.S. national libraries RDA test. Twenty-two testers completed 25 common set records using both AACR2 and RDA, as well as an additional 80 RDA records. The national libraries will now begin a period of data analysis before making an implementation decision that is expected to be made public in June 2011. The OLAC/MLA group hopes to compile a list of issues that affect A/V cataloging that were encountered during the test.

4. Liaison Reports

a. MOUG (Mary Huismann)
See Mary Huismann's MOUG/OLAC Liaison Report elsewhere in this newsletter.

b. CC:DA (Kelley McGrath)
See Kelley McGrath's CC:DA Report elsewhere in this newsletter.

c. MARBI Report (Cate Gerhart)
See Cate Gerhart's MARBI Report elsewhere in this newsletter.

d. OCLC Report (Jay Weitz)

Connexion Client 2.30 will be available in March or April and will include a number of enhancements – links to RDA Toolkit, MARC XML import and export, increase in the number of batch searches to download from 100 to 150, new workform defaults, and language of cataloging enhancements (language of cataloging search limiter). In conjunction with the Connexion Client 2.30 release, OCLC plans to implement changes related to OCLC-MARC Bibliographic, Authority and Holdings Format Update 2011. Details will be published in an upcoming OCLC Technical Bulletin. Among the points of interest:

- Definition of a new "Descriptive Cataloging Form" (Leader/18; OCLC Fixed Field: Desc) value "c" indicating "ISBD Punctuation Omitted" in the Bibliographic Format.
- Implementation of four additional 007 fields ("Physical Description Fixed Fields") for Kit, Notated Music, Text, and Unspecified, in the Bibliographic and Holdings Formats.
- Implementation of a new fixed field element in the Computer File format, "Form of Item" (Computer File 008/23 and 006/06; OCLC Fixed Field: Form) in the Bibliographic Format.

- Implementation of a new subfield $3 "Materials Specified" in field 034 "Coded Cartographic Mathematical Data" in the Bibliographic and Authority Formats.
- Implementation of a new subfield $u "Uniform Resource Identifier" in field 561 "Ownership and Custodial History" in the Bibliographic and Holdings Formats.
- Implementation of a new subfield $i "Relationship Information" in OCLC-defined 79X "Local Added Entry" fields in the Bibliographic Format.
- Implementation of a new subfield $5 "Institution to Which Field Applies" in Series Added Entry fields 800, 810, 811, and 830 in the Bibliographic Format.
- Validation of the "No Attempt to Code" Fill Character (ASCII character 7C hex) in OCLC 006 and 008 fields, with corresponding changes to Bibliographic workform defaults in the Bibliographic Format.
- Implementation of two new Bibliographic indexes: "Date Entered" and "Provenance."

OCLC has reimplemented and expanded its Duplicated Detection and Resolution (DDR) software. The new version handles all bibliographic formats, not just books, and works on two separate processes that result in a "continuous cleaning" of WorldCat. Over 7 million bibliographic duplicates were merged last year. OCLC has worked on other enhancements: updating subject headings (314,00 records), proposing new subject headings to the Library of Congress, adding linking ISSNs (800,000 records), and converting e-resource records to be "provider-neutral" (over 1 million). In this last category, they have focused on the big collections such as NetLibrary, HathiTrust, and elibrary.

OCLC is making changes to support searching and controlling genre/form headings when changes in coding in authority records for genre/form terms are implemented. A Technical Bulletin will have full information about these changes.

5. Old Business

a. Report on the Executive Board Teleconference (Marcia Barrett)

Most of the items from that December meeting will be covered elsewhere on this agenda. The Board did discuss proposed changes to the OLAC calendar, most of which are related to the move of the newsletter from print to electronic publication. Other changes include adding term limits for member-at-large and newsletter editor, dates for application for positions, and composition and chair of the Scholarship Committee which is formed in conference years.

b. Report on 2010 Conference (Amy Weiss)

The conference was not a moneymaker, but attendees agreed that it was a lovely conference. There was positive feedback on the facilities and the speakers.

c. **Online/Regional Task Force (Debbie Benrubi, Bobby Bothmann)**

There were 146 responses to the survey, and approximately two-thirds of those were OLAC members. Most respondents have been to recent OLAC conferences (within the last decade), and they indicated that online or regional training opportunities would not dissuade them from attending future OLAC Conferences. The biggest training need is for anything in electronic format. The task force will put together a report of survey results and plan a pilot project of regional training, probably in northern California.

6. New Business

a. **2012 Conference (Amy Weiss)**

Two proposals have been submitted, and both locations would afford easy access to airports. Until a decision has been made, the locations will be kept anonymous.

b. **OLAC Work-Centric Moving Image Discovery Interface Prototype**

Long-time OLAC member and current Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access liaison Kelley McGrath has conceived and spearheaded an effort to improve user access to moving image materials held by libraries and archives, inspired by the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR). With the help of programmer Chris Fitzpatrick and funding from OLAC, Kelley has created the OLAC Work-Centric Moving Image Discovery Interface Prototype. Leveraging the FRBR model and faceted search, the new discovery interface presents users with one result per FRBR work, similar to results obtained by searching the Internet Movie Database (IMDb). Users are then invited to narrow their selection by choosing aspects such as format and language of soundtrack. The goal is to provide a discovery interface based on the characteristics that searchers typically value, resulting in a more streamlined, easily-understood display. This discovery interface prototype would not have come to fruition without Kelley's vision. The OLAC Executive Board applauds Kelley's accomplishment and we eagerly anticipate her progress in moving the prototype into a production environment.

c. **Elections**

There are two candidates for Treasurer, Bruce Evans and Liz Miller, and two candidates for Vice President/President-Elect, Peter Lisius and Heidi Frank. There were no nominations from the floor. Pat moved that nominations be closed the motion was seconded and approved.

7. Discussion Topic: What are you doing to prepare for RDA?

Robert Rendall, principle serials cataloger at Columbia, said in order for things to work well that you need good workflows. There was no further discussion of RDA.

CONFERENCE REPORTS
Jan Mayo, Column Editor

** REPORTS FROM THE **
2011 ALA Midwinter Conference
San Diego, CA

Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI)
Liaison Report

Submitted by Cate Gerhart
University of Washington Libraries

This report includes updates on proposals and discussion papers of interest to the OLAC constituency from the recent ALA MARBI meetings in San Diego, California. If you would like to see the complete list of topics discussed, you can find them at: http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/

This meeting was comprised mainly of discussions, since there was only one proposal ready for finalizing. All the discussion papers below will be back for more formal action at future meetings.

Proposal No. 2011-01: Coding of original language in field 041 (Language code) of the MARC 21 Bibliographic Formats

This OLAC initiated proposal redefines the $h in the bib record so that it always codes the original language, regardless of whether a translation is involved or it's an intermediate translation. This will enable us to consistently know what the original language is, if you'd like it to, however it is not mandatory. This proposal passed.

Discussion Paper no. 2011-DP01: Changes to the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format to accommodate RDA production, publication, distribution and manufacture statements

In RDA there are rules for recording a variety of publisher information including production, publication, distribution, and manufacture. This discussion paper presented a variety of ways to accomplish the tagging for this information. The 3 options included one that would put them all in one field with different subfields, one that would indicators to define the information in the field and the last to create separate fields for each function. The different subfield option was universally disliked so that won't be an option in the upcoming proposal. The other two options were fairly evenly liked so the decision will probably be between them.

Discussion Paper no. 2011-DP02: Additional elements to support RDA in the MARC 21 Format

This discussion paper adding some fields to the Bibliographic and Authorities formats. Four disparate things were discussed in the paper. The first would define a field for language of expression. The second would broaden the 373 to include corporate bodies for "associated institution". The third would define a 378 field for fuller form of name and the last would define field 384 for type of geographical entity.

Discussion Paper no. 2011-DP03: Identifying work, expression and manifestation records in the MARC 21 Bibliographic, Authority and Holdings Format

This paper will come back as a proposal with a little more information. It defines a field that would let those experimenting with FRBR displays identify whether the record is a work, expression or manifestation record.

Discussion Paper no. 2011-DP04: Treatment of controlled lists of terms for carrier attributes in RDA and the MARC 21 Bibliographic format.

This paper will also come back as a proposal. It has to with information in RDA "Terms for carrier attributes" that is not adequately delineated in MARC. The DP looks at expanding the use of 340 and 344 to cover some of these additional attributes. It was also suggested that a $3 would be useful and possible a note subfield so that free text could be added if needed.

Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA)
Liaison Report

Submitted by Kelley McGrath
University of Oregon Libraries

Things are fairly quiet at the moment. Now that RDA is published, CC:DA is beginning to consider proposals for revisions of RDA. Two task forces are looking at the RDA Instructions for heads of state and heads of government and the RDA Instructions for governmental and non-governmental corporate bodies. The American Association of Law Libraries is working on two revision proposals related to RDA 16.2.2.9, Places in certain federations and RDA 6.29.1.21, Reports of one court.

RDA Testing

Submitted by Kelley McGrath
University of Oregon Libraries

The OLAC/MLA group has completed its formal participation in the U.S. national libraries RDA test. Twenty-two testers completed 25 common set records using both AACR2 and RDA, as well as an additional 80 RDA records of our choosing. The national libraries will now begin a period of data analysis before making an implementation decision.

The national libraries have announced that "Beginning in January 2011, the US RDA Test Coordinating Committee will analyze the test results and prepare a report with recommendations for their respective senior managers at the Library of Congress (LC), the National Agricultural Library (NAL), and the National Library of Medicine (NLM). The goal is to complete the recommendation phase in March 2011. The senior managers will issue a public report by June 2011."

[Interim policies:

The Library of Congress will not create original RDA bibliographic records and generally will not create RDA authority records during the interim period after the US RDA Test ends on December 31, 2010 through the announcement of any implementation decision.

Some US RDA Test participants who are PCC NACO participants will continue to create RDA bibliographic records after Dec. 31, 2010.   Other non-US RDA Test participants are creating RDA records now and may/will continue to create RDA records.

RDA records will be used by LC during this interim period in the following categories:

-- CIP verification;

-- Records created by other libraries, vendors, etc., for materials being added to LC's collections.

In both categories, the authorized access points may be all RDA forms, all AACR2 forms, or a combination of AACR2 and RDA forms; name authority records may or may not exist in the LC/NACO Authority File.

LC's internal procedures are posted at
http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/existing_RDA_records.pdf

NAL and NLM will not create original RDA bibliographic records during the interim period after the US RDA Test ends on December 31, 2010 through the announcement of any implementation decision. Some US RDA Test participants who are PCC NACO participants will continue to create RDA bibliographic records after Dec. 31, 2010.

Other non-US RDA Test participants are creating RDA records now and may/will continue to create RDA records.

NLM/NAL will use RDA copy cataloging records, and will update any RDA CIP records they created during the test period.

In both categories, the authorized access points on the bibliographic records will be in RDA form. If the 1xx and 7xx fields on authority records do not match, bibliographic records will not be coded "pcc."

For AACR2 original and copy cataloging NLM/NAL will follow their normal cataloging procedures, with the following exception:

If the authorized access point on an AACR2 record is coded RDA, the RDA form of the heading will be used in the bibliographic record. Records will be coded "pcc" following normal practice.]

There will be two open meetings related to the RDA test at this conference, both at the San Diego Convention Center on Sunday, January 9. The vendors' meeting will be from 8:00-9:00 am in room 9. The participants' general-interest meeting will be from 10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m. in room 7A.

The MLA/OLAC group is generally in favor of moving forward with RDA despite significant challenges for doing so, including,

1) problems with the rules, particularly the way moving images are treated
2) the costs of the transition
3) the time and effort needed for training and documentation
4) the limitations of trying to implement RDA in MARC

However, we did encounter a number of difficulties in trying to create the test records. Some of the things that we think need to be addressed include:

1) We need more guidance on constructing access points, especially expression access points, more guidance on constructing title or name/title access points and guidance on when expression information *must* be in an access point, as opposed to recording it only elsewhere in the record. So far as we can tell, RDA does not prescribe any order for the elements of expression access points nor provide any guidance on what qualifiers should be chosen in what order to adequately identify an expression. If we are using string-based identifiers, it is important that they be consistently constructed and that the elements be ordered in a useful way. A related question asks whether expression access points should represent specific expressions or classes of expressions.
2) We need an option where we don't need to create language expression access points for moving images.

3) There needs to be an allowance for recording accompanying materials in the form that we currently put in 300$ e.

4) The lack of an equivalent for AACR2 1.1.G.1 ("If, in an item lacking a collective title, one work is the predominant part, treat the title of that work as the title proper and name the other work(s) in a contents note") is a problem. On many DVDs, there are multiple title frames, but one is the primary one and the others are clearly supplementary materials. Under AACR2, this rule justified taking the title from the title frames of the primary film or program. Without this rule, it seems that we are forced to take the disc or container as the chief source for the collective work and thus transcribe the title and credits from there, even though they may not be the same as the title frame credits for the main movie. It may also have the effect of moving all the information about all the individual films to a contents note.

[Has anyone found the rule corresponding to AACR2 1.1.G.1 that says : If, in an item lacking a collective title, one work is the predominant part, treat the title of that work as the title proper and name the others in a contents note.. It doesn't seem to be in the RDA sections on collective titles in chapter 2. 17.3 mentions "predominant or first-named expression, but that section is on "relationships" which I take to mean added entries, and I'm trying to find the citation for the 245$. Discussing it with my colleagues here, it's been suggested that perhaps it's subsumed under 2.1.2.2 and 2.3.2.6 since the title of the main work usually is what appears on the packaging and disc label, that that would constitute a collective title. Problem with that is that, logically, you then would be using the label or packaging as the source of information and so wouldn't be able to transcribe the statement of responsibility from the credits into the 245c, since your 245a represents the "collective title" taken from the label rather than the title of the individual work contained therein. So in my simple DVD with a feature and a bonus short i ended up transcribing the titles and statements of responsibility in the 505 and having to split all of my notes between the two titles, rather than simply using most of the fields to catalog the predominant work and adding a note to describe the bonus film. This doesn't sound right to me--can anyone find a different interpretation? The Wizard of Oz example in 25.1.1.3 looks like the title of and statement of responsibility were taken from the credits with notes for the subsidiary works, but i see that it is issued on multiple discs. But... looks like 2.1.2.3 says in that case you would use the lowest numbered part, which if the discs aren't numbered wouldn't apply. Subsection d does say if "there is no source of information identifying the resource as a whole (e.g., a set of locally produced videodiscs with no source of information identifying the set as a whole)" which makes it sound like a commercially issued set isn't what they have in mind. So I'm not sure if that example illustrates 2.1.2.3 or the missing AACR2 1.1.G.1.

LC response: You're correct that there isn't an RDA counterpart to AACR2 1.1.G.1. So, your choices would be to transcribe all that you have, treat one as a collective title even though it isn't (probably not an attractive choice), devise a title, or create analytic records for the parts (probably not an attractive choice on a regular basis). I note that the 2nd paragraph in RDA 2.1.2.2 does refer to some situations for moving image resources.

Also, while we were looking at 2.3.2.9, we began to wonder if the last sentence ("If the titles of individual parts ...") should really be part of the alternative preceding that sentence. We'll add that topic to our list for further consideration.]

5) We would like better content options for video games and computer multimedia
6) There needs to be some way to bundle carrier, media and content (33x) elements when there is more than one set so related elements can be connected.

The OLAC/MLA group hopes to compile a list of issues that affect A/V cataloging that we encountered during the test.

Submitted by Mary Huismann
University of Minnesota

Annual Meeting 2011

MOUG's annual meeting will be held in conjunction with the Music Library Association meeting at the Loews Hotel, Philadelphia, on February 8-9, 2011. Registration and program information is available at the MOUG website (http://www.musicoclcusers.org/mougmeet.html).

This year's meeting program includes four plenary sessions:

- "Building Blocks for the Future: Making Controlled Vocabularies Available for the Semantic Web" (Dr. Barbara Tillett, LC)
- "Dealing with Electronic Theses & Dissertations from the Back Room to the Front Lines" (Jenny Colvin, Furman University and Mark Scharff, Washington University)
- "Update on WorldCat Local" (Anna Kijas, University of Connecticut)
- "Report on the 2010 Accuracy on Cataloging Authority Study Led by Richard Smiraglia" (Presenter TBA)

MOUG Distinguished Service Award

The Executive Board of the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) is honored to name **Alice LaSota** (University of Maryland – College Park) as the ninth recipient of MOUG's Distinguished Service Award today, February 8, 2011, at its annual meeting in Philadelphia. This award was established to recognize and honor those who have made significant professional contributions to music users of OCLC. The MOUG Executive Board selects recipients based on nominations received from the membership.

Thoughtfulness and careful deliberation have characterized her approach to music cataloging and the profession of music librarianship as a whole, but her specific accomplishment goes far beyond such generalities. For the past two decades, Alice LaSota has been recognized as the NACO-Music Project's preeminent expert on music series, the most vexing and difficult aspect of authority control. She was one of the first two members of the NACO-Music Project to undergo the series training program at the Library of Congress when it was offered to non-LC staff in the mid-1990s, and in 1997 she co-taught a day-long workshop on music series with Phillip De Sellem of LC as part of a pre-conference continuing education workshop co-sponsored by MOUG and the Music Library Association at the MLA meeting in New Orleans. Thereafter, when series questions would come up on NMP-L, even those few catalogers who were probably Alice's equal in series knowledge would often defer to her, offering their opinions but also asking her opinion as well, loath to consider the issue *du jour* properly settled until she had weighed in.

While she has never formally mentored large numbers of people, those few who have been so fortunate have publicly acknowledged her influence on their careers. One example was Jim Alberts, who praised her guidance in the Fall 2001 issue of the MLA Atlantic Chapter's newsletter at the time his career was launched with his first job at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. But she also did a great deal of informal mentoring. Neil Hughes relates the following: "I can't tell you how often Alice would come up to me after an Ask MOUG session or an MLA:BCC subcommittee meeting and say, 'You know, Neil, I generally agree with what people are saying, but there's some 'stuff' that still bothers me about this. . . .'—at which point I would take the hint that it was time to retire with her to the lobby for a beverage and a long, stimulating discussion of topics that might appear arcane to some, but which would definitely affect patron access to music materials if implemented via Method X, as opposed to Y or Z. She did this with many other colleagues, too, because she loved to think aloud in the company of colleagues, saying that it helped her to clarify her own thoughts on the subject at hand. Whenever I was the lucky beneficiary, she taught me to think more deeply and more carefully about my craft, and to appreciate that there really isn't that much that we do that doesn't matter. I will miss her steady, focused navigation through all the rules and rule interpretations, and her amazing ability to remember just the perfect example of an analogous situation from many years past."

Alice's NACO-Music statistics for series are among the very highest for any institution where only one individual contributed music series through March of 2010, with a total of 443 new series and 63 revised and an uncountable number she contributed using a general NACO authorization at UMCP.

Alice LaSota's contributions to the education of her fellow catalogers, particularly in the myriad arcana of series authority work, have improved the quality of access to music materials in the OCLC WorldCat database, and improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the work of many of her colleagues. To quote Neil Hughes one more time: "Alice has set an example of quiet, persistent dedication to our craft worthy of the finest Swiss watchmaker or Asian calligrapher. She is an unsung hero of MOUG about whom it is finally time to sing."

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Barbara Vaughan, Column Editor

Timeline for new LCGFT coding

Since 2007 the Library of Congress' Policy and Standards Division (PSD) has been developing genre/form terms, which are distinct from subject headings because they describe what something *is* as opposed to what it is *about*. To date, PSD has approved genre/form terms in four areas: moving images, sound recordings, cartographic resources, and law. Terms in three other disciplines, music, literature, and religion, are also in development.

As a first step toward formally separating the genre/form terms from LC subject headings list, PSD titled the new thesaurus the *Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials* (*LCGFT*) in June 2010.

No earlier than March 1, 2011, PSD will revise the LCCNs and MARC 21 coding of the genre/form authority records to indicate that they are *LCGFT* terms, not *LCSH* headings. To accomplish this, all existing genre/form authority records with an sh prefix in the LC Control Number (LCCN) will be cancelled and replacement records for them will be issued simultaneously.

For the full announcement of these plans, including a description of the new coding, please see http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/gf_lccn.html.

The firm date for the reissuing of the records will be announced when it has been determined.

Questions or comments on these plans or on the genre/form projects in general may be addressed to Janis L. Young, LC's genre/form coordinator, at jayo@loc.gov.   Further information on LC's genre/form projects can be found at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/genreformgeneral.html.

Submitted by:
Janis L. Young
Policy and Standards Division
Library of Congress

MEET THE CANDIDATES

The 2011 OLAC Election season is just around the corner! The open elected Executive Board positions this year are Vice President/President Elect and Treasurer/Membership Coordinator. The duties for each office are given in the OLAC Bylaws under Article V, §3 (http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/?q=node/58#bylaws), with more detail in the OLAC Handbook under the heading "OLAC Executive Board" (http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/?q=node/58#boardmembers).

The 2011 OLAC Ballot is presented here alphabetically by office, followed by the candidate statements/biographies.

Office of Vice President/President Elect
Vote for one:

- Heidi Frank, New York University
- Peter Lisius, Kent State University

Office of Treasurer/Membership Coordinator
Vote for one:

- Bruce Evans, Baylor University
- Liz Miller, New Mexico State University Library
- Patty Pearsall, Algonquin Area Public Library

N.B. All current personal members are eligible to vote. An electronic ballot shall be delivered to the last e-mail address you provided to the OLAC Treasurer. If you require a paper ballot for any reason you must contact the Elections Committee Chair by April 1, 2011 to make the request. Paper ballots must be postmarked no later than April 30, 2011.

Bobby Bothmann
2011 OLAC Elections Committee Chair
P.O. Box 8419, ML 3097
Minnesota State University, Mankato
Mankato, MN 56002
Tel. 507-389-2010
Fax 507-389-5155
robert.bothmann@mnsu.edu

The election will be held during the weeks of April 18-30, 2011.

2011 Elections Committee
Bobby Bothmann, Chair
Geoffrey Wood

Candidates for Vice President/President Elect

Heidi Frank, New York University
Electronic Resources & Special Formats Cataloging Librarian

I am the special formats cataloger at New York University (NYU) where I have served for more than five years. While my primary responsibility has been to provide original cataloging of video-recordings for NYU, I also catalog computer files, online resources, and all other forms of non-print media. Prior to NYU, I have worked as the cataloger for New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT), and before that, as the e-resources cataloger at Michigan State University (MSU). I have been involved in OLAC throughout my career, serving on CAPC as well as chairing the Playaways and the AV Glossary Task Forces.

As part of my tenure-track process, I will also be completing my second Master's degree in May 2011 in Interactive Telecommunications. This degree has given me a solid foundation in programming and web design, which has proven useful in developing online database interfaces and applications. Upon completion of this degree, I will be able to devote more time not only to my committee assignments, but I will also be more involved in the upcoming developments in cataloging practices and standards, such as the developments with RDA.

Since my first experience working in libraries in 1994, I found I have always been interested in cataloging and database development. For the majority of my career, I have dealt with non-print media and have become well aware of the numerous cataloging issues for these formats and am interested in methods to improve access. Being an active member of OLAC over the years has definitely provided a means to collaborate with colleagues and keep abreast of the challenges and resolutions for cataloging non-print media. Through attendance and participation at OLAC conferences, as well as the CAPC meetings held at ALA conferences, I know that OLAC is the primary organization for a non-print media cataloger.

I am very interested in running for the position of Vice President/President Elect of OLAC since this would be an ideal means to expand my involvement in OLAC. My membership on CAPC has fostered great contacts within OLAC, and I welcome the opportunity to continue building on these relationships. I am confident my background will allow me to make valuable contributions not only to the OLAC organization, but also to improve the ever-changing environment of media cataloging.

Peter Lisius, Kent State University
Music and Media Catalog Librarian

I have been the Music and Media Catalog Librarian at Kent State University since February 2007. Under my purview, Kent State achieved OCLC Enhance status on the Score, Sound recording and Visual formats. I am an independent contributor in the NACO-AV project in both personal and corporate names, and in the NACO Music Project in both name and name-title headings. At the October 2010 OLAC conference in Macon, Georgia, I led the workshop on Basic Video Recordings. I am active member of both OLAC and the Music Library Association, and most recently completed a four-year term on the MARC formats subcommittee of MLA. I am also completing a second master's degree in music theory at

Kent State. Prior to my coming to Kent State, I worked as a music cataloger at the New York Public Library for almost seven years.

I have always taken great pride in the hard work ethic and attention to detail in everything I do. I am also committed to training new catalogers to work in the field, as the School of Library and Information Science provides a ready supply of student graduate student assistants to assist me in my cataloging in all music and audiovisual formats. I would like to bring all these leadership skills to the OLAC presidency, and would take the opportunity to sharpen these skills to the fullest extent possible. I look forward to serving the organization in the capacity of OLAC Vice President/President Elect.

Candidates for Treasurer/Membership Coordinator

Bruce Evans, Baylor University
Music and Fine Arts Catalog Librarian

I have been cataloging music and A/V resources since 1995. Shortly after completing my library degree at the University of North Texas, I performed a retrospective conversion project at Whitworth University in Spokane, Washington, where I re-cataloged their music collection for entry into their online catalog. In 1997, I was hired as the music catalog librarian at Southern Methodist University, and was responsible for cataloging music scores, sound and video recordings. It was at SMU that I first heard of OLAC. I quickly subscribed to OLAC-L, and found it to be a valuable resource for A/V cataloging concerns.

In 2003, I accepted the Music and Fine Arts Catalog Librarian position at Baylor University, where I also serve as the Cataloging & Metadata Unit Leader. This means than in addition to cataloging music and A/V items, I am responsible for the management of the centralized cataloging department--a role which has greatly enhanced my ability to organize and prioritize.

Around this same time, my professional involvement began to take off. I was appointed in 2003 to the Music Library Association's MARC Formats Subcommittee (and last year became the committee's chair). In 2007 I was elected MOUG's Continuing Education Coordinator, which is the position responsible for planning each year's program and coordinating various conference arrangements at the meeting location. This opportunity helped me develop my organizational skills even further, as being MOUG's CEC involves keeping track of many details and deadlines. Since MOUG and OLAC had a joint meeting in 2008, my CEC duties necessitated close collaboration with the OLAC Board. These collaborations, and also attendance at the 2008 OLAC/MOUG meeting, inspired me to pursue a more direct involvement in the organization.

This past fall, I had the great pleasure of attending the biennial meeting in Macon, Georgia and found it to be quite enjoyable and rewarding. So now that the opportunity to serve the organization as its Treasure/Membership Coordinator has arisen, I am gladly stepping forward as a candidate.

The work associated with this role should be a nice fit with my abilities, as my time as a cataloger, head of cataloging, and also MOUG's Continuing Education Coordinator has provided me a wealth of

experience with detail-oriented work and coordinating many tasks (including some budgeting work as MOUG CEC). I would be delighted to serve OLAC in this role.

Liz Miller, New Mexico State University Library

Cataloging Librarian

My professional cataloging career began 13 years ago at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries. There I cataloged monographs, electronic resources, and videos; ultimately I led a large, multi-year cataloging project. I am now head of cataloging at New Mexico State University, where I happily catalog materials in every format that comes my way.

I have been a member of OLAC for a few years, but didn't attend a conference until the 2010 conference in Macon. I loved the conference, and felt like I had finally found my people. Where else can you find a roomful of people who all know what a 538 field is?

I would love to contribute to OLAC's continued success. I'm already helping plan the 2012 conference in Albuquerque, and I hope you will give me the opportunity to bring my enthusiasm, hard work, organizational skills, and little bit of bookkeeping experience to the job of Treasurer.

Patty Pearsall, Algonquin Area Public Library

Head of Technical Services

I have been a cataloger for over 25 years. When I started at Algonquin, I did everything, print and AV. Back then it was mostly LPs and videos (VHS and BETA). Now we have Blu-rays, MP3s and Playaways. I attended my first OLAC conference in 1998 and loved it. In OLAC I have found an organization that truly assists catalogers in their jobs and profession, from practical workshops to helpful members.

I'm ready to expand my professional horizon and OLAC is just the organization to help me do so. I have served as an officer in various capacities in my library consortium. I was treasurer of the GEAC Midwest Users Group for a number of years. I feel that these duties provide a good foundation to help me fulfill the role of OLAC treasurer. I look forward to the challenge of this position.

REVIEWS

Katie Eller, Column Editor

Cataloguing Outside the Box: A Practical Guide to Cataloguing Special Collections Materials
by Patricia Falk and Stefanie Dennis Hunker

Catalogers, take note of this work, a welcome and practical addition to our literature. The intended audience for this book is catalogers who are not familiar with unusual or special types of materials. The book is well written, very clear, and accurate in all detail, so new catalogers will not find it over their heads, nor will experienced catalogers find that it talks down to them; it strikes just the right note in between.

The authors work at Bowling Green State University in Ohio, where they catalog all the formats covered in this book, which is: self-published music scores and sound recordings, popular music compact discs, fanzines, comic books, graphic novels, story papers ("penny dreadfuls"), nickel weeklies, pulp magazines, popular fiction, press kits, and scripts for movies, television, and radio. The book is replete with examples of records from the B.G.S.U. catalog and concise explanations of the pertinent points. The preface and first chapter provide the background needed to understand the authors' context. B.G.S.U. houses the Music Library and Sound Recordings Archive (MLSRA) and the Ray and Pat Browne Library for Popular Culture Studies (BPCL). To say that these are huge, rare, and important collections is an understatement; their reputation is internationally known by scholars of popular music and culture. I was privileged to catalog the music from the 9th New Music Festival back in 1989, and I thought the authors did a good job of describing their unique situation. Ms. Falk has been the Special Collections Cataloguer since 1997, and Ms. Hunker joined the library in 1995 and is now the Digital Resources Librarian.

Below are a couple of general observations about ending punctuation and illustrations. The ending punctuation of the MARC variable fields is stripped because it does not appear in B.G.S.U.'s catalog. It should be presented here, as this is a guide for correct cataloging. Experienced catalogers will not have any difficulties, but it would be more helpful for new catalogers to see the ending punctuation that is actually used in those fields and present in the OCLC record. As to illustrations, it would be nice to see some reproductions of the chief source of information—the covers of scores or the labels of compact discs, like in Richard Smiraglia's Cataloging Music—but the examples are still understandable without them. Also, it would be nice to see photographs of an example of each type of material at the beginning of each chapter. Perhaps cost and/or copyright restrictions prevented that. The URL provided in example 5.10a, showing a digitized nickel weekly, was nicely done.

Since cataloging rules and practices change over time, Falk and Hunker should have corrected a few things in older examples before publishing them. For instance, Example 4.8 has a 440 field, not 490:1 and 830 fields. Examples 4.8 and 4.10 exploit the possibilities of the 246 field, but Examples 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.6 do not. Examples in earlier chapters have the 043 field, but example 5.1 does not, although

it has a 752. In example 5.11 and others, a 590 local note was used instead of a 541 to note the gift of the material; the possibility of the 541 might have been mentioned. The index is thorough, although "dipzines" or "perzines" were not indexed; just the broad "fanzines." The authors provide a "challenge yourself" at the end of each section that allows the reader to test his or her skills and practice cataloging that particular format. Answers are provided in appendices. This is a really good feature and a thoughtful touch, as adults are experiential learners.

It was good that the authors thought farther than the cataloging and described the physical processing of the materials, such as in the "Special Periodicals" chapter. A final chapter on how to do name authority work is the icing on the cake. The authors create authority records through the Name Authority Cooperative Project (NACO) and the NACO Music Project (NMP), so are well qualified to address this topic.

The list price of this book is $115.00, which is somewhat pricey but not completely inaccessible or unusual for a scholarly work. If you need to catalog any of the special materials that this book covers, and you are procrastinating because you are inexperienced in that format, buy this book (or ask your institution to acquire it), and keep it handy. The book will most likely continue to be a useful tool for years to come, RDA notwithstanding. Highly recommended.

Published in 2010 by: Chandos Publishing, Oxford (xxiii, 236 p.) ISBN 978-1-84334-553-4 (pbk.-$115.00)

Reviewed by:
Shelley L. Smith
Senior Cataloger
University of West Georgia

<==========><><><>O<><><><==========>

Conversations with Catalogers in the 21st Century
by Elaine R. Sanchez, editor; forward by Michael Gorman

We, as catalogers, have good reason to feel everything from fear and anxiety to excitement and anticipation because although we're accustomed to change, we are currently riding the waves of massive change from outside and from within. The ubiquitous nature of the online environment has had both a positive and negative impact on libraries. Shifting attitudes have generated discussion that threatens to de-value the work of catalogers; nevertheless, the services we provide and skills we possess remain valuable and are constantly evolving. Fortunately, there are those among us who offer important discussion to help drive and stimulate new and innovative directions and who recognize the pivotal role that catalogers play in preserving the human record for posterity.

Conversations with Catalogers in the 21st Century is a collection of essays, or "conversations," contributed by some of the leading experts in the field. Edited by Elaine R. Sanchez, Head of Cataloging & Metadata Services at Alkek Library, Texas State University—San Marcos, the essays are reflective of the wide-ranging issues and concerns faced by catalogers today. Sanchez brings together an impressive array of contributors whose backgrounds represent both large and small academic, public and school libraries, vendors, and cataloging educators. Spanning four continents, they include catalogers who serve in traditional roles, in expanded roles as metadata specialists and systems librarians, and in positions serving specialized communities. The contributors successfully express their views regarding the changes in the bibliographic universe, reflect on the impact that these changes bring, and present strategies to confront them. It's fair to say that these "conversations" are not really conversations at all as there is no *exchange* of ideas; rather, they are essays that are conversational in tone.

Michael Gorman provides the foreword which aptly serves to introduce the issues addressed in the eighteen essays that follow. Highlighting catalogers' roles in organizing, preserving, and providing access to the human record, Gorman juxtaposes the "cheap and quick" services offered by search engines with the precision and recall afforded by human intervention. He asserts that "the dark days for cataloguing will come to an end as more and more people realize what we are losing in letting our catalogues decay, and turn to those who have devoted their careers to making the human record accessible." (p. viii). The essays that follow are rich in coverage and are divided into four sections: (1) "AACR2 and RDA" focuses on managing the substantial shift of how the bibliographic universe is viewed and the new set of rules complementing that change, (2) "Visions: New Ideas for Bibliographic Control and Catalogs" centers on re-envisioning bibliographic control and the structural models that deliver data, (3) "The Cataloging World in Transition" describes how catalogers are coping with their evolving roles, and (4) "Cataloging and Metadata Librarians: Research, Education, Training, and Recruitment," whose content is self-evident.

In general, the majority of the essays reveal reservation and skepticism towards the proposed transformations in the field with considerable attention given to *Resource Description and Access* (RDA). The authors provide fodder for further discussion by offering strategies that build upon existing standards, suggesting entirely new directions, presenting survey data and historical perspective, offering insight into the impact of evolving paths, and analyzing inherent flaws in future directions. Particularly cogent is the section on research, education, training, and recruitment in the field. In many ways, the majority of the essays validate a growing uncertainty amongst practitioners; however, some offer encouragement, most notably Jay Weitz's essay on catalogers' abilities to thrive in the face of a challenge.

The book is a cohesive, thorough, timely, and thought-provoking discourse on cataloging in the 21st century. It should appeal to cataloging and metadata specialists as well as interested parties who have some fundamental understanding of the underlying concepts of cataloging. Beyond that, however, some of the content would appear to be far too complex. The book may not strike a balance with catalogers seeking comfort from the onslaught of changes. Rather, it may leave them feeling overwhelmed as it enhances the arsenal of ideas and approaches that catalogers may encounter. But then, that would

speak to its intended purpose: to engender relevant discussion amongst catalogers in the midst of challenging times. Recommended.

Published in 2011 by: Libraries Unlimited, Santa Barbara. (xii, 283 p.) ISBN: 978-1-59884-702-4 (pbk.; $50.00). Series: Libraries Unlimited Library Management Collection.

Reviewed by:
Sandy Rodriguez
Special Projects Catalog Librarian
Miller Nichols Library
University of Missouri—Kansas City

OLAC CATALOGER'S JUDGEMENT:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Compiled by Jay Weitz

<=========><><><>O<><><><=========>
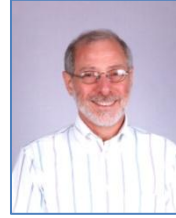
Where the Wild Headings Are

Question: I teach cataloging and my last class session was on cataloging videorecordings, focusing especially on movies on DVDs. I was asked whether in an animal film such as *Benji*, where an animal is a main character, if the animal is included in the list of cast members in the 511. I don't know the answer to that, but said I would find out. I've found a record (OCLC #56359532) that would indicate to me that the animal members of the cast are not included in the 511 (nor the 700s). I do not have this movie available to me to watch and see what might be in the credits. However, there is a 650 for the fictitious character of Benji. I'm not seeing anything in AACR2 that really addresses this. That doesn't mean it's not there, however. Are there any rules that address this, limiting added entries to live people?

Answer: Several years ago, this was actually a topic of much discussion within OLAC, so much so that the "Task Group on Treatment of Non-Human Entities, etc." was created and produced a paper (see http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/?q=node/46). No conclusions were reached at the time, for various reasons (particularly that it seemed prudent to see if, and how, RDA might deal with the issue). The "OLAC/CAPC White Paper on the Treatment of Non-Human Entities, etc." still makes for interesting reading, though. As far as including the name of an animal character in field 511 is concerned, there doesn't seem to be any reason not to (as long as we realize that such characters are usually played by animals with names different from that of the character, just as is the case with humans). Added entries for named animals, however, are a different story, as those animals are generally considered to be incapable of "authorship" (or other forms of intellectual responsibility). As far as I'm aware, AACR2 doesn't take this bull by the horns (so to speak) directly. The closest it comes is in 21.4C1, where it states: "If responsibility for a work is known to be erroneously or fictitiously attributed to a person, enter under the actual personal author or under title if the actual personal author is not known. Make an added entry under the heading for the person to whom the authorship is attributed, unless he or she is not a real person." A book attributed to Winnie the Pooh is one of the examples, and A.A. Milne gets the AACR2 main entry. "Credit" (of a sort) goes to animal characters only in the form of subject headings, which are not addressed in AACR2. The Subject Headings Manual H 1332, Section 9 reads in part: "Animals with proper names. Establish headings for proper names of individual animals that have become publicly known, such as pets of famous people, animal performers, zoo animals, etc. Qualify such names in parentheses by the type of animal and make a BT from the generic heading for the type of animal. Do not bring out by means of BT references particular aspects of the animal, such as breed or special use. Do not divide headings for individual named animals by place." There is also a reference to

H 1720, Section 3, "For guidelines on assigning headings to biographies of individual animals and anecdotal works about pets." In all of those cases, the headings for the named animals are established as topical subject headings (650s) regardless of whether the animal was real or fictional.

<=========><><><>O<><><><=========>

Where There's a Play, There's Away

Question: When cataloging Playaways, I have been confused by Playaway Digital Audio being included in the bibliographic record as a 710. It is included this way in two of the four examples in the *Guide to Cataloging Playaway Devices* issued by OLAC. Part IX of this guide calls Playaway Digital Audio the label name and Findaway World the manufacturer/distributor, since it isn't responsible for content, I guess. I have looked at a number of Playaways without finding Playaway Digital Audio identified in that terminology on the item, although it may be on some. My search online leads me to believe that Playaway Digital Audio is the audio device rather than a company. On the Playaway Web site (http://store.playawaydigital.com/Frequently-Asked-Questions-Lib) the question is asked: Who is the company behind the (Playaway) product? The answer is Findaway World. I failed to find a corporation called Playaway Digital Audio. Clicking on "about the company" (http://www.playaway.com/news-and-events/our-company/) it seems to carefully sidestep calling Playaway a company. Under the heading "Findaway Culture" it states "Playaway is more than just a digital format, and even more than just a brand. It is a community of people from associates and strategic partners to advocates and end users. Findaway World, creator of Playaway, is a company dedicated to delivering innovative digital content." There is no address for Playaway Digital Audio, that I could find. Under "Contact Playaway" (www.playaway.com/contact-us/) it lists Findaway World's address and other contact information. I assume that this debate has taken place previously but I don't like to trace Playaway Digital Audio if it isn't really a corporation responsible for manufacturing Playaways but prefer to use the suggested notes. Could you shed some light on use of Playaway Digital Audio as a 710. Is it common to trace "label names". If perhaps this debate has been published elsewhere, could you point me to it?

Answer: "Playaway Digital Audio" is a legitimate corporate name heading, in the authority file as no2010033968. MARC 21 Bibliographic Appendix E and the corresponding Authority Appendix D, each entitled "Alphabetical List of Ambiguous Headings," both include "Sound recording labels" as valid X10 fields. Although I can't speak for every Playaway device that has been published, the one at my desk, which was one of those on which we based much of the Playaway cataloging guidelines, includes the "Playaway Digital Audio" designation prominently on the container spine. It was also a phrase that Findaway World was using fairly commonly throughout its literature at the time we were working on the guidelines, providing additional literary warrant. Tracing "label names" has always been an option for sound recordings, though in my experience, few institutions do so. For visual materials and computer files, though, the roughly equivalent tracing of publishers, distributors, producers, studios, etc. is well-established tradition. Because of the (at least originally) unusual hybrid nature of Playaways and the way we were trying to honor both the sound recording and the computer file aspects of the device, we decided to suggest that added entries be included for what had then appeared to be the most standard

and descriptive "label name" for the devices. Findaway World has been inconsistent, it seems, about referring to their product label.

<========><><><>O<><><><=========>

Scanning the Options

Question: At my library, we have digitally scanned a collection of historical theses.   We are thinking of modifying the records that we already have for the print copies in our local catalog by inserting the URLs for the digitized versions, along with inserting the 007 and 006 fields, so that a single record for each title can provide access to both print and digitized versions at the same time. Would we be allowed to edit the master records for these theses in OCLC Connexion in this manner? If we did this, we would be transforming them from records for the print version into hybrid print/electronic records that take the "single record" approach to cataloging online resources, as described in OCLC's *Cataloging Electronic Resources* document at http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/cataloging/electronicresources. I know that OCLC allows us to input "single approach" records into WorldCat for new titles, but couldn't find any guidelines about whether it would be acceptable to *modify* existing records that were originally created for the print versions. Could you tell me whether this would be permissible according to OCLC policy?

Answer: If you follow "Option 2: Single record with a reference to the electronic item" as it is described, it should not change the essential nature of the record into a hybrid. It should simply add appropriate reference to the electronic version to the record that already exists for the original print version. If you are going to go beyond Option 2 to modify certain existing data and/or to change "Form of Item" from blank to another value and/or use Second Indicator "0" in field 856 (for example), we would urge you to so only locally, not to the master record.

<========><><><>O<><><><=========>

The Master's Manuscript

Question: I have in hand a master's thesis that is a score accompanied by an analysis and discussion., but I'm a little uncertain about how to describe it. I am leaning towards: "1 score (32 p.) : ms. ; 35 cm. + 1 analysis (6 p. : music ; 28 cm.)." Does this seem correct?

Answer: According to the final paragraph of AACR2 5.5B1, the correct designation for a manuscript score would be "1 ms. score …." Otherwise, your formulation looks fine: "1 ms. score (32 p.) ; 35 cm. + 1 analysis (6 p. : music ; 28 cm.)."

<========><><><>O<><><><=========>

Menus and Screens and Frames, Oh My

Question: What's the difference between a screen title and a frame title in cataloging DVDs? I have been told that they are the same thing. But in the document *Guide to Cataloging DVD and Blu-ray Discs*

Using AACR2 and MARC 21, a menu title is not specifically mentioned as an alternative source of information for titles although it seems to me quite a few OCLC records use menu title in 245 field instead of screen/frame title or container title.

Answer: In the OLAC *Guide to Cataloging DVD and Blu-ray Discs*, as far as I am aware, there was no intended distinction between "screen title" and "frame title," if we used both of those terms. (There might actually be a slight distinction, historically, in that a "frame title" would presumably appear on the "title frame," which AACR2 defines as "A frame containing written or printed material not part of the subject content of the film." In AACR2, there is also a definition for "title screen" but it is limited to its electronic resources application: "In the case of an electronic resource, a display of data that includes the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication.") You're correct that titles on DVD menus are not specifically addressed in the document, except in passing. But menus strike me as a legitimate source for a title when the information is not available from the chief source (title frames, integral container/label), and certainly when a different title variant appears on a menu. When a title is taken from a menu screen, its source should be noted, as appropriate.

<===========><><><><>O<><><><><===========>

Distributing Blame for Varying Rules

Question: In OCLC's *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, Chapter 4, the 028 publisher number states that for Visual Materials, absence, presence, or difference in the field alone does not justify a new record while for Scores and Sound Recordings specific differences in numbering, except for minor variations in completeness, justify a new record. Why do we have different rules for audio and video in this aspect? In our local practice, to follow the rule, we end up having two different bibliographic records for the same title of a book-on-CD that are identical in everything except the 028 field (totally different numbers caused by different distributors). The lady who takes care of holds is not happy about it at all since one record might have too many holds while the other has a just few.

Answer: The bibliographic significance of publisher numbers on videorecordings has never been completely established, whereas for scores and sound recordings, there is a solid publishing history of their significance. (In the early days of video publishing, there was at least one major publisher that used the same publisher number on all iterations of the same film, whether released on VHS or on Beta, as one egregious example.) In the case you cite where the records are "identical in everything except the 028 field (totally different numbers caused by different distributors)," you should remember that numbers that are identified with distributors (as opposed to publishers) should probably go in field 037, and differences there do not ordinarily justify separate records.

<===========><><><><>O<><><><><===========>

Chief Source of Confusion

Question: I am having a discussion with a colleague on when AACR2 says to choose a chief source of information of a main part of a resource, when it can be judged as predominant. Could you tell me whether my interpretation of the rules is accurate? AACR2 1.1G1 instructs us to choose the chief source of information of the main part of a resource if there is no collective title. I think that we are free to apply this to ALL resources, regardless of whether they were issued in one or more physical parts. In the meantime, in the "General Rule" portion of chapter 1, AACR2 1.0A3 is divided into rules for resources that (a) are issued in one physical part; and (b) are issued in MORE than one physical part:

> 1.0A3a (v) says (for resources that are issued in ONE physical part): "If the bibliographic resource contains different works each with its own chief source of information but does not have a source of information for the resource as a whole, treat the chief sources of information for the different works as if they were a single source."

> 1.0A3b (iv) says (for resources that are issued in MORE than one physical part when the concept or order is not appropriate): "If one part is main resource and other parts are accompanying, prefer the chief source of information of the main resource."

This is how I have been interpreting these instructions: 1.0A3b (iv) for multiple physical parts is consistent with 1.1G1, but unlike that rule, it doesn't say anything about the absence or presence of a collective title. Although the instruction before it says to choose a container or unifying source, I think that even in the presence of one, we can still apply (iv) by choosing the chief source of that main part, as long as one of the physical parts CAN be judged as predominant. For instance, suppose we have a 2-disc DVD set plus booklet, and the first disc contains the main feature film while the 2nd DVD contains bonus features. Although the container has a collective title (often the same as the main feature film), we can judge the first disc as the predominant part, and apply 1.0A3b (iv) by choosing its title frames as the chief source of information for the 245 field. However, 1.0A3a (v) doesn't have an equivalent instruction for resources issued in a SINGLE part. I puzzled over this for a while. The best interpretation that I can come up with is that in the case where a single-part resource lacks a collective title (unifying source of information) and no work contained within it can be judged as predominant, to follow this instruction as written. For instance, if I had a collection of films on a single disc with no unifying source of information, I will have to treat the title frames of each film as a collective source of information. However, if one part of a single-part resource CAN be judged as predominant, then AACR2 1.1G1 applies and we can follow it by basing our description on the main work contained within that resource. Does this interpretation sound correct to you?

Answer: AACR2 1.0A doesn't address the issue of collective title, or lack thereof, because it is talking generally about *all* of the areas of description. The rules in 1.1 address the specific aspects of titles and statement of responsibility. As such, the rules regarding lack of a collective title in 1.1G are intended to amplify (or even override) any related previous and more general rules that don't specifically address lack of a collective title, to my mind. So yes, I would agree with your interpretation of 1.1G1 as related to 1.0A3b (iv). As I read 1.0A3a, though, it is all about resources "IN ONE PHYSICAL PART with more than

one possible chief source of information" (emphasis mine). So as I read things, 1.0A3a (v) seems to be in perfect harmony with the sequence of rules in 1.1G, meaning that I come to the same conclusion as you do in this case, as well.

<==========><><><>O<><><><==========>

An Answer, Short yet Unabridged

Question: We are in the process of revising some local policies and would like your guidance on how best to handle a situation where there is an edition statement such as "Large print ed." as well as "Unabridged" on the items. Would it be best to enter both in a single 250 field ("250 Large print ed., unabridged.") or use both the 250 field and a 500 note ("250 Large print ed." and "500 Unabridged." I'm seeing so many records done using the second option, however, I'm leaning towards the first option. We would like to find out which is preferred.

Answer: Especially in this era of Duplicate Detection and Resolution, the first option of including both edition statements in the 250 is *much* preferable.

Compiled by Jay Weitz

General News

OCLC Files Motion to Dismiss Case

OCLC has filed a motion in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio to dismiss a lawsuit filed by SkyRiver Technology Solutions and Innovative Interfaces, Inc. against OCLC alleging anticompetitive practices. Jay Jordan, OCLC President and CEO, provided the following update to OCLC members:

"On July 28, 2010, SkyRiver Technology Solutions and Innovative Interfaces, Inc. filed suit against OCLC alleging anticompetitive practices. We at OCLC believe the lawsuit is without merit. We believe this action is an attempt by SkyRiver and Innovative Interfaces to distract the Cooperative from advancing services and programs vital to our public purpose. We have not been, nor will we be distracted from our efforts to maintain and enhance our existing services, pursue an ambitious agenda in library research and advocacy, and introduce new Web-scale services for our members. Unfortunately, the legal action initiated by SkyRiver and Innovative Interfaces may prove to be a very lengthy and highly technical legal process. We want to update you on the important steps we are taking to bring this regrettable action to a swift conclusion. Our legal counsel is managing the litigation under the timelines set forth by the courts. Be assured that we also are doing everything we can to minimize the cost associated with defending the Cooperative against this action. We filed a motion to change the venue of the lawsuit from California to Ohio where the cost of litigation would be substantially less expensive for the Cooperative. The motion was granted to move the case to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio on October 28. Today, under the calendar set out by the Southern District of Ohio Court, we are filing a motion to dismiss the complaint by SkyRiver and Innovative Interfaces in its entirety. A motion to dismiss a claim in an antitrust litigation must be argued on the legal merits, and must accept as if true, the specific allegations of the case. OCLC will ask the court to dismiss the litigation because SkyRiver and Innovative Interfaces have failed to meet the legal threshold requirements necessary to proceed with an antitrust case. While OCLC firmly asserts that the accusations against the Cooperative are not accurate, a motion to dismiss looks only at the allegations made by SkyRiver and Innovative Interfaces without questioning whether those allegations are true. As required by the rules of legal procedure, OCLC will address all six claims and will assert that "even if" the false allegations brought forth by SkyRiver and Innovative Interfaces were true, the claims themselves are insufficient to meet the legal requirements established by the U.S. courts for bringing an antitrust claim. It is important to bear these requirements in mind as you review the brief and its discussion of the accusations. The brief is available for members to review on the OCLC Web site. We anticipate that this motion will be considered by the court in February 2011. We will continue to keep you up to date. And as always, OCLC's public purposes of furthering access to the world's

information and reducing the rate of rise of library costs remain our focus." -- Jay Jordan, OCLC President and CEO

Geek the Library Campaign Increases Library Visibility, Support

Geek the Library, a community awareness campaign designed to highlight the value of public libraries and inform the public about critical library funding issues, positively changed community perceptions about libraries in a pilot, according to a new OCLC membership report. The report, *Geek the Library: A Community Awareness Campaign* (http://www.oclc.org/us/en/reports/geekthelibrary.htm), offers a comprehensive overview of the pilot campaign completed in 2010.

- Geek the Library gets people's attention. In just five months, more than half of surveyed residents were familiar with the campaign.
- Geek the Library encourages support. Over two-thirds of surveyed residents in both southern Georgia and central Iowa had planned or had taken an action supporting their local library, including talking to friends and family about the value of the library to the community or attending a library event.

Geek the Library was piloted in two primary regions: southern Georgia and central Iowa, with additional communities added later in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Comprehensive market surveys conducted before and after the pilot campaign, ongoing tracking of campaign elements, and direct feedback from nearly 100 participating libraries confirm that the campaign not only garners attention, but it actually helps change public perceptions about the library, librarians and public library funding. OCLC is currently conducting a program to help U.S. public libraries implement the campaign locally. Interested libraries can visit www.getgeekthelibrary.org for more information. Libraries adopting the campaign benefit from the results documented in the report, including an overview of the pilot implementation and strategy, results from quantitative and qualitative research conducted to test the impact of the campaign, and analysis of feedback from pilot participants. Geek the Library was developed based on the results of OCLC's research published in *From Awareness to Funding: A study of library support in America*. The pilot campaign was funded by a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Cataloging and Metadata

National Diet Library of Japan Adds Four Million Records to WorldCat

The National Diet Library of Japan has successfully added 4 million records to WorldCat, making these valuable research resources more visible and accessible to scholars, students and Web searchers worldwide through the world's most comprehensive database of materials held by libraries. In June 2010, the National Diet Library and OCLC announced their agreement "to cooperate for the benefit of libraries, library patrons and end users of information services." OCLC staff from Leiden, the Netherlands, and Dublin, Ohio, USA, worked with National Diet Library staff to create a conversion program to convert JAPAN/MARC to MARC 21 records. Cataloging staff with language expertise were also critical to the successful data conversion and load into WorldCat. The addition of Japan's National Diet Library records increases the number of records containing CJK (Chinese-Japanese-Korean) script data in WorldCat by nearly 33 percent. The National Diet Library has been using WorldCat for current

cataloging of Western language materials since 2007. Through the new agreement with OCLC, the National Diet Library will contribute the contents of the JAPAN/MARC database, the official national bibliography of Japan, to WorldCat on a regular basis. The National Diet Library will send updates of bibliographic records about four times a year and will provide JAPAN/MARC (A) authority records. Kinokuniya Company Ltd., OCLC's distributor in Japan for 24 years, helped to facilitate this cooperative effort. The OCLC cooperative has a long tradition of working with national libraries around the world to facilitate shared cataloging, record exchange, digitization, resource sharing, and document delivery. A map displaying national libraries with records in WorldCat is on the OCLC Web site at http://www.oclc.org/us/en/worldcat/catalog/national/default.htm.

British Library Adds Twelve Million Records to WorldCat

The British Library has added 12 million bibliographic records to WorldCat, the world's largest online resource for finding library materials. OCLC staff worked closely with British Library staff to add the records over a four-month project. As a result of the cooperative effort, OCLC and the British Library have enhanced the process to add these valuable records to WorldCat for the benefit of researchers worldwide. According to the British Library, WorldCat is an increasingly important resource used to expose its holdings worldwide, and for supporting a number of its core services including resource sharing and document delivery. Prior to this latest data load, some 4.5 million British Library records had been added to WorldCat over the last 25 years. Not only has this volume now effectively tripled, but the quality and accuracy of the records has been significantly enhanced. Ongoing automated batch loads will further improve the quantity and quality of British Library records in WorldCat.

Reference and Discovery

MacArthur Foundation Funds 'Reference Extract' to Add Credibility to Search

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has awarded $350,000 to fund researchers and developers from OCLC, the information schools of Syracuse University, and the University of Washington and Zepheira LLC to continue work creating a more credible Web search experience based on the unique expertise, services, and input from librarians worldwide. The goal of the Reference Extract project is to make it easy to find credible information in the digital age. Researchers and developers are expected to have initial practical analysis and models of this "credibility engine" to share with the community in early 2011. Details of this work can be found through the Reference Extract home page at http://www.referencextract.org/. Reference Extract is designed to capture Web site URLs and references that librarians and other experts use in answering questions. This information, including data used to determine the most credible resources, is harvested, processed, and then made available through a variety of Web environments. For example, Reference Extract will use a Web-based architecture that allows information to be embedded into existing and new Web sites and applications. The Reference Extract system links the questions of users to Web sites referenced by librarians and other experts as well as to the resources used to answer the questions. This approach varies from traditional Web search engines that represent only a single type of relationship—a Web page that points to another Web page. Reference Extract adds another relationship—linking to resources that librarians

and experts point to and use. Zepheira, a professional services organization with extensive expertise in Semantic Web standards, Linked Data principles, Web architecture, and collaborative solutions, is working with OCLC, Syracuse, and Washington to create the piece of Internet architecture that will make it easy to embed credible information in Web-based experiences. Reference Extract leaders say the project will work best if the entire library community gets involved to create a Web-scale effort to support this cooperative innovation. QuestionPoint, the OCLC virtual reference service supported by a global network of cooperating libraries and an infrastructure of software tools and communications, offers a starting point for building the service. QuestionPoint has more than 6 million reference transactions collected in a central knowledge resource and more than 10,000 librarians worldwide participating collaboratively to test the principles and impact of such a dynamic utility. In November 2008, the planning and research phase of Reference Extract began through a $100,000 grant from the MacArthur Foundation. The MacArthur Foundation has continued to fund the project for the pilot development phase. Reference Extract work follows on previous credibility work supported by the MacArthur Foundation, most notably the Credibility Commons.

HathiTrust Digital Library and OCLC Introduce WorldCat Local Prototype

OCLC and the HathiTrust have developed a unique WorldCat Local user interface for discovery of items accessible through the HathiTrust Digital Library. The WorldCat Local prototype (http://hathitrust.worldcat.org) for the HathiTrust Digital Library was designed and implemented by both organizations in close cooperation as a means to further develop a shared digital library infrastructure. The WorldCat Local interface for the HathiTrust Digital Library is based on the WorldCat database, and will run along with the current HathiTrust catalog during the prototype testing period. As a digital repository for the nation's great research libraries, the HathiTrust Digital Library brings together the massive digitized collections of partner institutions. HathiTrust offers libraries a means to archive and provide access to their digital content, whether scanned volumes, special collections, or born-digital materials. The representation of these resources in digital form offers expanded opportunities for innovative use in research, teaching, and learning. OCLC and HathiTrust have been working together to increase online visibility and accessibility of the digital collections by creating WorldCat records describing the content and linking to the collections via WorldCat.org and WorldCat Local. The creation of the unique public interface through WorldCat Local is the next step to offer enhanced access to this vital collection. HathiTrust Digital Library records are discoverable through the separate WorldCat Local interface, as well as through WorldCat.org. OCLC and HathiTrust are seeking feedback from users of the new HathiTrust public interface through WorldCat Local. Feedback from the user community and usability assessments will inform future development of the HathiTrust Digital Library catalog. Launched in 2008, HathiTrust has a growing membership currently comprising 52 partners. Over the last two years, the partners have contributed more than 8 million volumes to the digital library, digitized from their library collections through various means, including Google and Internet Archive digitization and in-house initiatives. More than 2 million of the contributed volumes are in the public domain and freely available on the Web.

OCLC Adds More Content Accessible Through WorldCat Local

Library users can now find more than 700 million items through the WorldCat Local service as the OCLC cooperative expands agreements with content providers to make more content in a variety of formats accessible to users. In addition to the 200 million records contributed by OCLC member libraries worldwide, 500 million items from leading publishers, aggregators, and mass digitization efforts are also now accessible through WorldCat Local. OCLC has recently added content to WorldCat Local from EBSCO; Gale, part of Cengage Learning; Modern Language Association; ProQuest; and the U.S. Department of Energy. There are now more than 400 million articles, 170 million books, 10 million e-books, and 1,100 databases accessible through the WorldCat Local service. Additional agreements have been signed with ABC-CLIO, American Psychological Association, Association for Computing Machinery, BioMed Central, BioOne, Cambridge University Press, Emerald, IGI Global, Sabinet, Sage, Taylor & Francis, and World Bank Publications. OCLC has added databases accessible through the WorldCat Local central index, which delivers an enhanced user experience because searches will immediately retrieve records indexed within the WorldCat Local service. Other databases are accessible through a quick, remote WorldCat Local single search that is integrated into a single set of results. Recent additions to the WorldCat Local central index include:

- Gale: Academic OneFile, Expanded Academic ASAP, General One File.
- Modern Language Association: MLA International Bibliography.
- ProQuest: Early English Books MARC Records.
- U.S. Department of Energy: Energy Citations Database.

Recently added remote-access databases searchable through the WorldCat Local single search include:

- Gale: Health & Wellness Center with Alternative Health; Health Reference Center Academic, and Literature Resource Center.
- EBSCO: Computer Source; Economia y Negocios; Fuente Academica; GreenFILE; MedicLatina; Primary Search; Professional Development Collection; Psychology & Behavioral Sciences Collection; Science & Technology Collection; World History Collection; Teacher Reference Center; Texas Reference Center; TOPICSearch; Vocational & Career Collection.

OCLC is working on behalf of libraries and along with libraries, leading publishers, aggregators, and mass digitization efforts to make the full range of library resources accessible through WorldCat Local, providing an integrated discovery and delivery service for libraries' physical, licensed and locally produced electronic collections. WorldCat Local expands a library's collections by combining items from the library, relevant groups or consortia, and libraries around the world through a single search and result set. Built on the foundation of WorldCat, the comprehensive source for discovery of items held by libraries, WorldCat Local allows users to discover unique, locally available resources as well as materials in other libraries around the world. In addition to new content, OCLC continues to add new features and functionality to WorldCat Local. OCLC recently added direct links to full-text articles and open access objects from the brief results in WorldCat Local and WorldCat.org. This new feature is enhanced by the new WorldCat knowledge base functionality that combines data about libraries' electronic content with linking features that enable access to the content. A new mobile view in beta form is now available for both WorldCat Local and "quick start" libraries. The new mobile view for

WorldCat Local is optimized for the Apple iOS and Android platforms, but any smartphone browser, including Windows 7 Mobile and Blackberry is supported.

<u>**Web Services**</u>

Labelo.us iPhone App Adds Links to WorldCat and Libraries

Another mobile barcode-scanning app for iPhone, Labelo.us, (pronounced like 'Label Us') now includes links to WorldCat.org. Labelo.us, a mobile barcode scanning app developed by Nearest Island, lets you find books in libraries, see reviews and other data about books and other products. It uses 'channels' to bring it other people's perspectives on items, and includes a reputation system to help filter out information you don't want, based on ratings you give to other things. Using Labelo.us, you can scan barcodes or search for books and then connect to WorldCat.org to find the libraries who hold those items. Labelo.us is one of several mobile applications designed for users to access library information from WorldCat. In addition to comparison shopping apps such as RedLaser, pic2shop, BookBazaar, MyLibrary, and CampusBooks for iPhone, the browser-based WorldCat.org Mobile beta is also available at worldcat.org/m. WorldCat.org linking or WorldCat-related APIs are available to anyone interested in creating noncommercial mash-ups or mobile apps that include library data. Commercial apps like Labelo.us link to WorldCat.org through partnership agreements. Users can download the Labelo.us app at no cost through Apple's iTunes app store.

Book Crawler App for iPhone and iPad Adds Visibility for Libraries

The Book Crawler app for iPad, iPhone, and iPod Touch helps you find books you want to read and now includes listings for local libraries through WorldCat. [Book Crawler](#) helps you remember what books you've read and help suggest new titles, and now connects to WorldCat via the [WorldCat Search API](#) and [WorldCat Registry API](#)s to show library information. Book Crawler has been featured in the Apple iTunes App Store's "What's Hot" list every month from June through December 2010. The interface is available in English. Book Crawler provides a powerful yet easy to navigate database for the avid reader. For example, you can search for new and upcoming works by authors you like, and set up "smart collection" support with customized rules of how you'd like sorting and searches to operate. It also offers barcode scanning capabilities and the ability to upload cover artwork for titles. Users can download the Book Crawler app for US$1.99 through Apple's [iTunes app store](#), or access a "lite" version for free.

EasyBib.com and OCLC Build Library-Branded Citation Service

OCLC and ImagineEasy Solutions, LLC are collaborating to create a customizable library version of ImagineEasy Solutions' popular EasyBib.com service, the most popular online citation site on the Web. The EasyBib Library Edition service has been rolled out in a beta testing phase with select OCLC member libraries. EasyBib is an automatic bibliography composer, used by more than 23 million unique visitors in the past year. More than 500,000 new citations are added each day during peak periods of use, such as at the end of university terms. Students simply search or enter bibliographic data of a particular source and EasyBib formats the citation, alphabetizes the works cited list and exports it to word-processing software. Students can also use EasyBib's notebook feature to dynamically organize their

research information associated with their citations. EasyBib, a WorldCat.org partner site, already generates a robust traffic stream to libraries through WorldCat.org, using the WorldCat Search API to power book search citations. Jointly designed by OCLC and Imagine Easy Solutions, EasyBib Library Edition will provide an opportunity for libraries to reach students where they already go for help with citation formatting. The Library Edition will offer a variety of features designed to extend library reach and usage, such as: library-branded interface, links to library home page and catalog, search box for easy discovery of additional resources at your library and beyond, integration with virtual reference services, IP redirects to your library's customized version, deep links into a library's OPAC, integration with the OpenURL Gateway. OCLC will be the exclusive provider for EasyBib Library Edition, and a provider for EasyBib School Edition, EasyBib's standard institutional service. OCLC is currently working with a set of member libraries that will serve as test sites for the beta service of Library Edition, which is expected to be available in the U.S. and Canada by spring 2011.

Two New Citation Partners for WorldCat.org: BibMe.org and Citavi.com

On the heels of the recent EasyBib news, here is another reference management and knowledge organization announcement: BibMe and Citavi now also include and link to WorldCat data. Created by Swiss Academic Software, Citavi is a leading product in the German-speaking world that helps users find, structure and document the information resources they discover quickly and easily. WorldCat is now among the online catalogs from which Citavi users can search, cite and annotate. BibMe is an online automatic citation creator that began in May 2007 as a student project at Carnegie Mellon University. It has grown to have more than 1 million registered users with more than 7.8 million bibliographies and 25.5 million citations. The service uses data in WorldCat to fill in citation information for books.

Content and Collections

CAMIO Now Features New Korean, Thai, and Chinese Interfaces

Users of CAMIO, OCLC's Catalog of Art Museum Images Online, may now search the more than 100,000 high-quality art images from leading museums around the world using the new Korean, Thai, Chinese (Simplified), and Chinese (Traditional) interfaces. A user can quickly switch the interface language from English by simply clicking in the upper right-hand corner of the screen. To optimally view the new Korean, Thai, and Chinese interfaces, users need to have a recent version of a standard Web browser, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, or Netscape. Additionally, JavaScript and cookies need to be enabled for the Web browser.

WebJunction

Project Compass: Libraries Lead the Workforce for the 21st Century

Through a 2009 grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), WebJunction, and the State Library of North Carolina (SLNC) launched Project Compass, a one-year initiative to work with state libraries in support of public libraries' efforts to meet the urgent and growing needs of the unemployed. This work has resulted in a rich collection of material on Workforce Resources. The partnership and the

efforts continue through the IMLS award of a follow-on grant for Year Two, which will bring training workshops to library staff in the areas of highest unemployment, as well as augmenting the online resources available to the wider library community. Two recent reports review the project:

- *A Year with Project Compass: Libraries Provide Direction in Tough Times* (Sept 2010), by Betha Gutsche (http://www.webjunction.org/project-compass/-/articles/content/105297655).
- *Project Compass Year One Evaluation Report* (Oct 2010), by Valerie Wonder (http://www.webjunction.org/project-compass/-/articles/content/107911229).

Management Services and Systems

OCLC and Amigos to Deliver OCLC Web-Scale Management Services

OCLC and Amigos Library Services have entered into a new partnership to provide libraries with expanded implementation, training, and education services for OCLC's new Web-scale Management Services. Amigos and OCLC have collaborated for many years to jointly provide extensive training, consulting, and education services for OCLC's full suite of services for libraries and consortia. The new partnership program builds on this foundation to provide member libraries the support they will need as they implement the next generation of cooperative library services. The Amigos team of library service professionals will work with libraries to help them with project management, implementation, and training for OCLC's new Web-scale Management Services, the next-generation Web-based suite of library management tools for metadata management, acquisitions, circulation and license management. The new partnership agreement will also continue the work the two organizations began in 2009 to streamline and enhance support, billing, reporting, and other administrative services that will increase efficiencies and deliver additional cost savings to members.

EZproxy Hosted Service Now Available from OCLC

The library community's leading authentication and access solution is now available as a cloud-based hosted service. The new hosted version of EZproxy makes it even easier for libraries to deliver eContent and make services accessible to their users wherever they are, at any time. A pilot version of the hosted service has been active with five participating libraries since April 2009. Libraries who subscribe to the EZproxy hosted service receive additional benefits such as: timely addition of new databases, reduced reliance on technical staff for initial configuration or ongoing configuration file changes, peace of mind with a secure environment and security for user information, 24/7/365 access monitoring and reporting on usage, elimination of local proxy server (or other hardware) maintenance, automatic updating for bi-annual enhancements. EZproxy hosted service is available as a yearly subscription, based on FTE or population served. All hosted implementations will run the latest release of EZproxy, currently version 5.3. Current EZproxy client users can use their existing configuration files when moving to the hosted service. New EZproxy users also receive up to ten hours of configuration time in the first year's subscription. OCLC supplies the security certificate for libraries who subscribe to the hosted service. The hosted version of EZproxy is currently available for libraries in the United States and Canada. Hosted services will be available for additional regions at a later date.

Digital Collection Services

Biodiversity Heritage Library Adds 14,000 Records to WorldCat

The Biodiversity Heritage Library, the world's largest repository of full-text digitized legacy biodiversity literature, has added more than 14,000 records of digitized materials brought together from 12 prestigious institutions to WorldCat, making these items accessible to researchers through the world's largest resource for finding library materials. The Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL) is a consortium of major natural history museum libraries, botanical libraries, and research institutions organized to digitize, serve, and preserve the legacy literature of biodiversity. BHL is the scanning and digitization component of the Encyclopedia of Life, a global effort to assemble information on all living species known to science into one ever-expanding, trusted, Web-based resource. The Biodiversity Heritage Library will continue to send records to OCLC representing new titles scanned and added to their collection. The records link directly to the BHL Web site to access the full text. OCLC continues to add records to WorldCat describing digitized and e-book collections of interest to the membership through partnerships with libraries, aggregators, publishers, and mass digitization projects globally. There are currently more than 8 million records describing e-books and digitized books in WorldCat. Institutions participating in the Biodiversity Heritage Library include: Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); American Museum of Natural History (New York, New York); California Academy of Sciences (San Francisco, California); The Field Museum (Chicago, Illinois); Harvard University Botany Libraries (Cambridge, Massachusetts); Harvard University, Ernst Mayr Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Cambridge, Massachusetts); Marine Biological Laboratory/Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (Woods Hole, Massachusetts); Missouri Botanical Garden (St. Louis, Missouri); Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom); The New York Botanical Garden (New York, New York); Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (Richmond, United Kingdom); Smithsonian Institution Libraries (Washington, District of Columbia). Prior to digitization, the resources housed within each BHL institution existed in isolation, available only to those with physical access to the collections. These collections are of exceptional value because the domain of systematic biology depends—more than any other science—upon historic literature. Consequently, the relative isolation of these collections presented an antiquated obstacle to further biodiversity investigation. This problem is particularly acute for the developing countries that are home to the majority of the world's biodiversity.

OCLC Research

New Membership Report: Perceptions of Libraries, 2010: Context and Community

Americans are using libraries a lot more as the economic downturn has impacted lives, careers, and incomes. Americans see increased value in libraries and the value that libraries provide to their communities, and report even stronger appreciation of the value librarians bring to the information search experience, according to a new membership report by OCLC. *Perceptions of Libraries, 2010: Context and Community* is a follow-up to the 2005 *Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources* (http://www.oclc.org/us/en/reports/2010perceptions.htm). The new report provides updated information and new insights into information consumers and their online information habits, preferences, and perceptions. Particular attention was paid to how the current economic downturn has

affected information-seeking behaviors and how those changes are reflected in the use and perception of libraries. The OCLC membership report explores: Technological and economic shifts since 2005; lifestyle changes Americans have made during the recession, including increased use of the library and other online resources; how a negative change to employment status impacts use and perceptions of the library; how Americans use online resources and libraries in 2010; perceptions of libraries and information resources based on life stage, from teens to college students, to senior Americans. The membership report is based on U.S. data from an online survey conducted by Harris Interactive on behalf of OCLC. OCLC analyzed and summarized the results to produce *Perceptions of Libraries, 2010: Context and Community*, which is available for download on the OCLC Web site free of charge. Print copies of the report are available for a nominal fee to cover the cost of printing and shipping. Cathy De Rosa, OCLC Global Vice President of Marketing, principal contributor to the membership report, said changes in the information landscape and the impact of the economic downturn made it important to update the 2005 survey findings. OCLC encourages feedback and discussion about the new membership study.

Cloud-Sourcing Research Collections

The report *Cloud-Sourcing Research Collections: Managing Print in the Mass-Digitized Library Environment* presents findings from a year-long study designed and executed by OCLC Research, the HathiTrust, New York University's Elmer Bobst Library, and the Research Collections Access & Preservation (ReCAP) consortium, with support from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The objective of the project was to examine the feasibility of outsourcing management of low-use print books held in academic libraries to shared service providers, including large-scale print and digital repositories. The study assessed the opportunity for library space saving and cost avoidance through the systematic and intentional outsourcing of local management operations for digitized books to shared service providers and progressive downsizing of local print collections in favor of negotiated access to the digitized corpus and regionally consolidated print inventory. Some of the findings from the project that are detailed in the report include:

- There is sufficient material in the mass-digitized library collection managed by the HathiTrust to duplicate a sizeable (and growing) portion of virtually any academic library in the United States, and there is adequate duplication between the shared digital repository and large-scale print storage facilities to enable a great number of academic libraries to reconsider their local print management operations.
- The combination of a relatively small number of potential shared print providers, including the US Library of Congress, was sufficient to achieve more than 70% coverage of the digitized book collection, suggesting that shared service may not require a very large network of providers.
- Substantial library space savings and cost avoidance could be achieved if academic institutions outsourced management of redundant low-use inventory to shared service providers.
- Academic library directors can have a positive and profound impact on the future of academic print collections by adopting and implementing a deliberate strategy to build and sustain regional print service centers that can reduce the total cost of library preservation and access.

Read the report, *Cloud-Sourcing Research Collections: Managing Print in the Mass-Digitized Library Environment* at http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2011/2011-01.pdf.

OCLC Research and the RLG Partnership: A Five Year Overview *Available*

OCLC Research and the RLG Partnership: A Five Year Overview of Accomplishments (http://www.oclc.org/research/partnership/highlights/2006-2010.pdf) highlights some of the accomplishments over the last five years that have had high impact or have changed the topography of the information landscape. The document reflects not only on the past year, but on the past five years since RLG and OCLC successfully merged. Nearly five years ago, RLG and OCLC joined to create a venue where affiliated institutions could collectively identify, analyze, prioritize, and design scalable solutions to shared information challenges. Since then, OCLC Research and the RLG Partnership have brought to fruition a powerful, globally influential program of work that has provided significant value to the library, archive, and museum communities worldwide. Together, we've accomplished an impressively large array of initiatives, publications and achievements, some of which are highlighted in this document.

Recording of OCLC Research TAI CHI Webinar on Merritt Now Available

Held on 18 November 18, 2010, the TAI CHI Merritt Webinar provided an overview of Merritt, a new cost-effective curation repository service developed by the University of California Curation Center (UC3) at the California Digital Library (CDL) that empowers users to manage, archive, and share valuable digital content. Based on the pipeline metaphor, Merritt promotes an aggressive decomposition of function into a granular set of independent but highly interoperable micro-services. Since these services are small and self-contained, they are collectively easier to develop, maintain, and enhance. Although the scope of any given service is narrow, complex global behavior is nevertheless an emergent property of their strategic combination. Micro-services are purposefully designed and implemented as policy neutral and protocol and platform independent components, so they can easily be used to assemble curation environments that are not constrained to conform to an infrastructural monoculture of prepackaged repository solutions. In this webinar, Stephen Abrams, Patricia Cruse, John Kunze, and Perry Willett from UC3 provided background on the micro-services concept and the growing community of practice that is cohering around the idea, and also demonstrated the Merritt repository and its services. The repository supports flexible, low-barrier submission via human interfaces and machine APIs; persistent identifier minting, binding, and resolution; a semantically-enabled metadata catalog; and distributed storage sub-domains to facilitate wide-scale replication. Merritt is being used by UC3 to manage the diverse digital collections of the ten campus University of California system and a number of external content partners. It provides contributors and curators with direct control over their content and access to it; facilitates content sharing and reuse; and helps meet the requirements for data sustainability increasingly being required by grant funding agencies. Merritt will soon be made available under an open source license. This was the eighth webinar in the OCLC Research Technical Advances for Innovation in Cultural Heritage Institutions (TAI CHI) Webinar Series developed to highlight specific innovative applications, often locally developed, that libraries, museums, and archives may find effective in their own environments, as well as to teach technical staff new technologies and skills. Recordings of

all of these webinars are available on the OCLC Research Web site
(http://www.oclc.org/research/events/taichi.htm) and in iTunes.

OCLC Research Launches YouTube Channel

View "OCLC Research Shorts" produced by staff from the laboratories of OCLC Research that feature
some of our current work or recent findings. For a fresh, succinct view of what OCLC Research staff are
up to, check out the new OCLC Research YouTube Channel. Three videos are currently available:

- *Born Digital*, which asks the question, "What does 'born digital' mean to you?" and provides
  some thoughtful answers.
- *Roy's Treehouse #1: Up in the Clouds*, in which Roy Tennant provides a quick example of how
  cloud computing can make you more effective.
- *Greening ILL Practices*, which provides an overview of green packaging and shipping practices
  covered in the OCLC Research report.

New videos will be made available regularly. We encourage you to subscribe to the OCLC Research
YouTube Channel (http://www.youtube.com/subscription_center?add_user=oclcresearch) to stay up to
date on the latest offerings.

OCLC Research and ALISE 2011 Library and Information Science Research Grants

OCLC Research and the Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE) have awarded
research grants to Cristina Pattuelli of Pratt Institute, Chirag Shah of Rutgers University, and Bei Yu of
Syracuse University. The awards were presented 2011 January 6 at the ALISE 2011 Annual Conference
Awards Reception in San Diego, California.

- Cristina Pattuelli, Ph.D., of the School of Information and Library Science at Pratt Institute, will
  investigate the application of one of the most popular linked data initiatives, the Friend of a
  Friend (FOAF) ontology, to digital cultural heritage resources. The project, "FOAF in the Archive:
  Linking Networks of Information with Networks of People," will use various digital archives
  containing materials related to the history of jazz as a test bed to explore the potential of FOAF
  to leverage people-centric data and metadata from multiple sources beyond the traditional
  repository's walls.
- Chirag Shah, Ph.D., of the School of Communication & Information at Rutgers University, will
  perform a series of studies that include surveys, interviews, and content analysis in the project,
  "Modalities, Motivations, and Materials: Investigating Traditional and Social Online Q&A
  Services." The findings will provide insight into why and how people ask and answer questions
  on various online sources, the quality of information shared and retrieved, as well as the impact
  such information makes on an individual's knowledge structure and decision-making.
- Bei Yu, Ph.D., of the School of Information Studies at Syracuse University, will explore the
  information-seeking behavior in virtual reference services by conducting discourse analysis and
  utilizing machine-learning text classification systems. The goals of the project, "Text
  Classification of Digital Reference Interviews: An Investigation of Information Seeking Behavior
  in the Social Web Environment," are to provide a new measurement for evaluating virtual

reference services, new data attributes for information extraction/retrieval algorithms, and a dialogue model for fully-automated dialogue systems.

OCLC/ALISE Library and Information Science Research Grants support research that advances librarianship and information science, promotes independent research to help librarians integrate new technologies into areas of traditional competence, and contributes to a better understanding of the library environment. Full-time academic faculty (or the equivalent) in schools of library and information science worldwide are eligible to apply for grants of up to $15,000. Proposals are evaluated by a panel selected by OCLC and ALISE. Supported projects are expected to be conducted within approximately one year from the date of the award and, as a condition of the grant, researchers must furnish a final project report at the end of the grant period. More information about the OCLC/ALISE Library and Information Science Research Grant Program can be found at www.oclc.org/research/grants/. A list of previous grant recipients is at www.oclc.org/research/grants/awarded.htm.

OCLC QC TIP OF THE MONTH

Submitted by Luanne Goodson
Consulting Database Specialist
OCLC Quality Control Section

New text added to Bibliographic Formats and Standards:
Dates of first availability in history for some non-book formats

Bibliographic Formats and Standards (BFAS) Field 260 $c
http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/2xx/260.shtm has been updated with dates of first availability for the following formats: COM (electronic resources), REC (sound recordings), and VIS (visual materials).

Items which have previously been published in a different physical format than the one they are now available in often lack a new date of publication.   AACR2 requires that catalogers make an educated guess as to the current date of publication when one cannot be determined. Knowing when a physical format first became commercially available helps in making such a determination.

To help catalogers, the following information has been added to the guidelines found under field 260 $c for each format:

COM guidelines for ‡c

These are the dates of first availability (publication) of some of the major computer file media. Dates earlier than these cannot be a proper date of publication for that computer file medium. Earlier dates may represent such bibliographic events as release date in a different computer file medium, etc.

3 1/2 inch floppy disk: 1982
5 1/2 inch floppy disk: 1976
8 inch floppy disk: 1971
CD-ROM: 1985
DVD-ROM: 1996
Electronic files remotely accessed via the World Wide Web: 1991

REC guidelines for ‡c

If the date of recording differs from the date of publication, enter the recording in coded form in field 033 and in textual form in field 518.

033   0   0   1961----
260   [New York] : ‡b Music Guild, ‡c 1971.
518   Recorded in 1961.

These are the dates of first availability (publication) of some of the major audio media. Dates earlier

than these cannot be a proper date of publication for that audio medium. Earlier dates may represent such bibliographic events as date of sound capture, release date in a different audio medium, etc.

Audio cassette: 1965
Audio CD: 1982
DVD-Audio: 2000
LP: 1948
Playaway: 2005
Reel-to-reel tape: 1954
Streaming audio: 1999

VIS guidelines for ‡c

These are the dates of first availability (publication) of some of the major videorecording media. Dates earlier than these cannot be a proper date of publication for that videorecording medium. Earlier dates may represent such bibliographic events as release date in a different videorecording medium, etc.

Beta cassettes: 1975
Blu-ray disc: 2006
CAV (Constant Angular Velocity) standard play laser optical discs: 1978
CLV (Constant Linear Velocity) standard play laser optical discs: 1978
CED (Capacitance Electronic Disc) video discs: 1981
DVD-Video: 1996 (Japan); 1997 (USA)
Streaming video: 1999
U-matic/U-standard cassettes: 1971
VHS cassettes: 1976

Please send any questions or concerns to: askqc@oclc.org

<=========><><><>O<><><><=========>

Database Enrichment: includes editing of PCC records by Non-PCC libraries

In recent years, emphasis has been placed by OCLC QC staff on disseminating information about the Expert Community Program http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/catalog/quality/expert/default.htm. That program is an expansion of record replace capabilities which were already available to OCLC cataloging users with a Full-level cataloging authorization. All of these capabilities are explained in Bibliographic Formats and Standards (BFAS) Ch. 5 http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/quality/default.shtm.

BFAS Ch. 5.3 Database Enrichment applies to Full-level records http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/quality/default.shtm#databaseenrichment. A Full-level cataloging authorization or higher will allow you to enrich master records, including records coded as PCC, by

adding or editing fields noted in this section's table to any Full-level record, except an authenticated serial. A Full-level record has one of the following values in OCLC Fixed Field: ELvl (Encoding Level): , 1, 4 (with field 042 coded pcc), I, or L).

If you make allowable changes to a full-level record and you also make changes to fields that are not allowed under Database Enrichment, you will not be able to replace the record. You should make all Database Enrichment changes at one time then replace the record. You can then locally edit other fields for your local use. You may also report the other fields that need to be changed on the master record to QC staff via the Report Error function in Connexion under the Action Menu.

You can use Connexion to determine the cataloging authorization level you are using. If you use the Connexion Client, choose User Information from the View drop-down menu; in the Browser, choose the General Tab, then User Information under the Admin Options.

BFAS Ch. 5.2 Replacing Records http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/quality/default.shtm#CIAIGHAI gives additional information on what each authorization level can do and where to find more detailed information about editing and replacing records using Connexion.

Please send any questions or concerns to: askqc@oclc.org

OLAC MEMBERS:
IS YOUR DIRECTORY INFORMATION CORRECT?
CHECK THE ONLINE DIRECTORY

The Directory can be found on the OLAC Website at:

http://olacinc.org/drupal/?q=node/9

If you have forgotten your Username or password please contact:

Teressa Keenan

Teressa.keenan@umontana.edu

OLAC Web Page & OLAC-L Administrator

Members can search the OLAC Membership Directory for a name, state, e-mail or type of affiliation. Separate boxes for "state" and "affiliation" can also be used as filters to help narrow the searches further, if desired.

Check out your information and send corrections to:

Nathan Putnam

OLAC Treasurer

George Mason University Libraries

440 University Drive, MS 2FL

Fairfax, VA 22030