

American Archive of Public Broadcasting.

Access: <http://americanarchive.org/>.

A project of the Library of Congress and WGBH, the American Archive of Public Broadcasting (AAPB) is a hub for publicly funded television and radio programs. More than 120 local broadcast stations and archives contribute metadata records and digitized media. By serving as a portal for public radio and television stations across the country, this resource supports “researching how national or even international topics have been covered in divergent localities over the past 60+ years.”

The homepage provides several options for finding content while maintaining an uncluttered appearance on both desktop computers and mobile devices. In addition to a search box, content is highlighted through labelled sections: “Organizations,” “Special collections,” “Exhibits,” and “Browse.” “Browse” allows users to choose from a variety of topics, such as “Animals,” “LGBTQ,” and “War.”

There are several filters on the search results page, with the most prominent filter being options for level of access: Available Online (“all video and audio that can be viewed or listened to in the Online Reading Room”), All Digitized (“all audio and video, available either online, or on location at WGBH Boston or the Library of Congress”), or All Records (“all 2.5 million records, including digitized content, and content that has not been digitized”). By default, the Available Online limiter is selected. This default setting is helpful for college stu-

dents who will most likely want results that allow immediate access to media, although the term that is used to describe accessing this content, “Online Reading Room,” may be confusing to some.

A strength of the resource is the ongoing effort to grow the collection. AAPB provides support, including a wiki, assistance applying for digitization grants, and preservation consultations, so that stations can more easily contribute content. The archive uses the PBCore metadata standard, which was developed by public broadcasting communities so that local stations could better share, manage, and preserve their audiovisual content in projects such as this one. In addition, the “Citizen Archivist Toolkit” on the site enlists the public in reviewing computer-generated transcripts of the media. This work of ensuring that accurate transcripts accompany the archived media improves discoverability of audiovisual content in AAPB. Students interested in communication studies or journalism may find this site useful.—*Lucy Rosenbloom, Loyola University New Orleans, lrosen@loyno.edu*

Bradshaw Foundation. Access: <http://www.bradshawfoundation.com/index.php>.

The Bradshaw Foundation is a privately funded nonprofit organization based in Geneva, Switzerland. The foundation states that its “primary objective is to discover, document and preserve ancient rock art around the world, and promote the study of early mankind’s artistic achievements.” Their website highlights and provides context around the Bradshaw Foundation’s projects, and is a catalog of sorts identifying scores of rock art sites around the globe. They have collaborated with UNESCO, the Royal Geographic Society, the National Geographic Society, the Rock Art Research Institute in South Africa,

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and the Trust for African Rock Art on several of the projects described.

The online learning resource consists of sections dedicated to major rock art sites organized geographically, and on the themes of archaeology, anthropology, genetic research. One can browse the different sections by scrolling down the homepage and clicking on one of the tiles with enticing photos. For example, the section called film archive goes to a page with trailers for videos that are available for purchase in the ishop. There are also tiles on the homepage for specific topics, like the art of the Chauvet Cave. Webpages have essays on subtopics, small photos to accompany, and sometimes an embedded video slideshow. Noticeably absent are citations or further reading after the articles, unfortunately. In the pages about “The Rock Art of the Oregon Territory,” the text was focused on the documentation of the rock art sites, but did not discuss the tribes or sacredness of the sites.

The Bradshaw Foundation website is not particularly easy to navigate. An easier way to browse is to go to the site map and look at one of the archives to see a list of the pages that have been created on a topic. The site is not searchable but again, the site map will help users locate topics. The site may also be of interest to anthropology, archaeology, and art history students.—*Hilary Robbeloth, University of Puget Sound, brobbeloth@pugetsound.edu*

The Williams Institute. Access: <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/>.

The Williams Institute at the UCLA School of Law is a think tank that conducts and provides research on issues of sexual orientation and gender identity related to public policy. The institute’s website provides access to rigorous research under 13 broad categories, topics include census data as it relates to the LGBT+ community, military and education issues, discrimination, and more. The

research goes back nearly two decades up to the present, meaning the page is a great resource for scholars looking to see change and evolution on various topics. Some highlights include a study of married gay, lesbian, and bisexual people by generation, mental health among same-sex parents, and discrimination studies on everything from employment to law enforcement.

The website provides summary information on the research, with access to full reports in most cases. While aimed at lawmakers, the page would be equally beneficial to students, activists, and community members wishing to access vetted, unbiased information related to sexual orientation and gender identity. Users may browse, do a federated search across the website, or limit searching to research. Users can also limit their searches to a specific state, country, or region.

In addition to the reports, the site has a directory of experts with hyperlinks to their biography pages, a list of events sponsored by the institute, and access to the “Reading Room,” a guide curated by the Hugh & Hazel Darling Law Library at UCLA. The Reading Room contains a comprehensive reading list, including books, journals, websites, films, legislation, and more. Print materials link to UCLA’s catalog, but LC numbers and ISBNs are provided for researchers to access the materials from their own institutions or bookstores.

All the full reports are freely accessible to users, but a link is provided for users who wish to support the institute’s work with a financial contribution. In an era of misinformation on sexual orientation and gender identity issues, The Williams Institute is a necessary resource that should be required reading for policy makers and would be of interest to students in gender studies, sociology, and political science.—*Bart Everts, Rutgers University-Camden, beverts@libraries.rutgers.edu* 