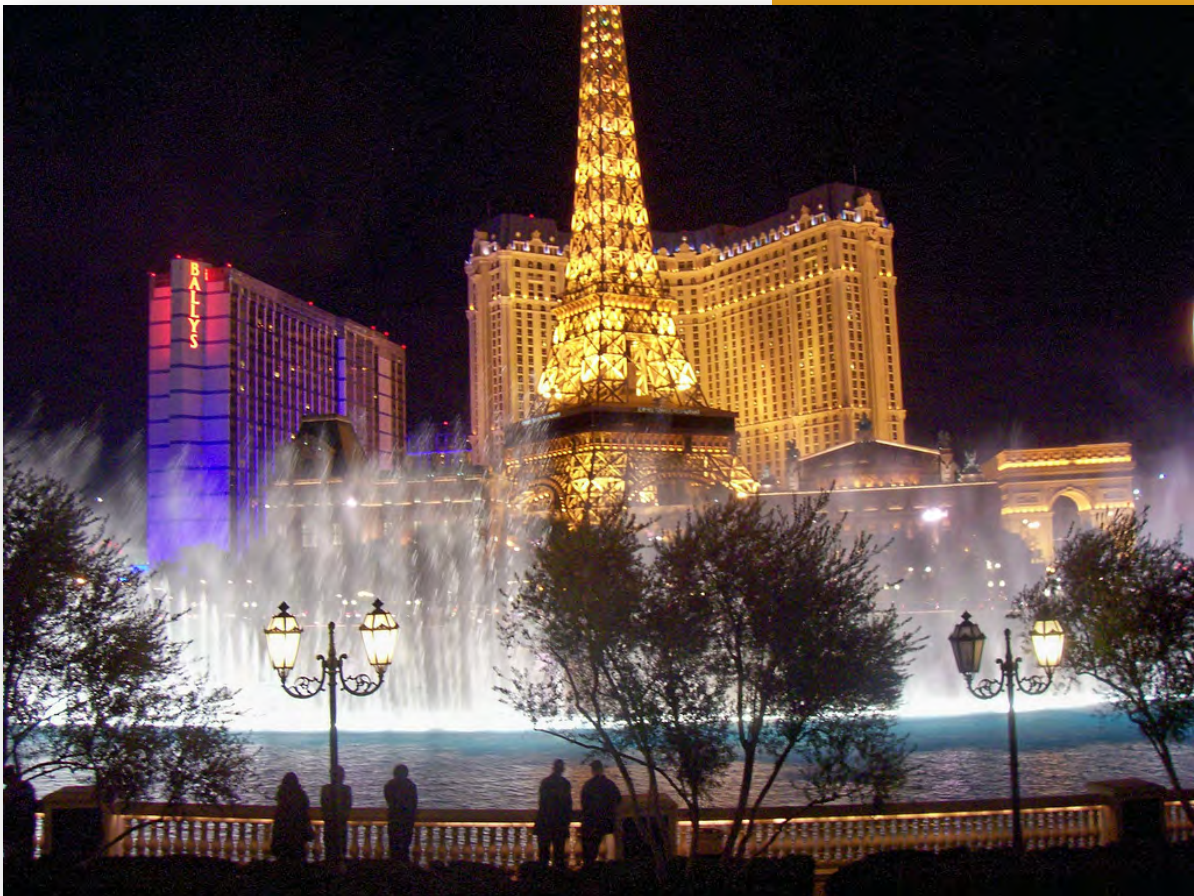


2014

OLAC NEWSLETTER



See you in Las Vegas!
Photo courtesy: Marcy Strong

Volume 34
Number 2

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THE OLAC NEWSLETTER

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

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

Liz Miller



Dear OLAC friends,

I'm a little wistful as I write my last column as OLAC President. I want to thank all the members of the OLAC Executive Board for their dedicated work over the past year. I could not have asked for a finer group to work with. I want to give a shout out to our outgoing Secretary, Scott Dutkiewicz. In addition to doing a fantastic job at his regular Secretary duties, Scott took on the exacting (and sometimes exasperating) task of shepherding revisions to OLAC's by-laws and the OLAC Handbook. The by-laws revision should be sent to the membership for approval sometime in June.

Please join me in welcoming two incoming OLAC Executive Board members: Vice President/President-Elect Stacie Traill and Secretary Jennifer Eustis. I know they are in for a fun and interesting time.

I hope to see many of you at ALA Annual in Las Vegas! Here are the details of OLAC's meetings in Sin City:

OLAC Membership Meeting Friday, 6/27 2:30-4:00 pm LVH Conf. Rm. 01 & 02

CAPC Meeting Friday, 6/27 7:30-9:30 pm LVH Conf. Rm. 01 & 02

The Membership Meeting will feature presentations on two long-awaited best practices documents from CAPC: the DVD/Blu-Ray Disc RDA Guide and the Streaming Media RDA Guide. Both documents are targeted for completion by ALA Annual.

I hope you're as excited as I am about the 2014 OLAC/MOUG conference coming up in October in Kansas City. The conference web site is being populated, and registration is set to open sometime in June. If you have never attended an OLAC or MOUG conference, please consider applying for a conference scholarship. If you attend, you are sure to make new friends and take home a ton of useful information.

Finally, I am looking forward to handing over the OLAC President's gavel to incoming President Marcia Barrett. Marcia brings enthusiasm and fresh ideas. Tempered with her long involvement with OLAC, I can't wait to see what she does next.

FROM THE EDITOR

Marcy Strong



Summer is upon us, bringing sunshine, warm weather and conferences. In this issue you will find the meetings of interest for ALA, where we have highlighted all the offerings that may appeal to an audiovisual cataloger. The OLAC-MOUG conference committee has also been hard at work putting together information for the upcoming OLAC-MOUG 2014 conference. There are lots of ways to get involved: lightning talks, poster sessions, conference reporters – and if you are a first time attendee and looking for financial support, be sure to apply for the conference scholarship award!

I am happy to welcome Lisa Romano to the OLAC Newsletter staff. Lisa will be taking over the *In the Spotlight* column, where we feature OLAC members. Many thanks to Bojana Skarich, who helped get this column off the ground and wrote some interesting profiles of our members over the past year. In Lisa's first column, she interviews Jain Fletcher, a former OLAC Newsletter editor who is retiring from UCLA this month. Jain warmly reflects on her years as a cataloger and what OLAC has meant to her career.

How are you handling RDA implementation? If you are looking for some guidance, be sure to check out the extensive book reviews in this issue. All three of our reviews focus on new RDA publications and should be helpful in selecting the work that is right for you.

Finally, we are debuting a new semi-regular column called *Members on the Move*. This column is a space for OLAC members to share their news with peers. Have you switched jobs? Been promoted? Finished a noteworthy project? Share your news by contacting our Outreach Coordinator, Jeremy Myntti at Jeremy.Myntti@utah.edu.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Scott M. Dutkiewicz



The Executive Board held a conference call on April 16 and heard a report from OLAC-MOUG 2014 Conference Chair Wendy Sistrunk. In other business, the Board authorized Liz Miller, after her presidential term ends, to serve as project manager to refine coordination with the OLAC Archives.

I also want to congratulate Secretary-elect Jennifer Eustis. She will be an excellent addition to your Executive Board. Her term begins at the close of ALA Annual.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Heather Pretty



Note: This issue contains two Treasurer's Reports, a corrected 2nd quarter report and the current 3rd quarter report.

Treasurer's Report 2nd Quarter FY14 CORRECTED* October 1 - December 31, 2013		
	2nd Quarter	FY-to-Date
Opening Balance	\$ 12,308.99	\$ 12,308.99
Income		
Memberships*	\$150.00	\$383.00
Total Income	\$150.00	\$383.00
Expenses		
ALA Room Charge	\$140.00	\$140.00
OLAC Logo Work		\$75.00
OLAC Research Grant Reimbursement		\$316.01
ALA Annual Conference Stipends		\$500.00
OLAC Board Dinner, Annual 2013		\$417.98
SurveyMonkey Select Subscription		\$204.00
Membership Overpayment Reimbursement		\$5.00
IRS Tax Exempt Status Reinstatement*	\$850.00	\$850.00
Office Supplies: postage*	\$14.40	\$14.40
PayPal Fee	\$0.74	\$7.97
Total Expenses	\$1,005.14	\$2,530.36

Closing Balance		\$11,453.85
Personal Membership	166	
Institutional Membership	9	As of Dec 31, 2013
Total	<u>175</u>	
*CORRECTIONS:		
<p>\$1638.00 of income from membership payments received via PayPal in November and December 2013 was not transferred to the bank account until January 2014, so should not have been included in the original Q2 report.</p> <p>Two additional expenses were not listed in the original 2nd quarter report:</p> <p>\$850.00: IRS Tax Exempt Status Reinstatement</p> <p>\$14.40: Postage for mailing IRS Reinstatement application</p>		

Treasurer's Report
3rd Quarter FY14
 January 1 - March 31, 2014

	3rd Quarter	FY-to-Date
Opening Balance	\$ 11,453.85	\$ 11,453.85
Income		
Memberships	\$3,152.00	\$3,535.00
Total Income	\$3,152.00	\$3,535.00
Expenses		
ALA Affiliate Membership	\$150.00	\$150.00
ALA Annual/MW Conference Stipends	\$600.00	\$1,100.00
ALA Room Charge	\$70.00	\$210.00
Bank Fee: Print cheques	\$30.70	\$30.70
IRS Tax Exempt Status Reinstatement	\$850.00	\$850.00
Membership Overpayment Reimbursement		\$5.00
Office supplies: accounting software	\$54.99	\$69.39
OLAC Board Dinner, Annual 2013		\$417.98
OLAC Logo Work		\$75.00
OLAC Research Grant Reimbursement		\$316.01
PayPal Fee	\$85.72	\$93.69
SurveyMonkey Select Subscription		\$204.00
Total Expenses	<u>\$1,841.41</u>	<u>\$3,521.77</u>
Closing Balance		\$13,614.44
Personal Membership	216	As of March 31, 2014
Institutional Membership	<u>34</u>	
Total	250	

OUTREACH REPORT

Jeremy Myntti



The OLAC Facebook page and Twitter feed are growing in popularity as more people are discovering, liking, sharing, and retweeting our posts. Some of the most popular posts recently have been those spotlighting the members of the OLAC Executive Board. Some interesting tidbits that we have learned from these posts include that Liz Miller's (OLAC President) deejay name is DJ Miz Lizz and Marcy Strong (OLAC Newsletter Editor) wrangles cats and likes to ambush family and friends with baked goods.

We would like to share the stories of other OLAC members on our Facebook page as well. Have you had a major accomplishment lately such as completing a big project or been granted tenure? Or have you heard of an accomplishment of another OLAC member that you would like to spotlight? Let us know so we can all celebrate the success of other OLAC members. For instance, we congratulate Shelley Rogers, Senior Cataloger and Associate Professor at Ingram Library, University of West Georgia, on being granted tenure effective at the beginning of the next fiscal year! We plan to feature these stories in a new column called "Members on the Move."

In the very near future, be watching for more Facebook/Twitter posts about the upcoming OLAC/MOUG conference in October. We will be providing previews of the events as well as highlighting things to see and do in Kansas City while you are at the conference.

If you haven't yet joined us on Facebook or Twitter, feel free to like or follow us at:

<https://www.facebook.com/OLACinc>

<https://twitter.com/OLACinc>

In other OLAC outreach efforts, Julie Moore (CSU Fresno) and Jay Weitz (OCLC) presented a workshop titled "Cataloging the Especially Special Formats Using RDA and MARC21" at California State University, Fresno on April 11. During this workshop, OLAC resources were mentioned to help with cataloging these special formats. Both Julie and Jay are long-time OLAC members and advocates, and we congratulate them on the successful workshop.

If you are helping to spread the word about OLAC like Julie and Jay through presentations, workshops, or even informal conversations, we would love to hear from you. Also if you have ideas for outreach opportunities that would be beneficial to OLAC, please let us know at outreach@olacinc.org or jeremy.myntti@utah.edu.

CONFERENCE CORNER

Wendy Sistrunk

2014 OLAC-MOUG Conference: “A/V Cataloging at the
Crossroads”

Kansas City, Missouri

October 23-26, 2014

Conference Preview

Pre-Conference Tours

Offered Thursday afternoon, October 23, 2014, a choice of:

- [Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art](#)
- [Liberty Memorial WWI Museum](#)
- [UMKC Libraries](#): Marr Sound Archive, Music/Media Library, Special Collections



Pre-Conference Workshop

“NACO-AV” – Peter Lisius

Sessions

Opening Keynote Address

“Linked Data” -- Philip Schreur

Closing Keynote Address

“Where We Are Now With RDA” -- Casey Mullin

Poster Sessions

Lightning Talks

Ask MOUG-OLAC

Workshops

“Basic Video Recordings Cataloging” – Presenter, Jay Weitz

“Advanced Video Recordings Cataloging” including Blu-Ray and other oddities – Presenter, Jay Weitz

“Sound Recordings Cataloging” – Presenter, Mary Huisman

“Scores Cataloging” – Presenter, Margaret (Kaus) Corby

“Map Cataloging” – Presenter, Paige Andrew (4-hour)

“BIBFRAME” – Presenter, Angela Kroeger

For a full description of the sessions, information about the presenters, registration and hotel information, please visit the 2014 OLAC-MOUG Conference Website <http://olac2014.weebly.com/>.

Note: Registration materials will not be sent by mail; please register online or print out the registration form and send to the address provided.

Conference Organizers:

Wendy Sistrunk, chair***\$**

Richard Baumgarten*

Merry Bower*

Felicity Ann Dykas*

* Denotes OLAC member

Margaret Kaus***\$**

\$ Denotes MOUG member

Mary Huismann***\$**

William (Mac) Nelson **\$**

Evelyn Pypes *

Kathleen Schweitzberger *

Michelle Turvey-Welch*

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Call for Lightning Talk Submissions

We will be offering a session of Lightning Talks at the MOUG-OLAC Conference, Oct. 23-26, 2014, at the Kansas City Plaza Marriott.

Lightning Talks are designed to be short presentations where one can share ideas and concepts of a MOUG or OLAC focus. The goal is to demonstrate a topic in a quick and insightful manner. PowerPoint slides are fine, but do not forget other possible means of presentation: videos, music, hand-puppets or even an interpretive dance, as long as it's useful and informative. (One wonders what an RDA Interpretive Dance would be like. We'll probably have to wait until the local arrangements reception!)

Talks are arranged one after the other during the session. Each presenter gets FIVE minutes, and only five minutes. Yes, we have a stop-watch.

We are currently accepting applications for presentations to be considered for this session.

If you're interested, please submit your proposal to Michelle Turvey-Welch by Monday, July 14, at mturvey@ksu.edu. Please include your name, contact information, title of presentation and a brief description. The Program Committee will be reviewing these and finalizing the presenters by Friday, Aug. 8, 2014.

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Call for Poster Session Submissions

Poster sessions at OLAC-MOUG 2014 are scheduled for Saturday, October 25, 8:30-10:00 a.m.

To apply, submit the following information:

- * A brief (maximum 200 words) description of your topic;
- * Names and affiliations of participants;
- * Mailing address, email address, and phone number of the primary contact person.

Please email applications to Merry Bower at mdbower@ksu.edu by **July 1st**. Applicants will be notified by August 1st.

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Call for Conference Reporters

We want to ensure that all of the sessions, workshops, and keynote addresses are summarized for publication in the December issues of the *OLAC Newsletter* and the *MOUG Newsletter*. If you plan to go to the joint OLAC-MOUG Conference in Kansas City, please consider being a reporter for one or more of the sessions you attend. The Conference reports serve two primary purposes: to inform those who were unable to attend and to provide a record of what OLAC and MOUG does to support and enrich the professional lives of its members.

Your report will be published in **both** the *OLAC Newsletter* and the *MOUG Newsletter*, with your name and affiliation credited in the byline of the report. This report can be used as a publication credit in a non-peer-reviewed library periodical.

If you have any interest in being a Conference reporter, please contact Wendy Sistrunk at sistrunkw@umkc.edu. Also, if you have a preference for a session (or more!) on which you would like to report, please let Wendy know that as well.

Many thanks for your help!

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Call for OLAC Conference Scholarship Applications

OLAC will award one Conference Scholarship that will provide funds for a member of Online Audiovisual Catalogers to attend the OLAC 2014 Conference in Kansas City, MO, October 23-26, 2014. See website of conference: <http://olac2014.weebly.com/>

Eligibility: Any personal member of OLAC who has never attended an OLAC Conference is eligible for the OLAC Conference Scholarship.

Award Description: The award amount of up to \$1,000 will cover reasonable estimated costs for registration for the conference, preconference (if desired), lodging, travel, and meals. The scholarship will be distributed after the conference in the form of a reimbursement, so the award recipient should save receipts.

Conditions/Requirements: The recipient must confirm in writing that he or she will attend. The recipient must attend the full conference, including the business meeting where the award will be announced, and the recipient must write a brief report for the OLAC Board indicating what he or she gained and found to be most helpful in his or her work. This report will be published in the [OLAC newsletter](#).

Applicants must include a completed application form (below), a current CV, and a cover letter describing why the applicant wishes to attend the conference, how the receipt/non-receipt of the scholarship will influence his or her ability to attend the conference, and potential applications to his or her present and future job responsibilities.

Application Deadline: The application and supporting materials must be received no later than **Friday, June 27, 2014**. The award will be announced no later than Friday, July 25, 2014.

The 2014 OLAC Conference Scholarship committee includes Tricia Mackenzie (2012 scholarship recipient, George Mason University), Stacie Traill (Incoming OLAC Vice President/President Elect, University of Minnesota) and Marcy Strong (OLAC Newsletter Editor, University of Rochester)

Please email the following information to [Marcy Strong](mailto:mstrong@library.rochester.edu) at mstrong@library.rochester.edu, along with a cover letter and CV.

Name:

Mailing Address:

Country:

Daytime telephone:

Email address:

Place of employment:

Position title:

Personal member of Online Audiovisual Catalogers since:

Brief description of job responsibilities/related non-print involvement/experience:

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Roommate Matching

Roommate matching is now available.

Please e-mail Wendy Sistrunk at sistrunkw@umkc.edu with your request (indicate “roommate matching” in the subject line). Include the following information:

Name

Affiliation

Gender

E-mail

Phone

Arrival date

Departure date

Have you already made a room reservation?

Other information (need an accessible room, early riser, etc.)

(The Marriott is a non-smoking hotel.)

The roommate service does not make hotel reservations. When you receive your roommate’s name, you are responsible for contacting the other person. OLAC and MOUG assumes no liability for matching roommates.

2014 OLAC ELECTIONS RESULTS

Two positions were available during the spring 2014 elections.

Stacie Traill was elected Vice President/President Elect. Stacie is the Cartographic and Electronic Resources Cataloger at the University of Minnesota.



Jennifer Eustis was elected Secretary. Jennifer is the Catalog/Metadata and French & Francophone Studies Librarian at the University of Connecticut Libraries at Storrs.

Congratulations to Stacie and Jennifer!

**MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO OLAC MEMBERS
ALA ANNUAL, LAS VEGAS, 2014**

Friday, June 27th

Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries Interest Group

8:30-11:30am

Flamingo Virginia City I & II

Practical Linked Data with Open Source (Preconference \$)

8:30am-4:00pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N258

Bibliographic Standards Committee - DCRM/RDA Revision Group I (ACRL RMBS)

12:30-4:00pm

Bally's Bronze 2

Competencies and Education for a Career in Cataloging Interest Group

1:00-2:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N263

Bibliographic Standards Committee - Controlled Vocabularies Group I (ACRL RBMS)

2:00-4:00pm

Caesars Palace Livorno

Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) Membership Meeting

2:30-4:00pm

Las Vegas Hotel Conference Room 01 & 02

Program for Cooperative Cataloging Program Training

2:30-4:00pm

Bally's Palace 3

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

7:00-9:00pm

Caesars Palace Livorno

ALCTS 101

7:00-9:30pm

Las Vegas Hotel Pavilion 10

Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) Meeting

7:30-9:30pm

Las Vegas Hotel Conference Room 01 & 02

SAC RDA Subcommittee

7:30-9:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N215

Saturday, June 28th

OCLC Dewey Update Breakfast and ALCTS PL Technical Services Interest Group

7:00-10:00am

Bally's Skyview 2

Bibliographic Standards Committee Meeting I (ACRL RBMS)

8:30-10:00am

Bally's Las Vegas 2

Cataloging Issues Discussion Group (ACRL WESS)

8:30-10:00am

Las Vegas Convention Center N234

Copy Cataloging Interest Group

8:30-10:00am

Las Vegas Convention Center N260

International Developments in Library Linked Data: Think Globally, Act Globally

8:30-10:00am

Las Vegas Convention Center N264

MARC Advisory Committee I

8:30-10:00am

Las Vegas Convention Center N203

SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form LCGFT Terms

8:30-10:00am

Las Vegas Convention Center N204

Technical Services Managers in Academic Libraries Interest Group
8:30-10:00am
Caesars Palace Octavius 20

Bibliographic Standards Committee Meeting II (ACRL RBMS)
10:30-11:30am
Bally's Las Vegas 2

Cataloging Norms Interest Group
10:30-11:30am
Caesars Palace Pompeian II

International Developments in Library Linked Data: Think Globally, Act Globally - Part Two
10:30-11:30am
Las Vegas Convention Center S230

Metadata and Indicators for Open Access
10:30-11:30am
Las Vegas Convention Center N253

Role of the Professional in Technical Services Interest Group
10:30-11:30am
Las Vegas Convention Center N109

Bibliographic Standards Committee - DCRM/RDA Revision Group II, Part 1 (ACRL RBMS)
1:00-2:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center N221

Catalog Management Interest Group
1:00-2:30pm
Las Vegas Hotel Pavilion 06

Electronic Resources Interest Group
1:00-2:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center S226

Library Code Year Interest Group
1:00-2:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center N119

SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation I

1:00-2:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N228

Taking action: Linked data for digital collection managers

1:00-2:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center S222

Technical Services Collaboration Through Technology

1:00-2:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center S231

Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access I

1:00-5:30pm

Flamingo Virginia City I & II

Bibliographic Standards Committee - DCRM/RDA Revision Group II, Part 2 (ACRL RBMS)

3:00-4:00pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N221

Catalog Form and Function Interest Group

3:00-4:00pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N262

Holdings Information Forum

3:00-4:00pm

Las Vegas Convention Center S229

Intellectual Access to Preservation Metadata Interest Group

3:00-4:00pm

Las Vegas Convention Center S232

MARC Formats Transition Interest Group

3:00-4:00pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N111

Bibliographic Standards Committee - DCRM/RDA Revision Group II, Part 3 (ACRL RBMS)

4:30-5:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N221

Cataloging Committee Meeting (GODORT)

4:30-5:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N216

Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials

4:30-5:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N212

Faceted Subject Access Interest Group

4:30-5:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N218

Metadata Beyond the Library: Consultation and Collaboration with Faculty, Staff and Students

4:30-5:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N253

Technical Services Interest Group Meeting

4:30-5:30pm

Las Vegas Convention Center N236

Sunday, June 29th

ALCTS CaMMS / MAGIRT Cartographic Resources Cataloging Interest Group

8:30-10:00am

Las Vegas Convention Center N234

Bibliographic Standards Committee - DCRM/RDA Revision Group III, Part 1 (ACRL RBMS)

8:30-10:00am

Bally's Bronze 1

Linked Library Data Interest Group

8:30-10:00am

Las Vegas Convention Center N237

Metadata Interest Group

8:30-10:00am

Las Vegas Convention Center N263

What is an RDA "Record"?

8:30-10:00am

Las Vegas Convention Center S220

CONSER/BIBCO/SACO-at-Large

8:30-11:30am

Las Vegas Convention Center N253

Subject Analysis Committee I
8:30-11:30am
Flamingo Virginia City I & II

Bibliographic Standards Committee - DCRM/RDA Revision Group III, Part 2 (ACRL RBMS)
10:30-11:30am
Bally's Bronze 1

Cataloging and Classification Committee (CCC) Meeting
10:30-11:30am
Las Vegas Convention Center N202

Cataloging and Classification Research Interest Group
10:30-11:30am
Las Vegas Convention Center S226

Library of Congress BIBFRAME Update Forum
10:30-11:30am
Las Vegas Convention Center S220

Next Generation Catalog Interest Group
10:30-11:30am
Flamingo Reno II

CaMMS Forum
1:00-2:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center N111

Cataloging of Children's Materials
1:00-2:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center N203

Metadata Standards Committee
1:00-2:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center N234

Authority Control Interest Group
1:00-5:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center N262

Creative Ideas in Technical Services
3:00-4:00pm
Las Vegas Convention Center N112

MARC Advisory Committee II
3:00-5:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center N203

PCC Participants Meeting
4:30-5:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center S230

Monday, June 30th

Heads of Cataloging Interest Group
8:30-10:00am
Las Vegas Convention Center N256

SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation II
8:30-10:00am
Las Vegas Convention Center N215

Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access II
8:30-11:30am
Las Vegas Hotel Pavilion 01

Bibliographic Standards Committee - DCRM/RDA Revision Group IV, Part 1 (ACRL RBMS)
1:00-2:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center N216

Technical Services Workflow Efficiency Interest Group
1:00-2:30pm
Las Vegas Convention Center N240

Subject Analysis Committee II
1:00-5:30pm
Las Vegas Hotel Pavilion 01

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

T.J. Kao, Column Editor

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Best Practices for Music Cataloging Version 1.0 is Available

Music Library Association Bibliographic Control Committee announced the availability of the official version 1.0 of the Best Practices for Music Cataloging Using RDA and MARC 21. The document is available at: <http://bcc.musiclibraryassoc.org/BCC-Historical/BCC2014/RDA%20Best%20Practices%20for%20Music%20Cataloging.pdf>

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Provisional best practices for using LCMPT now available

Provisional Best Practices for Using LCMPT is now available at: <http://bcc.musiclibraryassoc.org/BCC-Historical/BCC2014/ProvisionalBestPracticesforUsingLCMPT%20FINAL.pdf>

These guidelines are intended to assist catalogers in the application of medium of performance terminology from the recently published *Library of Congress Medium of Performance Thesaurus* in bibliographic records for musical resources, using MARC21 field 382. These terms are more granular and less constrained than terminology currently prescribed for use in LCSH, and their use is encouraged in all bibliographic records where feasible.

This roll-out is the first in a phased implementation that will include music genre/form terminology to be added to the *Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials* (LCGFT) in the coming year. For now, catalogers are advised to continue applying "subject" headings in 650 fields as prescribed by the Subject Headings Manual, but are encouraged to add 382 fields as an enhancement, in anticipation of the fully-implemented future environment, and for the benefit of systems which may now (or soon) index these terms.

Terms from LCMPT should be designated in \$2 with the code lcmpt. With *OCLC-MARC Bibliographic Format Update 2014, Phase 1*, this code has officially been authorized for use in OCLC. Note: 382s containing LCMPT terms that were added to records during the past few months will not have a \$2 with this code; accordingly, catalogers are encouraged to add it in those cases.

Use of 382 fields in authority records is governed by the NACO Music Project. NMP members should consult their reviewer and/or the project coordinator for guidance.

Comments and questions on these best practices are welcome, and may be directed to Casey Mullin (cmullin@stanford.edu) or, better, to the collective wisdom on the MOUG-L discussion list.

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2014 OLAC-MOUG Conference, 23-26 October 2014, in Kansas City, Mo. – Save the Date

The 2014 Joint Conference of the Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) and the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) will be held **October 23-26, 2014** at the **Kansas City Marriott Country Club Plaza**. The hotel, in the heart of Kansas City, overlooks Country Club Plaza, a premier shopping and entertainment district.

"NACO AV" will be the topic of the Pre-Conference Workshop held on October 23. Peter Lisius, NACO-AV Funnel Coordinator, will be the presenter. More information about the 2014 conference and workshops are posted at: <http://olac2014.weebly.com/>

The University of Missouri-Kansas City will host the conference. Other local sponsors include the University of Missouri-Columbia, Kansas State University Libraries, the Kansas City Public Library, and the Johnson County Library.

Local attractions include: the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, the Liberty Memorial WWI Museum, the Kauffman Center for the Performing Arts, the Arabia Steamboat Museum, the Hallmark Visitors Center, and many others.

Questions regarding the conference should be directed to Wendy Sistrunk, Chair, Local Arrangements and Program Committee at sistrunkw@umkc.edu. See pages 11-15 for more complete information.

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Bilingual RDA Map Cataloguing Workshop, 17 June 2014, in Montréal, Canada – Save the Date

On June 17, Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA), in partnership with Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec and the Université du Québec à Montréal, will host a one-day map cataloging workshop as part of the 48th ACMLA annual conference. This workshop will be provided in both English and French. For more detail, please see the conference website at <http://carto2014.uqam.ca/?lang=en>.

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International Library Symposium: Embracing New Landscapes, 23-30 September 2014 at Gold Coast, Australia – Save the Date

Supported by the Queensland School Library Association, the inaugural International Library Symposium will be held from 28-30 September 2014 at the Southport School, Gold Coast, Australia. With the theme, Embracing new landscapes, the symposium will feature a series of presentations focusing on the continuing education of library professionals from nationally and internationally recognized social commentators, authors, creators, and educators. The program includes extensive networking opportunities for delegates, a range of social events and a trade exhibition.

Important URLs:

- Symposium and registration details: <http://www.thesouthportschool.com/ils>
- Preliminary program: <http://goo.gl/cshxys>

Important dates:

- Standard registration (AUD 400) till **25 August 2014**
- Late registration (AUD 450) after **26 August 2014**

Please contact Andrew J. Stark at ajs@tss.qld.edu.au for further details.

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MEMBERS ON THE MOVE*

Jeremy Myntti, Column Editor

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Shelley Rogers, Senior Cataloger and Associate Professor at Ingram Library, University of West Georgia, has been granted tenure effective at the start of the 2014-2015 fiscal year. She has worked at Ingram Library for almost six years. Her responsibilities include original and copy cataloging of monographs and special formats, bibliographic maintenance, and authority control. Shelley serves as the library’s liaison to the music department and as the executive secretary of the Faculty Senate. She holds a B.A. in music from Kent State University, an M.I.L.S. in music librarianship from The University of Michigan, and an M.Ed. in cultural foundations from Kent State University. Shelley has worked primarily in technical services (cataloging and authority control) in both public and academic libraries in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, and Georgia over the past 25 years. She is a member of GLA, MLA, SEMLA, MOUG, and OLAC.

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Elizabeth (Liz) Miller, Head of Cataloging at the New Mexico State University Library, has been granted tenure and promoted to the rank of Associate Professor.

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***Members on the Move** is a new semi-regular column where OLAC members can share noteworthy career accomplishments with their peers. Please contact Outreach Coordinator, [Jeremy Myntti](#), if you have something you would like to share in a future issue.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT...

with Jain Fletcher

Lisa Romano, Column Editor

Our spotlight column this newsletter profiles Jain Fletcher, who was the OLAC newsletter editor from 2002-2007. Jain is head of cataloging and principal cataloger in Library Special Collections at UCLA, and plans on retiring this June.

Over the course of her career, Jain has managed to blend her love of music with cataloging and special collections. Among her many accomplishments, she is proud of moving a cataloging operation devoted to rare and special materials out of Cataloging and into Special Collections, planning and reducing cataloging back logs, streamlining procedures, and training other staff members.

Jain first became interested in cataloging when she was a work-study student at San Jose State College (later university) in the 1970's. As a music major, Jain became the orchestra librarian when she was a sophomore. Later, she handled the Music Department's ensemble libraries, including woodwind, brass, string, percussion, and mixed. Her job involved cataloging, circulation, keeping track of the various parts, and the task she enjoyed the most – "urging my fellow students to try the music that I knew we had in our libraries."

Following college, Jain spent the next several years focusing on her music career by giving private flute lessons, teaching music in the local community colleges, and performing regularly in various music ensembles. But she knew that it was not easy to make a career of music. When Jain moved to southern California, she got a job as a catalog assistant in the main library at USC. A few years later, she was able to enroll in library school at UCLA.

After starting her first professional library job at UCLA, Jain became interested in OLAC by luck. The OLAC conference was in nearby Culver City, California.



“It was my first conference ever and the presentations were eye-opening for me. In library school I had emphasized learning all the issues related to the non-book formats, especially cataloging of music and rare materials, and here was a group that was speaking to my interests.”

Besides participating in five OLAC conferences, Jain became involved with OLAC by attending the CAPC meetings at ALA and reading the newsletter over the years.

“I pored through the OLAC newsletter for all the insight its contributors could give me. I used OLAC’s treatment of ‘problem situations’ as guidelines for those that I found in rare book cataloging. It gave me great strength in my early years. Ever since then, I have encouraged people that I mentor or train in rare materials cataloging to read through OLAC newsletters to gain insight from them.”

After benefiting from courses at the OLAC conferences and the newsletter, Jain realized she needed to “give back” to OLAC and agreed to become the editor of the newsletter. Interestingly, when Jain was the newsletter editor, she was able to lure Jay Weitz into taking over as the OLAC newsletter’s “Questions & Answers” editor.

Besides her work as the OLAC newsletter, Jain has published one book: *Collection-Level Cataloging: Bound-with Books*. Jain wanted to share her love of this format with other catalogers because “the usual treatment of them (title-by-title cataloging) is so time-consuming that I am convinced that it turns many catalogers off. “

Plus, she is involved in writing the rules for *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Music)*. As a member of the RBMS Bibliographic Standards Committee, Jain introduced the idea of addressing more than just books. Music was one of the first formats the group decided to tackle. The Joint RBMS/MLA Task Group for Developing Rules for Rare Music Cataloging was formed and is made up of members from both RBMS and MLA.

After accomplishing all this, does Jain have any plans for retirement?

“Yes, I want to sleep for one full month straight! But after I wake up from that, I do have several ideas: I will get back to my reading and to my music (professional-level flute player and serious guitarist, and want to learn piano well enough to be able to improvise blues). I also want to learn botany enough to become a Master Gardener; right now I’m just a gardener (and am also, as I call myself, an X-treme landscaper). The Master Gardener program has as a part of its outcomes that its “graduates” give back to their communities. That idea appeals to me. I also want to learn both Mah-Jongg and bridge, just because it seems like kind of a fun way to pass the time with friends (probably new ones, at the rec center about a mile from my house). On the other hand, one very strong goal I have is to avoid situations where I have to face anything resembling a deadline—which I intend to keep as long as possible.”

REVIEWS

Christina Hennessey, Column Editor

Making the move to RDA: A self-study primer for catalogers

Chamya Pompey Kincy & Sara Shatford Layne

At this unique time in RDA's development, a book on RDA must take on an interesting role. Some institutions, having fully switched to RDA, mostly rely on reference materials to refer to on a case-by-case basis. Other institutions have yet to implement, or are in the process of implementing, and require materials that present RDA in an understandable manner for those catalogers who aren't yet fully familiar with RDA or its underlying principles. To add another layer of complexity, RDA is still a moving target, with ongoing revisions taking place in addition to the evolution of how MARC and environments like WorldCat accommodate RDA. Throw into the mix developing data carriers outside of MARC, and it becomes clear why a book on RDA must be able to speak to many perspectives all at once.

Making the move to RDA: A self-study primer for catalogers takes on this challenge effectively, providing context on RDA's structure and scope, explaining RDA's instructions for cataloging materials of all formats, and comparing its application in MARC to that of AACR2 in clearly defined sections that allow catalogers and administrators of all levels of expertise to easily find the chapters that address their specific needs.

Chamya Pompey Kincy was an active participant in the national library community and a librarian at UCLA, where she had worked for sixteen years until her untimely passing in 2013. She was notably active in assisting the cataloging community's preparation for RDA, and this book has benefited from her expertise. Work on the book was finished principally by her UCLA colleague, Sara Shatford Layne, who herself has dedicated many years of service to the cataloging community.

The book begins with a list of important acronyms and a guide to how best utilize the book, both of which should prove reassuring for even the most overwhelmed of catalogers. The first two chapters discuss the history, organization and objectives of RDA which shed substantial light on why the changes in RDA are necessary, why some things have not changed, and how RDA may look different when applied in other environments beyond MARC. The third chapter discusses significant changes in RDA compared to AACR2 from a content standpoint, largely independent of its encoding and formatting in MARC, which is discussed later on.

The next four chapters go through the details of RDA in much the same order that RDA's instructions are structured, starting with manifestation and item elements, moving to work and expression elements, then to elements of creators, contributors and related entities, and finally to the recording of relationships that bind all these various entities together. Like RDA itself, this book approaches each concept with all formats in mind; for example, the section on recording preferred titles (formerly uniform titles) tackles musical works, religious works, motion picture works, legal works, and others within the same few pages before moving to the next element. In presenting RDA this way, catalogers

are prepared to shift to thinking by element first, as opposed to by format and then element as in AACR2. Fortunately, for the cataloger who simply wants to read about how RDA's changes will impact a specific format, the following chapters contain further discussion on a format-by-format basis.

Chapter 9 contains instructions on cataloging non-book materials, addressing (in order) cartographic resources, manuscripts and theses, music scores, sound recordings, videorecordings, graphic materials, electronic resources, realia, reproductions, continuing resources, and kits. This exhaustive list is evidence that catalogers who may already be familiar with the broader changes in RDA can find in this book more specific changes pertinent to more specialized cataloging communities. Each format is covered in a few brief pages, with resources such as best practices documents listed at the end of each section for further reading. While OLAC's best practices document for cataloging videorecordings was not available at the time of the book's writing, the book does describe the many new MARC fields designed to accommodate elements pertinent to audiovisual catalogers, like the 34x fields for characteristics of a resource's sound, aspect ratio, digital encoding, and more. More focused details on when and how to best populate these fields are absent from the book, pending the development of guidelines addressing these issues.

Very useful in Chapters 8 and 9 are the presence of several "before and after" pairs of MARC records, one record in AACR2 and the other in RDA, with changes in the RDA record in bold. There is at least one full RDA record in MARC shown for most of the formats described, though there is not one for videorecordings. These examples help bring together all the different elements described so far in the book, and also provide a quick perspective for the cataloger who simply wants to know what RDA looks like without digging through the many layers of conceptual differences between AACR2 and RDA. For these catalogers who prefer to simply see finished "real world" examples, it may be useful to start the book by reading these examples first to get their arms around what looks different and what looks the same. Then the more conceptual information of the first part of the book may be easier to retain with the concrete outcomes of these concepts already in mind.

The book concludes with a discussion of authority records and includes examples of full MARC authority records in RDA with changes from AACR2 practice in bold text for easy reference.

Audiovisual catalogers can use this book to learn the broader concepts of RDA and pick up more format specific changes as well, though they will need to keep abreast of ongoing revisions to RDA, best practices documents and other guidelines that come from OLAC and other communities. Many of the broader changes are also useful to read with audiovisual resources specifically in mind. For example, a change discussed in chapter 8, which is focused on books, also represents new patron-friendly possibilities for those who catalog non-English language films: catalogers can now draw parallel titles for the title proper from any part of the resource (p.212).

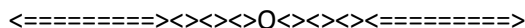
Beyond the thorough and clearly explained treatment of RDA in this book, it is perhaps the flexibility it offers that is one of its greatest strengths. Catalogers from all types of institutions and of all types of learning styles will find the information in this book neatly organized, allowing them to read through the book in the order they prefer and later revisit the book's specifics without getting lost. Combined with

other training resources and the ongoing monitoring of changes in RDA, catalogers will be prepared with this book to navigate the changing cataloging environment we face today; it is a thorough and versatile resource that will remain of continued use to catalogers for years to come.

Published in 2014 by: Rowman & Littlefield, Lanham, MD (xiv, 332 p. ; 23 cm.) ISBN 978-0-8108-8769-5 (pbk. - \$75.00)

Reviewed by:

Jared Cowing
Adaptive Cataloger, Music & Media
Oviatt Library
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The RDA Workbook: Learning the Basics of Resource Description and Access

Edited by Margaret Mering

The RDA Workbook is the result of the combined efforts of a group of technical services librarians in Nebraska, under the editorial leadership of Margaret Mering, Coordinator of Cataloging and Metadata at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and cataloging instructor at the University of Nebraska-Kearney. As stated in the book's introduction, this is not intended as a comprehensive how-to guide for cataloging with RDA, but it does offer some solid, albeit general and basic, advice to catalogers (especially catalogers of print monographs) and cataloging managers who are learning not only the new set of catalog record content rules, but also how to handle the transition from AACR2 to RDA within their departments and libraries. The book is also well-tailored to cataloging instructors seeking an approach to teaching RDA and FRBR or ideas for assessment tools and strategies.

The book opens with a simple yet creative introduction to FRBR and explanation of how it informs RDA. Melissa Moll, a cataloger at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, uses a non-library example to clearly introduce the concept of entity-relationship models and explain the nature of relationships between entities. Moll then discusses the differences between works, expressions, manifestations, and items within the FRBR WEMI model and explains how this arrangement of library resources provides the bedrock for RDA bibliographic description. This clearly written chapter is recommended to any students, instructors and catalogers struggling to understand what FRBR is and how (and why) it serves as the conceptual foundation of RDA.

The book's focus shifts from theory to practice with chapter 2, wherein five authors introduce the very basics of RDA bibliographic records and explain how RDA differs from its predecessor, AACR2. A helpful list of "RDA Highlights: Ten Points You Should Know" serves as a straightforward introduction to the most fundamental and sweeping changes from AACR2 to RDA. The list includes topics such as RDA's

“take what you see and accept what you get” principle, the elimination of the general material designator and introduction of the 33X MARC fields, the new 264 MARC field for imprint information, and the elimination of most abbreviations. Each topic is discussed in some detail. The authors then walk readers through the construction of a MARC/RDA bibliographic record for a printed monograph, incorporating RDA Toolkit and Library of Congress-Program for Cooperative Cataloging Policy Statement citations into their discussions, so that readers can consult the rules used throughout the creation of a record. The chapter ends with five complete MARC/RDA bibliographic records for non-book formats. Alas, these sample records are the only instance where the concerns of non-book catalogers are specifically addressed.

Chapter 3 covers the basics of constructing authorized access points for corporate body and personal names and preferred titles in RDA bibliographic records, and introduces readers to new content in RDA authority records for name headings. Author Mering provides a large number of examples that illustrate her points regarding the changes from AACR2 to RDA, but only a few include MARC coding and tags. The chapter superficially covers a lot of ground and would have benefitted from more detail and clearer guidance and instructions.

Chapter 4 closes the book with a set of suggestions for cataloging departments of all sizes and library types facing the challenge of implementing RDA into local workflows, policies and online catalogs. Author Casey Kralik, Technical Services Librarian at Bellevue University, addresses cataloging decision-makers as she divides this potentially complicated process into three general phases on a chronological continuum. Kralik emphasizes the importance of catalogers communicating with reference personnel and ensuring that staff members who directly interact with patrons have at least an overview of the most fundamental and significant changes in bibliographic catalog records. Kralik’s practical and clearly written advice includes a series of key questions that all library cataloging managers should be asking themselves and attempting to answer.

In terms of assessment activities, chapters 1 through 3 include a series of mostly simple mini-exercises, while all four chapters conclude with a longer and more challenging exercise that assesses how well a reader has learned that chapter’s content. Answers are provided at the end of the text. These exercises can be helpful learning opportunities for practicing catalogers, and cataloging instructors could use these quizzes to inspire their own assessments for students. Also, handy “Quick Guides,” containing pertinent information such as RDA Core elements, common MARC field tags, etc. are scattered throughout the work.

The book is accompanied by a CD-ROM containing PDF or Word files of all of the “Quick Guides,” tables, sample records, and chapter-ending exercises (including answers to the questions) included in the text. These files allow for easy printing, sharing and storing.

This is not as thorough, detailed or authoritative as Robert L. Maxwell’s *Maxwell’s Handbook for RDA* and not as beneficial to library cataloging managers as Sara Shatford Layne’s *Making the Move to RDA* or Magda El-Sherbini’s *RDA: Strategies for Implementation*. However, this offering is recommended to cataloging instructors seeking a concise, general primer for how to introduce the basics of FRBR and RDA

to students and how to assess student learning. Also, cataloging managers could benefit from Kralik's advice on locally implementing RDA, while practicing catalogers may be interested in using the exercises and discussions to learn the basics of the new cataloging content rules. Audiovisual and non-book catalogers, as well as instructors teaching such formats, will want to look elsewhere for guidance on RDA specifics pertinent to their formats, and consult Mary Beth Weber's *Describing Electronic, Digital, and Other Media Using AACR2 and RDA* until something more current and solely focused on RDA emerges.

Published in 2014 by: Libraries Unlimited, Santa Barbara, CA. (xviii, 190 p.) ISBN 978-1-61069-489-6 (pbk, \$55.00)

Reviewed by:

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**Maxwell's Handbook for RDA: Explaining and Illustrating RDA: Resource Description and Access Using
MARC 21**

Robert L. Maxwell

Maxwell's Handbook for RDA, a comprehensive guide to cataloging with RDA (Resource Description and Access), has been widely anticipated in cataloging circles. The *Handbook* meets a critical, immediate need as many libraries are implementing RDA, or planning to implement, in a MARC environment that is often ill-suited to RDA practices.

Robert L. Maxwell is a senior librarian at Brigham Young University, where he catalogs special collections and classics materials and has chaired the Special Collections and Formats Catalog Department. Maxwell is the author of several other highly-regarded books in the field of cataloging, including *FRBR: A Guide for the Perplexed*, *Maxwell's Guide to Authority Work*, and *Maxwell's Handbook for AACR2*.

In the introduction, Maxwell briefly outlines some of the changes in the cataloging landscape since the initial publication of AACR2 (*Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd ed.) and discusses the foundations of RDA, including FRBR and the Statement of International Cataloguing Principles. As Maxwell notes in the preface, the increased emphasis on cataloger's judgment in RDA means that the cataloger should be well versed in RDA's underlying principles in order to make appropriate local policy decisions in situations that RDA does not explicitly address, or where options and alternatives exist. Maxwell explains the concept of core elements in RDA, and throughout the *Handbook* he encourages catalogers and agencies to include elements beyond core whenever possible in order to support navigation and discovery.

The main text of the *Handbook* is organized around the structure of RDA. Beginning with chapter 2, Maxwell walks through the RDA elements and instructions for each RDA entity and shows catalogers how to apply RDA in the current MARC environment. In Chapter 2, Describing Manifestations and Items, the *Handbook* follows the organization of RDA chapters 1-4. This chapter covers the meat of the descriptive elements in a bibliographic record. Maxwell frequently signals departures from past practices (usually AACR2), but does not assume that the reader has experience with AACR2. Throughout the *Handbook*, examples are encoded in MARC and shown in full records (excluding fixed fields and subject access points). Maxwell also provides title page transcriptions or other sources of information to provide context.

Chapter 3, Describing Persons, corresponds to RDA chapters 8 and 9, and provides guidance on the RDA elements that must or may be recorded in an authority record for a person, as well as constructing authorized access points (AAPs) for persons. RDA adds several new elements for persons, such as gender, field of activity, language of the person, etc. Although many elements for persons are not core, or are only core in certain circumstances, Maxwell encourages catalogers to record these elements when readily available, as they could be very useful for identification and discovery in future systems. He frequently reminds the reader that many elements may be recorded in an authority record without necessarily being part of the authorized access point.

Chapter 4, Describing Families, corresponds to RDA chapters 8 and 10. Chapter 5, Describing Corporate Bodies, corresponds to RDA chapters 8 and 11. Chapter 6, Describing Geographic Entities, covers RDA chapter 16 and includes the RDA chapter 11 instructions that apply to geographic names. *Handbook* chapters 4-6 explain the RDA instructions for recording elements for families, corporate bodies, and geographic entities, respectively, in MARC authority records as well as constructing AAPs for each of these entities. Maxwell also helpfully notes many current NACO practices.

In chapter 7, Describing Works, and chapter 8, Describing Expressions, Maxwell covers the work and expression attributes from RDA chapters 5-7. In chapter 8, he notes many of the expression elements that are especially important for audiovisual resources, such as summarization of the content, place and date of capture, aspect ratio, etc.

Chapter 9, Recording Relationships, covers RDA chapters 17-22 and 24-32. Maxwell demonstrates how RDA relationships are expressed in the current MARC environment, even when they may not be explicit or machine-actionable. He encourages the use of relationship designators whenever possible to clarify the nature of relationships and roles and includes relationship designators in examples throughout the *Handbook*.

Realizing that many practicing catalogers are more familiar with the AACR2 approach of organizing rules by format, Maxwell also includes several appendices using this approach. Each appendix includes a basic process for creating MARC bibliographic records for a particular format, along with sample records and the accompanying authority records. Each appendix can stand alone; therefore, many instructions that are common to most or all resources regardless of format may be repeated, with some customization for the format.

Audiovisual and other special formats are well represented throughout the main text as well as the format-specific appendices. However, audiovisual, music, and other specialists likely will not find guidance for some of their most perplexing RDA-related questions in the *Handbook*. The *Handbook* does not intend to supplant best practices for specialist communities; indeed, Maxwell refers to specialized resources available at the time of writing.

The only major weakness of the *Handbook* lies in its nature as a print publication; the *Handbook* will be out of step in some details as RDA changes (and as Library of Congress and PCC policies, MARC coding practices, and specialist community best practices continue to emerge and evolve). However, the *Handbook's* substantive guidance in most of the commonly used instructions, and in RDA principles and concepts, should continue to be a reliable resource for the foreseeable future. As Maxwell emphasizes, the *Handbook* is intended to be “a supplement to, not a substitute for” (p. ix) the text of RDA.

Maxwell's Handbook for RDA has already been recognized as a major contribution to library literature, receiving the 2014 ABC-CLIO Award for the Best Book in Library Literature. I highly recommend the *Handbook* for any cataloger. As a cataloger who has followed RDA development and presented on RDA for several years, I was already familiar with much of the information in the *Handbook*. However, I found that Maxwell's explanations often clarified concepts that I had not fully understood, such as the difference between AACR2's uniform titles and RDA's AAPs for works or expressions. Those who are familiar with RDA may find the *Handbook* most helpful as a reference at the point of need, while beginners or those new to RDA may benefit from more sustained reading. The *Handbook* strikes an admirable balance between principle and practice, but perhaps its greatest appeal to the practicing cataloger will be the numerous and varied examples illustrating the application of RDA instructions and concepts in the current MARC environment. The *Handbook* should prove to be a tremendous help to catalogers seeking to understand, implement, and use RDA right now, while building a foundation for the emerging post-MARC environment.

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Reviewed by:

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OLAC CATALOGER'S JUDGEMENT:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Compiled by Jay Weitz



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Inclined Toward Objects

Question: So we got rid of the GMD with RDA, but my questions remain unanswered with RDA. My Teacher Resource Center Librarian just ordered many (all?) of the wooden, demonstration sized "things" from Educator's Outlet. I now have a pile of very large boxes outside of my office with wooden demonstration size (i.e., LARGE -- so that the class can see how they work at the back of the classroom) "things" like:

Demonstration wedge

Inclined plane

Pendulum

Motion converter

Lever

Wooden Screw

Fulcrum balance

Gear train

Gear rack

Wheel and axle

Block and tackle

Pulley

Now, I have cataloged things like this many times in the past under AACR2, when I needed to come up with a GMD. Looking back on my numerous inclined planes, fulcrum balances, and pulleys, I always cataloged them as "realia." But today, for whatever reason, I am questioning that. Today, I think they

feel more like "models." (But then, maybe I've been working with Tall Paul, my anatomical model, a little too much!) (Note, we still have to decide whether the thing is a model or realia because of the Type of Material.) Thoughts?

Answer: Like a pendulum, one might vacillate between "model" and "object," but I'd incline toward the latter. The first RDA definition of "model" ("A unit of extent of three-dimensional form consisting of a physical representation of a real or imagined object *usually on a smaller scale;*" my emphasis), and the definition of "object" ("A three-dimensional artefact (or a replica of an artefact) or a naturally-occurring object"), both leave room for ambiguity to be sure, but here's my train of thought. There is really no standard scale for any of these simple machines. In real life they can be of any size, from big enough to assist in building a skyscraper to small enough to fit into a human cell (as in nanotechnology). So any instances of these sorts of simple machines have to be considered actual examples of them, which presumably function as intended for educational purposes. By that light, they aren't "models" but are the actual things they exemplify. So I would suggest Type of Material (Visual Materials 008/33 and 006/16; OCLC fixed field TMat) "r" for Realia; 338 subfield \$a object, subfield \$b "nr."

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Wither MPEG?

Question: Where are folks recording "MPEG"? Some local systems do not yet utilize field 347. Would it be acceptable in 538 or 300?

Answer: For an electronic resource in MPEG format, AACR2 9.5C3 would have us record that information in the MARC 300 subfield \$b. Use of field 347 would also be fine in an AACR2 record. We still await best practices for electronic resources when cataloging according to RDA. RDA 3.1.5 and the reference to RDA 3.6 through 3.20, lead us to Encoding Format at RDA 3.19.3.3. The "RDA Elements Mapped to MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data" table suggests that these data could go in 300 (subfield \$b), 347 (subfield \$b), and/or 538 (also 352, but that does not seem to apply in this case).

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A Fair Distribution of Publisher Responsibility

Question: I've noticed some RDA records for DVDs in OCLC with a 264 _2 but no 264 _1. For example, OCLC #858818003 (Bonnie & Clyde : the real story; UPC 031398178521), with 264 _2\$bA&E Television Networks, LLC. Looking at a copy of what appears to be a match for this record, the DVD label (and likely the screens; I haven't viewed it yet) has logos for "History", A + E Networks, and Lionsgate. The

label states "Cover Art and Design [c]2013 A&E Television Networks, LLC ... Distributed by Lionsgate under license from A+E Networks Consumer Products." For most of these, I usually treat "History" as the publisher and Lionsgate as the distributor. I typically ignore A & E for the 26X, but do include it as a 710 if one of the programs on the disc was originally produced by/for A & E rather than History/History Channel. So, I'm wondering:

1. In the above example, should History be considered the publisher?
2. How does one decide whether a company associated with a DVD is the publisher vs. the distributor (264 _1 vs. 264 _2)? If the item states explicitly "Distributed by," I figure that would clearly be 264 _2. On the other hand, in some cases, it seems like that corporate body could also be considered the publisher. For example, OCLC #841829857 (A year around the world; UPC 033937043512; ISBN 9781594648465) has both 264 _1 and _2 for Questar. The disc has Questar's logo, "Design & Summary [c] MMXIII Questar, Inc. Distributed by Questar, Inc." In that case, treating Questar as both seems reasonable to me.
3. For DVDs from History/A&E and the various PBS-related corporate bodies (and likely others; those are the most mainstream publishers I see), frequently (though I've only seen a few) the 040 will start with \$aTEFMT. Is the lack of 264 _1, with only 264 _2 due to the records having started as pre-publication (if they did) and then not having a 264 _1 added when they were updated post-publication, or for some other reason?
4. Do you know if the updated OLAC video guide offer guidance on this?

Answer: The question of who exactly bears bibliographic responsibility for the publication of a videorecording has been plaguing catalogers for as long as there have been commercially-available videorecordings. There are often so many entities associated with a particular video that reasonable catalogers examining the same data may come to different conclusions. The situation is made no more clear by interrelationships among some of those entities (for instance, "History," formerly "The History Channel," is part of A & E) nor by entities that have similar or overlapping names ("A & E Home Video (Firm)" and "Arts and Entertainment Network," for example). Except when an entity is explicitly identified as fulfilling a particular role -- for videorecordings, the roles of "distributor" and/or "producer" are often noted explicitly -- there tends to be a lot of guesswork on the part of a cataloger. Prominent mention of an entity may be the best evidence we can muster in such circumstances (for instance, an entity whose logo/name appears alone on the video disc and/or container spine might be a good candidate as the publisher). But all this requires a lot of judgment on the cataloger's part as well as a lot of tolerance when looking at existing records and trying to decide whether what you have in hand matches another catalogers' interpretation of who is responsible for what. Some answers to your specific questions, keeping in mind that I don't have the resources or surrogates in hand and are relying entirely on your explanations and the cited bibliographic records.

1. That sounds like a reasonable conclusion.
2. Considering Questar as both publisher and distributor here seems reasonable.
3. TEFMT records are originally based on pre-publication data of varying completeness and/or quality and that may or may not reflect the data present on the published resource. These records may be updated by OCLC Contract Cataloging staff and/or by other catalogers working with the published items, but not always.

4. The DVD RDA cataloging guidelines from OLAC are still in progress. I have reviewed significant portions of the draft text, but not all of it at this point. What I've seen tends to concentrate on interpreting RDA and suggesting best practices, but I don't expect there to be much guidance on the particular question of distinguishing video publishers, distributors, and producers, as that really isn't an explicit concern of RDA itself.

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Contentment in Mediating Carriers

Question: I'm reviewing our local non-music sound recording documentation to reflect RDA. One of the AACR2 examples I'm revising is an audiobook of the popular work *Charlie Wilson's war*, referred to in the notes as a "Compact disc, MP3 format" with system requirements: "CD/MP3 player or PC with MP3-capable software." Should 338 use "audio disc" or "computer disc," or both? Should the 337 use "audio" or "computer" or both? These fields are repeatable, but multiple fields ordinarily refer to different media components of the same resource. I'm not sure if multiple fields can refer to the same component, but how to express the situation that different media playback devices could be used for the same resource? I believe the original AACR2 extent was given as "2 sound discs," by the way.

Answer: You are probably aware of the document "Best Practices for Music Cataloging Using RDA and MARC21," Version 1.0.1 of which was made available in April 2014 at http://www.rdatoolkit.org/sites/default/files/rda_best_practices_for_music_cataloging-v1_0_1-140401.pdf from the Music Library Association Bibliographic Control Committee's RDA Music Implementation Task Force. If you check the useful Chapter 3, Appendix, "Guidelines for Describing and Encoding Attributes of Audio Recording Carriers" (beginning on page 44), you will find the recommendations for a compact disc containing MP3 files ("MP3 CD," presumably an MP3 CD-ROM) on page 46. It suggests using "audio" in field 337 subfield \$a and "audio disc" in field 338 subfield \$a. Right below that is the entry for "CD-R" (presumably any rewritable compact disc, judging from the suggestions in the final column, RDA 3.19.3). My inclination would be to follow the CD-R recommendations and account for both the audio and computer aspects in multiple fields 337 and 338 and put "MP3" in field 347 subfield \$b. The MP3 CD and CD-R recommendations are otherwise identical. The three 33X fields are all repeatable and each has subfield \$3 defined so that one can specify which part of the described material the field refers to. Subfield \$3 could be applicable both in cases where there are multiple media carrier types and in cases where there are different encodings that refer to the same part of the resource. In field 336, just as an example, one could specify multiple content types that are all contained on the same disc.

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Unabridgedly Heart-Healthy

Question: May I ask about two practices I've noticed in AACR2 non-music recordings examples and how they might change under RDA? In RDA 2.5.2.3, one of the examples given for edition statements is "Abridged." For audiobooks, the common practice, if "Abridged" alone appeared on the resource, was to relegate it to a note. On the other hand, if "Abridged" was coupled with "edition," it was assigned to 250. So, can we expect to see "Abridged" appear in 250 all by itself in future RDA cataloging of audiobooks, assuming it appears that way on the resource? In AACR2 cataloging of audiobooks, a common practice has been to add an Other title not appearing on the chief source in brackets, presumably to make the 245 subfield \$b consistent with the 245 subfield \$b of the print version. RDA 2.3.4.2 explicitly limits the source of the other title to the same source as the title proper, and the emphasis in RDA transcription areas is to avoid cataloger supplied information. Is the AACR2 practice less likely to be applied in RDA cataloging?

Answer: In my sound recording cataloging workshops, in the "Cataloging Defensively" Webinar (<http://www.oclc.org/en-US/events/2010/cataloging-defensively-20101028.html>) that I presented online several years ago, and elsewhere, I have long advocated considering such lone terms as "Abridged" and "Unabridged" as legitimate edition statements entirely in the spirit of AACR2 1.2B and subsequent corresponding rules, and so worthy of being recorded in field 250 regardless of the presence of an explicit term such as "edition" or "version." Seeing that particular example in RDA 2.5.2.3 did my heart a world of good. Because of RDA's focus on transcription and the whole spirit of RDA 2.3.4, I imagine that we'll be seeing fewer such bracketed instances of "other title information."

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Working on our Relationships

Question: Concerning the form of analytic entries (or is it more proper to say recording relationships between works, in this particular case), I notice that in the 700 field, some libraries have the introductory phrase:

\$i Contains (work):

This is also the way the examples appear in the Best Practices for Music Cataloging document. Some libraries don't include "(work)", and looking at RDA, none of the examples I find have that parenthetical phrase. It seems reasonable to just have:

\$i Contains:

I guess if you need to differentiate whether the resource contains a work or a manifestation, it would make sense, but from a public point of view, having just the word "contains" is enough. Is there a right way?

Answer: The whole issue of those parentheticals in the relationship designators has been a topic of much discussion, including at the MARC Advisory Committee meeting (MAC is the successor to MARBI) at ALA Midwinter in January 2014. Here is my account of that discussion at MAC.

Discussion Paper 2014-DP04: Recording RDA Relationship Designators in the MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority Formats (<http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/2014/2014-dp04.html>).

SUMMARY: This paper presents options for recording RDA relationship designators in the Bibliographic and Authority formats to ensure that user-friendly versions of the designators will be available for public display.

OUTCOME: Discussion paper was resolved in a manner that does not require a formal proposal. JSC Chair Mr. Gordon Dunsire noted that the JSC is seriously studying Relationship Designators during 2014. Its findings may very well obviate the need for any further action. Strong sentiment was voiced in most quarters for Option 1 ("Issue RDA best practices for display text and rely on existing MARC 21 coding"), which would eliminate the unfriendly (and to users, mysterious) parenthetical qualifiers from Relationship Designators. Because the issue would be dealt with via best practices and existing coding, no proposal was deemed to be necessary.

It seems that the JSC is likely to solve this problem sometime in the not too distant future. If that happens, it is possible that we would be able to retrospectively fix records in WorldCat at some future point. But in the meantime, pending any changes to the MLA RDA Best Practices document, I'd suggest continuing to include those parentheticals.

NEWS FROM OCLC

Compiled by Jay Weitz



General

IFLA Selects Columbus for 2016 World Library and Information Congress

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) has selected Columbus, Ohio, USA, as the site for its 2016 World Library and Information Congress. The international flagship professional and trade event for the library and information services sector will be held 2016 August 11-18 at the Greater Columbus Convention Center. More than 4,000 attendees from 120 countries are expected to attend. Headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands, IFLA is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. It is the global voice of the library and information profession. The IFLA World Library and Information Congress is held annually in different cities around the globe. The Congress will be held in Lyon, France, in 2014 and in Cape Town, South Africa, in 2015, before meeting in Columbus in 2016. Columbus is the 15th largest city in the United States and the largest in Ohio. Home to more than 30 colleges and universities, the city recently was included in the Intelligent Communities Forum's Top 7 Cities in the world. OCLC began its operations in and around Columbus before establishing its headquarters in Dublin, just outside Columbus.

Cataloging and Metadata

Connexion Client 2.51 is Released

Connexion client 2.51 is now available for download from the Software download area of Product Services Web (<http://psw.oclc.org/software.htm>). All Connexion client 2.40 libraries must upgrade to either Connexion client 2.50 or 2.51 by 2014 July 31. An upgrade warning message will begin appearing when you start version 2.40 beginning in June 2014. View the upgrade instructions (<http://www.oclc.org/content/dam/support/connexion/documentation/client/gettingstarted/gettingstarted/gettingstarted.pdf#page=32>) before installing version 2.50 or 2.51. This new version of Connexion client resolves an export problem with characters listed below for libraries that export with MARC-8 character encoding:

- Latin capital letter D with stroke.
- Latin small letter D with stroke.
- Latin small letter dotless I.
- Latin capital letter L with stroke.
- Latin small letter L with stroke.
- Latin capital ligature OE.
- Latin small ligature OE.

- Latin capital letter O with horn.
- Latin small letter O with horn.
- Capital letter U with horn.
- Latin small letter U with horn.

These characters may be viewed in the list of Extended Latin characters documentation on the Library of Congress web site (<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/codetables/45.html>). There are no other differences between versions 2.50 and 2.51. Connexion client 2.50 users who do not use these characters do not need to upgrade to version 2.51. Both 2.5x versions will continue to be supported. Connexion client 2.50 was released in November 2013. Both 2.50 and 2.51 include the following enhancements which are described in an overview recording (<http://www.oclc.org/support/training/portfolios/cataloging-and-metadata/connexion-client/tutorials/connexion-client-update.en.html>):

- Armenian, Ethiopic and Syriac scripts are now supported.
- New RDA authority workforms for Family and Name Title have been implemented.
- New authority indexes Cataloging Source, Descriptive Conventions, Keyword, and Notes available for searching via the Keyword/Numeric Search drop down lists; these were previously only available via command line searching.
- GenerateAuthorityRecord macro updated to fully recognize the 264 field.
- GenerateERecord macro updated to better handle Unicode characters.
- Help, Useful Web Links list updated to link to OCLC-MARC Records documentation.

Find FamilySearch and WorldCat Records Through Both Online Resources

OCLC and FamilySearch International are working together to share data between WorldCat and the FamilySearch Catalog to provide more resources for improved genealogy research. More than 1 million FamilySearch genealogical records are now discoverable in WorldCat. Links to WorldCat are now available on FamilySearch.org. Many FamilySearch records added to WorldCat represent large collections of vital information, such as birth and death records from localities all over the world. If digitized, these records link back to FamilySearch.org where they can be viewed online. If on film, these records can be requested from FamilySearch to a satellite or affiliate FamilySearch Family History Center. FamilySearch records with a corresponding WorldCat record will indicate a library or libraries that hold the item. Those who start their research by using the FamilySearch Catalog now have access to unique and freely available sources that libraries can offer, including:

- Local histories of counties, cities, and regions.
- Maps, photos, and other images.
- Local biographies and profiles of prominent citizens.
- City directories, catalogs, inventories, and original manuscript materials.

FamilySearch has been a pioneer in the use of technology and processes for image capture, digital conversion, preservation, online indexing, and online access and adds over 400 million new digital images each year to FamilySearch.org. Those who start their research by using WorldCat will have access to collections from FamilySearch that include historic documents of genealogical value such as civil registration records; church records; probate, census, land, and tax records; military records; family histories; clan and lineage genealogies; oral pedigrees; and local histories.

OCLC and Ingram Help Libraries Manage E-Book Collections More Efficiently

OCLC is working with Ingram, one of the world's largest distributors of physical and digital content, to set and maintain holdings for e-books in WorldCat automatically, saving library staff valuable time and effort. This new program enables libraries with an OCLC cataloging subscription and an account with MyiLibrary®, Ingram's online e-content platform for libraries, to request integration of their MyiLibrary e-book holdings information with the WorldCat knowledge base. E-book holdings information will then be populated and updated automatically, with no need for manual work by library staff. Libraries interested in implementing this new program should contact both OCLC customer support (support@oclc.org) and Ingram Customer Support (support@myilibrary.com) to request that holdings for their MyiLibrary titles be set automatically.

Discovery and Reference

OCLC Releases WorldCat Works as Linked Data

OCLC has made 197 million bibliographic work descriptions—WorldCat Works—available as linked data, a format native to the Web that will improve discovery of library collections through a variety of popular sites and Web services. Release of this data marks another step toward providing interconnected linked data views of WorldCat. By making this linked data available, library collections can be exposed to the wider Web community, integrating these collections and making them more easily discoverable through websites and services that library users visit daily, such as Google, Wikipedia, and social networks. OCLC has created authoritative work descriptions for bibliographic resources found in WorldCat, bringing together multiple manifestations of a work into one logical authoritative entity. The release of "WorldCat Works" is the first step in providing linked data views of rich WorldCat entities. Other WorldCat descriptive entities will be created and released over time. As a worldwide library cooperative, OCLC is at the forefront of linked data activity. OCLC is designing and implementing new approaches that re-envision, expose, and share WorldCat data to increase the visibility of library collections in the Web world. The project to release WorldCat Works linked data involved OCLC Research, Data Services, and Engineering staff around the world. Visit the OCLC website to learn more about OCLC's data strategy (<http://www.oclc.org/en-US/data.html>), see an example of WorldCat Works (<http://worldcat.org/entity/work/id/1151002411.html>), and get WorldCat Works technical details (http://www.oclc.org/content/developer/worldwide/en_us/develop/linked-data.html).

WorldCat Discovery Services Are Now Available

OCLC is pleased to announce that WorldCat Discovery Services are now available, making it possible for library staff and users currently using FirstSearch to move to a richer discovery experience. WorldCat Discovery has been developed and refined based on input and feedback from a 30-member Advisory Group and more than 650 FirstSearch beta test libraries around the world. WorldCat Discovery Services are the new suite of cloud-based applications that brings the FirstSearch and WorldCat Local services together. The suite enables staff and users to discover more than 1.5 billion electronic, digital, and physical resources in libraries around the world through a single search of both WorldCat and a central index that represents nearly 2,000 e-content collections. The new interface is optimized for use across desktops, tablets, and

mobile devices. Current FirstSearch subscribers receive access to WorldCat Discovery Services as a part of their existing subscriptions. New libraries can also subscribe to WorldCat Discovery Services. FirstSearch and WorldCat Discovery will operate in parallel during an extended transition period, allowing libraries to choose their transition timing. WorldCat Discovery is available initially to libraries in the United States, Canada, Latin America, Australia, and New Zealand. It will be made available to libraries in Asia and Europe, Middle East, and Africa soon. Access to the current FirstSearch service will end on 31 December 2015. WorldCat Discovery includes:

- A new discovery experience that consolidates access to your electronic, physical, and digital collections.
- Access to a central index that represents more than 1.5 billion articles, e-books, and other e-content.
- An interface that automatically adjusts for desktops, tablets, and mobile devices.
- Tools to showcase and manage your local special collections:
 - A unique URL and custom branding.
 - The ability to tailor your discovery service through fee-based options.

Libraries who maintain holdings in WorldCat and the WorldCat knowledge base receive additional benefits, such as their library's resources listed first in search results, built-in link resolution to full-text subscription content, an A to Z list, and visibility on WorldCat.org and in other web sites where users typically begin their searches. Options that can be added to WorldCat Discovery include:

- Real-time availability status.
- A group- or consortium-view of available resources.
- Management of course reserves or reading lists.
- Remote database research of all library subscriptions.
- Customized traffic and usage reports with Adobe Analytics.

Current WorldCat Local and WorldShare Management Services subscribers receive all five options. Any other library may purchase options individually to add to an existing or new subscription. FirstSearch libraries can review the migration information, and then register their intent to make a transition to the new service. Multiple training sessions, such as online courses and video tutorials, are available to help libraries make a smooth transition to WorldCat Discovery.

New Art Discovery Group Catalogue Launches

The new Art Discovery Group Catalogue (<http://artlibraries.worldcat.org/>), a view of WorldCat that brings together items from leading art libraries around the world, was launched On May 1 at the Art Libraries Society of North America annual conference, in Washington, D.C. Coordinated by artlibraries.net (http://artlibraries.net/allg_infos_en.php), an international working community of more than 100 art libraries from 16 countries, the new catalogue offers an art-focused research experience within the WorldCat environment. Art library catalogues will now be searchable alongside additional content from a multitude of online journals and databases, promising more results on a global scale. The project has been developed as part of The Future of Art Bibliography initiative, with generous support from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and The Getty Research Institute, whose initial funding made the launch possible. The Art Discovery Group Catalogue will initially include the holdings of art

libraries from Europe, North America, and Australia. Additional art libraries will join the initiative. The following art libraries are already participating in the Art Discovery Group Catalogue:

- National Gallery of Australia.
- National Portrait Gallery, Canberra, Australia.
- National Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, Great Britain.
- Biblioteca dell'Accademia di architettura Mendrisio, Switzerland.
- Bibliothèque d'art et d'archéologie (BAA), Musées d'art et d'histoire, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Schweizerisches Institut für Kunstwissenschaft, Switzerland.
- Rijksmuseum Research Library Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- Kunstbibliothek Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Germany.
- Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg, Germany.
- Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, Munich, Germany.
- Deutsches Forum für Kunstgeschichte (Centre allemand d'histoire de l'art), Paris, France.
- Institut National d'Histoire d'Art (INHA), Paris, France.
- Biblioteca Berenson (Villa I Tatti), Florence, Italy.
- Bibliotheca Hertziana, Max-Planck-Institut für Kunstgeschichte, Rome, Italy.
- Kunsthistorisches Institut (Max-Planck-Institut), Florence, Italy.
- National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.
- Brooklyn Museum Libraries and Archives, (NYARC), New York, USA.
- Cleveland Museum of Art, Ingalls Library, Cleveland, USA.
- Frick Art Reference Library, (NYARC), New York, USA.
- Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles, USA.
- Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA.
- Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, USA.
- Museum of Modern Art Library and Museum Archives, (NYARC), New York, USA.
- Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia, USA.
- Ryerson and Burnham Libraries, Art Institute of Chicago, USA.
- The Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute Library, Williamstown, Massachusetts, USA.
- University of Texas Art Library, Austin, USA.
- Berenson Library, Villa I Tatti - The Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies, Florence, Italy.
- National Museum of Western Art, Research Library, Tokyo, Japan.
- Sächsische Landesbibliothek–Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden (SLUB), Germany.
- Marquand Library of Art and Archaeology, Princeton University, New Jersey, USA.
- Fine Arts Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.
- Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library, Columbia University Libraries, New York, USA.
- Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Documentatie (Netherlands Institute for Art History), Netherlands.

A list of participating institutions will be updated and can be found at <http://library.rijksmuseum.nl/ArtDiscovery.htm>.

NetAdvance and OCLC to Add Japanese-Language Content to WorldCat

OCLC and NetAdvance are working together to add metadata from the JapanKnowledge and JK Books collections to WorldCat, increasing discovery and access to these rich Japanese-language resources. The

JapanKnowledge database represents an extensive collection of Japanese-language content, including more than 50 leading encyclopedias and dictionaries from Japan, reference materials of specialized interest such as law and history, and full-text content from Japanese and other Asian literature. *The Complete Japanese Encyclopedia (Nipponica)*, *Encyclopedia of Japan*, and the *Encyclopedia of Japanese History* are among the noteworthy resources in the collection. Subscribed to by more than 1,000 institutions around the world, JapanKnowledge has been an indispensable reference tool for anyone interested in Japanese studies. JK Books is an e-book platform for reprinted Japanese magazines of the late 19th to early 20th centuries. Metadata for renowned Japanese magazines will be added to WorldCat. Content from the JapanKnowledge and JK Books collections will be discoverable through WorldCat Discovery Services, a new suite of cloud-based applications that brings together the FirstSearch and WorldCat Local services. OCLC works with partners to negotiate access to critical content on behalf of the cooperative to ensure access to libraries' most popular resources.

Member Services, Advocacy, and Training

Public Libraries, Redbox, OCLC Extend "Outside the Box" Events

Libraries in communities across the country will partner with Redbox, America's destination for entertainment, and OCLC to produce free, fun, public entertainment events. Developed and funded by Redbox, "Outside the Box" will bring people together for these events in 20 new communities this year. During a 2013 pilot program, 12 Outside the Box events reached over 3,000 people around the country. Pilot efforts were led by public libraries and their communities, and supported by OCLC and consultants at the Project for Public Spaces (PPS). Building on the pilot's success, Outside the Box will extend to 20 new communities in 2014, reinforcing the goal of creating great places where community members can gather and connect. Public libraries will remain central to Outside the Box, leading community planning sessions and event design. New Outside the Box activities will kick off this spring, with each community designing and hosting events from arts festivals to concerts, outdoor movies, and more. Following online training on placemaking and event design, communities will apply to be part of the program. Participating communities will be chosen based on key characteristics such as geographic and ethnic diversity, median household income, and local leadership. The project's online resources will be open and available to all. Watch the Outside the Box website (<http://www.oclc.org/go/en/outsidethebox.html>) for news and information on how to get involved.

OCLC Research

OCLC Research Launches Scholars' Contributions to VIAF Activity

This activity explores the benefits of collaborating with scholars to enrich the Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) with new names from scholarly communities and additional script forms. VIAF combines multiple name authority files into a single OCLC-hosted name authority service that is freely available on the Web. Most VIAF contributors to date have been national libraries and other library agencies. However, scholars have a stronger affiliation with their discipline than with any one institution. And although scholarly projects are often international in scope, some minority languages

do not have an agency such as a national library committed to supporting their documentation needs. To explore the benefits of collaborating with scholars to enrich VIAF, OCLC Research has launched a Scholars Contribution to VIAF activity (<http://www.oclc.org/research/activities/viaf-scholars.html>) that provides a path that domain experts can use to contribute their research in the form of authority data to enrich the information already in VIAF. Contributing their authority data to VIAF will benefit scholars by:

- Providing them with a resource for disseminating their scholarly research on names beyond their own communities make to libraries and researchers around the globe.
- Giving them the ability to contribute names to VIAF in scripts that are not represented in the MARC 21 character set used in the LC/NACO Authority File, since VIAF supports Unicode.
- Generating VIAF uniform resource identifiers (URIs) as persistent identifiers for the names contributed that scholars can use in their own databases, linked data applications, scholarly discourse, and name disambiguation in multinational collaborations.

In addition, both scholarly societies and libraries will benefit from this activity because it will enrich VIAF with name authority data that would not otherwise be contributed by national libraries. It will also increase the number of "alternate names" associated with VIAF clusters that include scholars' contributions with scripts that are not yet represented. The first two sets of personal names from a scholarly resource loaded into VIAF as part of this project are now live. Greek names from the Perseus Catalog hosted by Tufts University, and the Syriac Reference Portal hosted by Vanderbilt University, are now available in VIAF. OCLC is eager to welcome VIAF contributions from other scholarly communities.

ALA to Publish Book of Curated Blog Posts by Lorcan Dempsey

Written by OCLC Vice President, Research, and Chief Strategist Lorcan Dempsey and edited by Kenneth J. Varnum, *The Network Reshapes the Library: Lorcan Dempsey on Libraries, Services and Networks* brings together over ten years of blog entries from the influential library blog, Lorcan Dempsey's Weblog (<http://orweblog.oclc.org/>). Over the last decade, Lorcan has blogged about important facets of library technology, from the emergence of Web 2.0 as a concept to open source ILS tools and the push to web-scale library management systems. His posts have covered the evolution of libraries, from how library organization, services, and technologies are co-evolving with the behaviors of their users to support their changing research and learning needs, to how the curatorial traditions of archives, libraries, and museums have come together in the digital environment. A central feature of the blog has been to introduce and name several important trends, including discovery happens elsewhere, the collective collection, in the flow, the inside-out library, and at the network level. *The Network Reshapes the Library* includes more than 1,800 of Lorcan's blog posts, providing his valuable perspective on where libraries have been in the last decade as well as his influential insights into how libraries will evolve in the future. *The Network Reshapes the Library* is scheduled to be available in Summer 2014. ALA Publishing is accepting pre-orders for the book now at <http://www.alastore.ala.org/detail.aspx?!ID=10974> and will ship it as soon as it is available. See the ALA Publishing website for additional information, including an abstract and biographical information about Lorcan Dempsey and Kenneth J. Varnum.

Right-Scaling Stewardship Provides Perspective on Cooperative Print Management

Right-scaling Stewardship: A Multi-scale Perspective on Cooperative Print Management

(<http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2014/oclcresearch-cooperative-print-managment-2014.html>) explores regional-scale cooperative print management from two perspectives: a local academic library print book collection (The Ohio State University), and a consortial-scale collective print book resource (the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, a consortium of major US research institutions). The report provides an empirically-based assessment, based on WorldCat bibliographic and holdings data, of the size, scope, and salient features of these collections, with special attention to identifying and characterizing segments consisting of relatively scarce and relatively widely-held materials. The report also addresses how “right-scaling” stewardship of the collective print investment lies at the center of any shared print strategy, in the sense of determining which materials are best managed at the local level, which are best moved into some form of shared stewardship infrastructure, and the appropriate scale at which collective management should take place. Among the key highlights:

- Scale impacts nearly all the fundamental characteristics of a collective print resource and the cooperation needed to sustain it.
- Scarcity is relative: The distinctiveness of a print book resource is not intrinsic to the resource itself, but depends on frame of reference.
- Rareness is common: Local and group-scale print book collections reflect heavier investment in rare compared to widely-held materials.
- Because shared print strategies are likely to be formulated around redundant and distinctive materials, understanding their characteristics is key.
- The value of a collective print book resource can be enhanced through more effective strategies for disclosure and delivery.

This report will be of interest to libraries investigating or implementing shared, group-scale approaches to managing print book collections. The analysis and findings of the report will help to support a growing number of institutions that are broadening the scope of existing shared print programs from journals to monographic resources. While the case study focuses on research-intensive university libraries in the United States, the findings will be of interest to all libraries transitioning from operating models based on local collection management, toward models that leverage economies of scale.

"Preservation Health" of Digital Repositories Summarized in New Report

National libraries, government archives, broadcasting archives, scientific data archives, and university repositories are all investing substantial resources in the creation and maintenance of preservation metadata for the curation and long-term preservation of their digital collections. This preservation metadata is often considered as "contingency information" that is stored and maintained in the event of future need. An important function of preservation metadata is to understand what exactly is in the repository and to provide information that enables periodic check-ups and screenings for risks to long-term access. The Open Planets Foundation (OPF) (<http://www.openplanetsfoundation.org/>), a European-based organization that provides practical solutions and expertise in digital preservation to major libraries and archives with long-term access mandates, suggested the need for repositories to perform periodic "health checks" as a routine part of their preservation activities. Based on this suggestion, OCLC Research launched a Preservation Health Check Pilot

(<http://oclc.org/research/activities/phc.html>) to develop a general approach to monitor the health of the content of repositories based on the associated preservation metadata. In Phase 1 of this pilot, we developed a use case for preservation monitoring (identifying and tracking changes impacting a set of key properties of digital preservation). Our goal was to determine if the preservation metadata recorded and maintained by repositories could serve as a useful evidence base to support the operational workflow of repositories. *Preservation Health Check: Monitoring Threats to Digital Repository Content* (<http://oclc.org/research/publications/library/2014/oclcresearch-preservation-health-check-2014.html>) presents the preliminary findings of our Phase 1 investigation of preservation monitoring. Written by Wouter Kool, Brian Lavoie, and Titia van der Werf, the report suggests that there is an opportunity to use PREMIS preservation metadata as an evidence base to support a threat assessment exercise based on the Simple Property-Oriented Threat (SPOT) model. Among the key highlights:

- There is a need for digital preservation repositories to perform periodic "health checks" as a routine part of preservation activities.
- Preservation Health Check activities serve the day-to-day planning and operations of digital repositories.
- A certain level of predictability and harmonization is necessary for threat assessment applications that rely on automated data evaluation.
- Analysis reveals a variety of gaps in current preservation metadata coverage, which might be filled by other metadata schema.
- Findings suggest an opportunity to use PREMIS preservation metadata as an evidence base to support a threat assessment exercise.
- The results of preservation actions (PREMIS Events) represent a crucial part of the information needed for assessment, whether this information is under the direct control of the repository itself, or whether it is created and maintained by parties external to the repository.
- The flexibility of the PREMIS standard allows for a large diversity in implementations and leaves much room for encoding relevant metadata in other formats and schemas, all of which impedes the implementation of a threat assessment logic that generalizes over many repositories.

This report will be of interest to digital repository managers, digital preservation practitioners, and PREMIS implementers. Phase 2 of our Preservation Health Check Pilot will extend the logic diagrams to other SPOT properties developed in Phase 1 and test them against a data set of "real-world" preservation metadata provided by the Bibliothèque Nationale de France.

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