

From the WHO Business Plan

Vision:

- To make WHO a recognized resource, known and used for its quality
- To enable users to search digital content of cultural institutions across the state
- To build a portal to access content regardless of content management system

Wisconsin Heritage Online Demonstration Website Projected Opening

A subset of the WHO Future Directions Working Group is designing and providing content for the WHO portal. The URL for the new site will be wisconsinheritage.org. We anticipate a July 5 opening of the Wisconsin Heritage Online demonstration website. All working groups are proceeding full speed ahead providing documentation for prospective collection contributors, ideas and plans for the website. The OAI harvester, managed by UW-Madison Digital Content Group, has had success harvesting metadata from four of five initial institutions. The demonstration sites are UW State of Wisconsin Collection, State Historical Society Turning Points, UW-Milwaukee Avery Theater Photographic History and the Milwaukee Neighborhoods. The sites are all OAI compliant and easily harvested.

WiLSWorld, July 26-27, 2006

There will be two WHO related sessions during WiLSWorld. During the breakfast (July 27th) the Future Directions, Outreach and Collection Development working groups will talk about their plans. On Thursday, the Technical, Scanning and Metadata working groups will discuss their work and answer questions from the audience.

From the WHO Resource Site for Cultural Heritage Institutions

Check out some of the online workshops here if you're interested but not yet completely committed to digitization, Online Education Resources (www.wils.wisc.edu/widigital/edres.html).

WHO Planning Committee Update

The Planning Committee will transmogrify into a Governing Board. The board will consist of sixteen members. The four standing members will be Wisconsin Historical Society, University of Wisconsin-Madison, WiLS and Reference and Loan Library. Six elected members will be University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Milwaukee Public Library, Lawrence University, Milwaukee Public Museum, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and Marquette University. The remaining six positions will be filled by interested or recruited WHO founding members. The board members will have staggered two or three years terms. The Planning Committee discussed a new Chair but did not settle on a single possibility. If you are interested in either a board position or the chair position, please contact Kathy Schneider, WiLS, 608 263-2773 or schneid@wils.wisc.edu.

The committee spent some time discussing and recommending clarifications and wording changes to the Business Plan, including language to describe WHO members. See the revised Business Plan when it's issued. Kathy Schneider will be sending letters to WHO founding members and then to other prospects in the next few weeks asking them to join WHO and commit to paying dues.

WHO Working Group Updates

The Collection Development Policy Working Group, chaired by Julie Schneider, has completed a Collection Development Policy and a Selection Criteria document. Both documents will give prospective WHO contributors guidance on what they need to do or have, to contribute digital content metadata to WHO.

Wisconsin Heritage Online Bimonthly Newsletter
Debbie Cardinal: principal writer and editor

WHO Working Group Update (cont'd.)

The Scanning Working Group, chaired by Krystyna Matusiak from UW-Milwaukee, is close to completing a set of Scanning Guidelines. They will also provide a Glossary of Terms and a list of additional resources.

The Metadata Working Group, co-chaired by Steven Miller, UW-Milwaukee and Debbie Cardinal will complete, by early July, the WHO Metadata Guidelines. The guidelines are closely following recommendations of the Dublin Core Initiative, with suitable integration of ideas and practices from the UW-Madison Digital Content Group's Metadata Core Companion and the Collaborative Digitization Program's Dublin Core Metadata Best Practices. Steve is adding OAI specifications to relevant elements.

The Technical Working Group, chaired by Linda Gruber, is satisfied that Phase I WHO, to run from July 2006 through June 2007, will be able to harvest metadata from OAI compliant, web-accessible databases. During FY07, UW-Madison expects to begin to load metadata extracted from non-OAI compliant websites via an XML export. Here is the specification for producing an OAI-compatible static XML file, for those sites which can produce an XML export of their metadata but don't support the full OAI protocol: www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/guidelines-static-repository.htm. Specification for an OAI Static Repository and an OAI Static Repository Gateway.

The Future Directions Working Group, chaired by Paula Kiely, has been working with a graphic artist to produce a logo for WHO. They have also been providing ideas, insight, and time, into the WiLS built WHO portal page, which must integrate with the UW SiteSearch toolkit for managing distributed library information resources in a web environment.

The Preservation Working Group has completed revisions to the Recommendation Preservation Plan document, first issued in August 2005. Chair Josh Ranger has volunteered the group to work on a WHO Glossary of Terms, defining words and phrases that appear in documents from business plan through scanning guidelines.

Education/Outreach Working Group chair Janice Dibble is also joining the Future Directions working group so the two groups can integrate their marketing and education efforts.

Really not WHO, but-may-be-useful-to-know stuff

Digital Preservation

The Digital Preservation Coalition has released *Decision Tree for Selection of Digital Materials for Long-term Retention* that may be used as a tool to construct or test such a policy for your organization. (www.dpconline.org/graphics/handbook/dec-tree-select.html.)

A Content Integrity Service For Long-Term Digital Archives by Haber, Stuart; Kamat, Pandurang, HPL-2006-54. (www.hpl.hp.com/techreports/2006/HPL-2006-54.html?mtxs=rss-hpl-tr)

We present a content integrity service for long-lived digital documents, especially for objects stored in long-term digital archives. The goal of the service is to demonstrate that information in the archive is authentic and has not been unintentionally or maliciously altered, even after its bit representation in the archive has undergone one or more transformations.

From Digitization 101 blog: by Jill Hurst-Wahl I was searching online to see what people had said about their selection criteria and ran across a document at the McMillan Memorial Library web site (part of South Central Library System), which then led me to find several other pertinent files there. The information would especially be of interest to a public library that is interested in digitizing materials, since everything is written from a public library's perspective.

- *Digitizing Local History on a Budget: A PLA Talk Table*, www.scls.lib.wi.us/mcm/programs/talk_table_digitize.pdf.
- *Digitizing Local History: The McMillan Experience* (www.scls.lib.wi.us/mcm/programs/mcmillan_method.html)
- *Digitization for Public Librarians*, (www.scls.lib.wi.us/mcm/programs/digitize.html)
- *Content That Counts: How a University Library and a Public Library Digitized Local Content for the Web*, (www.scls.lib.wi.us/mcm/programs/digitize.ppt)
- *Digitization selection criteria* (www.scls.lib.wi.us/mcm/programs/selection.pdf)

Metadata

Google has released a study of metadata use (code.google.com/webstats/2005-12/metadata.html) in the pages they spider. They point out the most used ones and the most common errors.

The Dublin Core people can take some comfort from the fact that although their keywords didn't appear in the top ten chart above, they were quite well featured in the next few dozen. Here are the ten most used dc.foo values, most popular first: dc.title, dc.language, dc.creator, dc.subject, dc.publisher, dc.description, dc.identifier, dc.date, dc.format, dc.rights. In fact the order maps relatively closely to the frequency of similar metadata in other constructs, like class names or rel values. Nice to know people are consistent!

'Marketing' with Metadata - How Metadata Can Increase Exposure and Visibility of Online Content by M. Moffat describes the benefits of having metadata visible on your site. (www.icbl.hw.ac.uk/perx/advocacy/exposingmetadata.htm)

There are many advantages of exposing metadata. If you want people to be able to find your content, then exposing your metadata in standardised ways makes real sense. This is equally true for data providers with content they wish to give away freely, and also for those who wish to charge for their content or restrict access to registered users. Exposing your metadata increases the visibility and awareness of these resources, whether users are expected to pay to access the actual content or not. Increasingly, many types of data providers (small and large publishers, libraries, government agencies, professional bodies, and companies of all sorts) are providing some standard means to access their metadata.

Give this one to your administrator or IT folk.
