

2010

OLAC NEWSLETTER



"Photos courtesy of the Macon-Bibb County CVB."

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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 Katie Eller, keller@slcl.org, indicating their special interests and qualifications. For AV cataloging questions, contact Jay Weitz. Articles should be submitted in electronic form, using standard word-processing software, and consistent in length and style with other items published in the Newsletter. For further guidance, please check the OLAC Newsletter Editorial Stylesheet.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

Pat Loghry

Dear OLAC members,

When I was a kid, I used to watch Bob Hope sing his theme song “Thanks for the Memories”. As I close out my year as president I do wish to say thank-you for the memories. It was a pleasure to serve the members, this organization and to help move forward some of the AV cataloging changes.

Over the past year OLAC has moved from a paper newsletter to an all electronic one. We have also added the option for electronic payment using PayPal for membership dues and registration fees for this year’s upcoming conference in Macon, Georgia October 14-17, 2010. Thanks to Nathan Putnam for moving the PayPal issue forward.

OLAC will be co-sponsoring the preconference 2-part workshop, Cataloging & Description of Cartographic Resources: From Parchment to Pixels, Paper to Digital. Part 1, Basic Map Cataloging, is scheduled for Thursday, June 24, 8:30-5:00 p.m., and Part 2, Digital Cart Materials Cataloging, is scheduled for Friday, June 25, 8:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m. Both sessions will be held at the Washington Convention Center 146C. For more information go to:

<http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alcts/confevents/upcoming/ala/ac10/maps.cfm>

Look for the 2009 OLAC research award presentation at the Macon conference as Kevin Furniss and Morag Boyd will discuss “Describing Reproductions: A Series of Decisions” The research award winner has been picked for 2010, and we look forward to an announcement soon.

Finally, my thanks to the Executive Board: Sevim McCutcheon, Paige Andrew, Nathan Putnam, Kate James, Bobby Bothmann, Robert Freeborn and Deborah Benrubi . You are a great group to work with and I so appreciate your patience and your support. A word of thanks goes out to Jay Weitz for all your help with the conference calls. I look forward to seeing you all at the OLAC meetings in Washington, D.C and also at the OLAC conference.

Thanks for everything.

FROM THE EDITOR

Kate James



It is already time for the second electronic only version of the Newsletter. Thank you for the feedback regarding the first issue. Please continue sending suggestions so we can keep enhancing the Newsletter.

This issue includes officer reports and updates, as well as, information on the upcoming conference in Macon, Georgia, The Guide to Cataloging Slot Music, Election Results, News and Announcements, and OLAC Cataloger's Judgment.

This is the last issue with Doug King as the Book Review Editor. Please join me in saying thank you to him for the work he has done over the past several years.

Taking over as Book Review Editor will be Katie Eller of the St. Louis County Library. She was the OLAC Conference Scholarship winner for the Cleveland Conference, and is currently a member of the 2010 OLAC Conference Scholarship Committee. If you would like to write a review for an upcoming issue please contact Katie Eller at keller@slcl.org.

Enjoy the rest of your summer.

TREASURER'S REPORT
3rd Quarter FY10
January 1 - March 31, 2010

Nathan Putnam



Treasurer's Report 3rd Quarter FY10, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 2010 Nathan Putnam, Treasurer		
	3rd Quarter	FY-to-Date
Opening Balance	\$ 19,745.27	\$ 20,281.92
Income		
Memberships	\$ 5,363.00	\$ 8,440.00
Other Inc	<u>\$ 0.33</u>	<u>\$ 27.41</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,363.33</u>	<u>\$ 8,467.41</u>
Expenses		
ALA	\$ 120.00	\$ 240.00
Bank Charges	\$ 28.15	\$ 77.10
Board Dinner	\$ 79.88	\$ 565.39
Newsletter		
Production	\$ 1,403.51	\$ 3,127.09
PayPal Fees	\$ 10.04	\$ 10.04
Postage	\$ 60.19	\$ 336.56
Stipends	\$ 900.00	\$ 1,800.00
Supplies	<u>\$ 8.32</u>	<u>\$ 94.64</u>
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 2,610.09</u>	<u>\$ 6,250.82</u>
Closing Balance		\$ 22,498.51
Personal		
Membership	328	
Institutional		
Membership	<u>130</u>	
Total	458	

2010 OLAC BIENNIAL CONFERENCE PREVIEW

Julie Huskey

Preparation for the 2010 OLAC conference is moving along. While a few speakers have yet to be confirmed, we will have an excellent lineup.

We are especially excited about our opening and closing speakers. J. McRee (Mac) Elrod, Director, Special Libraries Cataloging, will give the opening speech, "Rules Were Made for the Patrons, not Patrons for the Rules". Dr. Robert Ellett, of San Jose State University and Joint Forces Staff College, is scheduled to give the closing address.

Registration is \$150.00 (\$100.00 for students) for the main conference and can be made through the conference website <http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/conference/2010/registration.html>.

OLAC will award two Conference Scholarships that will provide funds to attend this year's conference. The application and supporting materials must be received no later than Friday July 2, 2010. E-mail your application and supporting materials to: Bobby Bothmann at robert.bothmann@mnsu.edu.

Hotel registration is available by phone or through the hotel website (<http://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/mcnfs-macon-marriott-city-center/>;) the block code is OLAOLAA.

The preconference will be NACO funnel training, led by David Prochazka. At press time, registration was available only through a mail-in form on the conference blog (<http://macon2010.wordpress.com/129/>), but if you'd like to reserve a spot, email Julie at [huskey_je \[at\] mercer.edu](mailto:huskey_je@mercer.edu).

A reception will be held on Friday, October 15 at the Neel House. The Neel House is a beautiful English Tudor Revival house commissioned in 1910, and is the headquarters of the Federated Garden Clubs of Macon. More information on the home can be found at <http://fgcmacon.org/>.

Poster sessions will be held on Saturday, October 16; applications should be received by July 1. Applications may be submitted by email (huskey_je@mercer.edu) or postal mail, and they must be received by July 1.

For those of you planning to fly, Atlanta is the nearest major airport. While Macon does have an airport, most locals prefer the shuttle bus (usually Groome Transportation) to and from Atlanta, as it is less expensive than, and almost as fast, as flying to Macon. We hope to arrange a dedicated shuttle for OLAC attendees.

Thanks to Lloyd Chittenden for designing the website.

Consider making a side trip to the north Georgia mountains, which can be stunning at that time of year. We look forward to seeing you in October!

2010 OLAC ELECTION RESULTS

**Vicky Toy-Smith
OLAC Elections Chair**

Amy Weiss is the new OLAC Vice President/President Elect. Marcia Barrett is the OLAC Secretary. Amy and Marcia will assume their offices at the end of the OLAC Membership Meeting at the ALA Annual Conference in Washington, DC. Congratulations to both! I want to thank all of the candidates (Amy Weiss, Peter Lisius, and Marcia Barrett) who participated in the elections!

**OLAC Vice President/President Elect
Amy Weiss**



**OLAC Secretary
Marcia Barrett**



NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Barbara Vaughan, Column Editor

OLAC Conference Scholarship

OLAC will award two Conference Scholarships that will provide funds for a member of Online Audiovisual Catalogers to attend the OLAC/MOUG 2010 Conference in Macon, Ga., October 15-17, 2010.

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 will cover reasonable estimated costs for registration, lodging, travel, and meals up to \$1,000.

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. The scholarship will be awarded after the conference in the form of a reimbursement for expenses.

Applicants must include a completed application form (below), a current resume, 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 July 2, 2010. The award will be announced no later than July 15, 2010.

E-mail your application (form below) and supporting materials to: Bobby Bothmann

robert.bothmann@mnsu.edu<<mailto:robert.bothmann@mnsu.edu>>

The 2010 OLAC Conference Scholarship committee is Katie Eller (2008 recipient, St. Louis County Library), Debbie Benrubi (OLAC Outreach Coordinator, Univ. of San Francisco) and Bobby Bothmann (OLAC Past President, Minn. State Univ., Mankato).

2010 OLAC CONFERENCE SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION FORM (Please enter your information and print the form or type/print neatly)

Name: (First MI Last)

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 nonprint involvement/experience:

Submitted by:

Robert Bothmann

OLAC Past President, OLAC Conference Scholarship Committee member

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OLAC 2010 - Call for Poster submissions

Poster sessions at OLAC 2010 are scheduled for Saturday, October 16, 8:00-9:30 a.m.

Floor easels and foam boards (20 x 30 inches and 30 x 40 inches) will be available. Small tables for literature can be supplied if requested.

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.

Applications may be submitted by email (huskey_ie@mercer.edu) or postal mail, and they must be received by July 1. Participants will be notified by August 1.

Submitted by:

Julie Huskey

2010 OLAC Conference Planning Committee Chair

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NMP announces new NMP Coordinator

The NACO-Music Project (NMP) Advisory Committee and the Music OCLC Users Group are pleased to announce the appointment of Mark Scharff (Washington University in St. Louis) to the position of NMP Coordinator.

Mark has a long history with NMP, having been an independent contributor since 1991 and a reviewer of other participants since 1994. He has also served on the NMP Advisory Committee both as a regular member and as Chair. His interest in music cataloging and authority control has led him into service on several Music Library Association committees and American Library Association interest groups over the

past two decades. Recently, as the MLA liaison to ALA's Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA), he has provided extensive verbal and written responses to RDA drafts and LC proposals about RDA. Most of these responses were adopted as ALA positions. He is currently a beta tester for the RDA Toolkit software. His extensive involvement in NMP and in the broader cataloging community makes him well-placed to take on this new challenge, and we are very happy to welcome Mark in his role as NMP Coordinator.

Submitted by:
Ann Churukian
Chair, NMP Advisory Committee

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Library of Congress documentation for the RDA Test

The Library of Congress is sharing its files of policy decisions, training materials, etc., developed for its participation in the US RDA Test. Other libraries, whether participating in the RDA Test or not, are welcome to use and modify these files for their local situations.

Note that these files represent decisions just for the RDA Test. If the Library of Congress decides to implement RDA, some of the decisions may be changed as the result of feedback from the Test.

The files are posted at
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/RDAtest/rdatest.html>

Questions about the content of RDA and LC's documents for the US RDA Test should be sent to
LChelp4rda@loc.gov

Submitted by:
Judith A. Kuhagen
Senior Descriptive Cataloging Policy Specialist Policy and Standards Division Library of Congress

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Cartography genre/form headings at LC

In early 2007 the Library of Congress began a project to create genre/form headings, which describe what a work is rather than what it is about. To date, over 500 headings for moving images (films, television programs, and video recordings) and sound recordings have been approved.

Two years later, in 2009, the Policy and Standards (PSD) and Geography and Maps divisions of the Library of Congress began work on the next genre/form project to go into production: cartographic materials. PSD will be approving new cartographic genre/form headings (MARC 21 tag 155) and revised form subdivisions (\$v) in stages over the late spring and summer of 2010, and plans to implement the

new system no earlier than August 1, 2010. Be advised that LC will not implement any aspect of the cartographic genre/form headings until all of the elements are in place.

A tentative timeline for the approval of the cartographic genre/form headings, the revisions to the form subdivisions, and LC's subsequent implementation of them is available on PSD's web site at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsocartographic3.pdf>.

Additional information on the genre/form projects at the Library of Congress can be found on PSD's genre/form web page, <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsocgenreformgeneral.html>. The page includes a timeline, an extensive FAQ, reports, discussion papers, and announcements. Questions and comments on the projects may be addressed to Janis L. Young, LC's genre/form coordinator, at jayo@loc.gov.

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

BOOK REVIEWS

Douglas King, Column Editor

Implementing FRBR in Libraries: Key Issues and Future Directions

by Yin Zhang and Athena Salaba

Implementing FRBR in Libraries is a textbook-like review of the bibliographic model Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records intended to inform a broad range of library and information professionals about the “state of the art” FRBR.

It is written by Yin Zhang and Athena Salaba, two Kent State University School of Library and Information Science professors, noted for their research in this field, and winners of the Bohdan S. Wynar Research Paper Competition for their paper, “What is Next for FRBR? A Delphi Study” (Library Journal 79, no. 2 p. 233-255). They appear to be recasting the materials of the Delphi Study for a broader audience. The book covers a general introduction to FRBR and explains the FRBR model. The authors summarize what is essentially the same as their Delphi study findings in the chapters “Impact of FRBR on Current Cataloging Standards and Practice,” “FRBR Application,” and “FRBR Research.” They distinguish between the terms “application” and “implementation”; application pertains to FRBR treatments of different materials and settings and implementation pertains to its use in search and retrieval systems. End matter includes a helpful appendix of acronyms, a list of FRBR implementation examples, each with a summary, developer and URL, and an index.

The explanation of the FRBR model is clear and concise. Zhang and Salaba choose not to depart from the diagramming from the IFLA document, in contrast to what Robert L. Maxwell had done with positive results in his *FRBR: a Guide for the Perplexed* (2008). They point out that another way to understand the Group 1 entities is to take a bottom-up approach (p. 17). This may be a helpful pedagogical strategy.

Chapter 3, “Impact of FRBR on Current Cataloging Standards and Practice,” is the section bound to attract the most interest from the OLAC community. The authors describe the way FRBR has infiltrated the International Cataloging Code, ISBD, and AACR3, which became RDA. Criticisms (notably that of Coyle and Hillman) and defenses of RDA were balanced. Two telling questions are posed about the future of MARC: can MARC formats express FRBR and is MARC the future of FRBR catalog records. The answers appears to be under limited circumstances and maybe. The authors anticipated the publication of RDA in November 2009, followed by national libraries testing, so they are unclear how much change RDA will bring to cataloging practice. They do capture the current angst when they comment, “Because RDA is still under development and there is lingering uncertainty as to when and how it might be implemented, the cataloging community is anxiously waiting to see what the future holds for cataloging”, but they are optimistic that “the impact of RDA on current records will be minimal, and it will not be costly to implement it” (p. 46).

Materials in chapter 5, “FRBR Implementations in Library Catalogs,” ranges beyond the Delphi Study by reviewing projects which the authors categorize as full-scale systems, prototypes or experimental systems, and algorithms and software. The full-scale, or live, systems were WorldCat.org and the UCLA

Film and Television Archive's online catalog. In the reviewer's opinion, more detail and better figures would have improved this section. Some of the prototypes were already inactive at the time of writing.

Zhang and Salaba mention several times, and most explicitly in their final chapter, that FRBR is not yet validated by user research, "Although FRBR has a strong user focus, current FRBR development has largely reflected researchers' or developers' perspectives for the user, and there has essentially been little to no user research done in FRBR, particularly from users' perspectives" (p. 128). The statement is quite similar to that of the Delphi Study, performed in 2007, and unfortunately, there has still been very little progress in this area. With RDA set for release in June 2010, followed by a 270-day testing period, and a national libraries report thereafter, FRBR development faces a dilemma: the model cannot be tested without records based on a standard, and users studies need to be based on live systems. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that the Delphi Study and this monograph both rate as the number one issue the "Need to develop cataloging rules in line with FRBR" (p. 127).

The early chapters are helpful for "catching" up on FRBR. However, the detail that practicing catalogers yearn for is not available in the text, but is located in the citations. Some repetition occurs across chapters, as though they were written independently, which makes the reading somewhat tedious. Accordingly, the chapter bibliographies tend to repeat many of the same materials. A single bibliography may have been more effective way to communicate the citations. A certain amount of energy is lacking in the summaries, perhaps because the authors do not want to overstep the conclusions of the Delphi Study. The book would have been more satisfying and thought-provoking if the authors had shared *their* viewpoint on the direction FRBR needs to take. The Kent State FRBR study (to be completed September 2010) will hopefully provide them such an opportunity.

Published in 2009 by: Neal-Schuman, New York. (xiv, 154 p.) ISBN: 978-1-55570-661-6 (alk. paper \$00.00).

Reviewed by Scott M. Dutkiewicz
Special Formats Cataloger
Clemson University Libraries
Clemson University

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Understanding the Semantic Web: Bibliographic Data and Metadata by Karen Coyle

"Metadata is data about data." This has been the standard definition of metadata for a while. *Understanding the Semantic Web: Bibliographic Data and Metadata* by Karen Coyle finally makes the term "metadata" really mean something. The analogies and examples used turn an esoteric concept into something relatable. In doing so, Coyle lays the essential groundwork for explaining another difficult-to-grasp concept that makes up the rest of the report. Arguing that librarians need to "data-fy the data" so

that computers can better understand the information stored in library catalogs, she makes a persuasive case that it is essential to rethink the catalog in the context of an increasingly connected information world so that libraries can remain relevant. The information world that Coyle describes lives in the ever-evolving, ever-changing World Wide Web. More specifically, that world, that Web, will be more semantic in nature.

The Semantic Web will be, or is, a network in which computers will be able to talk to and interact with other computers. Links in web documents will not simply take users to a new *location* on the Web, but to related *information*, based on computers' ability to "understand" the context and meaning of the data itself. In this sort of environment, data on the web could provide access to library catalog data, and conversely, library data could enrich resources on the Web by using established concepts like authority control and uniform titles.

Reading Coyle's report is a difficult endeavor and leaves readers looking elsewhere for clarification and explanation most of the way through its 31 pages. The report needed more analogies, like the ones that made her explanation of metadata at the beginning of the report so clear. She gave examples and made reference to diagrams in the text that often confused more than clarified. Explaining something as vast and technical as the Semantic Web is a formidable task for anyone, even someone of Coyle's great ability. The majority of catalogers and other librarians will have a very hard time grasping something so complex, preferring instead to stay in the back seat working hard at their jobs while letting Coyle and other leaders in the field do the driving. Library Technology Reports is not subtitled *Expert Guides to Library Systems and Services* for nothing.

This is not reading for the faint of heart. Coyle does as good a job in taking an abstract concept and making it accessible to everyone; however, the reader must be more conversant with the terminology and conceptual models of computer networking architectures and languages to benefit more fully from Coyle's erudite explanations. The reader can gain a surface-level comprehension of the Semantic Web it on which to build that knowledge; and therefore, the report is recommended reading to anyone who wants to see where the library catalog needs to go and why it must go there. It is very dense reading, and might take a reader quite some time, and even longer to fully understand what the Semantic Web is all about. But hey, Rome wasn't built in a day. Nor, for that matter, was the World Wide Web.

Published in 2010 by: American Library Association, Chicago. (31 p.) ISSN: 0024-2586
Series: Library Technology Reports: Expert Guides to Library Systems and Services

Reviewed by:
Chris Fox
Head of Cataloging
Brigham Young University—Idaho

OLAC CATALOGER'S JUDGEMENT: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Compiled by Jay Weitz



Rules of Order

Question: Are subfields in MARC records always supposed to be listed in alphabetical order? The question has come up because of the most recent change to subfields in the 041 field. Language code for subtitles was moved from the subfield \$b to the newly created subfield \$j. We're used to seeing the subfield \$h (language code of original and/or intermediate translations of text), as the last subfield, and I think most of us have continued to list the subfield \$h last without even thinking about it. But a cataloger here brought this to my attention today, and we thought that perhaps we should be listing the subfields in alphabetical order (which would mean that the subfield \$j is now the last field). I've read BFAS and MARC 21 regarding the subfields in the 041 field and I've not seen anything about the order of subfields within the 041 field except in \$h for music, where it says: "For musical works, when printed or manuscript music, sound records or the accompanying material for these items is or includes a translation, subfield \$h may follow the related subfield \$a, \$d, \$e or \$g. Note also that the first indicator position may contain value 0 when it is the data element coded in subfields \$e or \$g that is a translation rather than that coded in subfields \$a or \$d." Subfield \$j is not mentioned.

Answer: Subfields in MARC records are not generally intended to be input in alphabetical order. In fact, putting them in alphabetical order would often render the resulting field nonsensical. (Think of a name/music uniform title 700 field and what alphabetizing subfields would do to the field.) In field 041 specifically, the subfield \$h will often be the final subfield, but that is simply happenstance. Subfield \$h should follow each set of similarly coded subfields to which it applies. So subfield \$h can follow the set of subfields \$a, the set of subfields \$d, the set of subfields \$e, the set of subfields \$g, the set of subfields \$j, and so on. Subfield \$j isn't mentioned in the "musical works" note because it is used for subtitles and captions found in visual materials, not for scores or sound recordings. The editors of MARC 21 Bibliographic didn't do much to field 041 to integrate the usage of subfield \$j into the existing text (and we didn't do much in BFAS, either).

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Questioning Authority

Question: I have a question about searching authority records in OCLC. How do I find an authority record by the 010 field number? I have someone sending me headings by the number, rather than the name. I haven't had any luck finding the records that way however. Any hints?

Answer: In the Authority file, you can search LCCNs by using the “ln:” index, either on the command line or by choosing that label in a keyword/numeric search dropdown. Include the prefix (sh, n, nr, no, etc.), but you may either include or omit both the spaces after the prefix and/or the hyphen within the LCCN. For a change, the system seems to be quite forgiving about this. You can read all about searching the Authority file in *Authorities: Format and Indexes* at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/authorities/authformat/default.htm>.

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Illustrating a Point

Question: I’ve got a CD-ROM in hand, *The history of top 40 saxophone solos, 1955-2003*, which is a Word document (273 p. of portraits and biographical descriptions of various saxophonists), with an accompanying compact disc of 17 tracks featuring various saxophone soloists. I need some help with the 300 field. The illustrations in the CD-ROM are b&w and colored portraits of the saxophonists. Can I designate “ports.” in the subfield \$b of the 300 field (1 CD-ROM : \$b ports. ; \$c 4 3/4 in. + \$e 1 sound disc : \$b digital ; \$c 4 3/4 in.)?

Answer: In AACR2 9.5C, there doesn't seem to be any provision for including direct indication of illustrations in the physical description for electronic resources. To describe electronic resources, however, we refer to other chapters, so we should be able to indicate illustrations, especially for a primarily textual resource such as this, and not be limited to what Chapter 9 says. Alternatively, you could note in a 500 the presence of the portraits, following 9.7B10. By the way, you shouldn't further subfield the 300 after the subfield \$e. It should actually read: 1 CD-ROM : \$b ports. ; \$c 4 3/4 in. + \$e 1 sound disc (digital ; 4 3/4 in.).

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Some Questions Defy Translation

Question: I was wondering if you could explain to me why we are not (according to the *Guide to Cataloguing DVD and Blu-ray Disc using AACR2r and MARC 21*) putting a subfield \$h eng at the end of the 041 field if all we have is Closed-caption/SDH.

041 0 eng \$j eng
546 Closed-captioned.

To me, when you are creating the closed-captioning (CC) or the Subtitles for the deaf and hard of hearing (SDH), you are translating the spoken language into another form that will be read, even though the language is the same. In fact, if you are translating the SDH, you are adding additional information into the text that will be read, but is not spoken (for example, clapping hands, wind blowing strongly, whistling). It is stated in the context of the written language (and then read) that these things are occurring within the context of the film and were not actually being spoken by someone, but these

events are being “translated” into the text of the SDH. Same can be said for CC since every utterance is not translated and written for viewing. Any insights into this would be greatly appreciated,

Answer: What an interesting philosophical question. Actually this gets into the whole cataloging realm of performance, in a much wider sense. It’s something that FRBR and RDA try to take into account in some respects, but it remains to be seen exactly how successfully in practice. But let’s put aside performance and stick to translation. Yes, absolutely, one is “translating” spoken words into closed-captioning text that is read. Yes, one is “translating” spoken words, and beyond to other sounds, into SDH text that is read. By the same token, a commentary soundtrack by directors, actors, or others on a DVD are “translating” the visual and aural experience in a similar sense. And the critical essays that are collected and reprinted as part of a critical edition of a classic novel are “translating” the novel in a sense. In fact, in that wider sense of “translate,” every spoken word recording would be a “translation” of a written text into the spoken word, even when the words are exactly the same. For better or worse, though, the MARC 21 041 field intends to deal with a more narrow sense of “translate:” that of turning one identifiable language into another identifiable language. (By which I mean, a language that can be associated with a MARC Language Code, even if the cataloger cannot determine what language it may be.) Philosophically, all of those other transformations are “translations,” but translations of a type that MARC isn’t trying to tease out. And it’s arguable whether applying that wider definition would be useful in cataloging terms, making every spoken word recording a translation, making every recorded performance of a play or a film script into a translation. (It’s interesting to note that not very long ago, MARC didn’t even recognize sign languages as distinct from spoken languages.) Philosophically, we can recognize that every act of communication is a translation. But for cataloging purposes, it’s probably prudent to limit our coding of field 041 to those instances involving “more than one language one of which may be a sign language.”

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A Brief Dissertation on the “Thesis Equivalent”

Question: My question is about what we call “thesis equivalents.” In some departments, graduate students are required to write a “research paper” or a “major report,” which the University doesn’t consider as theses per se. We catalog them like theses, though, with a field 502 giving the degree, the institution, and the year. We use “Research paper” or “Major report” instead of “Thesis” at the beginning of the note, though. Because these are not theses, we decided not to use the code “m” for theses in field 008/24-27 (but we use field 502 which seems inconsistent to me). I wonder, however, if we haven’t been too strict. The MARC format says that this code should be used for a “Thesis, dissertation, or work identified as having been created to satisfy the requirements for an academic certification or degree.” Since the paper or report is a requirement to get a degree, I think that code “m” would be applicable even for the thesis equivalents. This would also be consistent with the use of field 502. What do you think?

Answer: You may treat “theses equivalents” as you would any resource specifically identified as a thesis or dissertation, both in field 502 and in coding the Books 008/24-27 (fixed field Cont). Surely it can’t be the intention of AACR2 1.7B13 to exclude such equivalents simply because they have some other designation in certain institutions or countries.

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Convenience is Not an Option

Question: This is about the description of DVDs that accompany books or other types of materials. Since we don’t apply the option at 7.5B1 that allows using a term in common usage in field 300 for videorecordings and the DVD format can’t therefore be specified in the physical description, we usually mention that the accompanying videodisc is a DVD in a note. This is consistent with what we would do when cataloging a DVD as the main item. However, we sometimes find records in LC’s catalog or in OCLC where the DVD format is mentioned in field 300, within the parentheses, e.g.:

```
010  $a 2009461321
020  $a 9783897902930
020  $a 3897902931
035  $a (OCoLC)ocn255903912
035  $a (OCoLC)255903912
040  $a BTCTA $c BTCTA $d YDXCP $d OHX $d BWX $d ZCU $d DLC
041 1  $a eng $a ger $h eng $h ger
042  $a lccopycat
050 00 $a ML3849 $b .A87 2009
082 00 $a 781.5/4 $2 22
245 00 $a Audio visual : $b on visual music and related media / $c edited by Cornelia and Holger
    Lund.
260  $a Stuttgart : $b Arnoldsche Art Publishers, $c 2009.
300  $a 319 p. : $| b ill. (some col.) ; $c 26 cm. + $e 1 videodisc (DVD, sd., col. ; 4 3/4 in.)
```

This method is convenient because it saves the cataloger from making a note but it doesn’t seem authorized by AACR2. What is your take on this practice?

Answer: If you have chosen not to apply the AACR2 7.5B1 option of using “a term in common usage” to describe either the main resource or the accompanying material, you cannot include the “DVD” designation in the parenthetical physical description of the accompanying material. You must use a 538 note for that information. You will notice that the record you’ve cited is not created by LC. “DLC” appears in field 040 subfield \$d, which suggests either that (in WorldCat) an incoming, lower Encoding Level LC record merely matched to this record, with some data having merged, or that (in WorldCat or in LC’s catalog) LC used an existing record as the basis for copy cataloging and accepted the cataloging as it was originally (see the 042). That shouldn’t be taken as an LC endorsement of such a practice.

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Separate but Neutral

Question: I am cataloging some monographs published online by the Danish Road Institute. For example *Acoustic aging of asphalt pavements: a Californian/Danish comparison* (<http://www.vejdirektoratet.dk/pdf/rap174vi.pdf>). I am cataloging a printout of this PDF. Formerly I would have used the separate record approach, and cataloged as a monograph with a 533 "Printout. Description based on ...". The 533 now appears to be obsolete. How should I catalog using the single record approach? Also, I see that non-PCC member libraries are encouraged to use the Provider-Neutral approach for born digital. Even though I am cataloging a printout, would you recommend cataloging as Provider-Neutral (in which case I would have to make a note in our catalog that the library has a printout)?

Answer: Field 533 is *not* obsolete. You may continue to catalog printouts of PDF files roughly as you would have before the Provider-Neutral guidelines were released, using either the separate record practice or the single record practice. One substantive difference now is that, in a separate record for the printout, the description of the "original" online resource would be provider-neutral. Field 533 with the details of the printout would still be added according to LCRI 1.11A.

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A Digitized Archival Collection Remains a Collection

Question: We have been getting a lot of websites to catalog that consist of digitized collections of archival materials. An example is "Women in the National Archives" which contains the full text of archival material held at the National Archives, Kew. Would it be appropriate to code the Bibliographic Level as "c" for collection? According to OCLC's documentation, it stands for "A made-up multipart group of items that were not originally published, distributed or produced together. The record describes units defined by common provenance or administrative convenience for which the record is intended as the most comprehensive in the system." Although the website is a monograph, it is also a digitized collection of manuscripts that would fit the above definition. I can see a case being made for doing it either way, but wanted to know what you thought.

Answer: Here is what my colleague, Susan Westberg, our archival material specialist suggested: "My recommendation is to code BLvl "c" for collection, as it is still the inherent nature of the material. Collections that have been microfilmed are also cataloged as such."

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Two-Sided Discs of a Different Color

Question: I have the title *Out of Africa*. According to the container and Side A of the disc, Side A contains the Blu-ray version of the film; while Side B contains the DVD version of the film. According to the container: "Blu-ray + DVD: both versions on One Disc, plays on DVD, Blu-ray players & Playstation 3." So, I have one disc that contains both the Blu-ray version and the DVD version. Universal Studios is promoting this as a Blu-ray item (and it's priced accordingly). Do I need to enter fields 006 and/or 007 for the DVD? How should I enter the 300 to include both versions? I am going to enter an additional 538 for the DVD, will this be okay? I entered a 505 with Side A being the Blu-ray version and Side B being the DVD version. Should I keep this information in the 505 or should I move it to a 500 note? I don't know if this will now be a trend for films that are older and being re-released.

Answer: We should be able to base treatment of this Blu-ray/DVD hybrid on how DualDiscs (hybrid Audio CD/DVD on two sides of a single disc) are treated in the OLAC "Guide to Cataloging DVD and Blu-ray Discs Using AACR2r and MARC 21, 2008 Update"

(http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/capc_files/DVD_guide_final.pdf). You don't need a 006 field because the fixed field elements for Blu-ray discs and DVDs are identical. You should include two Videorecording 007 fields, although the only difference will probably be that the first will have Subfield \$e (007/04) coded "s" for Blu-ray and the second will be coded "v" for DVD. If the disc calls itself some sort of distinctive name such as DualDisc, use that name (XXXX) as follows: "1 XXXX : \$b sd., col. ; \$c 4 ¾ in." If there is no such designation: "1 videodisc : \$b sd., col. ; \$c 4 ¾ in." Following practice for DualDiscs, first include a 500 note "Hybrid Blu-ray/DVD-video disc." Follow that with 538s for the Blu-ray side and the DVD side. If you are saying simply that one side is Blu-ray and the other a DVD, you could state that in a 500 field. If you will actually be listing contents for each side (*Out of Africa*, plus any supplemental material) and the contents actually differ from one side to the other, you could use two 505s. If the contents of both sides are identical, one 505 will do and you could include the fact that the contents are identical in another note. Detailing the supplemental materials in a 505 won't always make sense (especially if some of the stuff lacks a formal title), in which case an informal contents note in 500 would be preferable. You could note the differences (or the sameness) between the sides in that same note.

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Rights, Right and Wrong

Question: Do you know if there is a recommendation or best practice coming out of OCLC or LC regarding "For private home use only" and similar statements placed in a 540 tag? MARC documentation shows this as an 'optional' tag. I get the impression from the verbiage that the original intent for usage of this note may have been for situations of "unusual" rights or restrictions for materials, especially unique or archival materials held in libraries. It seems like perhaps 75% of recent A/V records on OCLC contain such a statement, but a substantial portion do not, even when coming from fairly mainstream cataloging sources that are otherwise complete detailed cataloging. So, we are looking for direction regarding whether or not we should take the cataloging time to add a 540 tag when

absent, if there are broader standards or reasons to do so, or leading organizations saying whether the tag should be included. Thank you for your advice.

Answer: According to the MARC 21 definition of field 540, it contains: "Terms governing the use of the materials after access has been provided. The field includes, but is not limited to, copyrights, film rights, trade restrictions, etc. that restrict the right to reproduce, exhibit, fictionalize, quote, etc. Information about restrictions imposed on access to the described materials is recorded in field 506 (Restrictions on Access Note)." Some catalogers include the "For private home use only" designation in field 540, some don't, and I know of no formal recommendations either way. Restrictions on the exhibition of a film only to home use certainly fits within the definition of the 540. But it could be argued that only exceptions to that common and widespread restriction really need to be recorded; for instance, if public performance or other such rights apply in a particular case. There's nothing incorrect about including the home restriction, and some institutions may include such a note in an attempt to cover themselves legally. You may want to consult with your institution's lawyers about that. Barring legal advice to the contrary, I'd lean in the direction of not including the common home use restriction, considering it mostly to be understood.

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Even More Useless Than Other 007s?

Question: I am always trying to put field 007 into every special formats record, so here I have a sheep hand puppet. As much as I want to put in field 007, I am not really supposed to, right? It's #610605062, if you want to look at it.

Answer: MARC 21 is actually on your side in wanting to attach field 007 to everything. In pure MARC 21, there is the "Unspecified" 007 (<http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd007z.html>) that would cover your puppet. In OCLC's version of MARC, however, we have not implemented that 007, nor the ones for kit (<http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd007o.html>), text (<http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd007t.html>), or notated music (<http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd007q.html>), having deemed them to contain no useful data not already coded elsewhere in a record. You can see the list of "MARC 21 Bibliographic Data Elements Not Implemented by OCLC" at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/records/notimplemented/default.htm>, if you're interested. In the meantime, don't make more work for yourself in trying to add field 007 to a Type "r" record.

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The Whole Kit and Caboodle

Question: I have two different mixed media items to catalog. I think they qualify as kits, but I'm not familiar with the rules of kit cataloging.

- Civics and Citizenship Toolkit: a collection of educational resources for immigrants (GPO).

- The complete Absolute Beginner's voice course.

I found a usable record in OCLC for each item. Can someone point me toward a kit cataloging resource, where I can verify that these materials are indeed kits, and where I can read the rules for cataloging them?

Answer: AACR2 Appendix D defines "kit" as: "1. An item containing two or more categories of material, no one of which is identifiable as the predominant constituent of the item; also designated "multimedia item" (q.v.). 2. A single-medium package of textual material (e.g., a "press kit," a set of printed test materials, an assemblage of printed materials published under the name "Jackdaw")." The rules for cataloging "Items Made Up of Several Types of Material" can be found in AACR2 1.10.

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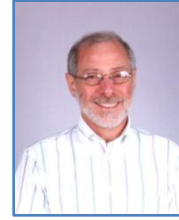
Equivocal Language

Question: I have noticed what could be some equivocation in BFAS at 041. Under subfield \$a, the instruction says: "For computer files, record the language(s) associated with the data and/or user interface (e.g., screen displays) in subfield \$a." But, under subfield \$d, it states: "The language code(s) for the audible portion of an item, usually the sung or spoken content of a sound recording or *computer file*." (Emphasis mine.) When the item is an electronic resource, like that of #401164840 or #340213712, which method is correct? 041 1 \$a eng \$a jpn or 041 1 \$d eng \$d jpn? Also, I've wondered whether the first code, in typical language instruction materials should be the target ("foreign") language or the language used to accomplish the instruction (usually the native learner's language). I'm sure that this is not the first time you have traveled the rocky trail of the 041, but I would appreciate any help you can provide.

Answer: If a computer file has both textual (that is, visual) and audible aspects to it, as these language instruction computer files have, AND if more than one language is involved, as is obvious in the case of language instruction files, then you would use both subfields \$a and \$d for those respective aspects. The order of Language Codes is supposed to be determined first by their predominance. If prominence can't be determined, then by English alphabetical order. In language instructional materials, predominance may be difficult to determine. (My first thought was that the "foreign"/"target" language would usually predominate, but I'm not sure that is really the case.)

NEWS FROM OCLC

Compiled by Jay Weitz



Cooperative News

OCLC and American Theological Library Association Announce Partnership

OCLC is pleased to welcome the American Theological Library Association (ATLA) as the newest partner in the OCLC Partnership Program. As Partners, OCLC and ATLA will collaborate on programs and activities to enhance services and expand educational opportunities to members of both organizations. ATLA and OCLC have an extensive history of working together on initiatives such as the Jay Jordan IFLA/OCLC Early Career Development Fellowship Program, group services and electronic content offerings. This new partnership formalizes the work already under way and extends the opportunity to explore new ways to anticipate and address the needs of our shared members. The OCLC Partnership Program brings value-added services to OCLC member institutions through the development of strategic partnerships with library consortia, groups, networks, and other membership organizations. OCLC and its Partners work together to strengthen member relationships and develop programs and services to serve the needs of shared members. For more information about the OCLC Partnership Program, or to learn more about becoming an OCLC Partner to deliver new service options or training to members, contact OCLC at partnerships@oclc.org.

Cataloging and Metadata

Technical Bulletin 258: OCLC-MARC Format Update 2010

Technical Bulletin 258: *OCLC-MARC Format Update 2010 Including RDA Changes* is now available at: <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/258/default.htm>. This Technical Bulletin covers all of the Library of Congress's MARC Update 10 and most of MARC Update 11 (exceptions are noted in the TB). Many of these changes relate to the WorldCat testing of Resource Description and Access (RDA), the proposed successor to AACR2. Also covered are comments and requests from OCLC users and staff.

Field 041 Subfield \$b Conversion

During April 2010, nearly 162,000 Bibliographic records in the Visual Materials format for filmstrips, motion pictures, slides, transparencies, and videorecordings had their 041 subfields \$b converted to subfield \$j. Subfields \$b in the 041 fields of other Bibliographic records were not converted. This was a follow-up to the 2009 implementation of field 041 subfield \$j for "Language code of subtitles or captions" and the redefinition of subfield \$b to "Language code of summary or abstract." If you discover any 041 fields converted incorrectly or inadvertently skipped in this conversion, you should be able to correct them under Expert Community capabilities in most cases. Otherwise, please report them to OCLC by any of the usual means.

French Records Further Enrich WorldCat as Global Resource

There are now more than 16.3 million French records in WorldCat, following completion of batchloading projects from the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF), Système Universitaire de documentation (Sudoc) and the Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon (BM Lyon). In 2009, the BnF and ABES, the agency that manages the Sudoc database for French universities, signed an agreement with OCLC to load their

records and holdings information into WorldCat. OCLC then processed more than 8.8 million records for BnF and over 7.9 million records for ABES. The Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon, the second largest public library in France, contributed more than 1.3 million records to WorldCat. With these projects complete, there are now more than 16.3 million French-language records in WorldCat. Just as the total number of WorldCat records has grown substantially in recent years to 175 million, the percentage of French-language records has also increased from 6.2 percent in 2007 to 9.6 percent in 2010. In addition to the more academically focused content of the Sudoc libraries, the BnF and BM Lyon have contributed an extensive quantity of French content to WorldCat of a more diverse, general, cultural and historical nature. As keeper of five centuries of cultural heritage, the Bibliothèque nationale de France collects, catalogues, preserves, and enriches this national heritage via legal deposit and acquisitions. The Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon offers extensive collections for wide audiences. A dynamic public library, it was founded by the City of Lyon in the 16th century as the library of its renowned Collège de la Trinité and became widely open to the public in 1765, 24 years before the French Revolution, when it was transformed into a repository for all local collections. It therefore encompasses 15 centuries of knowledge starting with the Merovingian times. Its printed heritage is worthy of the city's role as a major centre of printing in the Renaissance.

Batch Processing Service Enhancements

As part of a multi-phase effort to make Batch Processing easier to use and more efficient, additional enhancements have been made to the service. Previous enhancements initiated ordering through the Online Service Center (OSC) and introduced automated processing of files as they are received. In addition to WorldCat Local, automated processing and OSC ordering have been expanded to include projects that support Group catalog, WorldCat Navigator, and WorldCat Collection Analysis. Automated processing and OSC ordering are now available for the following standard single institution projects: one-time reclamation projects, one-time retrospective projects, cancel holdings projects, ongoing projects. Local Holdings Record Updating service (LHRUS) projects are now ordered via the OSC. OSC ordering for Batch Processing services projects is now globally available. Now it's easier than ever for libraries to maintain current and complete holdings in WorldCat. Accurate, up-to-date holdings information enhances the use of many OCLC products and services including:

- WorldCat Local—Use local holdings data to qualify local searching by branch or collection and enrich record displays for serials with item-specific data.
- WorldCat.org—Web access to items available in libraries.
- WorldCat Resource Sharing—Better visibility and accuracy of shared resources to lending libraries and library users.
- WorldCat cataloging—Your library participates more fully in the worldwide library community.
- WorldCat Collection Analysis—A more complete view of the collection aids collection development decisions.

Additional enhancements to the service are planned and will be announced as they become available. OCLC Batch Processing service uses advanced technology and expert analysis to build OCLC's WorldCat database, the world's largest online database for discovery of library resources. In 2009, 49 million new records were added to WorldCat by the Batch Processing service. Batch Processing takes catalog records from library local systems and integrates the information into WorldCat. WorldCat connects local library catalogs, giving library users all over the world a portal to local, regional, national, and global library resources. For more information, visit <http://www.oclc.org/us/en/batchprocessing/default.htm>.

OCLC and SwissBib Launch Next Generation Meta-Catalog

Swiss university libraries, the Swiss National Library, and OCLC celebrated the official launch of SwissBib, a next-generation meta-catalog. The project has been delivered exactly one year after the initial contract was signed with OCLC to develop the system. This brings to a close the opening phase of a development; providing quick, easy and comprehensive access to scientific information in Switzerland. Users now have the opportunity to research 14 million title records from 740 libraries via the simple and intuitive interface of the SwissBib beta-version. The SwissBib project comprises three integrated components from OCLC:

- At the core of development is the CBS metadata management system, which handles the data preparation and processing of records from four different consortia: the Swiss National Library, the Library Network of German-speaking Switzerland (IDS), Library Network of Western Switzerland (RERO), and the Sistema Bibliotecario Ticinese (SBT).
- High performance searching and indexing is brought to the system by the use of FAST ESP (Enterprise Search Platform). FAST's scalability guarantees quick hit results despite the huge volume of data involved.
- Finally, OCLC TouchPoint provides the intuitive and easy-to-use end-user interface for the project. Equipped with cutting-edge Web 2.0 user services, TouchPoint functionality ensures an engaging and rewarding user experience. Features like system autonomy, customization options, a multilingual interface, and multiple views provide the flexibility demanded of such a complex initiative.

SwissBib is implemented in partnership with the library network of Western Switzerland (RERO), the Library Network of German-speaking Switzerland (IDS), the Swiss National Library, the Consortium of Swiss Academic Libraries, and the ETH-Bibliothek with the backing of the University Library of Basel. SwissBib is one of a number of projects within an over-arching program of innovation and cooperation by Swiss universities, known as E-lib-ch. It is funded by the Swiss University Conference.

Reference and Discovery

OCLC and Wilson to Move Database Subscriptions from FirstSearch to WilsonWeb

OCLC and H.W. Wilson will work together to move library subscriptions for H.W. Wilson databases provided on the OCLC FirstSearch service to the WilsonWeb platform over the next 16 months. Wilson will continue to index many of its databases in WorldCat.org and WorldCat Local, a program that began in 2008. The commitment to work together follows an announcement that OCLC will move out of the role of hosting and reselling commercially published content. OCLC will increase focus on partnering with publishers and other database providers to increase access to library-licensed content via WorldCat.org and WorldCat Local. OCLC will continue to offer renewals and new subscriptions to Wilson databases on FirstSearch through July 31, 2010, and will ensure access to these databases through the library's current subscription period. Wilson will provide libraries that subscribe to its databases on FirstSearch with parallel subscriptions on WilsonWeb at no additional charge to give FirstSearch libraries time to easily migrate to the WilsonWeb platform. Including Wilson databases in WorldCat Local means that libraries that subscribe to Wilson databases and use WorldCat Local will continue to be able make these databases searchable as part of their WorldCat Local service. An OCLC FAQ about FirstSearch databases is available at <http://www.oclc.org/us/en/firstsearch/content/questions/default.htm>. OCLC and H.W. Wilson have plans in place to ensure continuity of service and support. An FAQ concerning Wilson databases for customer support, billing, content, and platform transition is available at www.hwwilson.com/oclc.

Library Listings from WorldCat Added to pic2shop iPhone App

iPhone users can now download the free pic2shop application to scan book barcodes and find local libraries who have them through WorldCat. The pic2shop app is one of the original mobile apps designed for consumers who like to comparison shop. Users scan a book barcode with their iPhone, and can compare costs to get the book at various retailers or now a local library. The app uses the WorldCat Search API and WorldCat Registry APIs to deliver results for libraries nearby who hold the item in WorldCat, the world's largest library catalogue. Location and mapping information is also available. Developed by Vision Smarts, a technology company based in Belgium, pic2shop was the first iPhone app that could read UPCs and EANs. It broadens the availability for book barcode-scanning functionality, as it offers a free download and works on all available iPhones—even first generation models. In addition, pic2shop works in all countries, although not all users may have nearby libraries with up-to-date holdings in WorldCat. Vision Smarts is also developing pic2shop apps for additional platforms beyond the iPhone. The pic2shop iPhone app is one of several mobile applications designed for users to access library information from WorldCat. In addition to apps such as RedLaser for iPhone and Compare Everywhere for Android, the WorldCat Mobile pilot app is available for download on all Web-enabled phones in the UK, U.S., Netherlands, Germany, France, and Canada at www.worldcat.org/mobile. WorldCat-related APIs are available to anyone interested in creating noncommercial mash-ups or mobile apps that include library data. Commercial apps like pic2shop use the WorldCat Search API through partnership agreements. iPhone users can download the pic2shop app at no cost through Apple's iTunes app store in their respective counties. The interface is currently available in English, although future translations are likely. A video of how the pic2shop application works with WorldCat data is available on YouTube at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MHiuaDXipWQ>.

OCLC Partners with Gale to Expand Access to Databases through WorldCat Local

OCLC and Gale have signed an agreement to index Gale's flagship full-text periodical databases in WorldCat Local to provide single-search access to users that subscribe to both services. The agreement calls for OCLC to centrally index the metadata of Gale's *Academic OneFile* and *General OneFile* databases to provide WorldCat Local users a direct link to the abstracts and articles in these popular, authoritative resources. The two databases contain some 100 million records each that connect to millions of full-text articles in both HTML and PDF from peer-reviewed journals, newspapers and magazines, as well as thousands of podcasts and transcripts. The result is that Gale's high-quality content, which is among the most popular in libraries, will be more visible to library patrons through WorldCat Local, and searchers no longer will need to log in to multiple interfaces or navigate numerous results sets to find and get to the information they need. Gale joins a growing list of OCLC eContent partners that have agreed to have their databases indexed in WorldCat Local. These institutions are collaborating on a global scale to ensure that library users can find and access the valuable, authoritative content in their local libraries, in regional libraries and through the OCLC network of WorldCat libraries worldwide. Today, more than 100 databases, 420 million article records, and numerous digital library collections, including Google Book Search and HathiTrust, are combined with the 170 million items cataloged in WorldCat to provide libraries using WorldCat Local a rich and growing index that represents the combined print, electronic and digital collections of the OCLC membership. WorldCat Local is the service that combines the cooperative power of OCLC member libraries worldwide with the ability to use WorldCat.org as a solution for local discovery and delivery services. WorldCat Local provides a powerful discovery environment that includes a locally branded Web page and single search box, and presents localized results first while at the same time allowing the user to search the entire WorldCat database. Since August 2009, users of WorldCat Local have been able to search content found in OCLC electronic resource services—OCLC FirstSearch databases, NetLibrary eBooks and eAudiobooks, Electronic

Collections Online eJournals, ArchiveGrid archival collection descriptions, and CAMIO (Catalog of Art Museum Images Online)—from the WorldCat Local search box. The Gale partnership continues these efforts by adding content from non-OCLC sources, giving libraries a full-featured way to easily connect information seekers with the materials they need. OCLC is expanding the central index to include resources from other familiar content providers that are most used by libraries today. Over time, the central index will provide access to the majority of available content, and will be complemented by searching remote indexes to incorporate the diverse materials libraries make available to their users.

WorldCat Mobile Pilot Recent Enhancements

The WorldCat Mobile pilot functionality has been enhanced with two new features: cover art for select items and links to a local library catalog. Now in its second year with more than 117,267 searches sent from the UK, US, Canada, France, Germany, and the Netherlands, the WorldCat Mobile pilot continues to provide library results for 1.4 billion items to mobile and smart phone users at no cost. Cover art is now displayed on an item's detailed record when artwork is available, and a link to the selected library's catalog is also now enabled. As one of the most-requested features from user feedback, this new functionality means a user can potentially check shelf status, place a hold, or reserve an item through their mobile phone at their local library. The WorldCat Mobile pilot makes library results available for all Web-enabled mobile phones in either a standalone, downloadable app or a simple Web "lite" browser form. If your phone accepts apps, it will prompt you for download or you may find the WorldCat app in the representative app stores. Otherwise, the browser version will display when you type www.worldcat.org/m from your mobile phone. All libraries—regardless of OCLC membership status—are represented in the WorldCat Mobile pilot, as long as they maintain a library profile in the WorldCat Registry. The WorldCat Registry profile is a free service made available to help raise the visibility of all libraries on behalf of the OCLC cooperative and the library community as a whole. The WorldCat Mobile pilot is powered by the WorldCat Search API and created and maintained by Boopsie, a leader in mobile search technology.

WorldCat Search API Now Supports Limited JSON Output

The WorldCat Search API has been enhanced to support the JSON format option for library location (holdings data). This format option for library holdings data is helpful for developers who want to supply a list of nearby WorldCat libraries that hold the materials in question. The JSON holdings format provides some very brief bibliographic information along with structured data describing holding libraries, including the familiar values from the current XML response. Find more information on the JSON holdings format in the documentation at http://worldcat.org/devnet/wiki/SearchAPIDetails#JSON_Format_for_Holding. Additional recent enhancements to the WorldCat Search API include the addition of South African postal codes and fixes for the following entities: OCLC symbols that include "@" in the symbol name, the "any" relation operator, and SRU errors with quotation marks. Developers everywhere are encouraged to exercise their creativity to create new mash-ups that make use of WorldCat data through the WorldCat Search API, WorldCat Basic API, building WorldCat.org links, and other WorldCat widgets. OCLC Web Services continue to offer ways to connect people with knowledge through libraries, and for libraries to reap the benefits of library cooperation. To join the OCLC Developer Network conversation, join the WC-DEVNET-L listserv, read the OCLC Developer Network blog (<http://worldcat.org/devnet/blog/>), and follow @oclcdevnet.

QuestionPoint and Mosio's Text a Librarian Announce Collaboration

OCLC and Mosio are working together to enable seamless integration of Mosio's Text a Librarian text messaging reference software with OCLC's QuestionPoint reference management service to provide a comprehensive virtual reference solution for libraries. OCLC and Mosio are exploring solutions to the demands of a mobile world and the need for libraries to be able to communicate with their patrons online and on-the-go. QuestionPoint's reference management suite that includes email, online chat, and chat widgets combined with Mosio's Web-based Text a Librarian service for text messaging would offer patrons more virtual reference options and provide libraries increased efficiencies in managing patron inquiries in a single place. The integration of Text a Librarian with QuestionPoint services will begin with libraries based in the United States. Text a Librarian is a mobile reference service technology developed specifically for libraries. Built on Mosio's award-winning mobile questions and answers platform, Text a Librarian enables libraries to reach more patrons on the go through their mobile phones. For more information regarding Text a Librarian, see <http://www.textalibrarian.com/>.

JSTOR Now Indexed in WorldCat.org

Authenticated scholars and researchers with online access to full-text content in JSTOR can now locate and connect to articles through WorldCat.org. Over 4.5 million JSTOR article-level records from more than 1,000 journals, selected monographs, and other scholarly content are now indexed in WorldCat.org, the Web destination for discovery of materials in libraries worldwide. JSTOR records are delivered in WorldCat.org search results. Scholars and researchers using WorldCat.org can now identify content in JSTOR and connect to the full-text using the authorization provided by their library. WorldCat.org is a Web destination with search and social networking features that allow information seekers to discover, localize, and personalize content from local collections and those of more than 10,000 WorldCat libraries worldwide. WorldCat.org indexing of JSTOR metadata helps researchers easily identify resources in the collection alongside other materials relevant to their work. An authorization is required for access to full-text materials in JSTOR.

RedLaser iPhone App and WorldCat Find Books in Local Libraries

iPhone users can now download the RedLaser application to scan a barcode on a book and find that book in a nearby library using data from WorldCat, the world's largest online database of records representing items held in libraries. RedLaser, developed by Occipital, of Boulder, Colorado, is a barcode scanning application and technology for the iPhone, available through the Apple App Store. The RedLaser app, which is currently among the top 25 paid apps in the App Store, turns the iPhone camera into a barcode scanner. For book barcodes, the app uses WorldCat APIs to deliver localized U.S. library results based on the user's geolocation, providing library holdings, library location, contact, and map information. WorldCat APIs are available to anyone interested in creating noncommercial mash-ups or mobile apps that include library data. Commercial apps like RedLaser use the WorldCat Search API through a simple partnership agreement. OCLC also offers several other mobile applications and access points to library information from WorldCat. The WorldCat Mobile pilot app is available for download on a variety of Web-enabled phones in the U.K., U.S., Netherlands, Germany, France, and Canada at www.worldcat.org/mobile. A version of the WorldCat Mobile pilot app is also available for use on all Android phones, including the Motorola Droid and the new Google Nexus One.

QuestionPoint Knowledge Bases Offered as a Web Service

QuestionPoint knowledge bases can now be accessed via other interfaces through the use of the web service search query and data record link. Searches can be posted and limited by any of the parameters on the QuestionPoint Advanced Search page. Search results can be rendered in xml or html for flexible implementation by various search engines. Text and json formats are also output options. With the addition of a few simple lines of code to your existing web-based search service, you and your patrons can search the Global Knowledge Base and/or your institution's local QuestionPoint knowledge base using a familiar interface. Each question in the list of questions retrieved from a search is hot-linked to a specific KB record, which includes the answer and whatever additional data your library has elected to store there. Any KB full record can also be retrieved directly, which enables you to populate, for example, a FAQ page on your library's website with answers from your local KB.

Management Services and Systems

Athens Authentication Options from OCLC Remain Solid

With a number of authentication options available to libraries, OCLC pledges to continue its support for current content platforms. OCLC will continue to support Athens authentication for the existing NetLibrary and FirstSearch platforms. Future forward OCLC platforms such as WorldCat.org will be Shibboleth compliant, though not Athens compliant. However, OCLC member and participating libraries using the Eduserv OpenAthens framework will benefit from the gateway functionality that can pass authentication from Athens to Shibboleth. In this way, institutions that subscribe to OpenAthens will also be able to access future OCLC services, because the OpenAthens gateway will translate from Athens on the library side to Shibboleth on the OCLC side. The EZproxy service from OCLC is also available as an alternative authentication option that is used by thousands of libraries worldwide. A hosted version of EZproxy is currently in pilot mode.

Content and Collections

EBSCO Publishing to Acquire NetLibrary Division from OCLC

OCLC and EBSCO Publishing (EBSCO) have signed an agreement whereby EBSCO will purchase the assets of the OCLC NetLibrary Division and the rights to license a select number of vendor-owned databases currently available through the OCLC FirstSearch service. The purchase includes the NetLibrary eBook and eAudiobook platform as well as operations and infrastructure in Boulder, Colorado. NetLibrary eBook content and eAudiobook subscriptions will continue to be available on the NetLibrary platform. EBSCO plans to provide access to the NetLibrary eBook content on the EBSCOhost® platform, one of the most used eContent platforms, creating a comprehensive integrated eBook and database service. NetLibrary eBooks will also continue to be discoverable through WorldCat.org. OCLC purchased the assets of NetLibrary in 2002 from bankruptcy in order to protect libraries' investments in eBook content purchases, and to explore the potential of eBooks for libraries during the early days of eContent and the Web. OCLC members and publisher partners pioneered new eBook platforms, new purchase and licensing models and built a global shared eBook service for tens of thousands of libraries worldwide. OCLC has partnered with EBSCO to ensure even greater access to the important eBook resources of libraries. OCLC's commitment to protecting libraries' investment in NetLibrary eBooks continues. All NetLibrary eBooks purchased by libraries will be placed in a dark archive—the OCLC eBook Archive—at least through March 2013. Just as OCLC protected member libraries' investments with the acquisition of NetLibrary in 2002, the agreement with EBSCO ensures that all NetLibrary eBooks purchased by libraries

continue to be secure. EBSCO will provide OCLC MARC records for applicable eBooks to libraries free of charge and will ensure continued visibility of these important collections in WorldCat.org. EBSCO plans to maintain the popular eBook content purchase model and will explore eBook subscription options. Thousands of libraries also subscribe to Recorded Books eAudiobooks on the NetLibrary platform. This service will continue as EBSCO and Recorded Books will partner to provide access and new eAudiobook content on the NetLibrary platform. EBSCO has also purchased the rights to license certain vendor-owned databases that are currently available via FirstSearch. Existing FirstSearch subscribers will continue to receive access to these databases on the FirstSearch service through the end of their current subscriptions. In order that customers experience an ideal transition to EBSCOhost following the current subscription period, pending approval of database owners, EBSCOhost access to these databases will be activated to run in parallel with FirstSearch access for the remainder of the current subscription. OCLC will continue to deliver important library content via the FirstSearch platform. The WorldCat database, the WorldCat base package of databases and databases of primarily library owned content will continue to be offered through both FirstSearch and WorldCat.org. In 2008, OCLC expanded the visibility of FirstSearch databases by providing coverage of all FirstSearch content on both the FirstSearch platform and WorldCat.org. OCLC and EBSCO have put in place processes to ensure continuity of service and support. FAQs for customer and member support, ordering, billing, and service transition is available at FirstSearch frequently asked questions and http://support.epnet.com/knowledge_base/detail.php?id=4789. Moving forward, OCLC will concentrate new development resources on enhancing and expanding WorldCat services and developing new services to streamline and lower costs of library management workflows. OCLC will continue to increase investment levels in support of valued library cataloging and resource sharing services. OCLC will also continue to build partnerships with publishers, library content developers and other content aggregators to provide maximum discoverability of a library's complete collection through WorldCat.org and WorldCat Local.

OCLC Joins Open Identity Exchange

OCLC will join Open Identity Exchange (OIX) as a founding member to support Internet-scale trust ecosystems. OCLC will serve on the board of the OIX and will support the organization's initiative to develop an Open Trust Framework Model. Trust frameworks enable a site to trust the identity, security, and privacy assurances from an identity provider acting on behalf of the party revealing information. The OIX will ensure that identity providers meet the requirements of a framework and comply with all of the privacy, security, and reliability policies. The US Government Information and Credential Access Management Committee, GSA ICAM, has approved the application of the Open Identity Exchange (OIX) as a Trust Framework Provider. This permits the OIX to issue certifications to Identity Providers who choose assessors and certification models including the audited self-certification model championed by the OpenID Foundation. The lead government agency, the National Institute of Health (NIH) is ready to move into production status with OpenID credentials at LOA 1 for existing, pilot-status and future apps using NIH Login (now known as iTrust/NIH). The Open Identity Exchange (OIX) is a neutral, non-profit, multi-channel provider of certification trust frameworks for open identity technologies. OIX was founded by grants from the OpenID and Information Card Foundations and support from companies including Google, PayPal, VeriSign, and Equifax. For more information about OIX, see <http://www.openidentityexchange.org/>.

NetLibrary eBooks Compatible with Popular eBook Readers

OCLC NetLibrary, the leading provider of eContent solutions for libraries, currently offers more than 140,000 PDF titles that are compatible with the Barnes & Noble nook, Sony's Daily Edition, and other devices including all four Sony Digital Readers (PRS-300, 505, 600 and 700BC), as well as the COOL-ER. Titles available in the NetLibrary catalog include current bestsellers, award-winners, and timeless classics, and cover subject categories ranging from fiction to business to personal growth and more. OCLC NetLibrary uses the Adobe Content Server to provide offline eReader capability to library users. Adobe Content Server is integrated with the OCLC NetLibrary platform to offer users seamless offline access to the library's existing NetLibrary collections, providing library users a single point of access to eBook content for online and offline use. Users who have established a NetLibrary account can log in, download selected titles to their computers, and transfer them to supported devices using Adobe Digital Editions. NetLibrary offers comprehensive collections in all core subject areas including humanities, physical sciences, technology, medicine, and literature. Libraries can choose from tens of thousands of frontlist and best-selling trade titles; ready reference materials, including encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories, and handbooks; and resources for students, teachers, and faculty. NetLibrary also offers services and tools to help libraries streamline acquisitions, integrate eBooks into an integrated library system, and facilitate discovery of collections. For more information on portable solutions available from OCLC NetLibrary, and to view available collections visit www.oclc.org/ebooks/Go_portable/.

A New Way to Access the OAIster Database

OCLC is pleased to announce that a freely accessible site for searching only OAIster records is now available. With this OAIster site, <http://www.oaister.worldcat.org/>, you are able to search only OAIster and its millions of metadata records. OAIster records will continue to be indexed in WorldCat.org, and will be integrated in WorldCat.org search results along with records from thousands of libraries worldwide. They will also be included in WorldCat Local and WorldCat Local "quick start" search results. Additionally, they will continue to be available on the OCLC FirstSearch service to base package subscribers, providing another valuable access point for this rich database and a complement to other FirstSearch databases. OAIster is a union catalog of digital resources hosted at the University of Michigan since 2002. Launched with grant support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, OAIster was developed to test the feasibility of building a portal to open-archive collections using the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). In 2009, OCLC formed a partnership with the University of Michigan in order to provide continued access to open-archive collections through the OAIster database. OAIster has grown to become one of the world's largest aggregations of records pointing to open-archive collections with more than 23 million records contributed by over 1,100 organizations worldwide.

Resource Sharing and Delivery

WorldCat Registry and Policies Directory Now Integrated

The OCLC Policies Directory is the repository of interlibrary loan policies for WorldCat Resource Sharing libraries. The new, completely redesigned version of the Policies Directory released 2010 January 11 is now also integrated with the WorldCat Registry. Information such as institution name, type, location, catalog, home page, lending URLs, and FEIN are shared between the Policies Directory and WorldCat Registry. This means that a library need only update information in one place in the WorldCat Registry, and the changes will be reflected in the Policies Directory within an hour. The Policies Directory is your source for detailed lending information that will help improve your chances of obtaining materials that

you request. You can review the lending and copying policies of other libraries participating in WorldCat Resource Sharing, as well as their billing, system, and contact information. Use this information to choose potential lenders, publish your own policies in the Web-based Directory, and reduce the number of unfillable requests you receive. The Policies Directory also allows you to deflect requests that you cannot fill so that they will bypass your library and reduce processing time.

Digital Collection Services

OCLC Adding Records to WorldCat for Google Books and HathiTrust Collections

OCLC is adding records to WorldCat that represent digitized books from the Google Books Library Project and the HathiTrust Digital Library to provide greater access to and increased visibility of these rich digitized collections. OCLC is working with libraries, Google and the HathiTrust to derive new MARC records that represent these digital collections based on the rich collection of print records contributed to WorldCat by the OCLC membership over the last 40 years. Searchers will begin seeing these records in WorldCat immediately. OCLC will continue to add records for these collections to WorldCat on an ongoing basis. WorldCat searchers will be able to locate digitized books from these collections and link to the associated book landing page, and in some cases can access the full text of eBooks available through these significant initiatives. As a digital repository for the nation's great research libraries, the HathiTrust Digital Library brings together the immense collections of partner institutions. HathiTrust was conceived as a collaboration of the 13 universities of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation and the University of California system to establish a repository for these universities to archive and share their digitized collections. More about HathiTrust is at www.hathitrust.org/. OCLC and the HathiTrust are working together to implement a public interface for the HathiTrust catalog through a WorldCat Local interface, to be introduced later in 2010.

Library Schools May Receive CONTENTdm for Their Students at No Cost

For more than a decade, OCLC has supported library students and library schools through our Library and Information Science (LIS) Education Program. The goals of this program are to help students put theory into practice by giving them hands-on experience and access to many services and software that are used in today's library environment, and to reduce the time and cost that libraries spend on training new staff members. Approximately 2,000 libraries, museums, and archives use the CONTENTdm Digital Collection Management Software. Today, we work with 25 library schools to provide students with experience building and managing digital collections. With a fundamental understanding of database design, digitization and born-digital file formats and metadata standards, students can build on skills needed to successfully manage digital assets. OCLC provides a CONTENTdm server for each instructor, including 25 user accounts, storage for up to 300 digital collections, software maintenance and upgrades and more—all at no cost to the participating schools. Also included is the CONTENTdm Hosting Services, where OCLC staff host and manage the CONTENTdm installation for each university, rather than the university allocating the staff and resources needed to run it on their own local server. OCLC offers all of the necessary operational support related to CONTENTdm hardware and software. CONTENTdm offers a unique teaching vehicle for examining many of the latest technologies, tools, standards, and contemporary issues that today's libraries and other cultural heritage organizations frequently have to consider and manage. Learn more about the CONTENTdm in the LIS Classroom Program at http://www.oclc.org/us/en/services/brochures/214239usf_CONTENTdmClassroom.pdf.

Blue Ribbon Task Force Issues Final Report

Addressing one of the most urgent societal challenges of the Information Age—ensuring that valued digital information will be accessible not just today, but in the future—requires solutions that are at least as much economic and social as technical, according to a new report by a Blue Ribbon Task Force. The Final Report from the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Sustainable Digital Preservation and Access, called “Sustainable Economics for a Digital Planet: Ensuring Long-term Access to Digital Information,” is the result of a two-year effort focusing on the critical economic challenges of preserving an ever-increasing amount of information in a world gone digital. The full report is available online at http://brtf.sdsc.edu/biblio/BRTF_Final_Report.pdf. While much has been written on the digital preservation issue as a technical challenge, the Blue Ribbon Task Force report focuses on the economic aspect; i.e. how stewards of valuable, digitally-based information can pay for preservation over the longer term. The report provides general principles and actions to support long-term economic sustainability; context-specific recommendations tailored to specific scenarios analyzed in the report; and an agenda for priority actions and next steps, organized according to the type of decision maker best suited to carry that action forward. Moreover, the report is intended to serve as a foundation for further study in this critical area. The Blue Ribbon Task Force was launched in late 2007 by the National Science Foundation and The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, in partnership with the Library of Congress, the Joint Information Systems Committee of the United Kingdom, the Council on Library and Information Resources, and the National Archives and Records Administration.

Texas Libraries and Museums Partner to Create the HeirLoom Project

The HeirLoom Project, housed at the Texas A&M University-Commerce, James Gee Library, is the result of a partnership with twelve rural public libraries and museums in Northeast Texas. The goal of the project is to share the expertise and technology of Texas A&M University-Commerce to make previously unknown local historical collections available to the public via the Web. The university offers training and workshops to its partners on topics including basic preservation principles, scanning, CONTENTdm software use, oral history interviewing, and digital copy photography. In addition, the project’s intern visits each partner library to assess their collections, to distribute preservation advice and materials, and to train individuals on how to use the software to edit and upload their material into the digital library. CONTENTdm, the main software the HeirLoom Project uses, allows the university and each individual partner to collect, store and share information with each other. More importantly, it gives the university's partner libraries the ability to put their previously unknown and unused collections online for easy access to researchers. This enables collection access to thousands of people by any internet connection without having to physically handle the object and risk damage to the item(s). All local historical collections are digitally housed on the internet in the Texas A&M University-Commerce Libraries Digital Collections library at: <http://www.tamu-commerce.edu/library/collections/digital/>. This project is made possible by a grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission under the provisions of the Library Services and Technology Act. Already in its second year of funding, the project is currently focusing on locating African American history resources, including photographs, documents, and oral histories.

WebJunction

Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania Added to WebJunction

WebJunction, the leader in online learning for library staff, is working with the State Library of North Carolina, the Missouri State Library, and HSLC/Access PA to launch three new state sites, WebJunction–

North Carolina, WebJunction–Missouri and WebJunction–Pennsylvania. Library staff in these states now have access to courses, articles, discussions, and a professional network that will keep their skills up-to-date and help their libraries stay relevant to current user needs. As part of these online learning communities, members will connect with people from across the library community using social and professional networking tools; create and publish their own content; participate in discussions and form interest groups; take courses on a wide range of technology and library skill subjects; and engage in an online community experience that makes learning fun. Visit these WebJunction partner sites on the Web: WebJunction–Missouri <http://mo.webjunction.org/>; WebJunction–North Carolina <http://nc.webjunction.org/>; and WebJunction–Pennsylvania <http://pa.webjunction.org/>. To see a complete list of links to WebJunction partner communities, visit www.webjunction.org/partners.

OCLC Research

OCLC Researchers Analyze, Synthesize Studies of the Digital Information Seeker

OCLC Research scientists, in partnership with JISC, have analyzed and synthesized 12 separate studies to make it easier for information professionals to better understand information-seeking behaviors of library users and to review the issues associated with the development of information services and systems that will best meet these users' needs. *The Digital Information Seeker: Report of Findings From Selected OCLC, RIN and JISC User Behaviour Projects*, by Lynn Silipigni Connaway, Ph.D. and Timothy J. Dickey, Ph.D., OCLC Research, was funded by JISC, and was presented during the JISC Annual Conference in London in April 2010. The 12 selected studies were commissioned and/or supported by non-profit organizations and government agencies, and were reviewed by Dr. Connaway and Dr. Dickey who analyzed the findings, compared their analyses, and identified the overlapping and contradictory findings. A synthesis of findings from these major user studies points toward a number of implications for libraries that are shared by multiple studies, including:

- Library systems must do better at providing seamless access to resources.
- Librarians must increasingly consider a greater variety of digital formats and content.
- Library systems and content must be prepared for changing user behaviors.
- Library systems need to look and function more like search engines, i.e., Google and Yahoo, and Web services, i.e., Amazon.com, since these are familiar to users who are comfortable and confident in using them.
- High-quality metadata is becoming more important for discovery of appropriate resources.
- The library must advertise its brand, its value, and its resources better within the community.

There are many more published user behavior studies than the 12 included in this synopsis and analysis, according to the study. This study was an attempt to review major, funded studies that were published within the last five years and that specifically addressed electronic content, users' perceptions of their information-seeking behaviors, and library catalogues. In addition, an emphasis was placed on studies of U.K. users. This analysis provided an opportunity to identify the common findings as well as the contradictory findings. The full text of *The Digital Information Seeker: Report of Findings From Selected OCLC, RIN and JISC User Behaviour Projects* can be found on the JISC Web site at <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/media/documents/publications/reports/2010/digitalinformationseekerreport.pdf>

NFAIS Names Lorcan Dempsey as 2010 Miles Conrad Lecturer

The National Federation of Advanced Information Services (NFAIS), the premier membership association for organizations that create, aggregate, organize, and facilitate access to authoritative information, has announced that Lorcan Dempsey, Vice President, Research and Chief Strategist, OCLC was presented

with the prestigious Miles Conrad Award on March 1, 2010 at the NFAIS 52nd Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The objective of the Miles Conrad Memorial Lecture, established in 1965 in commemoration of NFAIS founder, G. Miles Conrad, is to recognize and honor those members of the Information Community who have made significant contributions to the field of information science and to NFAIS itself. Born in Dublin, Ireland, Dempsey worked there in public libraries for several years. He later served as Director of UKOLN (formerly known as The United Kingdom Office for Library and Information Networking), a national UK research and policy unit hosted by the University of Bath. He subsequently worked for the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), also in the UK, overseeing national information programs and services and providing the framework that has shaped the UK Higher Education national information environment. He left JISC in 2001 to join OCLC in Dublin, Ohio as Vice President, Research, and was subsequently named Chief Strategist. Dempsey writes and speaks internationally and his extensive public presentations and formal published writings have a huge audience. His commentary on the current information environment can be followed on his weblog at <http://orweblog.oclc.org/> and on Twitter. He recently stepped down as a member of the NISO Board and is an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. He is on advisory committees for Cambridge University Library, CISTI, Europeana, and Ithaka among a range of engagements. He also is a co-founder of the Web-based Ariadne Magazine.

OCLC QC TIP OF THE MONTH

Submitted by Luanne Goodson

Consulting Database Specialist
OCLC Quality Control Section

The new provider-neutral cataloging policy changes the cataloging of eBook resources resulting in fewer bibliographic records.

Provider-neutral records are the same as Aggregator-neutral records. They are bibliographic records which contain information common to all equivalent manifestations of an eBook. Information specific to any one provider is generally omitted except for the 856 field.

Provider-neutral records are base records available in the shared cataloging environment of WorldCat to which libraries can add information locally as needed. OCLC staff have been working to neutralize existing eBook records. Some examples of records which are provider-neutral and where Duplicate Detection and Resolution has merged the other versions are: #71425188, #191943299, #228168934.

Catalogers are encouraged to create only one record to represent equivalent manifestations of an eBook. Duplicates can be reported to OCLC Quality Control by sending email to bibchange@oclc.org or while viewing a bibliographic record in Connexion go to the Action menu and choose Report Error. This opens a window with an area for free-text, and upon sending includes a copy of the record as it appeared at the time the window was opened.

Please see: <http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/catalog/quality/expert/websessions.htm> for a recording of a Provider-Neutral Webinar, as well as a PowerPoint presentation. Also, the Provider-neutral e-monograph MARC record guide can be accessed here: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/PN-Guide.pdf>

This policy, implemented on August 1, 2009 by the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, **currently applies only to eBooks, and not to other monographic formats** such as eAudio, streaming video, etc. The eBooks may be issued as born-digital resources, current simultaneously-issued-with-print editions, or scanned reproductions of previous existing materials. Create a provider-neutral record for eBooks even if no equivalent manifestations exist at the point of cataloging.

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OCLC's "Bibliographic Formats and Standards" (BFAS) <http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/> is a guide to machine-readable cataloging records in WorldCat. It provides tagging conventions, input standards, cataloging practices, and guidelines for entering information into WorldCat. In Chapter 2, there is detailed information on original and copy cataloging, as well as a comparisons between the different levels of cataloging found in WorldCat. Chapter 3 provides guidelines on special cataloging topics such as "In" analytics, Theses, Parallel records, Electronic resources, etc.

To promote a common basis for decision-making and creation of a useful database, OCLC and its advisory groups established guidelines for inputting new records into WorldCat which

are covered in Chapter 4 'When to Input a New Record'. Chapter 5 is 'Quality Assurance'. This chapter provides guidelines on how to participate in OCLC's quality programs such as database enrichment, how to edit records in WorldCat, or, report errors to OCLC's Quality Control. Other chapters provide MARC field and subfield coding. Each section includes the input standards noted at the top of the screen for full and less-than-full level cataloging and many examples. The examples provided are illustrative, not prescriptive.

For the very latest information see the Technical Bulletins list <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/technicalbulletins/>. TB 258 explains in detail the new fields, subfields, search indexes, etc. added for MARC Format Update 2010. Many of the changes are related to the scheduled testing and possible future implementation of Resource Description and Access (RDA) <http://www.rdatoolkit.org/>, the proposed successor to AACR2.

Guide to Cataloging SlotMusic

Based on AACR2 Chapters 6 and 9

Last updated: April 2010

Created by the SlotMusic Cataloging Joint Task Force:

Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) – Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC)

Music Library Association (MLA) – Subcommittee on Descriptive Cataloging (SDC)

Task Force Members:

Marcia Barrett, chair (OLAC)

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Cyrus Ford (OLAC)

Steve Henry (MLA)

Michi Hoban (MLA)

Jay Weitz (OLAC & MLA)

Contents:

- I. Introduction
- II. Chief Source of Information
- III. Choice of Record Type
- IV. Bibliographic Level
- V. Fixed Fields (006/007/008)
- VI. Title and Statement of Responsibility
- VII. General Material Designation (GMD)
- VIII. Edition
- IX. Publication / Distribution
- X. Physical Description
- XI. Notes
- XII. Access Points
- XIII. Further Reading
- XIV. Sample Records

I. Introduction

History / Description:

In September 2008 SanDisk announced it would begin making music available for purchase on its microSD flash memory card format.¹ The audio files on a slotMusic card are in MP3 format and are offered free of any digital rights management controls. In addition to containing an "album's" worth of music (i.e., a slotMusic release generally corresponds to a collection of music issued on other formats such as compact disc), a typical slotMusic card may come pre-loaded with images, video, text, MIDI files, etc. Each card contains 1 GB of memory (well more than what is required for the pre-loaded content) and the extra memory can be used in whatever way the buyer wishes. Indeed, the preloaded content can be moved to another storage device and the memory card can be formatted and used like any other card.

Music on slotMusic cards can be accessed using any device that both accepts microSD cards and is able to play MP3 files at up to 320 kbps.² In addition, some slotMusic cards come packaged with a special microSD-to-USB adapter, which makes it possible to load slotMusic content onto a computer, car stereo, or any other device equipped with a USB jack. Some slotMusic cards are also sold as "bundles," which in addition to the memory card and USB adapter include special dedicated MP3 players that accept the microSD format.

Many early media responses questioned whether there would be a market for slotMusic, reasoning that music consumers interested in MP3s generally are comfortable with downloading them through computer network connections.³ But a more recent report in the *Los Angeles Times* argues that the format is doing better than many expected.⁴ Still, in April 2010, a search for "slotmusic" in WorldCat retrieves only the record created by this task force as an example, and it is unclear whether any libraries have begun collecting this new format.

In terms of cataloging, slotMusic offers a number of challenges. Like much electronic media, the cards exhibit aspects of more than one format, in this case at least sound recordings and electronic resources. Currently, and as the name implies, slotMusic only offers musical sound recordings, but future releases could potentially contain non-musical sound. SlotMusic releases contain no descriptive information on the card itself, making choice of chief sources of information challenging. And slotMusic releases often come "bundled" with peripheral items (such as USB adapters and MP3 players) that contain no intellectual content, making for interesting accompanying materials notes. And finally, since the devices that can play the cards are numerous, but the technical requirements of those devices are complex, clear notes regarding the playback characteristics of the cards are necessary.

¹ Arik Hesseldahl, "SanDisk Launches Preloaded 'slotMusic' Cards," *Business Week Online*, 22 September 2008, http://www.businessweek.com/technology/content/sep2008/tc20080921_731824.htm (accessed April 1, 2010).

² See the slotMusic support site at <http://slotmusic.org/support.php> (Accessed April 1, 2010).

³ See for example Kevin Maney, "SanDisk's New SlotMusic: But Why?," *Wired*, 22 September, 2008, http://www.wired.com/gadgets/portablemusic/news/2008/09/portfolio_0922 (accessed April 1, 2010).

⁴ Jon Healey, "slotMusic: People are Actually Buying," *Los Angeles Times Blog*, 6 February 2009, Business section, <http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/technology/2009/02/slotmusic-people.html> (accessed April 1, 2010).

The report of the OLAC/MLA Playaway Cataloging Joint Task Force⁵ served as a model for the present guide. The authors recognize and appreciate the trailblazing work done by that earlier group.

II. Chief Source of Information

AACR2 0.24 reminds us to “bring out all aspects of the item being described, including its content, its carrier, type of publication, ... [etc.]”⁶ Because slotMusic contains aspects of sound recordings, electronic resources, and sometimes videorecordings, multiple chapters of AACR2 should be consulted when describing this format. The rules in chapter 6 (Sound recordings) and chapter 9 (Electronic resources) will always be used, and when applicable, the rules in chapter 7 (Videorecordings) will be brought in to describe the videorecording aspects.

According to the 5th edition of *Cataloging of Audiovisual Materials and Other Special Materials*⁷, the nature of the resource rather than the carrier takes precedence in how a resource is cataloged. Therefore, chapter 6 will be consulted first when cataloging slotMusic, and chapter 9 will be consulted to bring out the electronic aspects of the item.

SlotMusic has no data or other information embossed or printed on the actual material, a microSD card, as there is on sound recording discs. As slotMusic is currently issued, there are two pieces that could be considered the container. The small (1 ¼” x 1 ¼”) plastic case for storing the microSD card carries no substantive information – usually only the album cover art and album title. The cardboard cover is the size of a CD jewel case, and, while not practical in terms of a permanent storage container for all the pieces, it does serve as a unifying element for the microSD card, microSD card case, accompanying liner notes booklet, and USB adapter. The cardboard “container” also contains descriptive information ordinarily found on a CD case, making it the most complete source of information. For cataloging purposes, the task force is defining the cardboard cover as the container and recommending it as the chief source of information.

⁵ Playaway Cataloging Joint Task Force, *Guide to Cataloging Playaway Devices Based on AACR2 Chapters 6 and 9*, http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/capc_files/playawaysPDF.pdf (accessed April 1, 2010).

⁶ *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. 2nd ed., 2002 revision, 2005 update. Chicago : American Library Association, 2005.

⁷ Nancy B. Olson with the assistance of Robert L. Bothmann and Jessica J. Schomberg. *Cataloging of Audiovisual Materials and Other Special Materials: A Manual Based on AACR2 and MARC 21*. 5th ed. Westport, Conn. : Libraries Unlimited, 2008.

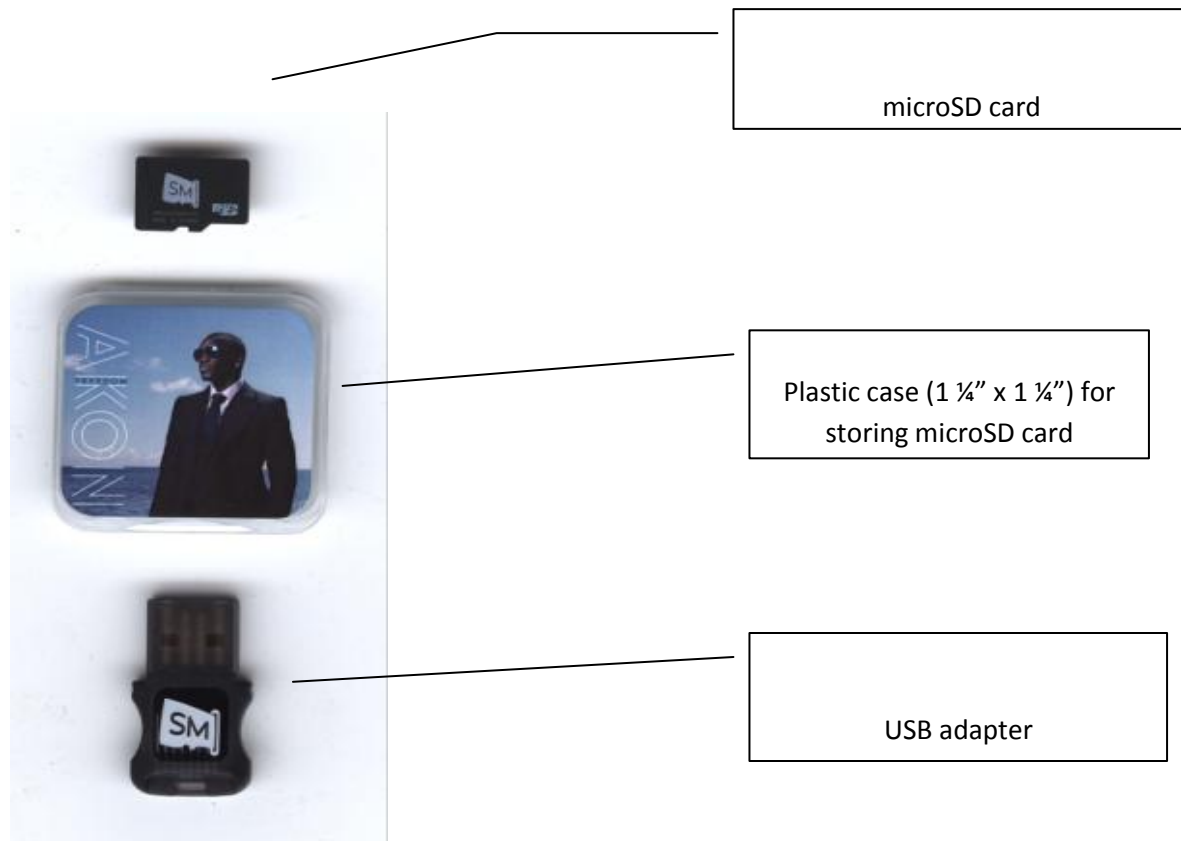
Example:

Back and front of the cardboard cover (5" x 5 1/2") -- consider this to be the container



Example:

From top to bottom -- microSD card, plastic case for storing microSD card, USB adapter



III. Choice of Record Type

Although slotMusic is issued in electronic format, it does not fall into one of the classes of electronic resource that justify using computer file as the type of record. The significant aspect of slotMusic is sound, so the Leader/06 (OCLC Type) should be coded "j" for musical sound recording.⁸ There have not yet been any non-musical sound recordings issued on microSD card.

IV. Bibliographic Level

Leader/07 (OCLC BLvl) should be coded "m" for monographic.

⁸ *MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data* / Library of Congress, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, 1999 ed., updates through Oct. 2008, Leader – Concise.
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/concise/bdleader.html>

V. Fixed Fields (006 / 007 / 008)

006 Field

An 006 field should be added to account for the electronic aspects of slotMusic.

006 for electronic resource aspects of slotMusic:

Form of material	006/00 m (computer file/electronic resource)
Target audience	006/05 code appropriately, if applicable
Type of computer file	006/09 h (sound)

If the title includes video files, an additional 006 is needed to code for the video aspects.

006 for videorecording aspects of slotMusic:

Form of material	006/00	g (projected medium)
Running time	006/01-03	code appropriately
Target audience	006/05	code appropriately, if applicable
Form of item	006/12	s (electronic)
Type of visual material	006/16	v (videorecording)
Technique	006/17	code appropriately

007 Fields

Catalog records for slotMusic should include at least two 007 fields, one for coding the physical aspects of the sound recording and one for the electronic resource aspects of the carrier.

007 for sound recording aspects of slotMusic:

category of material	007/00 (OCLC \$a)	s (sound recording)
specific material designation	007/01 (OCLC \$b)	z (other)
speed	007/03 (OCLC \$d)	z (other)
configuration of playback channels	007/04 (OCLC \$e)	code as appropriate
groove width/groove pitch	007/05 (OCLC \$f)	n (not applicable)
dimensions	007/06 (OCLC \$g)	z (other)
tape width	007/07 (OCLC \$h)	n (not applicable)
tape configuration	007/08 (OCLC \$i)	n (not applicable)
kind of disc, cylinder or tape	007/09 (OCLC \$j)	n (not applicable)
kind of material	007/10 (OCLC \$k)	z (other)
kind of cutting	007/11 (OCLC \$l)	n (not applicable)
special playback characteristics	007/12 (OCLC \$m)	e (Digital recording)
capture and storage technique	007/13 (OCLC \$n)	code as appropriate for original capture and storage method

Example 007 \$a s \$b z \$d z \$e s \$f n \$g z \$h n \$i n \$j n \$k z \$l n \$m e \$n d

Subfields g through l (electronic resource 007/06 through 007/13) are optional and are used primarily by the archival cataloging community. The task force recommends coding subfield k, level of compression, to indicate that MP3 files lose some of the digital data (lossy) upon compression and coding subfield h, file formats, to indicate slotMusic contains multiple file formats. SlotMusic will always contain at least mp3 and jpg files and can include other file types.

007 for electronic resource aspects of slotMusic:

Category of material	007/00 (OCLC \$a)	c (electronic resource)
Specific material designation	007/01 (OCLC \$b)	z (other)
Color	007/03 (OCLC \$d)	code as appropriate
Dimensions	007/04 (OCLC \$e)	z (other)
Sound	007/05 (OCLC \$f)	s (sound)
File formats	007/07 (OCLC \$h)	m (multiple file formats)
Level of compression	007/10 (OCLC \$k)	d (Lossy)

Example 007 \$a c \$b z \$d n \$e z \$f s \$h m \$k d

If a particular title includes video elements, the physical aspects of the videorecording call for an additional 007.

007 for videorecording aspects of slotMusic:

Category of material	007/00 (OCLC \$a)	v (videorecording)
Specific material designation	007/01 (OCLC \$b)	z (other)
Color	007/03 (OCLC \$d)	code as appropriate
Videorecording format	007/04 (OCLC \$e)	z (other)
Sound on medium or separate	007/05 (OCLC \$f)	a (sound on medium)
Medium for sound	007/06 (OCLC \$g)	z (other)
Dimensions	007/07 (OCLC \$h)	z (other)
Configuration of playback channels	007/08 (OCLC \$i)	code as appropriate

Example 007 \$a v \$b z \$d c \$e z \$f a \$g z \$h z \$i s

008 Field

The 008 should be coded as appropriate for the sound aspects of the particular title. There is one exception. Code 008/23 (OCLC Form) “s” to reflect the electronic nature of slotMusic

VI. Title and Statement of Responsibility

Transcribe the title information and statement of responsibility from the chief source of information, that is, the 5" x 5 ½" cardboard container that resembles a music CD cover. Give the source of title in a note.

As instructed in AACR2 6.1F1, limit statements of responsibility to "those persons or bodies credited with a major role in creating the intellectual content of the sound recording (e.g., as writers of spoken words, composers of performed music, collectors of field material, producers having artistic and/or intellectual responsibility).... If the participation of the persons(s) or body (bodies) named in the statement found in the chief source of information goes beyond that of performance, execution, or interpretation of a work (as is commonly the case with 'popular,' rock, and jazz music), give such a statement as a statement of responsibility."

Example:

245 00 \$a Mamma Mia \$h [electronic resource] : \$b the movie soundtrack / \$c featuring the songs of ABBA ; music and lyrics by Benny Andersson and Bjorn Ulvaeus ; some songs with Stig Anderson ; produced by Benny Andersson.

500 ## \$a Title from container.

VII. General Material Designation (GMD)

SlotMusic should be assigned a general material designation of [electronic resource]. AACR2 defines an electronic resource as material encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. Issued on a microSD card, slotMusic is accessible through MP3 players, computers, and some mobile phones.

The task force considered the GMD [sound recording] to reflect the primary content of this format, but decided [electronic resource] to be more accurate for a number of reasons. SlotMusic may contain sound, video, graphic, and text files, so the term electronic resource correctly indicates the "broad class of material" (AACR2 definition of general material designation) to which slotMusic belongs. The choice of [electronic resource] for GMD conforms with cataloging practice for other materials issued digitally. According to *Cataloging of Audiovisual and Other Special Materials*, the general material designation [electronic resource] "takes precedence over any other GMD" when combining the AACR2 chapter for cataloging electronic resources with other chapters. Finally, the sound and other aspects of slotMusic will be well represented elsewhere in the record.

VIII. Edition

Transcribe an edition statement if one appears in the chief source, in information provided by the publisher, or on the packaging. Also transcribe edition information if it appears in video credits, if the information applies to the resource as a whole.

IX. Publication / Distribution

Transcribe the publication information as instructed in 6.4, and include distributor information as instructed in the optional rule in 6.4D1. As of the writing of this guide, slotMusic is available from artists represented by Universal Music Group, SONY BMG, Warner Music Group and EMI Music. Labels of one of these publishing groups (e.g., Decca with Universal Music Group) will be found in the chief source of information and should be given as the publisher. The distributor for all slotMusic is SanDisk Corporation.

The date given in the publication area should include the publication/distribution date for the sound recording as issued on the microSD card. Because slotMusic was issued beginning in fall 2008, the first publication/distribution date given in the 260 field and Date 1 in the 008 may not be earlier than 2008. As with other sound recordings, if the title has been previously released (such as compact disc) the original publication/distribution date should be noted in a general 500 note and given in Date 2 of the 008.

X. Physical Description

SlotMusic is a type of microSD memory card that features preloaded music in MP3 format as either the sole or primary content. AACR2 6.5B1 gives a number of terms using the modifier “sound” for listing physical units of a sound recording and allows for using terms not on the list when necessary. The task force recommends the term “sound memory card” for the specific material designation (SMD).

Total playing time should be recorded and “digital” given as the type of recording. The task force recommends use of the metric system since micro-cards are so small, so the size should be recorded as “11 x 15 mm.”

300 ## \$a 1 sound memory card (65 min.) : \$b digital ; \$c 11 x 15 mm. + \$e 1 booklet.

XI. Notes

Notes are given as appropriate according to guidelines in chapter 6 (sound recordings), chapter 7 (videorecordings), and chapter 9 (electronic resources). Notes of specific importance to slotMusic are:

System Requirements Note

Make notes on the nature and scope of the item as well as the system requirements as outlined in 9.7B1. Because of the importance of this information, the system requirements note should be given first.

538 ## \$a Requires device capable of MP3 file playback from a microSD card or USB adapter.

500 ## \$a SlotMusic card.

500 ## \$a “SlotMusic cards are 1GB capacity with room to store your files too” – Container.

Source of Title Proper Note

Always give a note on the source of title proper.

500 ## \$a Title from container.

Edition and History Note

Make notes on the edition and history of the item, including information on recording and previous releases.

500 ## \$a Previously released by Decca Records on compact disc in 2008.

518 ## \$a Music recorded at Mono Music Studio in Stockholm, Atlantis Studio in Stockholm, Air Studios in London, Lyndhurst Hall Angel Studios in London, and London Abbey Road Studios.

Accompanying Material

Make notes on any accompanying physical pieces not given in the physical description.

500 ## \$a Includes one USB adapter.

500 ## \$a Booklet contains song lyrics and photos from the movie.

Contents Note

Give the title, statements of responsibility, and duration of each individual work according to 6.7B18.

505 0# \$a Right now (na na na) – Beautiful / featuring Colby O'Donis and Kardinal Offishall – Keep you much longer – Trouble maker / featuring Sweet Rush – We don't care – I'm so paid / featuring Lil Wayne and Young Jeezy – Holla holla / featuring T-Pain – Against the grain / featuring Ray Lavender – Be with you – Sunny day / featuring Wyclef – Birthmark – Over the edge – Freedom.

Describe any additional content, such as videos.

500 ## \$a Special features include: photos; two music videos including Freedom (15:22) and Right now (na na na) (5:07).

Publishers' Numbers

Two standard numbers are found on slotMusic – the music publisher issue number and the Universal Product Code (UPC).

The UPC is a 12 digit number that appears on the item with a barcode. This number should be transcribed in MARC field 024.

024 1# \$a 619659055325

Because all slotMusic is issued by SanDisk Corporation, the music publisher number which can be found on the container will always begin with the prefix “SDCM.” It is recorded in MARC field 028.

028 01 \$a SDCM-14806-A57 \$b SanDisk Corporation

The number under the UPC (80-56-07540 in example 1) is not a standard number and should not be transcribed.

XII. Access Points

Name Access

Provide access points as for any musical or visual work, for performers, composers, etc. If the resource includes video content, also include name access points as for typical visual resources, for directors, choreographers, in certain cases actors, etc.

Access points may also be created for publisher and manufacturer (SanDisk Corporation).

Example:

110 2# \$a All-American Rejects (Musical group)

710 2# \$a BMG Music.

710 2# \$a SanDisk Corporation.

Title Access

In addition, title analytics may be created for title-level access.

Example:

740 02 \$a I wanna.

740 02 \$a Fallin’ apart.

740 02 \$a Damn girl.

Subject Access

Provide subject access appropriate to the musical content and video content if present.

Example

650 #0 \$a Rock music \$y 2001-2010.

XIII. Further Reading

slotMusic Website

<http://slotmusic.org/>

slotMusic Support Website

<http://slotmusic.org/support.php>

slotMusic Overview Video

<http://slotmusic.org/video.php>

BusinessWeek article (best early report on the new format, from September 2008). Other articles from the same week (9/22 - 2/29) include Wall Street Journal, Red Herring, Electronic News.)

http://www.businessweek.com/technology/content/sep2008/tc20080921_731824.htm

SlotMusic in Wikipedia

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SlotMusic>

microSD in Wikipedia (background)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsd>

Task Force Guide to Playaway Devices

http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/capc_files/playawaysPDF.pdf

Wired article

http://www.wired.com/gadgets/portablemusic/news/2008/09/portfolio_0922

LA Times article

<http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/technology/2009/02/slotmusic-peopl.html>

XIV. Sample Records

Example 1:

May not be compatible with all mobile phones. Check slotmusic.org

slotMusic™

slotMusic™ cards are 1GB capacity with room to store your files, too.*

album
your space

Requires device capable of MP3 file playback from a microSD™ card.

Requires device capable of MP3 file playback from a microSD™ card.

Includes slotMusic™ card with case. Learn more about slotMusic™ entertainment at slotmusic.org. Made in China.

Music and Lyrics by BENNY ANDERSSON and BJÖRN ULVÆUS
Some songs with STIG ANDERSON
Produced by BENNY ANDERSSON

Manufactured by:
SanDisk Corporation
601 McCarthy Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035
www.sandisk.com

SDCM-14806-A57
19659 05532 5
80-56-07540

1. Honey, Honey 3:07
Amanda Seyfried, Ashley Lilley & Rachel McDowall

2. Money, Money, Money 3:06
Meryl Streep, Julie Walters & Christine Baranski

3. Mamma Mia 3:34
Meryl Streep

4. Dancing Queen 4:04
Meryl Streep, Julie Walters & Christine Baranski

5. Our Last Summer 2:57
Colin Firth, Pierce Brosnan, Stellan Skarsgård, Amanda Seyfried & Meryl Streep

6. Lay All Your Love On Me 4:29
Dominic Cooper & Amanda Seyfried

7. Super Trouper 3:53
Meryl Streep, Julie Walters & Christine Baranski

8. Gimme! Gimme! Gimme! (A Man After Midnight) 3:51
Amanda Seyfried, Ashley Lilley & Rachel McDowall

9. The Name Of The Game 4:55
Amanda Seyfried

10. Voulez-Vous 4:35
Full Cast, Philip Michael, Christine Baranski, Julie Walters & Stellan Skarsgård

11. SOS 3:19
Pierce Brosnan & Meryl Streep

12. Does Your Mother Know 3:01
Christine Baranski & Philip Michael

13. Slipping Through My Fingers 3:50
Meryl Streep & Amanda Seyfried

14. The Winner Takes It All 4:57
Meryl Streep

15. When All Is Said And Done 3:17
Pierce Brosnan & Meryl Streep

16. Take A Chance On Me 4:01
Julie Walters, Stellan Skarsgård, Colin Firth, Philip Michael & Christine Baranski

17. I Have A Dream 4:23
Amanda Seyfried

DECCA
A UNIVERSAL MUSIC COMPANY

UNIVERSAL PICTURES PRESENTS IN ASSOCIATION WITH LITTLESTAR MEDIA A PLAYTONE/LITTLESTAR PRODUCTION MERYL STREEP PIERCE BROSNAN "MAMMA MIA" COLIN FIRTH STELLAN SKARSGÅRD JULIE WALTERS DOMINIC COOPER AMANDA SEYFRIED CHRISTINE BARANSKI PRODUCED BY BENNY ANDERSSON BJÖRN ULVÆUS MUSIC BY BENNY ANDERSSON STIG ANDERSON LYRICS BY BENNY ANDERSSON STIG ANDERSON COSTUME DESIGNER ANTHONY VAN LAKEST COSTUME ASSISTANT ANN BUTT JEWELRY DESIGNER LESLEY WALKER PRODUCTION DESIGNER MARTIN BLANKENHORN EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS JAMARAL DUNLOS RICE PRODUCED BY BENNY ANDERSSON BJÖRN ULVÆUS EDITOR RITA WILSON TIM HANES MARK HOFFMAN EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS JUDY CRAMER GARY SHEPARD EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS PHYLLOUA LLOYD A UNIVERSAL PICTURES PRODUCTION

FC CE


Example 1 – MARC Record

LDR njm la
006 m h
008 090522r20092008nyumpn s eng d
007 s \$b z \$d z \$e u \$f n \$g z \$h n \$i n \$j n \$k z \$l n \$m e \$n d
007 c \$b z \$d c \$e z \$f s \$h m \$k d
040 UNL \$c UNL
024 1# 619659055325
028 01 SDCM-14806-A57 \$b SanDisk Corporation
050 14 M1627.A53 \$b M36 2009
049 UNLN
100 1# Andersson, Benny.
245 10 Mamma mia! \$h [electronic resource] : \$b the movie soundtrack featuring the songs of ABBA / \$c music and lyrics by Benny Andersson and Björn Ulvaeus, some songs with Stig Anderson ; produced by Benny Andersson.
246 3# Mama mia!
246 30 Movie soundtrack featuring the songs of ABBA
260 New York : \$b Decca ; \$a Milpitas, CA : \$b SanDisk Corporation, \$c [2009], p2008.
300 1 sound memory card (65 min.) : \$b digital ; \$c 11 x 15 mm.
306 006519
538 Requires device capable of MP3 file playback from a microSD card.
500 SlotMusic card.
500 "SlotMusic cards are 1GB capacity with room to store your files too"--Container.
500 Title from container.
500 Booklet contains song lyrics and photos from the movie.
500 Previously released by Decca Records on compact disc in 2008.
518 Music recorded at Mono Music Studio in Stockholm, Atlantis Studio in Stockholm, Air Studios in London, Lyndhurst Hall Angel Studios in London, and London Abbey Road Studios.
500 Includes one USB adapter.
505 00 \$t Honey, honey / \$r Amanda Seyfried, Ashley Lilley, Rachel McDowall \$g (3:07) -- \$t Money, money, money / \$r Meryl Streep, Julie Walters, Christine Baranski \$g (3:06) -- \$t Mamma mia / \$r Meryl Streep \$g (3:34) -- \$t Dancing queen / \$r Meryl Streep, Julie Walters, Christine Baranski \$g (4:04) -- \$t Our last summer / \$r Colin Firth, Pierce Brosnan, Stellan Skarsgård, Amanda Seyfried, Meryl Streep \$g (2:57) -- \$t Lay all your love on me / \$r Dominic Cooper, Amanda Seyfried \$g (4:29) -- \$t Super troupier / \$r Meryl Streep, Julie Walters, Christine Baranski \$g (3:53) -- \$t Gimme! gimme! gimme! (A man after midnight) / \$r Amanda Seyfried, Ashley Lilley, Rachel McDowall \$g (3:51) -- \$t The name of the game / \$r Amanda Seyfried \$g (4:55) -- \$t Voulez-vous / \$r Philip Michael, Christine Baranski, Julie Walters, Stellan Skarsgård \$g (4:35) -- \$t SOS / \$r Pierce Brosnan, Meryl Streep \$g (3:19) -- \$t Does your mother know / \$r Christine Baranski, Philip Michael \$g (3:01) -- \$t Slipping through my fingers / \$r Meryl Streep, Amanda Seyfried \$g (3:50) -- \$t The winner takes it all

/ \$r Meryl Streep \$g (4:57) -- \$t When all is said and done / \$r Pierce Brosnan, Meryl Streep
 \$g (3:17) -- \$t Take a chance on me / \$r Julie Walters,
 Stellan Skarsgård, Colin Firth, Philip Michael, Christine Baranski \$g (4:01) -- \$t I have a dream
 / \$r Amanda Seyfried \$g (4:23).

650 #0 Musicals \$v Film and video adaptations.
 650 #0 Motion picture music.
 650 #0 Motion picture soundtracks.
 650 #0 Rock music \$y 2001-2010.
 700 1# Anderson, Stikkan.
 700 1# Ulvaeus, Björn.
 700 1# Streep, Meryl.
 700 1# Baranski, Christine.
 700 1# Walters, Julie, \$d 1950-
 700 1# Seyfried, Amanda.
 700 1# Brosnan, Pierce.
 700 1# Firth, Colin, \$d 1960-
 700 1# Skarsgård, Stellan.
 710 2# ABBA (Musical group)
 710 2# Decca Records (Firm)
 710 2# SanDisk Corporation.
 730 0# Mamma mia! (Motion picture : 2008)

EXAMPLE 2:



May not be compatible with all mobile phones. Check slotmusic.org

slotMusic™

01 heartbreak hotel
02 don't be cruel
03 hound dog
04 love me tender
05 too much
06 all shook up
07 (let me be your) teddy bear
08 jailhouse rock
09 don't
10 hard headed woman
11 one night
12 (now and then there's) a fool such as I
13 a big hunk o' love
14 stuck on you
15 it's now or never
16 are you lonesome tonight?
17 wooden heart
18 surrender
19 (marie's the name) his latest flame
20 can't help falling in love
21 good luck charm
22 she's not you
23 return to sender
24 (you're the) devil in disguise
25 crying in the chapel
26 in the ghetto
27 suspicious minds
28 the wonder of you
29 burning love
30 way down
BONUS TRACK: a little less conversation (JXL Radio Edit Remix)

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Mixed and mastered from original master tapes for optimum sound quality.

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slotMusic™ cards are 1GB capacity with room to store your files, too.*

album
your space

Requires device capable of MP3 file playback from a microSD™ card.

Requires device capable of MP3 file playback from a microSD™ card.

Includes slotMusic™ card with case. Learn more about slotMusic™ entertainment at slotmusic.org. Made in China

Manufactured by: SanDisk Corporation 601 McCarthy Blvd. Milpitas, CA 95035 www.sandisk.com

FC CE

SDCM-14783-A57
19659 05492 2
80-56-07508

Manufactured by: SanDisk Corporation 601 McCarthy Blvd. Milpitas, CA 95035 www.sandisk.com

SDCM-14783-A57
19659 05492 2
80-56-07508

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Example 2 – MARC Record

LDR njm la
006 m h
008 090522r20092008nyurcn s eng d
007 s \$b z \$d z \$e u \$f n \$g z \$h n \$i n \$j n \$k z \$l n \$m e \$n u
007 c \$b z \$d c \$e z \$f s \$h m \$k d
040 UNL \$c UNL
024 1# 619659054922
028 01 SDCM-14783-A57 \$b SanDisk Corporation
043 n-us---
050 14 M1630.18.P74 \$b E48 2009
049 UNLN
100 1# Presley, Elvis, \$d 1935-1977.
245 10 Elvis \$h [electronic resource] : \$b 30 #1 hits / \$c Elvis Presley.
246 30 30 #1 hits
246 3# Thirty number one hits
260 New York : \$b BMG Music ; \$a Milpitas, CA : \$b SanDisk Corporation, \$c [2009], p2002.
300 1 sound memory card : \$b digital ; \$c 11 x 15 mm.
538 Requires device capable of MP3 file playback from a microSD card.
500 SlotMusic card.
500 "SlotMusic cards are 1GB capacity with room to store your files too"--Container.
500 Title from container.
500 Previously released by BMG Music on compact disc in 2002.
500 Selections originally released, 1956-1977.
500 Includes one USB adapter.
505 00 \$t Heartbreak hotel -- \$t Don't be cruel -- \$t Hound dog -- \$t Love me tender -- \$t Too much
-- \$t All shook up -- \$t (Let me be your) Teddy bear -- \$t Jailhouse rock -- \$t Don't -- \$t Hard
headed woman -- \$t One night -- \$t (Now and then there's) A fool such as I -- \$t A big hunk
o' love -- \$t Stuck on you -- \$t It's now or never -- \$t Are you lonesome tonight? -- \$t
Wooden heart -- \$t Surrender -- \$t (Marie's the name) His latest flame -- \$t Can't help falling
in love -- \$t Good luck charm -- \$t She's not you -- \$t Return to sender -- \$t (You're the) Devil
in disguise -- \$t Crying in the chapel -- \$t In the ghetto -- \$t Suspicious minds -- \$t The
wonder of you -- \$t Burning love -- \$t Way down -- \$g Bonus track: \$t Little less conversation
\$g (JXL Radio edit remix).
650 #0 Rock music \$z United States.
650 #0 Popular music \$z United States.
710 2# BMG Music.
710 2# SanDisk Corporation.

Example 3 – MARC Record

LDR njm la
006 m h
006 g s v
008 090522r20092008nyuppn s eng d
007 s \$b z \$d z \$e u \$f n \$g z \$h n \$i n \$j n \$k z \$l n \$m e \$n d
007 c \$b z \$d c \$e z \$f s \$h m \$k d
007 v \$b z \$d c \$e z \$f a \$g z \$h z \$i u
040 UNL \$c UNL
024 1# 619659055547
028 01 SDCM-14828-A57 \$b SanDisk Corporation
050 14 M1630.18.A46 \$b F74 2009
049 UNLN
100 0# Akon \$c (Rapper)
245 10 Freedom \$h [electronic resource] / \$c Akon.
260 New York : \$b Universal Records ; \$a Milpitas, CA : \$b SanDisk Corporation, \$c [2009],
p2008.
300 1 sound memory card : \$b digital ; \$c 11 x 15 mm.
538 Requires device capable of MP3 and AVI file playback from a microSD card.
500 SlotMusic card.
500 "SlotMusic cards are 1GB capacity with room to store your files too"--Container.
500 Includes one USB adapter.
500 Title from container.
500 Previously released by Universal Records on compact disc in 2008.
500 Special features include: photos; two music videos including Freedom (15:22) and Right now
(na na na) (5:07).
505 00 \$t Right now (na na na) -- \$t Beautiful / \$r featuring Colby O'Donis and Kardinal Offishall -- \$t
Keep you much longer -- \$t Trouble maker / \$r featuring Sweet Rush -- \$t We don't care -- \$t
I'm so paid / \$r featuring Lil Wayne and Young Jeezy -- \$t Holla holla / \$r featuring T-Pain --
\$t Against the grain / \$r featuring Ray Lavender -- \$t Be with you -- \$t Sunny day / \$r
featuring Wyclef -- \$t Birthmark -- \$t Over the edge -- \$t Freedom.
650 #0 Rap (Music)
650 #0 Rhythm and blues music.
650 #0 Popular music \$y 2001-2010.
700 1# O'Donis, Colby.
700 0# Kardinal Offishall.
700 0# Sweet Rush.
700 0# Lil Wayne.
700 0# Young Jeezy.
700 0# T-Pain, \$d 1984-
700 1# Lavender, Ray.

700 1# Jean, Wyclef.
710 2# Universal Records.
710 2# SanDisk Corporation.

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

The Directory can be found on the OLAC Website at:

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

If you have forgotten your Username or password please contact:

Teresa Keenan

Teresa.keenan@umontana.edu

OLAC Web Page & OLAC-L Administrator

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

Check out your information and send corrections to:

Nathan Putnam

OLAC Treasurer

George Mason University Libraries

440 University Drive, MS 2FL

Fairfax, VA 22030

OLAC MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY INFORMATION FORM

(Please print, follow instructions & print neatly)

A. Please check one: ☐ new member
☐ renewing member
☐ directory correction only

B. If you **DO NOT** wish to be included in the directory, check here ☐ Skip to E

Instructions for parts C through D:

New members: Enter applicable membership directory information as desired

Renewing members: Please make additions and/or corrections only. There is no need to mail this form if your directory information is correct.

C. Mailing address

(If you use your home address for your directory entry, please include your title and institution as well).

Name

Title

Institution

Address

City

State

Zip

Country

Work phone

Home/Cell phone

Fax

E-mail

D. Organization type:

- ☐ College or university library
- ☐ Public library
- ☐ School library
- ☐ Government, national, or state library
- ☐ Corporate or special library
- ☐ Commercial service
- ☐ Library network, consortium or utility
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Other

E. Please mail this form to: Nathan Putnam, OLAC Treasurer
(address on membership form on next page)

OLAC MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

Membership is for the calendar year from January through December. All new membership applications will be processed for the current year unless otherwise noted. Membership rates are available for one, two or three years.

MEMBERSHIP RATES

United States Funds Only

Contributing Membership	One year (only)	\$50.00
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North America (including United States, Canada and Mexico)

Personal Memberships	One year	\$20.00
	Two years	\$38.00
	Three years	\$55.00

Institutional Memberships	One year	\$25.00
	Two years	\$48.00
	Three years	\$70.00

Other Countries

All Memberships	One year	\$25.00
	Two years	\$48.00
	Three years	\$70.00

To apply for membership, print a copy of the page above, or go to <http://www.olacinc.org/drupal/?q=node/420>.

1. Fill out the form
2. Select the amount that you are enclosing
3. Pay by credit card/PayPal account or make checks/ money orders (in U.S. funds only) payable to **ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS, INC** and
4. Submit online or mail to:

Nathan Putnam
OLAC Treasurer
George Mason University Libraries
440 University Drive, MS 2FL
Fairfax, VA 22030