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**From the President
Robert Bothmann**

Dear OLAC Members,

Happy 2009 to you all. I hope this Newsletter finds you well in these dreadful economic times. As state budgets face major shortfalls and private industry cuts hundreds of thousands of jobs, I fear it is only a matter of time before OLAC begins to feel repercussions as well. Thankfully OLAC has a strong treasury at the moment, and as you will see from the 2008 OLAC-MOUG Conference report given in the membership meeting minutes, the conference was very successful and surpassed expectations of attendance, providing our organization, MOUG, and NOTSL with additional funds that will hopefully bear us through the next few years.

Knowing that out-of-state travel has been limited or banned for many of us, the OLAC Executive Board has already begun some discussions on how to have virtual meetings for groups like CAPC and has begun thinking of ways we might also offer workshops regionally, particularly during non-conference years. If you have ideas, please feel free to share them with the Executive Board.

Normally OLAC holds elections for its elected Executive Board offices. This year our elections are "by acclamation," so you will not be receiving a ballot. I would like to extend congratulations to our new Vice President/President Elect, Nathan B. Putnam, George Mason University.

Please also join me in thanking Greta deGroat, Stanford University, for her many years of service as the OLAC Liaison to CC:DA. I would also like to thank Martha Yee, UCLA Film & Television Archive, for filling in as the Liaison to CC:DA for OLAC at the past two ALA meetings. It is with pleasure that I also may introduce our new OLAC Liaison to CC:DA at this time. Kelley McGrath, Ball State University will step into this role at the conclusion of her tenure as CAPC Chair at the 2009 ALA Annual Conference.

As this Newsletter goes to press, the Executive Board continues to work on the location for the 2010 OLAC Conference. Alas we do not have a decision to announce in this Newsletter, but

one will be forthcoming and you will likely see it on the OLAC -L discussion list before the Newsletter arrives.

As mentioned in the From the Editor column, this will be the last year of print newsletters for the *OLAC Newsletter*. The cost of printing and mailing the newsletters continues to rise and requires an extraordinary amount of your membership dues to support the print version. Beginning in 2010, the *OLAC Newsletter* will transition to electronic only delivery and access. This will reduce our operating costs, allow us to maintain a dues structure for membership that is perhaps the lowest of any professional library organization, and allow OLAC to use these resources for other activities that promote best practices in special format cataloging.

Finally, OLAC is also looking for a new Newsletter Editor. If you are interested in this position, please contact me or Amy Weiss.

From the Editor
Amy K. Weiss

As stated in the President's column, this will be the last year that I will be editor of the *OLAC Newsletter*, and it will also be the last year that the Newsletter appears in print. Web publishing will be less expensive and more flexible than print has been.

Our challenge, then, is to find a new Newsletter Editor. We need someone with some editing experience and Web authoring experience. We need someone who understands the tradition of the Newsletter and its usual offerings while having the vision to look beyond that to new horizons of content and design. Could you be that person? If so, send me a letter of application, a writing sample, and if possible, a link to something you've designed on the Web. My email address is:
akweiss@fsu.edu

Erratum: In the December 2008 issue, we misspelled the name of the reporter of "Basic Sound Recordings. The report was written by Nathan B. Putnam. We apologize for this error.

Treasurer's Report
2nd Quarter FY09
October 1-December 31, 2008
Kate James, Treasurer

	2 nd Quarter	Year-to-Date
	Oct. – Dec.	
Opening Balance	\$ 13,538.02	
Income		
Memberships	\$ 7,602.66	\$ 8,668.66
Dividends	\$ 3.88	\$ 7.84
Total	\$ 7,606.54	\$ 8,676.50
Expenses		
ALA		\$120.00
OLAC Board Dinner		\$229.01
Stipends	\$100.00	\$950.00
Printing and Postage	\$1613.93	\$3545.41
<i>Printing</i>	<i>\$1088.32</i>	<i>\$2958.63</i>
<i>Postage</i>	<i>\$525.61</i>	<i>\$586.78</i>
OLAC Scholarship	\$503.83	\$702.83
Miscellaneous	\$166.80	\$824.98
Total	\$2384.56	\$6372.23
Closing Balance		\$18,760.00

*OLAC/Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC)
Meeting Minutes
ALA Midwinter Meeting
Friday, January 23, 2009*

The meeting was called to order at 7:35 p.m. by Chair Kelley McGrath.

Members present: Kelley McGrath, Marcia Barrett, Heidi Frank, Jeannette Ho, Carolyn Walden, Walter Walker, Bill Anderson. Ex officio: Martha Yee (for Greta de Groat), Janis Young, Cathy Gerhart, Jay Weitz. Intern: Susan Wynne. There were thirty-five attendees.

1. Welcome and Introductions

2. Approval of Minutes

<http://www.olacinc.org/newsletters/sept08/capc.html>
<http://www.olacinc.org/newsletters/dec08.pdf>

Marcia Barrett moved that the minutes be approved as posted. Motion passed.

3. Announcements

Kelley McGrath thanked Martha Yee for sitting in for Greta de Groat as liaison to CC:DA. She also announced that Kelly Chambers had to step down as a CAPC member and has been replaced by Walter Walker. Cyrus Ford is replacing Walter as an intern.

4. Reports and Discussions

a. MARBI report (C. Gerhart)

See the MARBI report elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter.

b. CC:DA report (Martha Yee for G. de Groat)

See the CC:DA report elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter.

Additions to Martha's written report:

John Attig is currently compiling RDA comments and will contact CC:DA.

The ALA response to JSC is due early February.

CC:DA's Saturday agenda includes discussion of the CC:DA Task Force for review of proposed ISBD area 0 (zero), which is a potentially better display for content and carrier. Kelley McGrath thanked Jeannette Ho, CAPC representative to this task force.

c. Form/genre headings (Janis Young, LC)

See the Library of Congress report elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Additions to Janis' report:

SACO Issues: Janis emphasized that there is a separate form for proposing new form-genre headings and it should be used for these headings only (LC workflow is a little different for form-genre).

Cartography Project Issues: Janis noted that LC will be un-inverting a lot of headings.

Kelley asked if a funnel project for form-genre headings is needed. The new CAPC Task Force on form-genre headings for moving images could solicit suggestions as one-time project.

LC wants to explore a more faceted approach in future projects. For example, music headings often have a lot of information packed into the main heading.

d. Subcommittee on Maintenance for CAPC Resources (K. McGrath for D. Procházka)

The Subcommittee for the Maintenance of CAPC Resources completed its second review of resources on the CAPC web page in January 2009. They examined the CAPC pages themselves as well as our recommendations from last year.

The Subcommittee recommended that since the DVD Cataloging Guide Update Task Force has completed its work, it be removed from the page listing active task forces and placed on the page of past task forces.

After consulting with John Attig about the English and Spanish versions of “Implementing the Revised AACR2 Chapter 9 for Cataloging Electronic Resources,” they recommend that these training presentations be moved to the list of archived publications and training materials as it is unlikely that anyone currently needs guidelines for changes which occurred in 2001. There is still a need for some basic instructions on how to catalog various sorts of electronic resources and John recommended that CAPC may wish to create such a document, and that it could form the basis of a “workflow” (which he defined as “procedural documents that take a cataloger step by step through the process of creating a record within a particular context, such as the description of a particular type of material”) when RDA is implemented.

There was some discussion of John Attig’s suggestion, though CAPC is currently overextended. John’s suggestion may need to be reconsidered at ALA Annual. Attendees noted that SCCTP has a workshop on cataloging electronic resources, and ALCTS also has one. These could be linked from the OLAC website immediately and perhaps adapted later. Kelley will examine the existing resources and explore the possibility of linking to them on the OLAC website.

e. DVD Guide Revision and Update Task Force (C. Walden)

The final document has been approved and is posted on the website in PDF. Carolyn Walden thanked the rest of the task force for their hard work. A brief side discussion ensued about the need to determine what formats (Word, PDF, HTML, etc.) to post on the website.

f. Video Language Coding Best Practices Task Force (K. McGrath)

This task force is currently in limbo. Kelley confirmed that LC has our proposal for changing the way the MARC format handles language coding for moving image materials, but with all the RDA items being considered by MARBI, the proposal has not made it to the MARBI agenda yet.

g. Playaways Best Practices Task Force (H. Frank)

The original guide was posted last fall. Now they are working on a summary of how RDA will affect the cataloging of Playaways, addressing content, carrier, media, and duration. Some of these will differ from the AACR2 recommendations.

h. Moving Image Work-Level Records Task Force (K. McGrath)

The final report and recommendations for parts 1-2, which cover definitions, work boundaries, attributes, and relationships, and provide examples are posted. A draft of part 4 (experiments with extracting work-level information from current records and recommendations for making this easier) is currently available and comments will be taken through February 13, 2009. Part 3 (operational definitions for attributes and sources to get attribute information) is still in

progress.

5. New Business

LC Genre/Form Headings for Moving Images Best Practices Task Force (B. Anderson)

This task force has just begun work. Its purpose is to provide guidance on use of form-genre headings beyond the applicable instructions in the Subject Cataloging Manual. The task force is gathering suggestions from AUTOCAT and the OLAC-list. All suggestions are welcome. Cathy Gerhart will send her institution's instructions.

There was a brief discussion of televised events and performances and how to approach these in form-genre headings. Janis noted that LC has some feedback indicating that people don't care about the difference between televised and filmed. They would welcome ideas for a better way to treat performances and televised events.

SlotMusic Best Practices Task Force (M. Barrett)

OLAC has purchased two SlotMusic items. There are some doubts about the viability of this format. They are similar to camera memory cards and supposed to be playable on some cell phones and on computers with a USB adapter. They are DRM-free. The deadline for the task force's report is July. The task force includes Marcia Barrett, chair; Jim Alberts, Cyrus Ford, Steve Henry, Michi Hoban, and Jay Weitz. This is a joint OLAC-MLA group.

Audiovisual Materials Glossary Update Task Force (H. Frank)

This task force will update Nancy Olson's glossary which is now 20 years old. They will start with elec-

tronic resources and they want to post it on the OLAC Website when completed.

6. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 9:40 PM.

Submitted by Susan Wynne (for Paige Andrew)

OLAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
Minutes
ALA MIDWINTER MEETING
Saturday, January 24, 2009

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p.m. by President Bobby Bothmann. Board members present were: Bobby Bothmann, Debbie Benrubi, Paige Andrew, Kelley McGrath, Amy Weiss, Jay Weitz. Guests present were: Kevin Furniss. Board members absent were: Patricia Loghry, Kate James, Vicki Toy-Smith.

1. Welcome and Introductions

Bobby welcomed everyone present to the meeting; introductions were forgone because everyone knew all individuals at the table.

2. Announcements

Bobby announced that the new website is slated to go live on February 1st. However, that may not happen as he received news from webmaster Teressa Keenan that the site was down and may take several days to bring back up.

3. Amend and Adopt the Agenda

Bobby requested two additional agenda items be added; Paige requested that one be added, as follows:

- A. Add Kevin Furniss under Old Business to provide a report on the outcomes of the
 OLAC-MOUG 2008 Biennial Conference
- B. Add ALA Emerging Leaders Program to New Business
- C. Add discussion of term limits for liaisons/officers in Handbook to Old Business

Agenda amended unanimously to include these changes.

Officer's Reports

4. Secretary's Report (Paige Andrew)

Paige asked that copies of written reports delivered at the conference be given to him to make his task of minute-taking manageable. Minutes to the Executive Board, CAPC Meeting, and Membership Meeting held at the OLAC-MOUG 2008 Biennial Conference are on the OLAC website and were published in the December 2008 OLAC Newsletter. No changes to those posted minutes were heard and they were approved without discussion by acclamation.

5. Treasurer's Report (Bobby Bothmann for Kate James)

As of the end of December 2008 Treasurer Kate James reports that OLAC funds total \$18,760. In addition, we have 286 personal memberships renewed; and 145 institutional renewals, for a total membership of 434. There are 173 outstanding renewals and it is hoped that most, if not all, will be completed by February 2009. A full Treasurer's report can be found elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter.

6. Newsletter Editor's Report (Amy Weiss)

Amy announced that she will be stepping down as Newsletter Editor after the 2009 volume is complete. She urged the Executive Board to begin making announcements about the need for a new Editor, and to specifically indicate that this will be the last year that the Newsletter is printed and mailed. Amy will make the same announcement at the Membership Meeting and urge interested candidates to contact the Executive Board. Everyone agreed that we need to quickly move forward on setting up an announcement and begin to find a new Newsletter editor. Paige noted that it would be helpful to indicate that a preferred requirement be experience with working in the online environment.

7. Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) Report (Kelley McGrath)

See the CAPC meeting minutes elsewhere in this Newsletter.

8. Outreach/Advocacy Report (Debbie Benrubi)

Debbie is using a student employee to gather contact information for Library School students nationally in order to mail them a copy of the OLAC Brochure as a means for garnering new members. How else can we use the brochure, or other public relations methods, to become better known across the profession?

Suggestions from the Executive Board included:

A. Have OLAC members who are attending local or regional conferences, such as their own state library association annual conference, to represent OLAC at a booth or similar outlet.

B. Contact conference coordinators/planners during the planning stages to see if we can mail copies of the brochure to them to set out for interested attendees at the conference.

C. Perhaps OLAC can sponsor, for a small fee, at OCLC regional or state library association meetings in our years in-between the Biennial meeting.

D. Identify amongst our own membership who has experience teaching cataloging workshops on the various formats, then see if we can match them up with workshop needs at various meetings and conferences so that we become a national resource to others.

Debbie agreed to solicit volunteers to help with Item D above and create a “directory” of format cataloging experts that can then be shared out to other organizations.

Activities Reports

9. Nancy B. Olson Award (Bobby Bothmann for Vicki Toy-Smith)

The NBO Award Committee received multiple nominations for this year's award and is excited to announce that they have selected an award recipient. An announcement is forthcoming soon, once the chosen recipient is notified.

10. Elections Committee (Bobby Bothmann for Steven Miller and Mary Konkel)

Slate of Candidates include: Treasurer/Membership Coordinator = Nathan Putnam

Vice President/

President-elect = Sevim McCutcheon

Bobby will also ask for nominations from the floor at the upcoming Membership Meeting with the hope that we will have two or more for each office.

11. OLAC Research Grant Report (Bobby B. for Pat Lohry)

Pat has received one application for the Research Grant to date and has been notified that a second application may be forthcoming. Deadline for applying for the Research Grant is March 1st. The information and actual application form is difficult to locate on the OLAC website as it is buried within the Handbook. A suggestion was made to also place this information in a stand-alone location on the website to make it more accessible, Bobby will work with Teressa to get this done. It was also suggested that Pat announce the Award at least one more time before the deadline, Bobby will ask her to do this.

Old Business

12.1 OLAC Archives (Bobby Bothmann)

Minnesota State University-Mankato has agreed to buy archival storage boxes and set up and maintain an OLAC Archives. We need to allocate money annually to pay for operating expenses in the amount of \$100. Additionally, we need to put information about the Archives in the Handbook so the membership is aware of it.

**12.2 OLAC-MOUG 2008 Biennial Conference Report
(Kevin Furniss)**

Kevin handed out two documents to members of the Executive Board related to our very successful Biennial Conference recently held in Cleveland in September 2008. These were a list of excerpted comments from the evaluation forms that attendees filled out, and secondly a “Letter to Future OLAC Conference Planners” sharing details about the planning process. Kevin reviewed some specifics from both documents with the Board. Both documents were drafts, final copies of these two documents and two others will be coming to the Executive Board from Sevim McCutcheon soon after the Midwinter meeting.

**12.3 Updating the Handbook Related to Term Limits
for Offices and Liaison Positions
(Paige Andrew)**

Paige brought up one piece of unfinished business from the Executive Board meeting held in Cleveland at the OLAC-MOUG Biennial Conference related to updating portions of the Handbook (Item #16). Paige and Bobby discussed briefly by email prior to this meeting and agreed that we could continue working on this item amongst the Board via email better than spend time on it now. Members of the Executive Board will receive instructions from Bobby soon after this conference with a goal of completing this task by ALA Annual in July.

New Business

13. OLAC Liaison to the ALA Subject Analysis Com-

mittee (Bobby Bothmann)

About a year ago Cathy Gerhart, in an email to Vicki, suggested that OLAC may want to have a liaison to the Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) as a means of being in touch with activities from that important cataloging-related body. Cathy pointed out that they are doing a lot of work with genre/form issues, which we are interested in and also that the committee was re-evaluating its relationships with other groups. Bobby posed the question of whether the Executive Board feels we need to establish such a Liaison, and Kelley made several points in favor of doing so. However, members of the Board felt that we did not have enough information to make an informed decision, and Bobby noted that at this time we are not even certain that the SAC would welcome a liaison. Bobby will contact the Chair of SAC to seek clarifications and also ask if they are interested in participating and then work with us on this task if needed.

14. OCLC Policy for Use and Transfer of WorldCat Records (Kelley McGrath)

Kelley recently emailed the OCLC Record Use Group with concerns relating to potential changes to the *Policy for Use and Transfer of WorldCat Records* proposed by OCLC in 2008. In particular she is seeking to find out if this new Policy would hamper using data from existing WorldCat records in OLAC's experimentation with improving access to moving images and how they would "act" under specific applications. A broader concern is whether or not tighter restrictions on the use of bibliographic records might prevent research that could lead to improvements in bibliographic access in the future. Kelley asked if it might be worthwhile to have OLAC draft a position paper on this new Policy spelling out our major concerns. The Executive Board agreed to support the creation of a position paper and asked Kelley to take the lead on this.

15. Face-to-Face Meetings (Bobby Bothmann)

Bobby described our current methods of OLAC-wide operations and asked whether we might need to re-think the

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frequency of face-to-face meetings, especially in light of our country's economic circumstances. Some ideas were raised and discussed regarding this issue, the Executive Board will continue to discuss options via email in preparation for extending one or more proposals to the membership.

15.1 ALA Emerging Leaders Program (Kelley McGrath)

It was suggested that OLAC might wish to sponsor an ALA Emerging Leader. The cost would be \$1000 and the sponsored individual would have to complete a project (or portion of a project) for OLAC within six months. OLAC does not currently have any applicable projects, but a question was also posed as to whether or not we would qualify as a "sponsor" organization based on the requirements of the ALA Emerging Leaders Program. Before we can move forward on possibly sponsoring an OLAC member in the future we need to get this question answered.

Closed Session of the Executive Board Meeting

Topics included:

CAPC Membership
OLAC 2010 Biennial Conference Location
OLAC Liaison to CC:DA

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Submitted by Paige Andrew, Secretary

**OLAC MEMBERSHIP MEETING
ALA MIDWINTER MEETING
Saturday, January 24, 2009**

Welcome and Introductions (Bobby Bothmann)

Bobby welcomed the 27 OLAC members in attendance at this meeting, while Paige routed a signup sheet. We went around the room and introduced ourselves.

Announcements

Bobby announced that the old website will remain up longer than expected as the new OLAC website was originally scheduled to “go live” on February 1st but it crashed a couple of days before the Midwinter Meeting. Once the new site is rebuilt and back in place there will be an announcement about the switchover to the new site on the OLAC-L list and elsewhere.

Bobby noted that at the Executive Board meeting Amy Weiss reminded us that 2009 is the last year for print versions of the OLAC Newsletter as we transition to electronic-only starting in 2010.

Amend and Adopt the Agenda (Bobby Bothmann)

Bobby asked for any needed changes to the agenda from the floor. Hearing none, Bobby asked to add a report on the recent 2008 OLAC-MOUG Biennial Conference be placed under “Activities”.

Officer’s Reports

Secretary’s Report (Paige Andrew)

Paige announced that minutes for the Executive Board Meeting, the CAPC Meeting, and the Membership Meeting were published in the December 2008 OLAC Newsletter.

Treasurer's Report (Bobby B. for Kate James)

As of the end of December 2008 Treasurer Kate James reports that OLAC funds total \$18,760. In addition, we have 286 personal memberships renewed; and 145 institutional renewals, for a total membership of 434. There are 173 outstanding renewals and it is hoped that most, if not all, will be completed by February 2009. In addition, Kate has moved to a new job and location, membership renewals should be sent to her new address. A complete Treasurer's financial statement is posted elsewhere in this newsletter.

Newsletter Editor's Report (Amy Weiss)

Amy announced that she will be stepping down as Newsletter Editor with the conclusion of the 2009 volume, therefore the OLAC Executive Board is seeking a volunteer with both editorial experience and experience with online publishing. Any interested OLAC members may contact Amy directly at akweiss@fsu.edu or any member of the Executive Board. She also asked for one or more volunteers to assist during 2009 with the transitional phase of moving the newsletter from paper to electronic.

Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) Report (Kelley McGrath)

See a full CAPC Report in the CAPC Meeting Minutes elsewhere in this newsletter.

Outreach/Advocacy Report (Debbie Benrubi)

Debbie is using a student employee to gather contact information for Library School students nationally in order to mail them a copy of the OLAC Brochure as a means for garnering new members.

The Executive Board also brainstormed ideas for outreach and training at the Executive Board meeting, see details in the Outreach/Advocacy section of the Executive Board Minutes elsewhere in this newsletter.

Additionally, Debbie will be emailing all OLAC members asking for one or more volunteers to help set up a directory or clearinghouse of members who have cataloging expertise with one or more formats and are willing to teach or share their knowledge with individuals outside of OLAC.

Liaison Reports

MARBI Report (Cathy Gerhart)

MARBI met earlier in the day and accepted all proposals before that body. See the MARBI Report elsewhere in this newsletter for details.

CC:DA Report (Martha Yee for Greta de Groat)

Please see the CC:DA Report elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Thanks go to Jeannette Ho, the CAPC representative to the CC:DA Task Force on the Review of Proposed ISBD Area 0 for her assistance.

OCLC Report (Jay Weitz)

Jay handed out copies of “News from OCLC” and shared key elements of the report of likely interest to OLAC members. See the full “News from OCLC” report elsewhere in this newsletter.

Bobby asked if membership on the OCLC Review Board of Shared Data Creation and Stewardship noted in the report was open to folks outside of OCLC so that perhaps CAPC could send a representative. Membership for the Review Board is only from amongst OCLC’s Members Council.

Library of Congress Report (Bobby Bothmann for Janis Young)

See the Library of Congress Report elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Music OCLC Users Group Report (MOUG) (Bobby Bothmann for Mary Huismann)

See the full MOUG report elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Activities Reports

Nancy B. Olson Award (Bobby Bothmann for Vicki Toy-Smith)

The NBO Award Committee received multiple nominations for this year's award and is excited to announce that they have selected an award recipient. An announcement is forthcoming soon, once the chosen recipient is notified. Committee members include Vicki Toy-Smith, Chair, Kathy Rankin, and Adolfo Tarango.

Elections Committee (Bobby Bothmann for Steve Miller)

Bobby was pleased to report that we do have candidates for the two open Officer positions, as follows:

Treasurer/Membership Coordinator = Nathan G. Putnam
Vice President/President-elect = Sevim McCutcheon

Bobby asked for any further nominations from the floor. Hearing none, he noted that nominations for the two positions are open until January 31, 2009. If no other nominations are received by the chair of the Elections Committee, Steve Miller, the slate of candidates will be accepted by acclamation and stand as the new OLAC officers for 2009-2011.

OLAC Research Grant Report (Bobby Bothmann for Pat Loghry)

Bobby read Pat's report to the group:

OLAC is seeking applicants for the OLAC Research Grant. This grant is awarded annually by the OLAC Executive Board to encourage research in the field of audiovisual cataloging. Proposals will be judged by a jury appointed by the OLAC Board

on the basis of practicability and perceived value to the audio-visual cataloging community. Applicants must follow OLAC's prescribed guidelines for submitting proposals as outlined in the OLAC Handbook. The deadline for proposal submissions to Pat Loghry [ploghry@nd.edu], OLAC Research Grant Committee chair is March 1, 2009. Other Committee members are Dr. Jung-ran Park and Helen Gbala. Guidelines and application are available at: <http://www.olacinc.org/handbook.html#research>

OLAC/ALCTS Preconference Program at ALA Annual Meeting 2009 (Julie Renee Moore)

Julie provided a written handout detailing the upcoming Pre-conference at ALA Annual, to be held on Thursday, July 9, 2009 from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Titled "Cataloging Digital Media: Back to the Future!" it will cover cataloging aspects of DVD-Video, DVD-Audio, DualDisc, DVD-ROM, Playaways, and Streaming Media. Presenters include Jay Weitz who has agreed to teach much of the workshop, Joy Panigabutra-Roberts who will teach the DVD-ROM section, and Dr. Robert Ellett who will speak on the future of digital media cataloging. Full information and registration information can be found at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/conferencesevents/upcoming/annual/2009/Preconferences.pdf> under the header "ALCTS" as the first item listed.

Julie thanked her fellow co-chairs, Joy Panigabutra-Roberts and Carolyn Walden for all of their work and assistance and invited all to attend the workshop.

OLAC-MOUG 2008 Biennial Conference Report (Bobby Bothmann for Kevin Furniss)

Bobby shared some highlights from a report that Kevin presented to the Executive Board earlier in the day, final written reports to the Board are forthcoming after the Midwinter Meeting from Sevim McCutcheon. Highlights from the Conference include:

1. 290 registrants, which is fantastic and ranks with two

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other very successful Biennial conferences in the past (Seattle and Montreal).

2. Received many evaluations from attendees, for which the planning committee is grateful as it allows for future reference to setting up and running the Biennial Conference. Responses on the evaluation forms were overwhelmingly positive in all areas regarding this Conference.

3. Cleveland in general and the conference location specifically turned out to be a great site.

4. There was plenty of food and coffee at all activities/events, something that at times has been an issue in the past. The hotel staff support was superior.

5. All related expenses have now been paid and the bottom line is that the Conference generated over \$8800! Because we did so well, and because we had wonderful pre-conference planning and preparation support as well as during-conference support, from the Northern Ohio Technical Services Librarians (NOTSL) and the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG), the Executive Board voted to share some of the proceeds. In particular, because this conference substituted for NOTSL's only money-making meeting of the year and they supplied membership support in so many ways we have donated \$2000 to that organization. We also donated \$1000 to MOUG for their assistance and co-sponsorship.

New Business

OLAC Liaison to ALA's Subject Analysis Committee (SAC)

Kelley McGrath led this discussion, noting that OLAC may want to have a liaison to the Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) as a means of being in touch with activities from that important cataloging-related body. She pointed out that they are doing a lot of work with genre/form issues, which we are interested in and also that the committee was re-evaluating its relationships with other groups. This topic was presented to

the Executive Board members earlier in the day.

There was positive response to this proposal. Bobby noted that there are some outstanding issues that would need to be investigated, but based on the Membership's response we would go forward with this idea.

Bobby will contact the Chair of SAC to seek clarifications and also ask if they are interested in participating and then report findings to all.

Need for Face-to-Face Meetings (Bobby Bothmann)

Bobby noted that this discussion was also held at the Executive Board Meeting prior to this meeting. He generally wanted to open the topic of needing to meet face-to-face as often as we do to discussion in order to generate ideas. Issues include do we need two meetings per year, are there alternate non-face to face methods for conducting our business, should a unit such as CAPC only meet electronically, etc. Most of what is driving this discussion is the nation's economic situation and individual's inability to travel as much in the future, as well as the need to simply review what we do now and seek to do it wiser.

Several ideas and concerns were heard, such as:

1. Using online meeting technologies such as Skype, teleconferencing software, meet in Second Life, doing Webcasting.
2. Executive Board hold its meetings via teleconferencing.
3. Discover what the true value is in requiring face to face attendance for membership in units such as CAPC or doing liaison work.
4. Would it be possible to financially assist those who do make the commitment to attend our meetings face to face but are having problems doing so? Perhaps the Scholarship guidelines should be expanded to be less specific but more inclusive of this situation. Could we establish a scholarship specifically for the CAPC Intern position?

5. Look at making the F2F requirements less restrictive in relation to participating in CAPC and/or OLAC activities.

6. How about a separate OLAC Membership Meeting in the Fall, in non-biennial conference years, via something like a webcast?

Bobby agreed to work with the membership on this topic via email as an ongoing investigation following Midwinter.

OCLC Policy for Use and Transfer of WorldCat Records (Kelley McGrath)

Kelley led a review and discussion of OCLC's recently proposed changes to their policies on the use of WorldCat records. She also delivered a report on this topic at the Executive Board Meeting.

Kelley recently emailed the OCLC Record Use Group with concerns relating to potential changes to the *Policy for Use and Transfer of WorldCat Records* proposed by OCLC in 2008. In particular she is seeking to find out if this new Policy would hamper using data from existing WorldCat records in OLAC's experimentation with improving access to moving images and how they would "act" under specific applications. A broader concern is whether or not tighter restrictions on the use of bibliographic records might prevent research that could lead to improvements in bibliographic access in the future.

Kelley asked if it might be worthwhile to have OLAC draft a position paper on this new Policy spelling out our major concerns. Members supported the idea and Kelley asked that specific ideas, thoughts, concerns be sent to her to incorporate into a paper. The Executive Board had previously agreed to support the creation of a position paper and asked Kelley to take the lead on this, which she is willing to do. Kelley then asked for volunteers from the floor to assist her with this task, Rebecca Lubas volunteered. They will communicate progress on the position paper through the OLAC-L list.

The Membership Meeting adjourned at approximately 5:15

p.m. and reconvened at 5:30 p.m. for the ongoing and always fun Question & Answer Panel event.

Q&A Panel

Panel members this time included Jay Weitz, Bobby Bothmann, Cathy Gerhart, and Paige Andrew.

There were only a couple questions from the floor, Bobby asked Paige about how to handle the physical description for two maps of the same geographic area but with different topics involved. A second question was posed about SlotMusic. The remainder of the session was more of a discussion of three or four AV cataloging topics. Based on the way that the session evolved, Bobby asked if it might be time to change the event from a Q&A panel format into something more of a cataloging discussion group where a small number of prepared cataloging questions could be gathered ahead of the OLAC Membership Meeting and then used as talking points. Everyone in attendance agreed that it would be worth trying this, Bobby will oversee making this change in time for the upcoming ALA Annual meeting in Chicago.

The Q&A Panel session closed at approximately 6:15 p.m.

Submitted by Paige Andrew

CONFERENCE REPORTS

Jan Mayo, Column Editor

**** REPORTS FROM THE ****

2009 ALA Midwinter Conference

Denver, CO

**Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee
(MARBI)**

Liaison Report

submitted by Cathy Gerhart

University of Washington Libraries

This report includes updates on proposals and discussion papers of interest to the OLAC constituency from the recent ALA MARBI meetings in Denver, Colorado. If you would like to see the complete list of topics discussed, you can find them at:

<http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/>

Proposal No. 2009-04: Addition of Codes for Map Projection in O08/22-23 in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format

This proposal passed as written. It added two codes to the bibliographic format for map projection, bk for Krovak and bl for Cassini-Soldner.

Discussion Paper no. 2009-DP02: Definition of field 588 for Metadata control note

There was general support for this proposal, which would add a new tag, the 588, for specific notes that are mainly used by catalogers or administrators. The proposal came from the serials community who would like to be able to use a more specific MARC tag for their "Description based on" notes, but it would also be useful in the media community for notes indicating the chief source of information, like "Title from container". The separate tag would allow systems to control where and when to display a field in a public catalog, since, although it is important for a cataloger to see this information at the beginning of the notes fields, it is thought that most catalog searchers don't need this information very often and so it could be displayed at the end of the notes instead of first. It was agreed that this will come back as a proposal at the next

MARBI meeting in July. The proposal will include enhance granularity in the field as well a \$5.

Discussion Paper no. 2009-DP03: Changing Field 257 (Country of producing entity for archival films) of the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format to include non-archival materials.

This discussion paper will come back as a proposal at the MARBI meeting this summer. This paper suggested that the current restriction on the 257 to apply only to archival materials be lifted. This would allow institutions that want to indicate in the bibliographic record the original country of production of a film to do it here. Currently many libraries use geographic subdivision in the genre film to bring out what country is producing the film. In the recent implementation of genre heading for film and television by Library of Congress, these genre headings are not allowed to be geographically subdivided so there is a need to record this information elsewhere. There are some additional questions to be answered about punctuation in the field, as well as repeatability.

Proposal No. 2009-01/1: New data elements in the MARC 21 Authority Format

This proposal passed with additions. It adds new fields to the authority format (field 046, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, and 628) that allow the adding of attributes for persons, families, corporate bodies, works, and expressions. These new fields allow for coding of information about dates, places, address, language, activities, gender and family information. They are needed to enable the use of new RDA rules for authority control data.

Proposal No. 2009-01/2: New content designation for RDA elements: Content type, media type, carrier type

This proposal passed with some minor changes. It defines three new fields that will allow catalogers to record the three separate elements of Media type, Carrier type, and Content type as instructed in RDA. The fields chosen for this are 336, 337, and 338. The 336 for content type will contain the RDA terms for the form of communication through which the work is expressed like “text”, “performed music”, or two-dimensional moving image”. The 337 is for Media type which

will contain the RDA terms for format designations like audio, video or computer. The final field, the 338 for Carrier type, will contain RDA terms for the category of carrier that is used to convey the content of the resource, like audio disc, computer disc, videocassette, etc.

Proposal No. 2009-01/3: Identifying Work, Expression, and Manifestation records in the MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority Formats

This proposal did not pass. This proposal would have made a way to indicate the FRBR level in bibliographic and authority records. Although there was general agreement that there is a need to be able to identify data that corresponds to the different levels of the FRBR model, it was thought that doing it in the current records would not be beneficial because many bibliographic and authority records contain data from more than one of the levels. For instance, bibliographic records have work, expression, manifestation, and sometimes even item level information in them. There was some agreement that it might be useful in authority records to know which ones are purely “work” records but this proposal did not propose that. There was no clear consensus about what to do next with this proposal.

Discussion Paper 2009-DP01/1: Encoding URIs in MARC records

This discussion paper will return as a proposal at the next MARBI meeting. This paper looked at the use of links to lists for terms instead of and in addition to using the term itself. This would enable, for instance, the entering of a link to an authority record for a term instead of the term itself. There are many such lists of vocabularies in RDA and more thesauri are being developed. There was general agreement that using the delimiter “1” for this URI was appropriate, even though it is the last free delimiter.

Discussion Paper 2009-DP01/2: Relationship Designators for RDA Appendix J and K

Parts of this discussion paper will come back as proposals. In RDA there are two appendices, J and K, which attempt to handle FRBR concepts. Appendix J lists possible relationships be-

tween the FRBR Group 1 entities work, expression, manifestation, and item. Appendix K lists possible relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies. The paper looks at the many possible ways that relationships can be made in our records. The ways examined in this paper are, the linking method (already used in records for some things like the \$x ISSN in the 440), preferred access points, unstructured descriptions, and structured descriptions. There was general consensus that expanding the use of the \$4 and \$e to accommodate ease of making these relationships was the best way to do it.

**Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access
(CC:DA)
Liaison Report
submitted by Martha M. Yee for Greta de Groat
Stanford University Libraries**

Current RDA Schedule in the United States

- 4th quarter 2008, review of final draft of RDA
- February 2, 2009, constituency responses to full draft due
- March 12-20 2009, JSC and CoP meet in Chicago; JSC finalizes review of comments received
- 3rd quarter 2009, release of RDA
- 4th quarter 2009 to early 2010, testing of a live RDA database by LC with other beta test sites; CoP national libraries evaluating RDA prior to implementation
- 1st or 2nd quarter 2010, final review
3rd or 4th quarter 2010, training and implementation

Apparently Canada, Australia and the U.K. are not coordinating with the United States and internationally RDA will be implemented as soon as the on-line tool is available.

At this CC:DA meeting, the current draft of RDA was not discussed at all. John Attig has not yet compiled all of the CC:DA responses to the full draft. However, he has set up a blog at

http://www.personal.psu.edu/jxa16/blogs/resource_description_and_access_ala_rep_notes/

Anyone who wishes to follow the process of compilation of CC:DA responses can tune in at that blog to John's news about his progress and where he has encountered still unresolved issues. He did ask that recommendations for core elements for visual resources be sent to him as soon as possible. He also indicated that non-humans will be included in the definition of person but that no examples or specific instructions for formulating a name exist at this point; this is on a "to-do" list. He indicated that the JSC had decided not to include a definition of 'edition' in the glossary because it was too difficult to define in the FRBR context. The JSC is still working on the problem of indicating the relationship between the preferred title for a work and the title proper when they are identical. The JSC decided not to add the explicit video formats requested, but instead to encourage their use by way of the escape clause in the rule. The title of a compilation will no longer be considered to be that of the first work. Instead, catalogers will be encouraged to either create separate records for each title or devise a title. Barbara Tillett indicated that the LC response to the full draft will come out at the end of January and will recommend an extensive overhaul of Appendices J and K.

The report of the CC:DA Task Force on the Review of Proposed ISBD Area 0 might be of interest, since there are discrepancies between what ISBD is proposing to use to replace the GMD and what RDA is proposing to use to replace the GMD. The ISBD report can be viewed at: http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/isbdrg/ISBD_Area_0_WWR.htm

The CC:DA Task Force report can be viewed as item 10 on the CC:DA agenda at: <http://www.libraries.psu.edu/tas/jca/ccda/agen0901.html#agenda>

The report from ALA Publishing may also be of interest. According to Don Chatham, RDA will be offered in three forms:

1. Perpetual access to a web site consisting of the first edition

of basic instructions (never updated) at a one-time cost of \$100-125. The update process has not yet been clarified or structured yet.

2. Online toolkit including the basic instructions only, sold on a subscription basis, 1 user less than \$100-125/year, 2-4 users \$400-500 a year, etc., apparently with no discounts for large groups of users (cost equals number of users times \$100-125).

3. Online resources consisting of RDA plus all other resources found in Cataloger's Desktop, sold on a subscription basis; no cost suggested yet.

Apparently ALA Publishing is very reluctant to license RDA to Cataloger's Desktop and there was negative reaction to this at CC:DA. Chatham also stated that "records created within the subscription tool are open data and can be shared." This suggests that ALA Publishing plans to market this version of RDA as software for the creation of cataloging records.

Temporary licenses for training are planned and discounts for educators are planned. Various schema for different circumstances (novice catalogers, experienced catalogers, etc.) will be "freely available on the web."

The failure to plan for a print product also elicited great disappointment at CC:DA. Margery Bloss indicated that marketing research several years ago revealed that 58% of those polled wanted a print product. The full draft just reviewed does show, however, how much development would be necessary to create a print product.

At this meeting CC:DA submitted a report to CCS warning about how difficult training and implementation will be, given the poorly written text in the final draft of RDA. CCS is forwarding a report to ALCTS, but, based on Mary Woodley's oral report to CC:DA, the CCS response to CC:DA's concerns seems to be that it is too late to do anything about the text at this point in time.

Barbara Tillett's Library of Congress report can be viewed as item 7 on the CC:DA agenda at: <http://>

www.libraries.psu.edu/tas/jca/ccda/agen0901.html#agenda

**Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA)
Cataloging and Metadata Committee
Liaison Report
submitted by Thelma Ross
Academy Film Archive**

From the meeting held in Savannah, GA, November 13, 2008:

New appointments

Amy Lucker will be resigning as chair of the AMIA Standards Review Subcommittee (SRS). Thelma Ross will take over (immediately) as the new chair for the 2009-11 term.

Marwa El Sahn volunteered to be a liaison with IFLA and she mentioned that the next meeting will be in Milan.

Amy Lucker, current Vice President and future President of Art Libraries Society of North America (ARLIS/NA), volunteered to be the liaison to ARLIS/NA. She said better collaboration between AMIA and ARLIS/NA would be benefit both, since they address similar issues.

Liaison reports

Thelma Ross, OLAC liaison. She reported on the work undertaken by the Task Force for FRBR-based Work-level moving images. The first two of four reports have been published. She indicated they will want feedback and support from the SRS.

Nancy Goldman, International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) liaison. She reported that the FIAF cataloging rules revision is being worked on. They want to create something that

works well with RDA, FRBR, and CEN. Information will be going up on a wiki soon. Conceptually the project is moving forward, but they decided to adhere more closely to RDA while building it. It is being developed mostly from the European archives viewpoint, but also will be applicable beyond their requirements. FIAF is also moving forward on the subscription databases including full text articles and holdings of silent era film collections.

Andrea Leigh, Society of American Archivists (SAA) and LC liaison. She reminded the committee that she is part of the DACS (Describing Archives: A Content Standard) working group. She is seeking feedback from AMIA C&M committee members using DACS for her to include in the next DACS revision. Specifically, she would like to know how people are using DACS for moving image materials and if they have any needs that are not served by the standard as it currently is written. She announced that the Archivists' Toolkit is being actively used. SAA offers workshops on implementing AT.

Conference sessions or projects in development for next year:

At the next conference, devote either a session or the second C&M committee meeting time to a forum for discussing cataloging problems. Both SAA and ARLIS/NA do a similar thing, where people bring their questions/problems before a panel of experienced catalogers. Throughout the year, members could use Basecamp as a place to post questions and follow discussion threads.

Karen Barcellona has been trying to get a controlled vocabularies project off the ground for the last year. She is seeking a volunteer to manage the project and others to contribute vocabularies from their own institutions, and to compile and review vocabularies from other sources. The project could fill a couple of needs: 1) Review controlled vocabularies within Moving Image Collections (MIC), identify gaps and try to fill them. 2) The SMPTE metadata dictionary (RP210) reserved a spot for AMIA to contribute terms for description and preservation. One approach would be to collect institutional vocabularies. Another longer term, more complicated version,

would be to work to produce an “AMIA approved” list of terms. This project would be coordinated with Karen Broome, the committee’s liaison to SMPTE.

The Moving Image Genre-Form Guide (MIGFG) is going away. All of the genre/form headings will be incorporated in LCSH. Propose a hands-on session for the next conference to explain the new revision and usage. OLAC posted a list on their website with a list of all the LCSH terms that can be used for moving image genre/forms. A link on MIC should point to the OLAC list.

This year the Cataloging and Metadata for Moving Images Workshop is in rotation for a regional workshop in the Spring. The workshop is due to be presented on the West Coast, and Nancy Goldman said the Pacific Film Archive (PFA) Library could host it. Jim Wheeler volunteered to be the contact in Denver. The Workshop Subcommittee will get together soon to discuss the next round.

Possible project related to shared name authority work. OLAC has a Networking Names Advisory Group (NNAG). Another project could be looking at how to contribute names to the Union List of Artist Names (ULAN).

Library of Congress Update

January 24, 2009

Submitted by Janis L. Young

Policy and Standards Division

Library of Congress

Library of Congress Experience/Capitol Visitors Center

The U.S. Capitol Visitors Center opened on December 2, 2008. An underground passageway now directly connects the Capitol to the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress. The reading room hours will not change, but the number of hours that the Library of Congress is open has been extended in order to allow the public an additional 400 hours each year to view the Great Hall and exhibition spaces.

Reading Rooms

The Library announced that the minimum age for use of the Main Reading Room, Microform Reading Room, and the Local History & Genealogy Reading Room to access the Library's physical collections has been lowered to 16. Previously, researchers be above high school age. Students as well as all public users of the Library's reading rooms are required to have a Library Reader Registration card.

Free PDF versions of selected publications

The following publications are freely available at <http://www.loc.gov/cds/freepdf.html> as they are published: *Cataloging Service Bulletin*; and updates to the following: *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations*, *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*, *CONSER Cataloging Manual*, *CONSER Cataloging Manual*, *Descriptive Cataloging Manual*, and updates to MARC 21 format documentation.

Policy and Standards Division (formerly CPSO)

With the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) reorganization in October 2008, the Cataloging Policy

and Support Office has become the Policy and Standards Division, and its email address has been changed to policy@loc.gov. The email addresses of individual staff members in the division remain unchanged.

LC Genre/Form Headings

In July 2008, the Library of Congress's Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) managers authorized five new genre/form projects within LCSH to be undertaken by the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (now the Policy and Standards Division): cartography, law, literature, music, and religion. In November 2008, the ABA managers approved the Policy and Standards Division's four-year timeline for the projects.

On January 1, 2009, the Moving Image, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (MBRS) implemented genre/form headings for moving images and radio programs in new cataloging. In addition, all SACO members are invited to contribute proposals for moving image and radio program genre/form headings beginning on February 1, 2009. All proposals should be entered into the fill-in form for genre/form headings, which will be made available to members through the SACO web site.

For general information about Genre/Form and LCSH at the Library of Congress, including a Genre/Form Frequently Asked Questions PDF document as well as a full timeline, visit: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/genreformgeneral.html>. There will also be an LC booth presentation about the LC genre/form projects from 10:30-11 a.m. on Monday, January 26.

Library of Congress Classification

Available from the Cataloging Distribution Service are new print 2008 editions of BL-BQ (Religion (General). Hinduism. Judaism. Islam. Buddhism), BR-BX (Christianity. Bible), C (Auxiliary sciences of history), DS-DX (History of Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc.), H (Social sciences), PJ-PK

(Oriental philology and literature. Indo-Iranian philology and literature), PQ (French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese literatures), and R (Medicine).

LCSH in SKOS

In 2008 the Library began a pilot to make a subset of LCSH freely available in SKOS format on the Internet. Making LCSH available in SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System) will facilitate its use for data manipulation and other applications on the Semantic Web and elsewhere. The web site on which it resided, lsh.info, was not on an LC server, and was taken down in December 2008 for that reason. The Library of Congress remains committed to providing LCSH freely through SKOS. It is developing a distinct URI within the loc.gov domain, and the former lsh.info site will redirect users to the new URI. The new site will be available for use later this year.

Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) 31st edition

The 31st edition of printed *LCSH* will be available in the spring of 2009. The data cutoff date for the 31st edition will be January 23, 2009. As of December 2008, LCSH had a total of 341,915 subject authority records, including validation records and Annotated Card Program headings.

Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings

With the 2008 update, the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* is current through the end of February 2008. This is the final update to the 5th edition of the manual. In 2009, a new edition of the manual will be published under the title *Subject Headings Manual*. The new edition will consolidate the previous updates and complement the *Classification and Shelving Manual*, published in May 2008.

**MOUG/OLAC Liaison Report
OLAC Annual Membership Meeting
January 24, 2009
Submitted by Mary Huisman
OLAC/MOUG Liaison**

Introduction

The Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) was established with the mission “to identify and provide an official means of communication and assistance for those users of the products and services of the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) concerned with music materials in any area of library service, in pursuit of quality music coverage in these products and services.” The group’s website is located at <http://www.musicoclcusers.org>.

Membership in MOUG is open to all individuals and institutions interested in MOUG's objectives. An application form can be found at <http://www.musicoclcusers.org/mougmembership.html>. Reference and public service music users are particularly encouraged to join MOUG. MOUG members receive the *MOUG Newsletter*, valuable not only for organizational and OCLC news, but also for Jay Weitz’s “Questions and Answers” column. Selected back columns appear on the MOUG website, and a cumulated version was published by Libraries Unlimited in 2004 (*Cataloger’s Judgment: Music Cataloging Questions and Answers from the Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter*).

MOUG’s meetings are often held in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Music Library Association (MLA). MOUG is particularly interested in reaching non-music-specialists and ‘occasional’ music users of OCLC. The group is not just for catalogers—there is a very active public services component as well.

Current officers of the group include Chair Tracey Rudnick (University of Connecticut), Treasurer Deborah Morris (Roosevelt University), Secretary/Newsletter Editor Alan Ringwood (University of Texas at Austin), and Continuing Educa-

tion Coordinator Bruce Evans (Baylor University).

Annual Meeting

MOUG's annual meeting is just around the corner! The meeting will take place 17-18 February 2009 at the Chicago Marriott Downtown. Registration and program information is available at the MOUG website (<http://www.musicocclusers.org/mougmeet.html>). Please note that there is an online registration option this year.

This year's meeting celebrates two anniversaries: the thirtieth anniversary of MOUG and the twentieth anniversary of the NACO Music Project. The opening plenary session is titled "Perspectives on the Library of Congress Working Group Report Recommendations" (David Bade, University of Chicago and Tom Caw, University of Wisconsin, Madison). The plenary session will be followed by the traditional "Ask MOUG" session, led by OCLC's Jay Weitz and Michael Sarmiento. Breakout sessions will cover "Special Considerations for Cataloging Ethnic Music Sound Recordings" (Caitlin Hunter, LC National Audio-Visual Conservation Center) and an open Enhance session (Jay Weitz). The closing plenary session is titled "Authority Records for Public Services: Perspectives from Cataloging and Reference" (Wendy Sistrunk, University of Missouri-Kansas City and Steve Luttmann, University of Northern Colorado).

Other News from MOUG

The *Best of MOUG*, 8th edition (2008, edited by Margaret Kaus) is still available! This volume contains LC Name Authority File records for many prolific composers, including CPE Bach, JS Bach, Beethoven, Boccherini, Brahms, Clementi, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Telemann and Vivaldi. There are lists arranged by thematic catalog number for several of these composers, plus lists of English-language cross references for several Russian and Slavic composers with pointers to the authorized form and authority record control numbers. Ordering information is available at the MOUG website: http://www.musicocclusers.org/order_form.htm

**** REPORTS FROM THE ****
2008 OLAC-MOUG Conference
Cleveland, Ohio
Part II

Jan Mayo
Column Editor

WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES CATALOGING
Presented by Bobby Bothmann
Minnesota State University, Mankato

--reported by Jan Mayo, East Carolina Universit

Bobby Bothmann, Electronic Access/Catalog Librarian at Minnesota State University, Mankato, gave a thorough and informative session on electronic resources cataloging, so much so that it wasn't apparent that he was a late substitution for the original presenter. His presentation style was relaxed and easy to follow, and he took questions from the audience as he went along, which helped to clarify the more difficult to understand portions of his material.

He began by giving an overview of what he planned to present, followed a list of links to resources for electronic cataloging, explaining a little about each one. In defining the term "electronic resources," he made the point that, to be an electronic resource, it must require a computer to be played. Playaways are a point of contention, but for the sake of national standards, they should be given the GMD "electronic resource," however, for local catalogs, the use of "sound recording" or even "playaway" as the GMD could be acceptable.

The next concept Bothmann covered was the nature and content of the resource. A convenient list of what kinds of materials can be an electronic resource followed. There are two types of access: direct, which requires a physical carrier,

and remote, which uses computer networks. To determine which chapters of AACR2r to use when cataloging, first determine the primary content of the resource, and then apply the Chapter 9 (Electronic Resources) cataloging rules.

What is being cataloged must be considered. Is it a discrete or a component resource? Is it monograph, serial or integrating? Bothmann provided a chart that clearly illustrated finite vs. continuing resources. Using the appropriate Type of Record and Bibliographic level is also important.

Formerly, all electronic resources were Record Type "m." Now, this is only used for computer files, but should also be used when you are unsure if what you have is a computer file or not. If the Record Type is "m," be sure to use the appropriate File Type.

Bothmann reviewed the fixed field elements and many of the areas of the bibliographic record, highlighting the aspects that pertain to electronic resources. This included the assigning of the 006 and 007 fields, how to determine the chief source of information and elements of Areas 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7, as well as the 856 field.

He touched briefly on the use of form subdivisions and finished his presentation by displaying sample records for an e-book, a digital map, a digital image, and a blog or RSS feed, applying the rules and interpretations he had just shared with us.

FORM/GENRE HEADINGS
Presented by Janis L. Young
Library of Congress

--reported by Beth Flood, Harvard University

Janis Young discussed the ongoing implementation of genre/form headings by the Library of Congress. Two main objectives of the genre/form project as a whole are: 1) to assist retrieval by creating access points for genres and forms of expressions, and 2) to have a system of authority records that

permit future development and maintenance and that support automatic validation of headings. LC began the genre/form project with headings for moving images and radio programs. These areas were chosen in order to identify issues and determine policies in the context of a relatively small group of headings.

An important distinction made during this presentation is the conceptual difference between genre/form headings and subject headings. LC considers genre/form headings not to be subject headings but rather headings which describe what a work actually is, rather than the subject of the work. An implication of this decision is that a record can contain both topical subject headings (MARC field 650) and genre/form headings (MARC field 655).

The preferred approach for establishing genre/form terms in the authority file is to create separate records for the genre/form heading and the term as a subject heading. MARBI originally considered a proposal for new fixed field (008) coding indicating whether the term would be appropriate as a topical and/or genre/form term. This was rejected in favor of the two record approach. Topical authority records will be coded as MARC field 150 for the authorized term; form/genre records will be coded as MARC field 155. Both records may contain the same see references (4XX fields) and broader terms (5XX fields). Subject terms used in bibliographic records (MARC field 650) which are also used as genre/form terms are now required to include a subdivision, indicating they are subject terms. For example, the term “War films” used as a subject now should include the subdivision “History and criticism” to make it clearly distinct from the genre term “War films [no subdivision]”.

It is currently permissible to use LCSH topical headings as genre/form headings in some cases, when a scope note indicates the term stands for a type of work, rather than the subject of a work. If no scope note is present, catalogers should use their own judgment to determine if a term represents a genre or form. For example, the headings “Cantatas (Equal voices),” “Detective and mystery stories,” and

“Nautical charts” can be correct as genre/form terms, but the heading “Human figure in art” is not correct and can only be used as a topical term. Headings which are not already established as genre/form terms but can be used as such should currently be coded as local headings: 655 -7 \$a [heading] \$2 local

A pilot project is currently underway in which two libraries are contributing new and revised genre/form authority records through SACO and are testing a web fill-in form and workflow. After the project is completed, LC will begin accepting genre/form proposals from all SACO libraries. In the next few months, LC will begin using moving image and radio program headings in their cataloging. LC is also formulating timeline recommendations for implementation in two new areas (music and law).

To assist in implementation of genre/form terms, a subcommittee has been formed through the ALCTS-CCS Subject Analysis Committee. The group is charged with facilitating communication between LC and cataloging communities interested in genre/form implementation.

INTEGRATING RESOURCES
Presented by Joseph Hinger
St. John's University

--reported by Amy Pennington, Saint Louis University

This workshop was a condensed version of the longer SCCTP Integrating Resources Cataloging Workshop that Hinger has given in various locations.

Hinger began by giving some brief background to the development of cataloging rules, guidelines, and codes relating to integrating resources, due to the changing “bibliographic landscape.” These new AACR2 rules, LCRIs, and Leader Bibliographic level code “i” were implemented in 2002. He explained that AACR2 Ch. 12 (Continuing Resources) now has two parts for each rule: one that relates to

serials and the other to integrating resources. In addition, there are two types of integrating resources: print (updates are integrated into the original base volume), and electronic (updating Web site). He made the point that, just because a print resource “has holes” and lives in a binder, that does not make it an integrating resource; you have to look at the content and intent. The concept of “updating” is central to the definition of an integrating resource.

Hinger also spent some time explaining some of the differences between monographs and continuing resources (including both serials and integrating resources), and how to tell them apart (LCRI 1.0). Continuing resources have no predetermined conclusion, but the various parts or updates may remain discrete (serials) or not (integrating resources). A monograph, on the other hand, is either complete in one part or a finite number of separate parts. He went on to explain, however, that even a finite updating Web site (a conference Web site, for example) is still an integrating resource, and that online and loose-leaf format resources may be monographic, serial, or integrating. A CD-ROM or any other direct access e-resource cannot be an integrating resource. In terms of remote access resources, if you can access the earlier iterations you probably have a serial or multi-part monographic item; if you cannot access the earlier iterations, you have an integrating resource. If you truly cannot determine what it is, consider it an integrating resource.

The first steps in original cataloging of an integrating resource include: determining the aspect of the resource that your bibliographic record will represent, the type of issuance, the primary content (which affects the Type of Record and 008 / OCLC workform you will use), and the iteration you have (which affects how you record dates of publication). He went on to describe in more detail the MARC leader and control fields that are used for these resources.

The next part of the workshop dealt with bibliographic description (using AACR2 12.OB1b). Those areas that are based on the *current* iteration include: title and statement of responsibility; edition; publication, distribution, etc. (except

dates); physical description (optional for e-resources); and series. Areas based on the *first and/or last* iteration(s) include: dates of publication, distribution, etc. Areas based on *all* iterations and any other source include: notes; standard number and terms of availability. One change since the 2004 update of AACR2 is that one is no longer required to use the 516 field (type and extent of resource); rule 9.3 was deleted with this update.

An important point made concerning publication information is that square brackets are not needed as long as the information comes from anywhere on/in the resource.

When discussing publication dates, Hinger emphasized that DtSt fields are extremely important, and that getting *something* in the Date 1 field is much better than nothing (even if it is just 199u). If you have the publication date of the first iteration (unlikely), it can be put in the 260 field. If no explicit statement of publication date of first iteration appears, put estimated date (or range of possible dates) in the 362 field. It was also pointed out that a copyright date should not be considered an explicit statement of date of publication. Although, if a range of copyright dates appears, one can *probably* assume a correspondence with publication dates.

Concerning note fields, Hinger mentioned that he does not generally use a system requirement note about Adobe Acrobat Reader being required, or a mode of access note that specifies "World Wide Web." He thinks those are obvious in this day and age. A source of title proper note is absolutely *required*.

Hinger also discussed some concerns with 856 fields. One important thing to remember is that the URL used in the 856 must match the granular level of the description (link for home page if home page is being described, for example). He recommended not using \$z (Public Note) for link text (or for explaining restrictions, etc.) in OCLC records. Obviously you can do what you want or have to do to make things displays properly in your local system.

A discussion ensued about the use of classification numbers in records for electronic integrating resources, since it is not required. The point was made that a patron browsing by call number would not find a potentially useful resource if a classification number was not provided or indexed. Some catalogers put only the class number portion (without additional Cutter(s) or dates) in the call number field for these resources, so that it will at least appear in a browsed call number index.

When it comes to updating integrating resource records, anything can change (just like serials), but all the changes must be reflected in the same bibliographic record.

One last important thing that was discussed was the use of the 247 and 547 fields with integrating resources. 247 \$a is used for the title proper when it changes, and \$b is used for the corresponding dates, if known. The 245 field always reflects the current title proper, and all former titles go in 247 fields. The 547 field is a complexity note that goes with it, if further information about the 247 field(s) is needed.

Hinger kindly provided copies of his full SCCTP workshop presentation slides as a handout, and even though we did not quite make it through the whole thing, everyone was extremely pleased with the amount of quality information and guidance received about cataloging these tricky resources.

**METADATA FOR AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS
AND ITS ROLE IN DIGITAL PROJECTS**

**Presented by Jenn Riley
Indiana University, Bloomington**

--reported by Lauren K. Marshall, John Carroll University

Jenn Riley took her audience on a “whirlwind tour” of a representative sample of metadata standards compatible for use with images, audio, and video. The primary focus was on those standards used by cultural heritage institutions (e.g. li-

braries, archives, museums). She emphasized the importance of finding the right fit between one's needs and an appropriate metadata format. Also significant was the idea that metadata standards reflect the values of those who created them to serve specific needs in describing, managing, and/or providing access to their resources. Objectives of the workshop were to lessen apprehension about metadata formats and to aid participants in knowing what questions to ask themselves in making metadata decisions for digital projects.

The workshop began with an introduction to XML (extensible markup language), which is used to encode many metadata formats. The use of XML as a background encoding of metadata formats enhances the shareability/interoperability of formats across systems and environments. Riley then explained four general types of metadata: descriptive, administrative, structural, and markup languages. Descriptive metadata serve to describe properties of resources, such as title, dates, publishers, etc. Administrative metadata help manage aspects of resources, such as preservation information, usage rights, or technical information. Structural metadata help the user navigate within a resource or between related resources, e.g., within a digitized set of 10 audio CDs, organizing information related to the order and navigation of the CDs, tracks, and related text. Markup languages are not technically metadata, but are XML coding that "marks up" the full content of a resource with metadata, e.g., "header," "paragraph," etc., within a text document.

The next part of the workshop was a barrage of metadata schema examples (only a few of which are mentioned here), with information about their properties, interoperability, and usage. First, general descriptive metadata schema, e.g. MARC, Dublin Core, were covered. These are intended for use with a variety of media/resource types and tend to be bibliographic in nature. Media-specific descriptive metadata formats were discussed next; these standards reflect specific needs related to the description and access of a particular media type (still images, music, artworks, video, etc.) and do not work well for generalization to other types of resources. Media-specific administrative metadata formats emphasize tech-

nical information involved in the creation, storage, and access of resources, e.g., file type and size, or camera/audio equipment settings at time of creation, and are often created by machine directly from digital file information. The primary structural metadata format discussed was METS (Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard), which Riley termed a “wrapper” for packaging many types of metadata for a resource together, connecting descriptive and technical metadata with content, for example. METS documents would be generated by software tools, not people.

Riley concluded the workshop by presenting several scenarios and possible choices for implementation of metadata standards to meet the needs of those situations. She emphasized that in order to implement any metadata format, there must be tools and systems available to utilize it, and it must address the needs of the users and resources. Decisions about metadata implementation need not be constrained to the formats currently available, and Riley encouraged participation and leadership from the cataloging and metadata specialist community to contribute to the creation of useful metadata formats and the tools/systems needed to implement them. Overall, despite the rapid pace of the presentation, Riley succeeded in imparting a level of understanding that should increase comfort levels of working with and making decisions about metadata formats and their uses.

Power Point presentation:

<http://www.dlib.indiana.edu/~jenlrile/presentations/olac2008/olac.ppt>

Handouts: <http://www.dlib.indiana.edu/~jenlrile/presentations/olac2008/handout.pdf>

WORLDCAT LOCAL
Presented by Cathy Gerhart
University of Washington

--reported by Debbie Ryszka, University of Delaware

Cathy Gerhart, Music/Media Cataloger at the University of Washington Libraries, presented an overview of their implementation of WorldCat Local. She likened WorldCat Local, a new search and discovery tool developed by OCLC, to Google, saying that it is a Google-like interface to an online catalog.

Her presentation primarily focused on the positives of the implementation at University of Washington Libraries and the capabilities of the product. She used a live feed to their online catalog to demonstrate searches, displays, and product features. Additionally, she pointed out the shortcomings of the system and what work and development still needs to be done by OCLC. Frequent updates and enhancements by OCLC continually change and improve WorldCat Local at the University of Washington Libraries.

University of Washington Libraries, serving approximately 60,000 on-campus users, installed WorldCat Local in a beta-test mode in 2007. The Libraries have been using this as the interface to their online catalog since then. On the University of Washington Libraries web site WorldCat Local is prominently displayed by a search box entitled "Search UW Libraries and Beyond." This offers streamlined searching and discovery for users of the University of Washington Libraries online catalog.

Gerhart explained the many reasons why the Libraries decided to install WorldCat Local, among them: one interface for everyone who uses the University of Washington Libraries online web site, one search box for many catalogs, access to one form to fill out for Interlibrary Loan users, and an easy mechanism for teaching how to search and navigate WorldCat Local and the libraries online catalog.

Throughout her presentation, Gerhart reiterated that search-

ing WorldCat Local is just like searching Google—just put something in the box. Users of their online catalog find it easy to use and seem pleased with the product. For the foreseeable future, WorldCat Local will be the way that users enter the University of Washington Libraries online catalog. To date, feedback from comments left by users has been overwhelmingly positive.

Because WorldCat Local is still in a pilot phase, changes are constant. Recent additions to WorldCat Local include records for articles from major databases, such as ERIC and MEDLINE.

On the downside, Gerhart noted, a search in WorldCat Local does not give users access to everything in the University of Washington Libraries collections, but OCLC and staff at the Libraries are working to remedy that situation. Materials not included in WorldCat Local searches are on-order or in-process materials, records for works that have not been retrospectively converted by the Libraries, licensed third-party record sets such as EEBO, ECCO, and some microform sets. When users want research materials like these, they are encouraged to ask librarians for assistance.

Gerhart remarked that WorldCat Local may not be for users or scholars doing research on an in-depth level. Sophisticated researchers may not find WorldCat Local as useful as undergraduates and others seeking quick discovery. In situations such as these, researchers and scholars need to know to go elsewhere to meet their detailed information needs. When consulted, the librarians on the University of Washington Libraries staff direct these users to the right places to begin and conduct their research. Frequent and savvy users of the media and music collections at the Libraries are being encouraged to use the online catalog directly and to bypass WorldCat Local.

Gerhart showed those in attendance exactly how WorldCat Local functioned by performing specific searches. We were able to see how searches worked in WorldCat Local and how holdings for the University of Washington Libraries automatically floated to the top of search results. Gerhart navigated through specific displays by using many of the features and

enhancements available in WorldCat Local. She pointed out which information in MARC records is being displayed in WorldCat Local records currently and which fields are being ignored. For media and music materials, fields 508 and 511 do not display presently, and Gerhart thought that they should. Uniform titles, relator codes, and genre headings also do not display currently. A MOUG committee is looking at these issues with representatives from OCLC.

For a more detailed description of the University of Washington Libraries implementation of WorldCat Local, consult:

Ward, Jennifer L., Steve Shadle, and Pam Mofjeld. "WorldCat Local at the University of Washington Libraries." *Library Technology Reports*, v. 44, no. 6 (2008).

To view the University of Washington Libraries installation of OCLC's WorldCat Local, see: <http://www.lib.washington.edu/>

RDA PROGRAM

Presented by

Glenn Patton, OCLC

Heidi Hoerman, University of South Carolina

--reported by Dr. Robert Ellett, San Jose State University

Glenn Patton, Director of WorldCat Quality Management at OCLC, discussed the history of RDA and the current and future state of development of the proposed cataloging code. He stated a caveat about his presentation in that some of the projections were over 18 months in the future. The RDA prospectus indicates that while RDA was built on the foundations of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition, revised (AACR2r) and originally called AACR3, its broader scope included not only libraries but also other metadata communities such as archives, museums, and publishers. The constituent organization responsible for the development of RDA includes U.S., U.K., Canadian, and Australian library organizations including the Library of Congress and the British Library. RDA

has taken its roots from AACR2, Paris Principles (1961), International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD), Functional Requirement for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and Functional Requirement for Authority Data (FRAD), the growth of electronic and digital resources with the proliferation of the Internet, University of Toronto Conference (1997) and the International Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloging Code. RDA includes element sets which encompass FRBR attributes and relationships. Mappings to the encoding standards of ISBD, MARC21, and Dublin Core will also be included as well as standardized terminologies known as RDA vocabularies. These vocabularies will make distinctions between content type, carrier type, media type, and relationship designators. Patton introduced the concept of element set, such as title including sub-type elements of title proper, parallel title, other title information. RDA's core elements are influenced by the FRBR tasks of find, identify, select, and obtain and the FRAD user tasks of find item, identify in a catalog, contextualize, and justify. Patton then discussed the entity group 1 FRBR user tasks of work, expression, manifestation, and item. An outline of RDA structure will include a general introduction, two main parts on recording attributes and recording relationships, and a number of appendices. Other communities such as publishers are working on a framework with RDA and ONIX data. A draft of RDA is projected to be available in late October with the initial release as an electronic document in the third quarter of 2009. Lastly, Patton discussed implementation issues such as testing and training.

Heidi Hoerman, Instructor, University of South Carolina's School of Library and Information Science, gave a very humorous presentation entitled "How Should I Prepare for RDA?, Should I Prepare for RDA?" Being a cataloging instructor, Hoerman stated clearly she "didn't have a horse in this race". Her best guesses about RDA were derived from reading, poking informants, and thinking about the process. Hoerman predicted that due to time constraints and economic downfalls, RDA will not be published, but instead AACR2/2010- would be published with some underlying RDA principles. RDA's goals of getting rid of AACR2 baggage, being more global, and solving the multiple versions problems are too drastic a

change for the cataloging community. Hoerman indicated that goals for RDA are conflicting—both to break from the past but also be compatible with AACR2. Hoerman stated that there are several nails in the RDA coffin, including the Library of Congress Working Group on Bibliographic Control’s decision to suspend work on RDA, and the national libraries’ reluctance to implement it prior to extension testing by the national libraries and cooperative partners. Hoerman insisted that while the value and merit of RDA was being debated, the cataloging community still needs to update its existing cataloging rules.

POSTER SESSIONS

--reported by Rebecca Belford, University of Oregon

The well-attended poster sessions featured eleven posters. The presenters displayed a range of projects and developments in media cataloging and metadata: digital collections, moving image metadata schemes, cataloging tools and decisions, workflows for specific formats, and new discovery mechanisms for music.

Collaboration on digital projects was the focus of two of the posters. Kate James (Illinois State University) presented a collaboration of the Milner Library and the School of Art in “The Art of Collaboration: Creating an Effective Metadata Workflow for a Digital Project”. James demonstrated the collaborative workflow for digitized art images in a flowchart illustrating the multiple locations of metadata assignment and review: the slide library, the digitization center, and the metadata unit. Quality control in the project occurs at multiple levels, involving review and approval first by the metadata librarian, then by the slide library manager, and final review and approval by the metadata librarian. The growing collection is available online through a CONTENTdm interface on the library’s Website.

Harris Burkhalter (Minnesota State University Mankato/Westonka Historical Society) presented a collection resulting from collaboration on a statewide scale in “Metadata Use at

the Minnesota Digital Library and User Research”. Burkhalter presented the development of metadata practices and guidelines for the “Minnesota Reflections” collection, the first project of a coalition of museums, libraries, and colleges across Minnesota. Dublin Core—with a few modifications and additions—was chosen to organize the collection, based on the simplicity and extensibility that allow both non-cataloger volunteers and catalogers to easily enter metadata. The collection of over 30,000 digitized historical images and documents is available online, offering both easy and advanced search capabilities as well as a social element in permitting user comments.

PBCore, a specialized metadata standard, was the topic of “PBCore: A Dynamic Metadata Standard for Motion Media” by Tom Adamich (Visiting Librarian Service). Based on the Dublin Core metadata standard, PBCore is used to describe media created by the Public Broadcasting community. Adamich profiled the creation and structure of PBCore, addressed display with XSLT and HTML, and cited related resources. Accompanying screenshots illustrated the project’s home page and the search fields available in the Educator Search mode.

Three posters addressed workflows and ideas in cataloging specific formats: spoken-word recordings, video games, and screen cast tutorials. Lucas Mak (Michigan State University) detailed an economical solution to cataloging spoken-word recordings in “Using Student Employees in Cataloging Digital Spoken Word Recordings”. The MSU Vincent Voice Library contains over 40,000 hours of spoken word material. Most of this material is not accompanied by abstracts and requires complete listening to construct accurate summaries. The library has hired students to perform the time-intensive work of listening to the recordings to check audio quality and write summaries. Students create brief database and OCLC Connection template-based MARC records for each recording. The records are later reviewed and enhanced by a catalog librarian. The presentation addressed some of the drawbacks of this method, including issues of typographic accuracy, bias in summaries, and difficulties with subject analysis.

Video games were the topic of “Video Games PWN the Library” by Megan Dazey (University of Oregon). Dazey included talking points for recommending adding a video game collection in an academic library, noting that video games account for 15% of circulation at the UO science branch library and that students use the collection for social events publicized through Facebook. A complete MARC record and cataloging tips demonstrated the cataloging decisions made in this project. Issues in creating a collection development policy and circulating complex items like console sets were also addressed. (“Pwn” is gamer slang for the domination of a rival, derived from the word “own”.)

Marcy A. Strong (Binghamton University), in “Cataloging Screen Cast Tutorials in Dublin Core and MARC”, addressed the history and workflow of cataloging tutorials created by subject librarians using the Camtasia software for research instruction. Subject librarians catalog the tutorials in Dublin Core upon creation using a feature in Camtasia. Working from a screen capture of the Dublin Core record, catalogers later catalog the tutorials as electronic resources in MARC format under the title of the resource being taught and are collocated with a consistent tracing in the MARC 793 field. In response to faculty and teaching assistants’ preferences for easy access to the tutorials, records are added to the library catalog with direct links to the tutorials.

In “Use of a Series Title to Track Named Collections,” Valarie Adams (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga) presented a poster rich with both MARC and OPAC examples of the Lupton Library’s approach to tracing named collections with a series title using MARC field 830. In part a response to donors’ desire for named collections to be kept together, the series tracing allows virtual access to a named collection without housing the collection together physically. The series titles are also used to add title access and browsing for electronic journals, audiobooks, and other formats that would be otherwise difficult to retrieve as a set.

Tools that increase efficiency and functionality in cataloging

were the focus of two posters. Teressa Keenan and Leslie Rieger (University of Montana) outlined the four major phases in their library's adoption of the Macro Express utility in "All Aboard the Macro Express". The phases were discovery, which involved research into the product, cost, and training; implementation of the macros for OCLC downloading, holdings and item information, and purchase orders; sharing within Mansfield Library; and future possibilities and evaluation. Rich with advice and supporting statistical evidence on the reduction in time spent on specific workflows and in repetitive keystrokes, Keenan and Rieger demonstrated the increased efficiency gained at their library through the use of Macro Express.

Susannah Benedetti and Gary Moore (University of North Carolina-Wilmington) also demonstrated helpful utilities for catalogers in "Catalog 2.0: Implementing Browser Tools for Customized Searching". A set of "2.0" utilities was compiled for catalogers at their library: a search box in the library toolbar, imbedded search boxes, tutorials, and ISBN searches. Catalogers can use these tools to access the library catalog directly without first navigating to the OPAC and to access external resources like Classification Web, OCLC's Bibliographic Formats and Standards, and local resources. While the tools are of high value to catalogers, many also enhance search efficiency for public users.

Addressing the practical need to track library collections, Gayle Porter (Chicago State University) offered information and advice in "Lessons from Using RFID on Media: A Case Study of RFID Implementation at Chicago State University." Porter discussed RFID technology, retrospective conversion issues, pros and cons of use for media, and best practices for RFID use on various media types. Numerous examples of fully processed media items supplemented the information in the poster and provided a forum for audience questions.

Departing from traditional cataloging and metadata, Susannah Cleveland and Gwen Evans (Bowling Green State University) presented "Moody Blues: The Social Web, Tagging, and Non-Textual Discovery Tools for Music." The HueTunes

project, in an early phase, grew out of conversations about the needs of the graphic design department in locating album cover art. Currently, users tag musical selections by selecting a color from a palette. Phase 2 will see increased data collection and analysis. The project aims to reduce language barriers, reach non-text-based learners, reduce the dependence on expert knowledge in interpreting catalog records and finding music, and examine the relationship between music and mood or color.

The posters as a group represent the diversity of activity in audiovisual and multimedia cataloging in a variety of different libraries. Innovations in traditional workflows coexist with collaborative digital collections, unique metadata schemes, non-textual discovery, and “2.0” features. The session demonstrated that traditional AV cataloging is thriving while moving in new directions.

News and Announcements
Barbara Vaughan, Column Editor

Nancy B. Olson Award Announcement

It is with pleasure that we, the OLAC Awards Committee, announce that we have selected Paige Andrew to receive the 2009 Nancy B. Olson Award. The Committee received many worthy nominations this year, and we wished that we could have given each of them an award. However, when we combined Paige's considerable achievements in furthering the goals of standardization of map cataloging, including MARC coding and tagging and promoting the understanding of map cataloging and data exchange by professionals unfamiliar with these materials and process, the choice was evident.

The award will be presented to Paige at the OLAC membership meeting in July during the ALA Annual Conference:

- For making substantial contributions to audiovisual and map cataloging
- For his various publications on map cataloging
- For presenting quality cataloging workshops at OLAC Conferences and other local, state, regional, and national conferences
- For his work in and for OLAC and various national and regional organizations and committees

For his willingness to share his knowledge with other librarians

Congratulations Paige!

Submitted by: The 2009 Nancy B. Olson Awards Committee
Vicki Toy-Smith, Committee Chair

**Announcement of OLAC New Officers
2009-2011**

**Vice President/President Elect:
Sevim McCutcheon
Monographic Cataloger, Assistant Professor
Kent State University**

Sevim (rhymes with 'swim') McCutcheon has worked as an original cataloger or head of Technical Services in public, state, and academic libraries, as well as in the contract cataloging environment. She began her professional career with five years of cataloging at OCLC TechPro, combined with moonlighting as a reference assistant in the AV department of Upper Arlington Public Library. After two years as the head of Technical Services at Tuscarawas County Public Library, she joined a branch of the State Library of Ohio which serves a public library consortium, the SEO (Serving Every Ohioan) Library Center. There she was responsible for original cataloging in all formats and training copy catalogers in the consortium's nearly seventy member libraries throughout the state. Since 2006, Sevim has worked for Kent State University, Ohio, as a monographs cataloger and assistant professor. Despite her official title as monographs cataloger, she has had the opportunity to keep her AV and non-book cataloging skills in practice while positions of Music and Media cataloger and Serials cataloger were vacant. She promotes the OLAC organization to the university's Library and Information Science cataloging classes. Active in a number of Ohio library organizations, her most recent professional activity was chairing the OLAC-MOUG 2008 Conference in Cleveland, Ohio. Her favorite material to catalog is sound recordings of classical Turkish music.

**Treasurer/Membership Coordinator:
Nathan B. Putnam
Special Formats Catalog Librarian
George Mason University**

Background Information

Since January 2007, Nathan has been the Special Formats Catalog Librarian at George Mason University where he catalogs video recordings, audio CD's, computer software, electronic databases and books, electronic theses, maps, and microforms. He has participated

on library committees and was the Secretary for the Librarians' Council at GMU. Before working at GMU (and while working towards an MLIS), he worked at Michigan State University where for over 4 years his job duties ranged from database maintenance to interlibrary loan to copy cataloging PDFs and print items with supplementary materials. In addition to cataloging, he is a lifelong student with a diverse background in music, library science, and computers. Nathan has also taught music and library science graduate students music research and bibliography.

Statement of Interest

As a relatively new professional, I have looked to OLAC to gain a better understanding of A/V cataloging and would like to offer some of my time to help the organization. At my current position, I have been a member of several committees and have had to write reports of current processes and outcomes of the committee's work. I enjoy interacting with other people and expect to get to know many more of OLAC's members through the membership coordinator component. I also enjoy financial record keeping (I think this ties into the detailed-oriented mindset of catalogers and musicians).

Submitted by:
Steven Miller
Chair, OLAC Elections Committee

Book Reviews
Douglas King, Column Editor

Metadata
by Marcia Lei Zeng and Jian Qin

Metadata has been written to serve as a “textbook that systematically introduces metadata concepts and principles through the incorporation of practical examples and learning assessment materials” and “an instructional guide for practitioners”. A further goal of the book is to provide theoretical and practical instruction in metadata “concepts, principles, and applications” and “trends, innovative ideas, and advanced technologies in metadata research and practice that that will have significance implications in the years to come” (p. xv). The authors, Marcia Lei Zeng and Jian Qin, are exceptionally well-qualified: both are library and information science professors, Zeng at Kent State University and Qin at Syracuse University; both have received numerous grants for research on knowledge organization systems, metadata, and digital library projects and served as trainers for professionals, consultants for digital library projects. Zeng has also served on standards committees and working groups for IFLA, ASIS, SLA, and US NISO, among others. Accordingly, Zeng and Qin take a broad view of metadata, putting it in the context of managing digital information, not just in libraries, but across the digital information spectrum.

The main part of the book consists of four parts: “Fundamentals of Metadata,” “Metadata Building Blocks,” “Metadata Services,” and “Metadata Outlook in Research”. The first part, “Fundamentals of Metadata,” outlines the history, definitions, types and functions, principles, and anatomy of a metadata standard. The structure and semantics of representative metadata standards created by various metadata communities for general purposes or for special types of digital objects or purposes are discussed, including Dublin Core, MODS and MARC; metadata for cultural objects and digital resources; educational resources; archival and preservation

metadata; rights management metadata; scientific metadata; and metadata for multimedia objects; a new (to this reviewer) variety of metadata, metadata describing agents (people, groups, and organizations) to support social computing, is also discussed. The second part of the book, “Metadata Building Blocks,” moves further into issues of sound digital project design, with chapters on the structure and semantics of a schema (elements and element sets, controlling the values in value spaces, application profiles, crosswalks, and best practices) and schema encoding design. A very long chapter on metadata record creation, including issues related to levels of description, methods of record creation (by catalogers, machines, or harvesting techniques), encoding and expression, linkage, wrapper, display, and parallel metadata, reinforces the view of metadata as part of a larger bibliographic or information universe and the necessity of adherence to standards for metadata creation to enable interoperability for data sharing.

The third part of the book includes chapters on metadata services such as metadata registries and repositories, including the metadata harvesting protocol initiated by the Open Archives Initiative (OAI-PMH), issues and methods of metadata quality measurement and enhancement, and achieving interoperability at the record, schema, and repository levels. The last section and chapter of the book examines current research and trends in metadata architecture, modeling, and semantics. Each chapter is followed by suggested readings and exercises that apply the concepts introduced in it and balance group and individual application and analysis. Fifty pages of appendices contain sections listing, first, metadata standards (schemas, application profiles and registries) mentioned in the book and, second, value encoding schemes and content standards (all with links given for documentation), as well as a glossary, and a bibliography. A companion Website (<http://www.metadataetc.org/book-website/index.html>) contains the chapter bibliographies, metadata standards and content standards and vocabularies lists, and links to the Websites and works cited where freely available online.

Metadata is a systematic and comprehensive treatment of the theory and practice of digital information organization and project design. Throughout the chapters, the authors stress the importance of following best practices in project design and adherence to standards and consistency in record creation so that records and aggregations of records are shareable. The writing style is clear, the book is replete with illustrations, and the supplementary resources are a gold mine for the student or practitioner. The table of contents is detailed down to the subsection level, which makes the text itself very easy to dip into for reference. The book is ideally suited as an instructional tool, in circumstances where the chapters are spaced across a quarter or semester, with lectures or classes to explicate the concepts presented, and fellow students with whom to study and work on the group projects. The level of presentation presupposes some grounding in systems concepts and terminology. There are a number of typographical errors, which I hope will be corrected in subsequent printings. Excellent overview and reference resource for the subject.

Published in 2008 by: Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc., New York (xvii, 365 p.) ISBN 978-1-55570-635-7 (pbk.-\$65.00)

Reviewed by:
Anna DeVore
Cataloging & Metadata Services
University Library
University of California, Santa Barbara

Kidzcat: a How-To-Do-It Manual for Cataloging Children's Materials and Instructional Resources
by Deborah J. Karpuk

Cataloging “children’s materials and instructional resources” is an activity that is, most decidedly, *not* for the faint of heart. For catalogers who spend much of their careers cataloging library materials of all kinds—but chiefly those aimed at the adult crowd—being confronted with the necessity of dealing with stuff for kids can be daunting. Applying LC AC headings

can be mystifying to someone who is otherwise quite capable of slogging around in the magisterial 4-volume *LCSH*; everything, it seems, is part of some kind of series (real or implied) or otherwise related to something else (and the kids *know* these relationships!); curriculum materials seem to be published with reckless disregard for even rudimentary publishing conventions; classification choices can be puzzling; the stuff that children's materials selectors want to keep—and have cataloged—in their collections can leave us simply bemused. Deborah Karpuk's *Kidzcat* promised help with finding answers to all kinds of questions and problems that are encountered frequently when cataloging kids' stuff. Alas, such was not to be the case.

The book starts off well enough. Chapter 1, "Getting Started in Cataloging", proceeds through a basic, but useful, outline of the components of the MARC record (the inclusion of fields 653 and 658 in a chart of "curriculum-enhanced MARC" tags does raise questions, particularly when chapter 8, "Subject headings" says nary a word about the use of these tags). On through chapter 2, "Description and Cataloging of Books" until the reader notices, on p. 23, the apparent typo that gives the form subdivision "Fiction" in a \$x. (This practice was discontinued in 1999, in favor of the \$v). The contents of this chapter are, in fact, pretty slight but perhaps this is due to comparatively widespread knowledge of book cataloging. The reader may pause to wonder about the example, on p. 17, that gives the quoted note, "Book four in the Underland Chronicles" immediately after "(The Underland Chronicles ; Book 4)". This seems oddly redundant.

Chapter 3, "Authority Control," provides a pleasant, if uncomplicated, explication of its topic until the book presents this peculiar example on p. 27: "RowF, Jo See Rowling, J. K." Inasmuch as the basic authority record provided on p. 25-26 does not include a reference from "RowF", a suspicion of carelessness arises. A brief mention of RLIN as a source for name authority checking seems a bit dated, since OCLC absorbed RLIN in late 2007.

The next chapter, "Non-book Materials," is one that should be

the largest, covering as it does, sound and video recordings, electronic resources, and three-dimensional artifacts. Here, Karpuk barely skims the surface, presenting her material in a scant 20 pages, while barely touching on any of the manifold challenges that cataloging these materials really do present. And, oh yes, the chapter includes another rather entertaining typo: “MARC uses the 246 field for Computer File Characteristics.” This is followed by examples of 256 fields which, according to OCLC’s *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, are no longer used.

So, the reader turns (with as yet undaunted optimism) to chapter 5, “Series and Related Titles”. Dr. Karpuk’s presentation of this critically important aspect of cataloging for children is so garbled, confused, and foreshortened that the chapter succeeds in creating more confusion than already exists. Except for a brief mention of Mary Pope Osborne’s *Magic Tree House series*, Karpuk seems determined to ignore or avoid the concept of series titles entered under personal author heading. Unfortunately for Dr. Karpuk, children’s series are all too often created by, or associated with, single creators (e.g., Gertrude Chandler Warner’s *Boxcar Children*, R.L. Stine’s *Fear Street*, or Lisi Harrison’s *Clique series*) and, as such, are entered under the heading for the associated author. If Karpuk objects to the way catalogers handle personal-author series (and her examples certainly seem to indicate that she does), she should come right out and state the fact and then explain how to amend series authority records to suit her purposes instead of instructing, by example, her reader to tag such series as 440s.

The chapter on “Serials” (chapter 6) is slight, but probably sufficient to its audience; “Web Site Cataloging” (chapter 7) is certainly a good deal shorter than one might have expected for such mutable resources; and “Subject Headings” (chapter 8, 8 pages) and “Classification” (chapter 9, 12 pages) barely cause a ripple. Dr. Karpuk’s closing chapters—“Automation Systems and Retrieval,” “Local Policy Issues,” and “Outsourcing”—are geared primarily toward school libraries rather than children’s departments of public libraries, and may provide some valuable food for thought for school library

media specialists. At the same time, this may also exhibit a kind of naïveté. Most decisions concerning these matters usually are made at the district or regional level with precious little input from personnel at the building level. Still, it would not hurt for media specialists to be prepared for the (unlikely) possibility that their participation will be welcomed.

Finally, the book offers its “Appendix: Practical Exercises” (27 pages, with running title “Appendix: *Practice* Exercises”). The best use for these exercises would be as fodder for a rousing game of “find-the-mistake” (although Dr. Karpuk does not present them as such). Almost every example is marred by outdated practices (e.g., page 171, 650 _0 \$aScience museums\$zSan Francisco (Calif.) instead of going indirectly through California), mistakes (e.g., page 169, 650 _0 CD-ROM instead of CD-ROMs), or typos (a personal favorite, page 163, gives a subject string with the form subdivision “Fiction” in \$z immediately adjacent to another subject string that ends with “juvenile fiction” in \$x).

This may sound like just a lot of carping and nitpicking, but cataloging is all about detail and accuracy, and Dr. Karpuk’s book displays an almost wanton disregard for these qualities. An astute reader may well wonder why Karpuk produced this book while the unsuspecting children’s materials cataloger or school library media specialist, following this text, easily could create bibliographic records that mislead catalog users, fail to work well in many ILSs, and even add “biblio-trash” to shared library databases by (at the very least) eluding duplicate detection algorithms. At the steep price of \$60, this inconsequential text, rife with errors and omissions, fails to live up to the promise of its subtitle.

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OLAC Cataloger's Judgment: Questions and Answers
Compiled by Jay Weitz

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Sound and Silence

Question: Can you provide me with an example of a set record for a DVD that has three films (two silent films and one with sound)? Inquiring minds want to know what to do for the 300 field.

Answer: Finding such an example in WorldCat would be difficult or impossible, even if one existed. Telling you how to treat it, though, is fairly easy. If this is one DVD (or a multi-disc set) containing three motion pictures, it would be identified as having sound in both the 300 subfield \$b and in the 007 subfield \$f, as the DVD itself contains sound. You would identify the presence of two silent films and one sound film in whatever note or notes you create to describe those individual motion pictures. How you present that information is up to you depending upon the particular circumstances (for instance, as part of a contents note or as some sort of "originally produced as ..." note). A DVD of a silent film may actually have sound (commonly, a musical accompaniment to the images, or in some cases, sound associated with additional more modern material such as "making of" documentaries), so the DVD would be described with "sd." in the 300 field but the film itself would be described in a note as being originally a silent film, or whatever happened to be appropriate in the situation. If you are dividing up a multiple-disc set and cataloging each disc separately, you would describe each individual disc as you normally would. For any disc containing an originally silent film that now has sound associated with it in this DVD version, my answer would not change. For any disc that is completely silent in this DVD version, you would not use subfield \$f in the 007 (which would indicate a DVD with no sound) and would describe the disc as "si." in the 300 field.

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Edition Statement or Contents

Question: The 250 field for edition statements is non-repeatable. However, I have come across several DVDs where there are several edition statements. For example, it is a single layered double disc with the full screen edition on side A and the widescreen edition on side B. Or, it is the special collector's edition that also features the widescreen version of the film (in this case the film also was issued in full screen). For the time being, I have been including a note to indicate these various edition statements. But my question is: Will the 250 field be in the future repeatable? What is the rationale of the 250 being non-repeatable?

Answer: When both a full-screen and a widescreen version of the same motion picture appear on a DVD, these sorts of partial "edition" statements are best treated as contents information (either in a formal 505 contents note or in another 5XX that clearly explains the presence of multiple versions, whichever makes more sense in the specific situation). Regarding why field 250 is not repeatable, you'd have to address that question to the LC Network Development and MARC Standards Office (ndmso@loc.gov), because they are the ones who administer the MARC formats. As several examples in the MARC Bibliographic 250 field suggest, when there are multiple edition statements that are co-extensive with the resource (that is, they refer to the entire resource and not to only portions of it), they are separated by a comma, space within a single 250 field. This is in accord with ISBD practice as found in Section 2.4 of the ISBD Preliminary Consolidated Edition that is available on the IFLA Web site at http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/pubs/ISBD_consolidated_2007.pdf.

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“Enhancing” Order of Names in 505

Question: I have a question on the enhanced 505, where I want to put the author's name in last name, first name order. For example: 505 00 \$t Title / \$r Last name, First name. Is this OK? I am seeing only “\$r First name Last name” order.

Answer: Neither a standard contents note nor an enhanced contents note is intended to substitute for controlled access to the data that appear in uncontrolled form in that note. If such controlled access is desired, you should be creating appropriate added entries. On the form of notes, AACR2 1.7A3 says in part: "If data in a note correspond to data found in the title and statement of responsibility, edition, material (or type of publication) specific details, publication, etc., physical description, and series areas, give the elements of the data in the order in which they appear in those areas. In such a case, use prescribed punctuation, except substitute a full stop for a full stop, space, dash, space." As I read that in relation to the contents note, the title and statement of responsibility should be transcribed as they appear (and as they would be transcribed in an actual 245 field) with prescribed punctuation added. That would preclude your suggestion of the transposition of first and last names, unless that is the way they appear. You will know best how your own local system indexes data in field 505 (both when it is all in subfield \$a and when it is "enhanced" with specialized subfields \$t, \$r, and \$g). In WorldCat, the various 505 subfields are indexed in various ways. Subfield \$r is in the "Name" (au:) word index, the "Notes" (nt:) word index, and the "Keyword" (kw:) word index. So a search in any three of those indexes, such as "au:first and au:last", should get the name "First Last" regardless of the order.

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PowerPoint on a CD-ROM

Question: I could use some clarification on cataloging computer files. I have a CD-ROM that contains a PowerPoint presentation and a PDF file of the teacher's guide that's also included in print format in a binder. I found a relevant OLAC -list post from Nancy Olson from 2003, and also the OCLC document on Cataloging Electronic Resources, but I'm not sure where else to look. It sounds like I should use Type g, TMat s (Slide), 006 Computer, 007 Electronic, 245 subfield \$h [electronic resource]. Would I also have 007 Slides (gs)? That doesn't seem right, and I don't know if I should have a second 007 at all.

Answer: Although we commonly refer to PowerPoint "slides" when we mean the individual screen images, these do not fit the definition of "slide" that corresponds to the Visual Materials 008/33 (Type of Visual Material, or TMat in the OCLC fixed field) code "s". It reads: "Transparent material on which there is a two-dimensional image, usually held in a mount, and designed for use in a projector or viewer. Modern stereographs, for example, View-Master reels, are included here." Not that the (otherwise prescient) authors of the MARC format anticipated the advent of such things as PowerPoint presentations, but this is clearly limited to the sorts of tangible transparent film and sturdy mount slides that were projected in carousels and View-Masters, and the like. Nor would the VIS 008/33 code "t" for "transparency" be appropriate, because it is also limited to the tangible sheets intended for overhead projectors and the like. (Notwithstanding those dinosaurs who continue to insist on using transparencies and overhead projectors even though they are derived from PowerPoint files -- and if you've ever attended one of my cataloging workshops, you know exactly which dinosaur I have in mind.) Primarily textual PowerPoint presentations should be considered textual resources and should be treated as would any other textual resource on a CD-ROM. That would include:

- Type: a
- Form: s
- 006 for the electronic resource aspect (Type: m; File: d)
- 007 for the tangible computer file aspect of the CD-ROM: 007 c \$b o \$d [as appropriate] \$e g \$f [as appropriate]
- GMD: [electronic resource]
- 300: Follow whichever AACR2 9.5B1 option you prefer for the physical description ("1 computer optical disc" or "1 CD-ROM")
- 538: Any system requirements, such as PowerPoint, Adobe Acrobat, and/or whatever is appropriate for accessing the files

The teacher's guide (both the PDF and the binder) sounds as though it should be treated as accompanying material. Ex-

actly how you account for it (in 300 subfield \$e or in a note) depends upon your judgment of how substantial it is, how it is presented, whether it has a title of its own, and so on. A few other considerations regarding the cataloging of PowerPoint presentations have appeared previously in the *OLAC Newsletter*:

voiceover narration [26:2 (June 2006) p. 21-22 (<http://www.olacinc.org/newsletters/june06/qanda.html#ppt>)];

illustrations [28:3 (September 2008) p. 43 (<http://www.olacinc.org/newsletters/sept08/qanda.html#powerpoint>)].

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Mysteries of the 007 Field

Question: Could you please explain the functions of 007 to me? How do those subfields work both for system use and for searching purposes?

Answer: In the MARC 21 Bibliographic format, the 007 fields are actually stored as simple strings of characters. The subfielding is merely an OCLC display convention for the convenience of users. (As an example, the Electronic Resource 007 subfield \$d in WorldCat corresponds to the MARC 21 Electronic Resource 007/03.) There are complete details on this in OCLC's Bibliographic Formats and Standards in the sections on the 007 fields (<http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/Oxx/default.shtm>). In WorldCat, various elements of the 007 fields are used to identify aspects of records for purposes of record matching, indexing, displays of search results, and so on. You can get a little flavor of some of these purposes if you look at the "Format and Material type values indexed" section toward the end of the "Searching WorldCat Indexes" document (http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/searching/searchworldcatindexes/#search_worldcat_materialtypes.fm). The "Values indexed: Material types" table in particular has a 007 column that tells you which values are used for indexing purposes.

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Which Came First: 508 or 511?

Question: On a MARC record for videorecordings, does the 511 field come before the 508 field, or is it vice-versa?

Answer: The order of notes is determined by AACR2, as spelled out for motion pictures and videorecordings in 7.7B: "Make notes as set out in the following subrules and *in the order given there*. However, give a particular note first when it has been decided that note is of primary importance." (Emphasis mine.) Rule 7.7B6, covering "Statements of responsibility," lists cast first, then credits other than the cast. So that means field 511 comes before 508, ordinarily.

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True Colors

Question: How would you code 007 subfield \$d for the following situations: (1) An electronic book is a PDF file that has no illustrations, but some of the text is in a color other than black; (2) an electronic book is a PDF file that has no illustrations, but some of the text has a colored background behind it.

Answer: Presumably, you are referring to the Electronic Resource 007 subfield \$d, which would be coded "c" for "multicolored" in both of these situations.

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Computer File Versus Video

Question: Any down and dirty way to quickly decide between computer file and video dominance? The equivalent of counting pages?

Answer: One wishes there were. And yes, it would be the rough equivalent of "counting pages," to the extent that such a thing is possible. In my experience, most of these sorts of combinations have tended to be a (clearly dominant) motion

picture with some added stuff that amounts to accompanying material. In cases where it's not that clear, examine the contents of the disc and how the publisher presents all of the material for any clues about intention. If predominance remains unclear, make the best choice you can, but be sure to account for both aspects.

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Auteur Theory Questioned

Question: Have you seen any OCLC records with LC subject headings that have a director along with a title in the heading? I have seen OCLC records that have directors (600 10) and another LCSH that contains the motion picture title (630 00).

Answer: Although I've not done any exhaustive searching on this, I think that if you look in the authority file under prominent and/or prolific film directors, you will find only a few name/uniform title headings. If you look more closely at those authority records, however, you will see that they are probably for published screenplays written by that director (see for instance, no00102393) or other books such as autobiographies (see n82014381), rather than for the films themselves. My guess is that the notion behind this is the same as that regarding title main entry for most commercial films, that the intellectual responsibility is too diffuse to be attributed to any one person, not even the film's director. There are some exceptions where one person is responsible for pretty much everything in a film (see for instance, no2003105745), but those would be relatively infrequent. There are occasional subject headings that combine the director's name and a film title (see #50228884, which is LC using existing copy cataloging), but I'm guessing that those are incorrect. Much more common (and I believe correct) are those records that give separate subject access to the director's name and to the uniform title of the film (see #49249577, #40395537, #17803875, #25547923, #14818432, to cite a few).

News From OCLC
Compiled by Jay Weitz

Cataloging and Metadata

OCLC Announces Expert Community Experiment

In response to requests from the cataloging community, OCLC is introducing the Expert Community Experiment which enables cataloging members to make more changes to WorldCat records. During the Experiment, members with full level cataloging authorizations have the ability to improve and upgrade WorldCat master records. The Experiment begins in February 2009, and lasts six months. Introductory web information sessions will be held throughout February for those interested in participating in the Experiment. We welcome all member libraries with full level cataloging authorizations to participate in the Experiment. During the Experiment, participants will be able to correct, improve, and upgrade all WorldCat master records, with the exception of PCC records (BIBCO and CONSER records). Library of Congress records that are not PCC records are included in the Experiment. Participants will receive credits for those activities for which they currently receive credits. During the Experiment, OCLC will not give credits for the new activity. Instead, we plan to review new activity for possible credit adjustment later in the Experiment.

OCLC Loads MARC Records for Playaway Titles into WorldCat

Findaway World, the maker of Playaway audio devices, is now sending their MARC records to OCLC for addition to WorldCat. Playaway is the only format of audiobook that does not require a separate player, so it comes ready-to-listen, without the need for a certain type of player or advanced technical know-how. Additionally, Playaway allows the listener to control the speed of the narrator's

voice and automatically remembers where you left off when you power down. Findaway World is located in Solon, Ohio. The OCLC symbol for these records is PLAYA; the vendor identifier in field 938 is PLAY. For information about Findaway World, see their web site at: <http://www.playawaydigital.com>. See a list of all partners contributing records through the Vendor Record Contribution Program at <http://www.oclc.org/us/en/partnerships/material/contribution/technical/default.htm>.

National Library of Israel Adds 788,000 Records to WorldCat

The National Library of Israel and OCLC have completed a pilot project that has resulted in the addition of more than 788,000 new bibliographic records and 1.1 million holdings from the national library to WorldCat. These records from the National Library of Israel are now visible to Web searchers through WorldCat.org. The National Library of Israel, formerly known as the Jewish National and University Library, worked with OCLC in the pilot project to explore and resolve issues in adding records containing only non-Latin script data to WorldCat. Most of the new records added to WorldCat represent materials in Hebrew script, but significant numbers of records represent Arabic-script and Cyrillic-script publications. The National Library of Israel will continue to add records to WorldCat as new materials are cataloged. Israeli libraries started participating in the OCLC cooperative in 1989. Today there are 71 institutions in Israel actively participating in OCLC. By adding these records to WorldCat, the National Library of Israel becomes a governing member of OCLC and will participate in governance of the worldwide cooperative. The WorldCat database continues to grow at an extraordinary rate, with many of the records entered into the world's largest bibliographic resource coming from out-

side the United States. Between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008, records from the National Library of Sweden, Swiss National Library, National Library of Australia, and National Library of New Zealand were added to World-Cat. More information, a complete list and world map illustrating OCLC's work with national libraries can be found at www.oclc.org/us/en/worldcat/catalog/national.

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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>

UserName: olac

Password: avcat

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:

Teresa Keenan

Teresa.keenan@mso.umt.edu

To make any changes, use the form
on the following page

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