Enhance Sharing Session at ALA Midwinter

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2008 January 11
Based on Notes by Katia Strieck, University of Pennsylvania
Edited by Jay Weitz

Close to fifty members of the OCLC cooperative gathered for the Enhance Sharing Session during the American Library Association Midwinter Conference in Philadelphia on Friday, 2008 January 11. Enhance Coordinator Jay Weitz moderated the meeting, with valuable assistance from his OCLC colleagues Susan Walker, Cynthia Whitacre, Eric Childress, and Robert Bremer. Highlights from the handout "News from OCLC," the full text of which follows this report, were noted. Quite a few questions were submitted before the Enhance session, and they were dealt with first.

Enhancing Dublin Core records and the resulting disposition of the "dc" code in field 042 was one topic raised. Enhance participants should feel free to upgrade Dublin Core records just as they would any other minimal-level record. Regarding field 042, BIBCO Coordinator Carolyn Sturtevant pointed to the document "Identification and Authentication of BIBCO Records" (http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/pccrecid.html). Table 3, Activity 4, and Footnote 3 suggest that for BIBCO work the "dc" code be retained and that the code "pcc" be added in a second subfield $a when appropriate. This BIBCO practice contradicts CONSER practice, which would remove the "dc" code. Discussions are currently taking place within the PCC community to try to harmonize CONSER and BIBCO practices, but in the meantime, BIBCO participants should continue to follow the BIBCO guidelines and retain the "dc" code.

Although the next question referred specifically to individual volumes of composer collected works, the issue has wider application for Enhance participants. Some vendors create records for such individual volumes that are ambiguous in that the 300 field appears to be an open entry for the whole set and the title of the individual volume title appears alone in the contents note. OCLC recommends that you consider these ambiguous vendor records to represent cataloging for the individual volume title found in the contents note and to edit the record accordingly. Specific cases will differ, but that editing *might* include: moving the individual volume title to field 245, substituting the individual volume's pagination for the open entry in field 300, removal of the contents note (or detailing the contents of the particular volume in place of that volume's overall title), changing the date to that of the specific volume from the open date of the whole set.

A question was asked about Enhancing records that are cataloged according to non-AACR2 standards, particularly those that have non-Latin data in 7XX fields without parallel Latin-alphabet fields and without justification for the access points in the body of the record. As an Enhance participant, you are able (subject to the appropriate bibliographic format and/or Encoding Level restrictions) to add parallel Latin-script headings, to link parallel fields, and to correct non-Latin fields, including adding justifications for added entries when needed. In fact, under Database Enrichment, "Full-mode users can add or change non-Latin script fields in full-level master records. There can be more than one non-Latin script in a single field and/or a single record. The system treats these fields like other database enrichment fields. Most 1XX-8XX fields and some 0XX fields can have non-Latin-script equivalent 880 fields" (as it says in BFAS http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/quality/default.shtm#databaseenrichment). Later in 2008, the authority file will include non-Latin script cross references (4XX fields) for many headings. Of course, only the AACR2 Latin script forms (1XX fields) will be controllable using Connexion's control headings feature. The current upgrade to the Connexion client (version 2.10) is a forced upgrade, in part to lay the groundwork for non-Latin data in the authority file.

There were two related questions about controlling undifferentiated personal name headings. The first questioner wondered: "If the names are ever separated and one heading is changed, how will only the appropriate records get flipped if it is all automatic? How can the machine decide which to flip and which not?" OCLC's Becky Dean responded: "During the development of the controlling functionality, the consensus of the team was that undifferentiated authority records *are* established headings, and should be treated as such. It might be helpful to know that reports are generated on a daily basis that identify specific types of changes made to linked headings with the associated authority records. One of the categories that is carefully monitoring are changes to the 008/32 byte [Name], and when the status of byte 008/32 changes from 'b' [Undifferentiated Personal Name] to 'a' [Differentiated Personal Name], linked headings are

manually reviewed and modified as required. When name headings have been incorrectly linked to undifferentiated NARs, the bibliographic records can be reported to OCLC's Quality Control Section at: bibchange@oclc.org".

The second question about undifferentiated names had to do with controlling headings that differed only in such aspects as capitalization (such as "Macleod" versus "MacLeod") or diacritics (such as "Martínez" versus "Martinez"). Becky also responded to this question: "Currently, there is no way to control the heading to the undifferentiated authority record yet retain differences in either capitalization or diacritics of the normalized heading. Based on OCLC's experience to date, the cases where capitalization or diacritics are different between persons represented on a single undifferentiated name authority record are not common enough to make a special policy to say do not control a heading in such cases. We do understand the situation, and this is a case where traditional practice, i.e., lumping multiple people onto one authority record while slightly varying the corresponding forms on bibliographic records based on either capitalization/diacritic differences, is simply at odds with what automation can do in an efficient manner. OCLC's recommendation is to control the heading to the undifferentiated authority record, knowing that the form of the heading will result in a change to the heading. Controlling the heading will allow us to track the heading, as our updating processes report linked headings when the 'Name' byte changes in the fixed field (a to b, and b to a). If one of the headings can be broken out later and established separately, then headings can be adjusted to the correct capitalization and diacritics at the point that the differentiating qualifiers are added to make the heading unique." OCLC has sent a recommendation to LC that would assist with this type of problem, but at present no action has been taken regarding that correspondence.

In related news about controlling headings, Becky distributed the following news item: "In September 2007, LC implemented the distribution of Genre authority records (x55 tags) and these records have been available for searching and/or browsing via the Connexion client (2.0) or browser. The x55 tagged authority records are also indexed in the LCSH index. An example of a newly added Genre authority record is sh2007025004 (ARN 7519072), Fiction films. Although the Genre index labels are not present in the authority searching or browsing dropdown lists in Client 1.7x, the genre indexes can be accessed via the command line. The index label for the genre index is 'ge'. An example of a search from the command line is: ge: films ; and an example of a browse is sca ge: films. Users of both the Connexion Browser and the Connexion Client 2.10. There are some restrictions regarding the controlling of genre headings: (1) If a heading is not tagged as a 655, second indicator 0, but the text were to match an established heading in a genre authority record (i.e., Buddy films), a multi-control window will open rather than automatically changing the tag and controlling the heading. (2) Likewise, if a heading were tagged as a 655, second indicator 0, but the text were to match an established subject and/or name headings represented by one or multiple authority records (i.e., Baskets $z Ohio), a multi-control window will open rather than automatically changing the tag and controlling the heading. (3) Genre headings tagged as 655, second indicator 0 will be included in a 'Control All' command. If the tag/text of a correctly tagged genre heading matches an established genre authority record, the heading will be automatically controlled. Reminder: At this time, SACO participants still have to wait to propose new headings." Becky is happy to take any additional questions on controlling headings at rebecca_dean@oclc.org.

In December 2007, OCLC began loading a new category of LC Encoding Level 3 records for popular music sound recordings (see for example: #183355814, #183355792, #183355756). OCLC's Rich Greene wrote the following about these records: "LC staff derive much of the data from the All Media Guide, verifying titles and standard numbers. Contents notes are also verified to be accurate with what is on the label, but may not conform strictly to the rules. The records generally lack added entries, subject headings, and LC classification numbers. Also, the records frequently lack main and added entries for performers, although a 5XX field for performers is usually present. Therefore, searching in the name indexes will seldom retrieve these records, and keyword searches for names, [standard number searches, and publisher number searches] will be more effective. Title searches will also often be a useful strategy. The records will have Encoding Level value '3' and a note that says 'Brief record.' OCLC processing will attempt to match LC's records to records already input into WorldCat. If a match is found, some data from the LC record, such as LCCN, will be merged into the WorldCat record. The LC record will not replace the WorldCat record. Records that do not find a match will be added to WorldCat. Because the records have Encoding Level '3', OCLC catalogers are able to modify and upgrade them. We encourage you to do so. If you upgrade the record to a higher encoding level, please delete the 'Brief record' note. When you upgrade

one of these records to an Encoding Level 'K' or 'I', you will receive a minimal-level upgrade credit." Here is an edited version of a message that OCLC's Glenn Patton distributed at that time as a follow up with some additional background: "In all cases, the descriptive information and standard numbers are verified against the item in hand. It may also be useful to keep in mind that, since there are no real standards for what constitutes an Encoding Level '3' record, such records should not be automatically dismissed. For example, WorldCat contains many Encoding Level '3' records created by the Library and Archives Canada; examples include #182040144 and #182040212. OCLC is currently working with its advisory groups to create guidelines for Encoding Level '3' records in WorldCat. I also want to give a bit of background about why OCLC is starting to load these records. Except for LC bibliographic records for continuing resources and bibliographic records for the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (which, in both cases, are created and maintained in WorldCat), OCLC acquires LC bibliographic data through LC's Cataloging Distribution Service. Over the years, OCLC has excluded some categories of LC records from loading (mostly based on Encoding Level values and the potential usefulness of the records to other libraries). During the past few months, OCLC staff have been re-examining each of these categories to determine whether the decision to exclude (made in many cases fifteen or twenty years ago) was still valid. We have undertaken this re-evaluation in part because of the broader role of WorldCat as a discovery tool and in part as a result of the integration of the RLG Union Catalog [RUC] into WorldCat. The full range of Library of Congress records had always been available in the RUC as well as in other sources which redistribute LC data. The evaluations showed that, in many cases, the records were coming into WorldCat from libraries that had indeed found the records useful in their cataloging and in providing access for their users. As a result, the re-evaluation has led to the decision to begin loading that category of records. In addition to the Encoding Level '3' records for sound recordings, other LC records now being routinely loaded are Encoding Level '5' records for a variety of materials."

As usual, the issue of parallel records arose. This is addressed in BFAS, in Section 5.6 "Multiple Records," "Permissible Duplicate Records" (http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/quality/default.shtm#CIACJAAE) and its reference back to Section 3.10 "Parallel Records for Language of Cataloging" (http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/specialcataloging/default.shtm#BCGBAEHC). In the increasingly global environment of WorldCat, some such distinctions have become regretfully more complicated than they had been in the past, but they are really not that hard to grasp. Minimal Level Upgrade applies to most records with an Encoding Level of K, M, 2, 3, 4 (without field 042 coded "pcc"), 5, 7. These master records are open to be upgraded, and in most instances you will receive a Minimal Level Upgrade credit if you upgrade the Encoding Level in the process. One major category of records that we request you NOT alter are records that are cataloged in a language other than English. These can be identified chiefly by non-English data in field 300 (non-English abbreviations for pagination, illustrations, and so on), and/or non-quoted notes in 5XX fields (such as non-English notes about indexes and bibliographies, and so on), and if cataloged correctly, subfield $b in field 040 identifying the non-English language of the cataloging. When you encounter such a record, you are permitted to input a "parallel record" that has been cataloged in English, with a 936 field identifying the non-English cataloging record. What many people find confusing is this exception to the "parallel record" policy: You are encouraged to edit and upgrade all vendor records, even if they appear to qualify for "parallel record" treatment. Vendor records can be identified by the presence of one of the vendor OCLC symbols listed in the document "Technical Information About Vendor Record Contribution" (http://www.oclc.org/partnerships/material/contribution/technical/default.htm) in field 040 subfield $c and the corresponding Vendor-Specific Ordering Data field 938. Many of these records are skimpy and we hope that you will upgrade them appropriately when you encounter them in your cataloging work. When you do recatalog such records into English and upgrade them, please remember to remove the subfield $b from field 040. Also remember that you are *not* required to create a parallel English language record; you may edit a non-English-language record locally for your own use and leave the master record untouched if you wish.

It is legitimate to report duplicate non-English language records that are in the same language. Ongoing at OCLC is a large and long-term project aimed at improving our matching algorithms, reducing the number of duplicates that we load, and expanding our matching capabilities to formats that in the past have been inadequately covered (including Scores, Sound Recordings, Visual Materials, Maps, and Computer Files). We incorporate small improvements on a regular basis, but there is a long way to go.

2008 January 21

News From OCLC

Compiled by Jay Weitz
For the American Library Association
Midwinter Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
2008 January 11-16

General News

OCLC and OCLC PICA Form One Global Organization

OCLC is uniting all offices under one name and visual brand identity to reflect a global enterprise with a unified strategy to serve libraries worldwide. As a result, OCLC PICA, with offices in the Netherlands, Australia, France, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States, will be known as OCLC. By bringing together all offices under one name and identity, libraries worldwide can benefit from OCLC membership, research and an expanded portfolio around a comprehensive set of products and services. OCLC has created global engineering and global product management divisions, with eight engineering centers across Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States that will expand OCLC's ability to innovate and create products and services libraries need at local, regional and global levels. OCLC has also created teams of employees from various geographic regions, and has aligned activities in three major geographic areas: The Americas; Asia Pacific; and Europe, Middle East and Africa. These organizational changes, along with the partnerships OCLC has made over the years, make possible this new strategy as one global enterprise. The OCLC organization is now uniquely positioned to provide libraries with services at the point of need. OCLC has continued to grow and attract new partners that have increased its resources and capabilities worldwide. Each organization that has joined OCLC has contributed distinctive competencies, vision and innovation to the global organization. The new OCLC organization is represented by a new logo and brand identity (www.oclc.org/common/images/logos/oclc/OCLC_TM_Tag_V_LG.jpg). The new logo and brand identity were integrated in OCLC communications throughout the end of 2007. The OCLC global strategy represents an evolution of the cooperative that began as an intrastate group of 54 colleges and universities in the state of Ohio, USA, sharing resources to save money and eliminate duplication of effort.

OCLC Releases New International Research Study

OCLC has released the third in a series of reports that scan the information landscape to provide data, analyses and opinions about users' behaviors and expectations in today's networked world. The new international report, *Sharing, Privacy and Trust in Our Networked World* examines four primary areas:
- Web user practices and preferences on their favorite social sites
- User attitudes about sharing and receiving information on social spaces, commercial sites and library sites
- Information privacy; what matters and what doesn't
- U.S. librarian social networking practices and preferences; their views on privacy, policy and social networks for libraries

OCLC commissioned Harris Interactive to administer the online surveys for the report. Over 6,100 respondents, ages 14 to 84, from Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States, were surveyed. The surveys were conducted in English, German, French, and Japanese. OCLC and Harris also surveyed 382 U.S. library directors. Among the report highlights:
- The Internet is familiar territory. Eighty-nine percent (89 percent) of respondents have been online for four years or more and nearly a quarter have been using the Internet for more than 10 years.
- The Web community has migrated from using the Internet to building it—the Internet's readers are rapidly becoming its authors.
- More than a quarter of the general public respondents currently participate on some type of social media or social networking site; half of college students use social sites.
- On social networking sites, 39 percent have shared information about a book they have read, 57 percent have shared photos/videos and 14 percent have shared self-published information.

- Over half of respondents surveyed feel their personal information on the Internet is kept as private, or more private, than it was two years ago.
- Online trust increases with usage. Seventy percent (70 percent) of social networking users indicate they always, often or sometimes trust who they communicate with on social networking sites.
- Respondents do not distinguish library Web sites as more private than other sites they are using.
- Thirteen percent (13 percent) of the public feels it is the role of the library to create a social networking site for their communities.

Sharing, Privacy and Trust in Our Networked World is the third in a series of reports that study the information environment and how libraries are addressing the needs of today's information users. The new study follows the 2005 *Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources* report, which looks at what users think of libraries in the digital age, and The 2003 *OCLC Environmental Scan: Pattern Recognition*, the award-winning report that describes issues and trends that have had an impact on OCLC and libraries. *Sharing, Privacy and Trust in Our Networked World* is available for download free of charge at www.oclc.org/reports/sharing/. Print copies of the 280-page report are also available for purchase from the same site.

OCLC Programs and Research to Open Office in Scotland

The Programs and Research division of OCLC is opening an office at the University of St Andrews in Scotland, and has appointed John MacColl as the representative of RLG Programs to better serve the needs of research libraries and other cultural heritage institutions in the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the rest of Europe. John MacColl joined RLG Programs and St Andrews on 2007 November 19, directly from his previous post as Head of the Digital Library at Edinburgh University Library. Throughout his distinguished career, Mr. MacColl has played a strategic role in developing the digital research environment at Edinburgh and throughout the United Kingdom. Notable achievements include his tenure as founding editor of Ariadne magazine, his work to develop local eprints archives, his contribution to e-theses developments and, most recently, his role in building linkages between data and eprints repositories in Project StORe, an initiative of the Consortium of Research Libraries (CURL) in the UK. As OCLC Programs and Research, Director, Europe, Mr. MacColl will work to strengthen existing strategic relationships and build new ones. With the combination of RLG and OCLC in 2006, a new division was formed which brought together the community focused arm of RLG and the research activity of OCLC. OCLC Programs and Research collaborates with research-focused institutions to define opportunities, develop consensus and provide research, programs, and prototypes that allow libraries, archives, and museums to collectively address the challenges of supporting research and learning. RLG Program's relationship with research institutions in Europe began in 1992 when the British Library joined RLG as its first non-North American member. RLG maintained an office in London from 1996 through 2004 and established working relationships with CURL, the Association of European Research Libraries/Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche (LIBER), and JISC (Joint Information Systems Committee) that continue to this day.

Collections and Technical Services

Connexion Client Version 2.10 Available for Download

Connexion client version 2.10 is available for download from the Software download area of Product Services Web. You will be required to upgrade to version 2.10 by 2008 April 1. An upgrade warning message will begin appearing when you start version 1.7X or 2.00 beginning in early February 2008. If you have been using version 1.7X, you can use the enhancements from version 2.00 in addition to the enhancements in version 2.10. For more detail and to download the client, go to Connexion client recent enhancements. http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/enhancements/recent.htm. Enhancements in version 2.10 include:
- Use new macro commands GetListCellData and GetListCellDataUnicode to retrieve data from lists.
- Set an option to be warned before you export when unlinked non-Latin fields are present in a record.
- Select one of multiple headings in a bibliographic field to lock a linked authority record.
- Control genre headings in fields tagged 655 second indicator zero.

- Display language of cataloging from field 040 subfield $b in WorldCat search results lists.
- See the code S for SCIPIO records in the Library type column in WorldCat search results lists.
- See the SCIPIO date of sale in hyphenated format (1899-08-19) in WorldCat search results lists.
- Export and import in Dublin Core Qualified, Dublin Core Simple, OCLC Dublin Core Qualified, and OCLC Dublin Core Simple.
- Include non-Latin data in 4XX, 7XX and selected 6XX fields in authority records when Library of Congress makes this available no earlier than April 2008.

OCLC to Conduct New Cataloging and Metadata Pilot

OCLC is conducting a pilot project to explore the viability and efficiency of capturing metadata from publishers and vendors upstream and enhancing that metadata in WorldCat, an approach that could provide added value to libraries and publishers by enhancing and delivering data that can work in multiple contexts and systems. The pilot will begin in January 2008 and involves libraries and the publisher supply chain. Public and academic libraries will be represented in the pilot along with a variety of publishers and vendors. OCLC will announce participants as the project gets under way. The next generation cataloging and metadata service pilot follows release of a "Report on the Future of Bibliographic Control" by the Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control, formed by the Library of Congress to address changes in how libraries must do their work in the digital information era. The ability to leverage upstream publisher data effectively is central to the Working Group's recommendations. More information about the next generation cataloging and metadata service pilot can be found at http://www.oclc.org/productworks/nextgencataloging.htm.

OCLC Connexion Import for Digital Collections Now Available

The new OCLC Connexion digital import feature allows catalogers using the Connexion client (version 2.0) to add digital items to CONTENTdm collections during the Connexion cataloging process. This new feature streamlines digital collection creation by integrating it with standard cataloging workflows. The latest release of the CONTENTdm® Digital Collection Management Software (version 4.3) supports the Connexion digital import and makes it's even easier for libraries to integrate digital collection growth into their current cataloging workflows. Connexion catalogers can attach a digital file (or files, if more than one digital file is associated with the same record) to their WorldCat record by using the Connexion client. The digital file is then added to the designated CONTENTdm collection along with its associated metadata record. Metadata records are mapped to Qualified Dublin Core when added to the CONTENTdm collection, TIFF images are converted to JPEG2000, and OCR is performed for TIFF images comprising compound objects. PDF processing occurs if enabled in the CONTENTdm collection. Additionally, the OCLC number from the WorldCat record is added to the new OCLC number administrative field in CONTENTdm. Digital items added to CONTENTdm using the Connexion client are discoverable from OCLC FirstSearch, WorldCat.org, and WorldCat Local. Each digital item added to CONTENTdm using the Connexion client is associated with its WorldCat record via a persistent URL based on the OCLC number (WorldCat accession number) of the WorldCat record. The persistent URL of the form www.worldcat.org/oclc/<oclc#>/viewonline now provides one-click access to digital content. By integrating digital collection creation with standard cataloging workflows, Connexion digital import provides an additional option for organizations looking to expand participation in growing and maintaining their digital collections. The Connexion digital import requires both an OCLC Cataloging subscription and the use of CONTENTdm Hosting Services. CONTENTdm offers a complete set of tools to store, manage and deliver digital collections such as documents, photos, newspapers, audio and video on the Web. More information about the Connexion digital import is available at: http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/cataloging/bibactions/#cat_act_attach_digital_files.

Connexion Install for Browser and Client: SCIPIO

On Sunday, 2007 September 16, the following functionality was installed for Connexion: The merging of the SCIPIO database into WorldCat and the functionality for record creation and maintenance for SCIPIO contributors. SCIPIO: Art and Rare Book Sales Catalogs is a database providing bibliographic access to auction sales catalogs from all major North American and European auction houses as well as private sales. SCIPIO contributors will use the Connexion client (version 2.0) or browser for their record creation and

editing activity. SCIPIO records will also be available using Z39.50 for Cataloging. When the SCIPIO database was merged into WorldCat, a copy of the RLIN Primary Cluster Member records was added to WorldCat as new master records, and all records in the cluster were added as institution records. SCIPIO records are indexed by all WorldCat indexes. In addition, the following new indexes were added specifically for SCIPIO records: Date of Sale, Sale Code, Auction House, Citation, and Place of Sale. SCIPIO records are identified by "scipio" in the 042 subfield $a. Only SCIPIO contributors are authorized to add or delete this code in master records. Connexion users without SCIPIO authorizations may do the following: search and display SCIPIO records either as a part of the general WorldCat, or as a scoped view restricted to SCIPIO; edit and export local copies of SCIPIO records; add holdings to existing SCIPIO master records; create a new non-SCIPIO master record derived from an existing SCIPIO record; create a new institution record based on an existing SCIPIO record (if the user is authorized to create institution records).

New Connexion Documentation

New Reference Card. A new 4-page reference card, *OCLC Cataloging Authorization Levels* (http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/catalogingauthorizationlevels.pdf), shows (1) authorized cataloging actions for each type of OCLC authorization level, including Search, Limited, Full, and higher and (2) types of master record updates authorized for Full and higher authorizations.

SCIPIO Documentation. The following new documentation is available for SCIPIO: Art and Rare Book Sales Catalogs:

- For SCIPIO-authorized catalogers: SCIPIO Cataloging Formats and Standards (in PDF only: http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/cataloging/SCIPIOformatsandstandards.pdf).
- For Connexion client users: *Use SCIPIO Records* (http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/cataloging/specializedrecords/).
- For Connexion browser users: *Use SCIPIO Records* (http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/browser/cataloging/scipio_records/).

SCIPIO: Art and Rare Book Sales Catalogs, formerly available from the Research Libraries Group (RLG), is now available in WorldCat. SCIPIO records describe art auction and rare book catalogs for sales from the late sixteenth century through the present. Any OCLC cataloger can retrieve, copy and paste, export, or print SCIPIO records. Only SCIPIO-authorized catalogers can create, add, delete, and take other actions on SCIPIO records.

Blackwell Now an Active WorldCat Selection Service Partner

WorldCat Selection subscribers can now receive notification records for Blackwell Book Services materials within the WorldCat Selection interface. WorldCat Selection, based on ITSO CUL (Integrated Tool for Selection and Ordering at Cornell University Library), allows selectors of library materials to view new title data from multiple materials vendors in one central, comprehensive system. Libraries are able to get WorldCat records for newly selected materials into their integrated library systems early in the technical services process, as well as share selection decisions with others in their institutions. For 128 years, Blackwell has supplied academic and research libraries with books and bibliographic support. Blackwell aims to help its customers keep the costs of identifying and acquiring materials, both print and electronic, as low as possible. Blackwell's services, tools, and partnerships reflect their commitment to creating efficient library workflow solutions. Blackwell has offices in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Australia. It is their mission to be the partner of choice in building library collections. Blackwell accomplishes this by providing innovative responses and solutions to the rapidly changing ways in which information is published, distributed, and accessed. To contact Blackwell, write to custserv@blackwell.com.

Library Leaders to Extend Virtual International Authority File

OCLC, the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, and the Library of Congress have signed a memorandum of understanding to extend and enhance the Virtual International Authority File (VIAF), a project which virtually combines multiple name authority files into a single name authority service. Building on a previous proof-of-concept research project by OCLC, the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek (the German national library), and the Library of Congress, the new agreement adds the

Bibliothèque nationale de France (the French national library) as a principal partner in VIAF and will lead to the inclusion of content from name authority files maintained by the Bibliothèque nationale de France. The French name authority records will be added to the existing VIAF files built from authority data from the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek and the Library of Congress. VIAF's matching routines were developed by OCLC Research. The long-term goal of the VIAF project is to include authoritative names from many libraries into a global service that will be freely available via the Web to users worldwide. The addition of content from Bibliothèque nationale de France represents the initial step in expanding the scope of VIAF. The newly signed agreement also provides a framework for adding more authority files from other agencies over time. VIAF represents a significant step toward interoperability among library bibliographic agencies. By linking disparate names for the same person or organization, VIAF will in the near-term provide a convenient means for a wider community of libraries and agencies to make greater reuse of bibliographic data produced by libraries in English-, French-, and German-speaking communities, and is expected to provide the same advantages to an even wider assortment of language communities in the years to come.

Resource Sharing, Contract Services, Collection Management

NetLibrary to Offer Oxford Scholarship Online eBook Titles

OCLC NetLibrary, the leading platform for eContent to libraries worldwide, will soon make available the individual eBook titles previously only available digitally through Oxford University Press' Oxford Scholarship Online product (OSO). Called "the Holy Grail of online resources" by the London School of Economics, OSO provides leading content for teaching and research. The most important scholarly books that Oxford University Press publishes in the humanities and social sciences will soon be accessible to NetLibrary users worldwide. Subject areas include Biology, Business/Management, Classics, Economics and Finance, History, Linguistics, Literature, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, and Religion. Beginning in January 2008, NetLibrary will offer the titles found in OSO as individual eBooks for sale on the NetLibrary platform for libraries to select a la carte. Oxford University Press will continue to offer full collections of these titles through OSO.

Yale University Press Adds Digital Content to OCLC NetLibrary

Yale University Press, one of the leading university presses in the United States, is adding digital content to NetLibrary, OCLC's leading platform for eContent to libraries worldwide. Notable books in the Yale University Press collection include Ali Allawi's *The Occupation of Iraq*, E.H. Gombrich's *A Little History of the World*, the *Yale Series of Younger Poets*, the *Annotated Shakespeare*, the *Lamar Series in Western History*, the *Annals of Communism* series, *Yale University Press Health and Wellness* series, upcoming *Yale Drama Series* titles, and upcoming *Cecile and Theodore Margellos World Republic of Letters* series titles. Founded in 1908 by George Parmly Day and his wife Wilhelmina, Yale University Press is one of the oldest and largest American University Presses. The publications of the Press include books and other materials that further scholarly investigation, advance interdisciplinary inquiry, stimulate public debate, educate both within and outside the classroom, and enhance cultural life. In its commitment to increasing the range and vigor of intellectual pursuits within the university and elsewhere, Yale University Press continually extends its horizons to embody university publishing at its best. There are more than 400 Yale University Press titles currently available through NetLibrary, and a total of more than 2,000 titles will be added once the backlist is digitized. OCLC NetLibrary now offers more than 150,000 titles through its eContent platform. OCLC NetLibrary provides content and technical delivery solutions to institutional libraries, corporations and government agencies that facilitate the purchase, management and distribution of research, reference, digital learning and general interest content via Web-based technologies. NetLibrary's eContent solution is the most broadly adopted in the market, making the content of more than 400 publishers and eContent providers available through more than 15,000 libraries worldwide. For more information, visit www.netlibrary.org.

WorldCat Link Manager: New Name, New Features

OCLC has an updated OpenURL link resolver with a new name: WorldCat Link Manager. Formerly known as 1Cate, WorldCat Link Manager allows users to link from an article citation to the full-text version of the article. The new name reflects the gradual merging of WorldCat data into Link Manager's knowledgebase (and vice versa), as well as the increasing integration that users can expect between Link Manager and WorldCat. The new name coincides with the addition of several user-requested

enhancements. The new release includes expanded access to eBooks as well as new customization options for administrators. Among the new features:

- The main search box adds an "autosuggest" feature that looks up titles as the user types.
- Results are now available in XML format via a full-featured API.
- The resource management system included in Link Manager now allows local administrators to customize coverage and add notes on records from the global knowledgebase.
- Links for eBooks can be retrieved by ISBN or title and can be displayed as a result set that integrates a library's eBooks and eJournals.

New Features Added to CONTENTdm

OCLC has added new features and functionality to CONTENTdm to make it easy for libraries to manage and access documents in Portable Document Format (PDF) and integrate digital collection growth into their current cataloging workflows. With CONTENTdm 4.3, libraries can more easily manage PDF files. Multiple-page PDF files can be automatically converted to compound objects with searchable full text which allows users to retrieve page-level search results within a PDF. Full-text extraction and generation of thumbnail images from the PDF happen automatically. End users can also select any subset of pages from the PDF to print or save, making it easy to get just the information they need. The new CONTENTdm release also supports the OCLC Connexion digital import feature which allows catalogers using the Connexion client to add digital items to CONTENTdm collections during the Connexion cataloging process. This new feature streamlines digital collection creation by integrating it with standard cataloging workflows. OCLC's CONTENTdm software offers a complete set of tools to store, manage and deliver digital collections such as historical documents, photos, newspapers, audio and video on the Web. CONTENTdm is used by hundreds of institutions worldwide to manage thousands of digital collections. To see how some of these institutions are using CONTENTdm, visit www.contentdm.com/customers/.

ARSL to Collaborate with WebJunction

The Association of Rural and Small Libraries (ARSL) is working with WebJunction to offer a vibrant new community on the Web to share best practices, research, ideas and discussion on issues most relevant to rural and small libraries. The developing online community (www.webjunction.org/arsl) combines content from the former ARSL Web site with the training, materials, and community participation of library staff at WebJunction. As part of the new community, ARSL contributed journals, newsletters, and postings from its site to WebJunction, and will continue to provide regular webinars, updates and relevant advice to the community. WebJunction is the online community for library staff to meet to share ideas, solve problems, and develop their professional skills in order to help ensure relevant, sustainable libraries for every community. The partnership with ARSL will help WebJunction continue to address the specific needs of rural and small libraries. The WebJunction Rural Library Sustainability Project, a three-year workshop schedule with more than 6,000 library staff members involved in 42 states, was recently completed and all of the resources, best practices and discussions that have been developed and shared will now be combined on the WebJunction site with ARSL materials.

Issues Resolved Between Recorded Books and NetLibrary

Lawsuits have been dismissed and issues surrounding distribution of eAudiobooks have been resolved, according to Recorded Books and NetLibrary, the parties involved. Recorded Books filed a lawsuit in May 2007 alleging breach of a licensing and distribution agreement with NetLibrary, and NetLibrary filed a countersuit. Both lawsuits have been dismissed and the dispute has been resolved to the satisfaction of both parties. NetLibrary will continue to market Recorded Books eAudiobooks at least through August 2008 and they will service contracts at least through August 2009. Recorded Books, meanwhile, may introduce new services, with or without additional partners. Details of the agreement will not be made public, but the result of the settlement is good news for libraries.