

OLAC NEWSLETTER

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FROM THE EDITOR
Jain Fletcher

I could not attend the ALA Conference in New Orleans this past summer, so I had been looking forward more than usual to editing this issue, to learn what I missed. I usually find that reading the *Newsletter* is useful for learning about what happened at the few meetings I could not attend at ALA, but this time I needed it to fill me in on *all* the meetings! And now that I am finished with the editing, I almost feel as if I had been there.

I always appreciate the amalgamation of information found in the *OLAC Newsletter*, but this time my appreciation was heightened by my extra need for that information. This has prompted me to think much more about *why* it always seems so informative.

The answer is, of course, that OLAC has set up a wonderful array of reporters, liaisons and observers and given them this forum for their reports. Not only that, but the people who report to OLAC on their designated meetings tailor their reports to OLAC's interests and, even better, they communicate the issues very well.

While the *OLAC Newsletter* is probably not unique in this way, I believe it is quite a rarity to have a cataloging-oriented library newsletter that is so chock-full of "the latest information" about important current issues. The *Newsletter* is a place for "one-stop shopping" to learn about all the organization's interests.

Be assured--it is not my intention to take credit for the contributions, but just to convey my recharged appreciation for the forum OLAC has provided over the years. I would also like to express my deepest hope that others recognize the value of all the contributors (column editors, reporters, reviewers and a certain cataloging "guru") as much as I do. And if so, when you read this issue, please be sure you take note of everyone's names and offer a silent "thank you" for all their contributions.

FROM THE PRESIDENT
Steven Miller

Greetings, OLAC members! This is my first column as OLAC President, and I am looking forward to serving the organization in this capacity in the coming year.

The most exciting upcoming event is the OLAC Biennial Conference to be held in Mesa, Arizona (the Phoenix Metro Area) on October 27-29, 2006. Conference Chair Timothy Diel and the members of the planning groups have been hard at work putting together a fantastic lineup of speakers, workshops, and events. The theme of the Conference is, "Preparing for a Brave New World: Media Cataloging on the Threshold of RDA". The opening keynote address will be given by none other than Jennifer Bowen--one of the most articulate and knowledgeable non-book cataloging (music materials) specialists closely involved with RDA. The workshops will include a stimulating mix of cataloging electronic resources, videorecordings, maps, and sound recordings, alongside non-MARC metadata for educational, visual and audio resources. These, along with other presentations, meetings, the reception and banquet, and tours of the Desert Botanical Garden and the Pueblo Grande Museum, promise to

make this a conference not to be missed. Check out the Conference Website at <<http://www.asu.edu/lib/olac/>>. Time is running short, so make sure to register and reserve your hotel room right away!

Speaking of conferences, OLAC is now looking for a host site for its 2008 Biennial Conference, preferably someplace in the Midwest. If you would like to showcase your area and experience the rewards of hosting a conference, please contact Vicki Toy Smith, the Liaison for the 2008 Conference. I should also note that we are exploring the exciting possibility of making the 2008 Conference another joint enterprise with MOUG.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Past President Rebecca Lubas for her outstanding service during the past year. I am also delighted to extend my congratulations to Vicki Toy Smith, our new Vice President/President Elect, to Katherine Rankin, our new Secretary, and to Kelley McGrath, our new CAPC Chair.

Turning once again to RDA, I would like to offer special thanks to all the OLAC members who contributed comments on the draft of RDA Part 1, and to our CC:DA Liaison, Greta de Groat, for coordinating the collective efforts. OLAC has an invaluable role to play in bringing the perspective and voice of the AV cataloging community to the RDA deliberations, and it is gratifying that so many of our members stepped up to participate in this process. Please consider contributing to future comments on the draft of Part 2, whether you have participated before or not.

I would also like to encourage participation in OLAC other ways. Attending the Conference in Arizona is one important way, as is attending the OLAC Membership meeting at ALA Midwinter in Seattle next January. Members should also consider submitting their application to serve as a member of the OLAC Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC), or volunteering to serve as OLAC's Liaison to AMIA, the Association of Moving Image Archivists. OLAC is a great organization, as great as its members, and I am honored to be a part of it all.

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2006-2007

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TREASURER'S REPORT
Fourth Quarter
Through June 30, 2006
Bobby Bothmann, Treasurer

	4th Quarter	Year-To-Date
	April-June	
OPENING BALANCE		\$8,112.68
INCOME		
Memberships	\$1,248.00	\$9,981.40
Other*	\$89.94	\$124.94
TOTAL	\$1,337.94	\$10,106.34
EXPENSES		
ALA		\$970.31
Membership overpayment		\$5.00
OLAC Board Dinner	\$359.93	\$841.75
OLAC Award		\$227.00
Stipends	\$700.00	\$1,650.00
Postage & Printing	\$1,939.40	\$5,142.93
<i>Printing</i>	<i>\$1,558.53</i>	<i>\$4,550.29</i>
<i>Postage</i>	<i>\$380.87</i>	<i>\$592.64</i>
Web Domain		\$15.00
Miscellaneous		\$147.67
TOTAL	\$2,999.33	\$8,999.66
CLOSING BALANCE		\$8,074.15

MEMBERSHIP as of July 28, 2006

Personal:	362
Institutional:	184
Total:	546

* Other: Refund of re-registration of incorporation fee (\$35); Refund from USPS account in Knoxville (\$89.94).

ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS
Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC)
ALA Annual Meeting
New Orleans, Louisiana
Friday, June 23, 2006

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm. *Members present:* Lisa Bodenheimer, Chair, Kelley McGrath, Sandy Roe, Valerie Bross, Julia Dunlap, Jeannette Ho, Susan Leister, Lisa Robinson. *Ex officio members present:* John Attig, Greta de Groat.

There were 29 people in attendance.

1. Welcome and Introductions

2. Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the CAPC meeting held on January 11, 2006, at the ALA MidWinter Meeting in San Antonio, Texas, were approved.

3. Announcements (L. Bodenheimer)

Thanks were extended to the outgoing CAPC members: Valerie Bross, Sandy Roe, Linda Seguin and Lisa Bodenheimer. New CAPC members were welcomed: Paige Andrew, Julia Dunlap, Kay Johnson, and Lisa Robinson. Kelley McGrath is the new CAPC Chair. The new interns are Kelly Chambers and Carolyn Walden.

4. Reports and Discussions

a. *MARBI Report (J. Attig)*

Discussion Paper 2006-DP06. Defining Separate Subfields for Language Codes of Summaries/Abstracts and Subtitles/Captions in Field 041 (with Kelley McGrath).

MARBI had asked Kelley McGrath and John Attig to write a Discussion Paper on the issue of whether 041 \$b should be redefined so that captions and subtitles could be separated from summaries and abstracts. This would mean making the \$b obsolete and defining two new subfields for the 041 to separate the concepts.

It was noted that 90% of uses of the 041 \$b are for summaries and abstracts, and only 9% for DVDs and other AV materials. At this point, it is fairly easy to distinguish between the two categories, but given the hybrid nature of emerging formats it may become more difficult in the future.

CAPC members and the audience were asked if defining new codes for the 041 would be useful. On one hand, it was noted that no ILS or OPAC currently makes any use of the 041. Jay Weitz noted that while OCLC cannot currently search by subtitle languages it is possible that it could be done in the future. Kelley McGrath, who has been doing extensive work on this issue, noted that in a faceted system such as Endeca, it might be possible to use 041 information to gather all the materials with subtitles in a given language. It was noted that recording the information was no more difficult if it went in \$b or another subfield.

This led to a more general discussion of how DVD technology, in particular, has strained the definition of the language in field 008. Many examples were cited.

It was recommended that Kelley start a best practices subgroup on this issue to: 1) create a document for DVD catalogers on how to code for languages in various difficult instances, and 2) investigate these instances, towards the goal of suggesting some solutions for these issues for MARBI.

Proposal 2006-06. Definition of Field 034 for Geographic Coordinates in the Authorities Format <<http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2006/2006-06.html>>

This proposal had not been discussed at the time of the CAPC meeting but there is support among map librarians and MARBI members for it.

Discussion Paper 2006-DP07. Recording Set Information for Multipart Cartographic Materials <<http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2006/2006->

dp07.html>

This is a discussion paper dealing with recording information about individual sheets within multipart cartographic information sets. Separate records are not practical for large sets, so the discussion advocated maintaining sheet-level information in holdings records.

Please see the full MARBI report in this issue.

b. ***CC:DA Report and RDA Task Force (G. deGroat)***

The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) will be working on RDA in a "triage system," identifying what is most urgent to get done. Some issues to be explored include technical description for electronic resources and source of title questions.

As JSC was working on RDA, the differences between Part I (Description), and Part II (Access) became blurred, so they integrated the two parts into what is now called Part A. Part III will now be called Part B (Authority Control).

There is also an attempt to create a hierarchical arrangement between parts, and to bring together related elements such as main titles and added titles. There is an effort to reconcile with ISBD relationships. The role of transcription is still being debated.

JSC is working with the creators of ONIX standards to create an initiative for resource categorization. ONIX is an international standard for representing publishing industry information in electronic form.

RDA is also mapping to MARC 21.

Chapters 6 and 7 of RDA Part A (formerly RDA Part II) are now available for review and comment.

Please see the full CC:DA report in this issue.

c. ***OLAC/CAPC Task Force on FAQ/Best Practices (L. Bodenheimer for C. Gerhart)***

The Task Force intends to have a report ready for the OLAC Conference in October.

- d. *NACO A/V Report (L. Bodenheimer for A. Caldwell)* In the last year the AV Funnel created 961 names, 6 series, and made 349 name changes. The Funnel has gained one new participant. David Procházka has set up a listserv for AV Funnel participants, sponsored by OLAC. OLAC members may subscribe.

- e. *Form/Genre Headings (L. Bodenheimer for D. Reser)*
LC promised that they would have a list of potential form/genre terms derived from the Moving Image Genre Form Guide (MIGFG) ready for ALA Annual in New Orleans, but other issues interfered. CPSO is working with the MBRS division for analysis of form/genre terms for moving images. More time is needed to complete a draft list.

In the meantime, LC is coordinating with OCLC and the Music Library Association to create 155 authorities for music terms, which may be the first authority records for 155 headings created by LC.

- f. *AACR2 Examples Task Force (L. Bodenheimer)*
Lisa Bodenheimer and the Task Force have completed the work requested and has submitted it to Jay Weitz. Jay suggested that since RDA is still a "moving target" the Task Force may have more work to do.

5. New Business

- a. *New Projects for CAPC (Committee)*

The only new project for CAPC that emerged from this meeting was Kelley McGrath's Best Practices Subgroup for 041 coding. Since catalogers are waiting for RDA and for LC to begin creating form/genre headings it is difficult to start major new initiatives at this time.

6. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 9:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Amy K. Weiss
OLAC Secretary

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
Online Audiovisual Catalogers
ALA Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
Saturday, June 24, 2006

1. Welcome, Introductions, Announcements

The Meeting was called to order at 4:00 p.m. *Board members present:* Rebecca Lubas (President), Steven Miller, Robert Bothmann, Lisa Bodenheimer, Amy K. Weiss, Robert Freeborn. *Visitors:* Kelley McGrath, Vicki Toy Smith, Iris Wolley, Jay Weitz, Katherine L. Rankin.

The incoming Board members were welcomed.

2. NACO Funnel Future, Training Issues, etc.

No report (the Board will discuss these issues at the Biennial Conference this Fall.)

3. Archives Procedures (I. Wolley)

It has already been decided that while the OLAC Archives will reside in Mankato at Minnesota State University, the OLAC Archivist can reside anywhere and it is the job of the Archivist to collect and organize materials for shipping.

Iris Wolley, the current OLAC Archivist, suggests that there should be pre-determined procedures for the Archivist to follow and that these procedures should be posted on the OLAC Website.

The value of having such procedures was manifested by the number of questions that Board members had about what to send to the Archivist and how to send it. Iris suggested that materials should be submitted annually, and noted that electronic formats are not considered archival so that print copies will be needed for the Archive. However, it is possible to send a file of electronic documents to Iris, and she will print them out for the archives.

For materials printed on glossy stock or colored stock, original materials are preferred, to the extent that an original exists.

It was also decided that the Archivist should keep three years of material on hand before sending it to be permanently archived, corresponding to the three-year term of each President.

4. Secretary's Report (A. Weiss)

The minutes of the previous Executive Board meeting, held at ALA MidWinter, in San Antonio, Texas on January 12, 2006 were approved.

The Board members had previously discussed changes to Part 12 in the OLAC Handbook, "Service In More Than One Capacity". The new text clarifies what positions in OLAC are official positions. Service is limited to one official position at a time. These positions are: membership on the OLAC Board or the Cataloging Policy Committee, or a position as an official OLAC-appointed observer or liaison. However, people serving in an official capacity are eligible to participate in ad hoc or function specific committees.

The Board formally approved the proposed changes, with one addition exempting Newsletter staff, other than the Editor-in-Chief. The new version will be posted shortly.

5. Treasurer's Report (B. Bothmann)

See the Treasurer's Report in this issue.

6. Newsletter Editor's Report (R. Lubas for J. Fletcher)

No report per se, but *Newsletter* Editor, Jain Fletcher has been given permission by the Board to look for outsourcing services for printing and mailing the *OLAC Newsletter*. If such services are too costly, an alternative will be to appoint another person to perform the technical/business end of *Newsletter* production.

7. CAPC Report (L. Bodenheimer)

See the CAPC Meeting minutes in this issue.

Lisa Bodenheimer received a request from Nancy Lorimer of the Music Library Association asking if it would be possible to have an MLA Bibliographic Control Committee member as an ex-officio member of CAPC. It was agreed that closer ties with MLA would be advantageous. Lisa will draft a letter back to Nancy agreeing to the proposal, and as new Secretary, Katherine Rankin will need to modify the *OLAC Handbook* to reflect this change.

8. Conference Planning Manual (R. Freeborn)

Robert will be working with Cathy Gerhart in hopes of having a draft ready by the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Seattle.

9. OLAC Brochure (R. Lubas for D. Benrubi)

Some further small edits were made to the draft pamphlet. However, it is substantially ready to go to a graphic designer.

10. OLAC Conference Arizona 2006 (R. Lubas for the Conference Committee)

The Conference is already showing signs of being fiscally solvent. Jennifer Bowen has been confirmed as the opening keynote speaker. Presenters at the metadata sessions have been asked to give practical demonstrations of how to create metadata. There will be buses to take conference-goers to the reception on the ASU campus. The Membership meeting will be held at lunch, as usual.

11. OLAC 2006 Conference Planning for the Executive Board Meeting and CAPC

It was agreed to hold the Thursday Executive Board Meeting after the tours return to the Hotel, rather than a having a hard starting time at 4:00 p.m. A second, brief Board meeting will be held as a wrap-up session at the end of the Conference.

12. Closed Session

Topics discussed: Appointments to the Awards Committee and the Elections Committee, selection of a new Book Review Editor for the Newsletter, the

possibility of offering a research grant, and brainstorming on locations and possible contacts for the 2008 OLAC Conference.

13. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at approximately 5:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Amy K. Weiss
OLAC Secretary

ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS
Membership Meeting
ALA Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana
Saturday, June 24, 2006

1. Welcome, Introductions, Announcements

The meeting was called to order at 8 p.m. *Board members present:* Rebecca Lubas (President), Robert Bothman, Lisa Bodenheimer, Amy Weiss, Steven Miller, Robert Freeborn. *Ex officio members:* John Attig, Greta de Groat.

There was a total of 19 members in attendance.

2. Secretary's Report (A. Weiss)

The minutes from the meeting at the ALA Midwinter Meeting, held on January 12, 2006 in San Antonio, Texas, were approved.

It was noted that the Board had approved an *OLAC Handbook* change, which was a clarification of the *Handbook* Section 12, "Service in More Than One Capacity."

3. **Treasurer's Report (R. Bothmann)**

See the full Treasurer's Report in this issue.

4. ***Newsletter* Editor's Report (R. Lubas for J. Fletcher)**

It was noted that the June *Newsletter* was up on the Website and that members should be receiving print copies shortly.

5. **CAPC Report (L. Bodenheimer)**

Please see the CAPC Meeting minutes in this issue.

6. **OLAC 2006 Conference Update (R. Lubas)**

OLAC's 2006 Conference is shaping up to be a good one! Barbara Tillett and Jennifer Bowen have both been confirmed as speakers. This time, half of the workshops are on traditional formats, and half are on metadata applications, with a focus on practical creation of metadata.

7. **Liaison Reports**

a. ***Music OCLC User's Group (R. Lubas for M. Huisman)***

MOUG's 2007 Annual Meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in conjunction with the joint Music Library Association/Society for American Music Annual Meeting. The dates of the MLA meeting are February 26-March 3, 2007.

b. ***OCLC Report (J. Weitz)***

See highlights from the OCLC News in this issue.

c. ***CC:DA Report***

See the full CC:DA report in this issue.

d. ***MARBI (J. Attig)***

See the full MARBI report in this issue.

e. ***OCLC Member's Council (K. Furniss)***

See the full OCLC Member's Council report in the June 2006 issue.

8. **New Business**

A call was made for volunteers to host the 2008 Conference. The OLAC Board is most interested in having a site in the Midwest, but will entertain all serious offers.

CAPC will have open positions soon; there will be a call for applicants before ALA Midwinter.

OLAC will soon be assembling a slate of candidates for this year's election. Anyone interested in running should talk to Robert Freeborn or Lisa Bodenheimer.

9. **Adjournment**

President Rebecca Lubas stepped down at the end of the meeting, passing the OLAC gavel to new President Steven Miller.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:10 p.m. There was a brief attempt to hold the traditional Question and Answer session, but it was obvious that everyone was wiped out from a long day in the New Orleans heat, and the attempt was abandoned.

Respectfully submitted,

Amy K. Weiss
OLAC Secretary

CANDIDATES SOUGHT FOR OLAC OFFICES

We are seeking nominations for the offices of OLAC Vice President/President Elect and OLAC Treasurer. If you are interested in a challenging leadership position and an opportunity to learn about your organization from the inside, please submit a letter of nomination indicating the position for which you wish to run. Your nomination should also include a brief description of your qualifications and professional activities. All

OLAC personal members are eligible to serve and self-nominations are encouraged. If you wish to nominate an OLAC colleague, please be sure that person is willing to serve. Nominations will also be accepted from the floor during the OLAC Membership meeting held at the 2007 ALA Midwinter meeting in Seattle, Washington.

OVERVIEW OF DUTIES: The **Vice President/President Elect** is elected annually and serves a one-year term as **Vice President**, followed by one year as **President**, a year as **Immediate Past President**, and a year as **Past Past President**. S/he performs all duties delegated by the President and presides at meetings when the President cannot attend. The **Vice President/President Elect** is expected to attend OLAC Membership and Executive Board meetings (held during ALA conferences) while in office. The **Vice President** is also responsible for the OLAC Program at the ALA Annual Conference, should OLAC decide to sponsor a program.

The **OLAC President** presides at all OLAC Membership and Executive Board meetings, is or appoints OLAC's observer to the OCLC Members Council, submits quarterly reports for the *OLAC Newsletter*, and works closely with other members of the OLAC Executive Board in guiding the operations of the organization. The **Immediate Past President** serves as Chair of the OLAC Awards Committee and as a member of the OLAC Executive Board. The **Past Past President** serves as Chair of the Elections Committee.

The **Treasurer** serves a two-year term, the election to be held in years alternating with that of the office of Secretary. The next **Treasurer** will serve from Summer 2007 to Summer 2009. The **Treasurer** is also expected to attend OLAC Membership and Executive Board meetings. The **Treasurer** receives and disburses all funds for the organization and keeps accurate accounts of income and disbursements. The **Treasurer** prepares quarterly financial reports for publication in the *OLAC Newsletter* and semi-annual reports for presentation at OLAC Membership and Executive Board meetings. The Treasurer serves as OLAC's membership coordinator. S/he maintains a database of current OLAC members; processes new memberships; and answers questions concerning memberships, fees and claims/requests for back issues of the *OLAC Newsletter*. Access to a PC and a current version of eBase (FileMaker) is essential.

A comprehensive list of duties for both positions is available in the "OLAC Executive Board" section of the Handbook & Bylaws available from the main OLAC home page: <<http://www.olacinc.org>>.

Members of the Executive Board receive a \$100 stipend for attending OLAC

Membership meetings during ALA conferences. If you wish to run for either of these positions, please submit a brief description of your qualifications and professional activities in time for them to be printed with the ballot. The deadline for this information is January 31, 2007. Please submit all requested nomination material to:

Robert Freeborn
OLAC Past Past President
Cataloging and Access Services
126 Paterno Library
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, PA 16802-1808
(814) 865-1755
(814) 863-7293 (fax)
<rbf6@psulias.psu.edu>

CALL FOR CAPC PARTICIPATION
Kelley McGrath, Chair

OLAC's Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) is seeking applicants for full member and/or intern positions with terms beginning after the ALA Annual Conference in June 2007. Members serve a two-year term; interns serve a one-year term. Qualifications for each are as follows: 3 years of current audiovisual cataloging experience or the equivalent; evidence of regular interaction with online cataloging systems or demonstrable knowledge of such systems. Most CAPC business is conducted during the ALA Midwinter and ALA Annual conferences. Candidates for appointment to CAPC positions must be willing to commit time and funds as necessary to attend these meetings.

If you are interested in applying for a CAPC position, please send a letter detailing your qualifications, and your resume, to Kelley McGrath by January 5, 2007. You can also send your application materials electronically to me at <kmcgrath@bsu.edu>. Feel free to contact me with any questions you may have. Appointments will be made in Seattle at ALA Midwinter 2007.

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CALL FOR AMIA LIAISON

OLAC is seeking a person to serve as the Liaison between OLAC and the Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA) <<http://www.amianet.org/>>. The primary duty of the AMIA Liaison is to provide the OLAC membership with reports of AMIA activities. This can be done at the OLAC Membership Meetings at the ALA Annual and Midwinter Conferences and at the OLAC's Biennial Conference. If unable to attend these meetings in person, the Liaison is expected to send a report to the OLAC President in advance of these meetings.

If interested, please contact Steven Miller, OLAC President.

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CONFERENCE REPORTS
Jan Mayo, Column Editor

**** REPORTS FROM THE ****
2006 ALA Annual Conference
New Orleans, Louisiana

Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI)
Liaison Report
submitted by John Attig
Pennsylvania State University

The Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information (MARBI) Committee and the USMARC Advisory Committee met for two sessions during the ALA Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana. The following is a summary of the meeting. More information is available on the MARC Advisory Committee Web page at <<http://www.loc.gov/marc/marcadvz.html>>.

Proposal No. 2006-06: Recording Geographic Coordinates in the Authority Format

This proposal called for adding Field 034 (Coded Cartographic Mathematical Data) to the Authority Format, so that geographic coordinates can be added to headings for geographic names. This information would support searching based on coordinates; the heading retrieved in the authority records could be used to retrieve relevant bibliographic records.

MARBI approved the proposal to add the second indicator and subfields \$d-g, j, k, m, n, p, r, s, t, x, y, z, 2, 6 and 8 to the Authorities format (the other subfields, such as those for scale and projection are only relevant in bibliographic records). Seven of these subfields--\$r (Distance from earth), \$x (Beginning date), \$y (Ending date), \$z (Name of extraterrestrial body), \$2 (Source), \$6 (Linkage) and \$8 (Field link and sequence number)--will also be added to Field 034 in the Bibliographic format.

Proposal No. 2006-07: Definition of Subfield \$u (URI) in Field 852 (Location)

This proposal calls for adding subfield \$u (URI) to Field 852 (Location), so that contact information about the repository holding a resource can be provided through a link to the repository's Website. The proposal was approved.

Proposal No. 2006-08: Addition of Subfield \$r in Field 865 to Accommodate Date of Issuance for Indexes

This proposal--developed from Discussion Paper 2006-DP05--is based on a feature of the ONIX Serial Release Notice, which distinguishes between the coverage dates of an index and its issue date. MARBI approved the proposal with two changes: 1) subfield \$v will be used instead of \$r; 2) the subfield will be defined as the date of issuance of an index.

Proposal No. 2006-09: Lossless Technique for Conversion of Unicode to MARC-8

At the Midwinter Meeting, MARBI approved a technique for converting Unicode to MARC-8 when there is no equivalent MARC-8 character. The technique approved called for a generic placeholder to represent such characters. It was noted at the time that this technique did not allow "round-trip" mapping, and that a "lossless" technique should be developed to allow "round-trip" mapping without loss of meaning ("lossless" being defined in this context as a coding for the characters such that they can be fully recovered upon re-conversion to Unicode). This proposal provides such a technique, using the numeric hex representation of the character. MARBI approved the proposal, with the following two technical clarifications: 1) the representation should include at least 4 characters with zero fill; 2) upper-case alphabetic characters should be used.

Discussion Paper No. 2006-DP04: Data Elements Needed to Ascertain Copyright Facts

This discussion paper suggests that certain facts relating to rights, if known and recorded in a bibliographic record, might assist users in making judgments about the copyright status of a resource. MARBI found the discussion interesting, and suggested that it be extended to cover (a) non-U.S. rights information, and (b) more complex rights situations (e.g., where rights are shared among a number of persons). A further discussion paper will be prepared.

Discussion Paper No. 2006-DP06: Defining Separate Subfields for Language Codes of Summaries/Abstracts and Subtitles/Captions in Field 041

OLAC had been asked to prepare a proposal to separate the two conditions currently coded in subfield \$b of Field 041. MARBI discussed whether such a change was worth the cost, but decided to proceed with a proposal; they preferred to redefine subfield \$b as language of summaries or abstracts, and to define a new subfield for language of subtitles or captions.

Discussion Paper No. 2006-DP07: Recording Set Information for Multipart Cartographic Materials

This discussion paper looks at multipart cartographic materials (e.g., map series), and

analyzes what data elements need to be recorded for individual pieces within such a set; it also lists the different techniques for describing such resources. The point is that creation of individual bibliographic records for each sheet in large sets is not cost effective, and that use of holdings records for piece-level information should be considered.

MARBI was intrigued by the discussion, and saw implications for analysis of multipart resources more generally. A further discussion paper that includes an analysis of non-cartographic resources will be prepared.

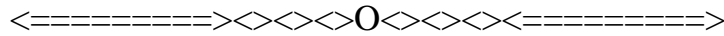
Discussion Paper No. 2006-DP08: Techniques for Incorporation of Former Headings into MARC 21 Authority Records

This discussion paper is a second look at techniques for recording information about former headings in authority records, particularly in cases in which the former heading may not be unique and therefore may not be appropriate for machine update. The two alternate techniques put forward for consideration were (1) use of the 4xx reference fields, and (2) use of a note field. MARBI expressed a preference for the first alternative; a proposal will be prepared that will look at the use of 4xx fields for former headings; the range of dates during which the former heading was valid are to be specified in subfield \$i, and a code will be defined in subfield \$w to identify the heading as a formerly-valid heading.

Other Business:

MARBI heard reports from:

- The Deutsche Bibliothek, which is leading the effort of German and Austrian libraries to adopt the MARC 21 formats. They are developing proposals to deal with missing or conflicting data elements, and are looking particularly at (a) multi-volume works; (b) linking records; and (c) the MARC character sets. They expect to have proposals or a discussion paper for MARBI to consider at Midwinter 2007.
- The MARC Content Designation Utilization Project, which is collecting data at a high level of granularity about the content of the catalog record, based on the WorldCat database. For further information, see <<http://www.mcdu.unt.edu/>>. The Project will be presenting a program at the 2007 Annual Conference.
- Jennifer Bowen on the development of RDA: Resource Description and Access, the forthcoming successor to AACR2. Jennifer indicated that a discussion paper on issues related to the implementation of RDA would be prepared for the 2007 Midwinter Meeting.



**Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA)
Liaison Report**

submitted by Greta de Groat
Stanford University Libraries

RDA Discussions and Actions at ALA Annual in New Orleans

The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) met in April to discuss RDA. They identified and discussed several major issues, and therefore were not able to get to the over 700 specific comments on the draft of Part 1. These will be handled over the next few months using a "triage" system, as they did to handle the comments on AACR2. CC:DA members and liaisons are to look at a table of comments from the various constituencies and identify areas of disagreement.

Highlights of the outcomes. Because of the concern that the distinction between description and access was becoming blurred, and because other communities do not make this distinction, RDA will be structured in just two parts by combining Parts I and II into a single part (Part A), and the former Part III will be Part B. To show relationships between data elements in the absence of ISBD punctuation, JSC decided to establish hierarchical relationships between elements. For example, the high level element, "Title" would have subtypes, "Variant title", "Parallel title", "Title proper", etc. It is not yet clear how these would be stored and displayed. Options will be clarified and more clearly labeled, and at the beginning of the guidelines will be text to indicate if an element is "required", "required if applicable", or "optional". Some data elements, such as "Technical details", will be divided into separate optional sub-elements. Other data elements that are currently in notes, such as additional dates and places, will also be defined as separate data elements in their own right. Notes will be redefined to be additional information relating to other data elements. Transcription continued to be an issue. Elements identified as transcribed fields are: "Title", "Statement of responsibility", "Edition", "Publisher, distributor, etc.", "Place of publication" and "Series". The controversial option to use an access point in lieu of the statement of responsibility was retained because of strong support from other constituencies and some libraries.

JSC is working with the publishing community to develop a framework for resource categorization that can be used in both RDA and ONIX standards. This framework will be used as the basis for drafting instructions for the RDA elements, "Media

category", "Type of carrier", and "Type and form of content". ALA will have an opportunity to respond to a draft of this framework by mid-September, and JSC will discuss it at the October meeting. The framework is theoretically complex, but catalogers may end up working instead with pre-set categories of resources based on it. These categories would be much easier to record and more appropriate to display to catalog users. JSC also discussed the need for a mapping between RDA and MARC21 data elements, and a draft mapping is targeted for submission to MARBI for discussion at Midwinter.

CC:DA Actions and Discussions, June 2006

The section formerly known as RDA Part 2, was issued just before ALA, and is available publicly at the JSC Website. This is much shorter than Part 1, consisting of only two chapters: Ch. 6, on bibliographic relationships, and Ch. 7, on access points. Most of the CC:DA meeting time was spent on discussing this draft. Bibliographic relationships include such aspects as related resources, reproductions and their original manifestations, previous and succeeding resources, contents of collections, etc. Constituents were asked to react to proposals for an embedded description, a technique many found unclear. An option was given for parallel description of an original and reproduction, with encoding to differentiate between them. There was a long discussion concerning whether or not main entry (now called "primary access point") was still necessary, the general opinion being that, while a coded work identifier was a theoretical possibility, systems are still far from being able to accommodate it, so a primary access point for citation purposes is still necessary. A major change from current practice limits principal performer main entry. A section on performances caused general consternation, as it was unclear exactly what constituted a performance vs. an adaptation that was a new work. A lack of guidelines for works of mixed responsibility causes confusion in how to determine the primary access point for most video materials. A prototype of the RDA online version can be found at <<http://www.rdaonline.org/>>.

Other CC:DA activities included reports on:

The Task Force to Maintain Differences Between/Changes Within, who have submitted their text to the ALCTS office for proofreading

The ALA representative to NISO reported that apparently the NISO standard for digital still images has been adopted, and that ISO is working on an International Standard Party Identifier.

NEWS FROM OCLC
Submitted to OLAC for ALA Annual, June 2006
By Jay Weitz

RLG Membership Approves Move to Combine with OCLC

RLG member institutions have approved a proposal to combine operations with OCLC, clearing the way for two of the world's largest membership-based information organizations to become one beginning July 1, 2006. RLG's online products and services are being integrated with OCLC's, and RLG's program initiatives are being continued as RLG-Programs, a membership-based organization that operates as a new division of OCLC Programs and Research to support architecture, standards development and best practices. The RLG Board of Directors and the OCLC Board of Trustees announced the proposal to combine organizations on May 3. The agreement was approved by the required two-thirds of voting RLG member institutions. Voting concluded during the week of June 9. Staff from both organizations have been meeting since the proposal was announced in May to begin planning for the integration of systems, products and services. RLG's online products and services will be integrated with OCLC's as appropriate. For example, RLIN, the RLG Union Catalog, will be integrated into WorldCat, delivering economies of scale and reach that will benefit members of both RLG and OCLC. An FAQ that includes information on the combined organization as well as updates on some specific products and services is at <<http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/oclcrlgfaq.htm>>. The FAQ is updated as information becomes available.

Connexion Client Version 1.60 Release (June 15, 2006)

Connexion Client 1.60 is now available; users will be able to:

- Catalog electronic resources using new tools
- Use MARC Update functionality announced in *Technical Bulletin 252*
- Specify fields to delete in exported records
- Determine if local holdings are attached to records and launch local holdings maintenance in the Connexion Browser

See the Connexion Client recent enhancements page
<<http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/Client/enhancements/recent.htm>> for more

information and to download the software. OCLC will discontinue Connexion Client 1.50 on October 1, 2006. This message applies to users of the Windows-based Connexion Client interface; it does not apply to users of the Web-based Connexion Browser interface.

Connexion Browser Enhancements (May 2006)

Enhancements include: Re-implementation of Metadata Extraction. The Metadata Extraction functionality in the Connexion Browser has been revised and expanded. In addition to creating records for Websites, users may now extract metadata and create records for locally stored files in the "htm", "html", "pdf", and "doc" formats. Creating records automatically from extracted data will allow users to start the cataloging process quickly for more types of electronic resources, such as electronic dissertations and theses, government documents on the Web, and much more. The creation dialogs for metadata extraction have been revised to place all extract functionality on the same screen rather than splitting between the "Create/Single Record" and "Create/Multiple Records" screens.

Material Types in Search Dialog. In the Connexion Browser, the Material Type (Mat. Type) list has been added to the Keyword/Numeric Search area in the Connexion Browser to join the existing limiters of Language, Source, Format, Years, Microform, Internet and Holdings.

Connexion Browser Logoff Warning Screen. The wording of the Active Records message on the Connexion Browser logoff warning screen and the format of the screen has been changed to clarify the meaning of the active records message and to provide libraries with the information to hide the logoff warning if they prefer not to see the message.

Error Fixes. Ability to correctly control subdivisions (\$x/\$v). Recently, the Library of Congress launched a project to modify the value of byte 008/15 (Subj use) in subdivision authority records. The new value in the records is 008/15 = b and replaces the previously coded value of 008/15 = a. This had a negative impact on the ability to control some subdivisions if the heading was represented in separate authority records as both a topical (MARC Authority 180, \$x Congresses) and form (MARC Authority 185, \$v Congresses) and the 008/15 value in one record was "a" and in the other record was "b". Changes have been made to ignore the 008/15 value in all subdivision records; this should allow users to control to the correct subdivision record.

Full Implementation of OCLC-MARC Format Update 2006

With the official release of Connexion Client 1.60 announced on June 15, 2006, OCLC users can now take advantage of all of the new capabilities, new fields and subfields, new codes, and new characters documented in *OCLC Technical Bulletin 252* (see <<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/252/>>).

- *New searching and indexing capabilities:* With the exceptions and Connexion interface differences noted in *Technical Bulletin 252*, all new searching and indexing capabilities can be used in all Connexion interfaces. Note that, as OCLC continues to convert data, searches that include the qualifiers for Continuing Resources, Integrating Resources, and Serials may not retrieve complete results sets.
- *New practices for Integrating Resources, including the use of BLvl i:* These should be implemented in all Connexion interfaces immediately. Catalogers should now be using the "Guidelines for Integrating Resources" section of *Technical Bulletin 252* to update the document "Cataloging Electronic Resources: OCLC-MARC Coding Guidelines" <<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/cataloging/electronicresources/default.htm>>. The document will be revised online soon.
- *New fields, subfields, and indicators:* These can now be used in all Connexion interfaces.
- *New codes:* The new codes are now usable in all Connexion interfaces. For users still using Connexion Client 1.50, the new codes do not appear in dropdown lists, but may be input manually.
- *New characters:* These can be used in all Connexion interfaces, subject to the revision of Library of Congress Rule Interpretations 1.0E, 1.4F5, and 1.4F6, where appropriate.

Note that some data conversions and other changes are still in progress and will be completed over the course of a few weeks and months. To the extent possible, these are noted in *Technical Bulletin 252*. OCLC will keep users informed about the progress of the major conversions. To take full advantage of the new capabilities that are now available in Connexion Client 1.60 and to avoid the limitations of Client 1.50, users are strongly encouraged to switch from 1.50 to 1.60 at their earliest convenience. Remember that OCLC will discontinue the Connexion Client 1.50 on October 1, 2006.

OCLC's Response to the Library of Congress Series Decision

Since the Library of Congress announced its decision to discontinue providing controlled access to series in bibliographic records and to discontinue creation of series authority records, OCLC staff have been discussing possible actions to ease the

effects of this decision. This decision affects our member libraries, participants in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging and Library of Congress staff. At the May 2006 OCLC Members Council meeting, discussions with the Cataloging and Metadata Interest Group were particularly helpful in forming OCLC's response. OCLC is now ready to announce actions in several areas that will assist in maintaining controlled series access in WorldCat records:

1. Changes will be made to the software used to load Library of Congress records into WorldCat so that, if the existing WorldCat record contains controlled series access (either field 440 or fields 490, first indicator '1,' and an 8XX field) and the incoming LC record contains only a series statement (field 490, first indicator '0'), the controlled series access will be retained. (To be implemented July 10, 2006.)
2. Since, as part of the change in series practice, the Library of Congress will cease to use the 042 code 'pcc' in records for monographs and integrating resources, OCLC will also adjust the hierarchy that governs which record takes precedence when incoming records are compared with existing WorldCat records to insure that a PCC record is not bumped by a record not meeting PCC standards. (To be implemented June 11, 2006.)
3. OCLC will change existing Database Enrichment capabilities so that fields 440, 490, and 8XX can be added, changed or deleted by any user with a full-level cataloging authorization. This will allow cataloging users to, for example, change series treatment in LC records to match existing authority records. (To be implemented in the next few months.)
4. OCLC staff in the Quality Control Section will continue to make changes to series treatment in master records in response to requests from libraries made through any of the usual reporting methods. Staff in the unit are NACO participants independent in series and can, as needed, create and maintain series authority records related to the records they are upgrading.
5. OCLC staff will review statements about Library of Congress Rule Interpretations and practices in *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, 3rd ed., to clarify that OCLC member libraries are not required to follow LC's decisions on controlled series access. Updates will be made to the Web version of BFAS once review has been completed.
6. OCLC staff in the CIP Upgrade Unit (located at the Blackwell's Book Services warehouse in Blackwood, New Jersey) will continue to verify series information as part of the CIP Upgrading process and will, as necessary, change Library of Congress records to reflect appropriate controlled series access. Staff in the unit are NACO participants independent in series and will, as needed, create and maintain series authority records related to the records they are upgrading.

7. OCLC also receives upgraded CIP records from a variety of external sources and has asked those suppliers to continue verifying series access points against the authority file and to adjust coding of records as necessary to provide appropriate controlled series access.

We hope these steps will help OCLC member libraries in their efforts to provide controlled series access to their users.

MARC Subscription Service Supports Larger Length Records

The MARC Subscription Service (MSS) now supports larger length records, and also offers MSS users the option to select which transactions to receive. Available transaction activities include commands issued using Connexion or CatExpress for updating holdings, deleting holdings, produce actions, replacing and updating holdings. MSS users can complete the newly revised order form to update their subscription. The form is available in PDF at <http://www.oclc.org/support/forms/pdf/subser.pdf> and in HTML at <https://www3.oclc.org/app/subser/>. In addition, Appendix E of the *OCLC-MARC Records Guide* has been revised. See http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/records/subscription/appendix_e.pdf. To learn more, go to: <http://www.oclc.org/marcrecords/>

MOUG LIAISON REPORT
Submitted to OLAC for ALA Annual, June 2006
By Mary Huismann

Introduction

The Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) was established in 1977. The mission of the group is "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 is not formally affiliated with the Music Library Association, however, MOUG meetings are often held in conjunction with the annual meetings of MLA. MOUG is particularly interested in reaching the non-music-specialist and the "occasional music user" of OCLC.

Current officers of the group include Neil Hughes, Chair (University of Georgia), Holling Smith-Borne, Treasurer (DePauw School of Music Library), Kerri Scannell, Secretary/Newsletter Editor (University of Kentucky), and Bruce Evans, Continuing Education Coordinator (Baylor University).

MOUG Annual Meeting Highlights

MOUG held its Annual Meeting February 21-22, 2006 in Memphis. Full reports from the meeting are published in the *MOUG Newsletter*.

The opening plenary session was titled "Focus on Sound Recordings". Panelists included Michael Rogan (Tufts University) on reference issues, Jenn Riley (Indiana University) on digital issues and Jay Weitz (OCLC) on cataloging issues. Concurrent breakout sessions were held. One was led by Howard Jaffe (Library of Congress) and Robert Freeborn (Pennsylvania State University) and titled, "Cataloging Non-Musical Recordings and Unusual Formats". The other was led by Margaret Kaus (Kansas State University) and titled, "The Basics: Cataloging Sound Recordings". The traditional "Ask MOUG" session was led by OCLC's Deb Bendig and Jay Weitz. OCLC Enhance participants and NACO Music Project also held their usual working sessions.

In other news from MOUG, the Executive Board awarded the MOUG Distinguished Service Award to Jean Harden, University of North Texas. Jean has a long list of accomplishments, including a term as MOUG Chair. Congratulations, Jean!

2007 Annual Meeting

MOUG's 2007 Annual Meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in conjunction with the joint Music Library Association/Society for American Music Annual Meeting. The dates of the MLA Meeting are February 26-March 3, 2007.

Watch the *MOUG Newsletter* and Website for meeting information and registration!

CALL FOR NANCY B. OLSON AWARD NOMINATIONS

As Chair of the Nancy B. Olson Award Committee, I would like to invite nominations for this coming year's award. The annual OLAC Award "recognizes and honors a librarian who has made significant contributions to the advancement and understanding of audiovisual cataloging". Details on the Award and submission criteria, as well as a list of past recipients, can be found on the OLAC Award Web page: <<http://www.olacinc.org/award.html>>.

The Award recipient receives an engraved plaque containing an inscription recognizing his or her special contributions to the field.

The Nancy B. Olson Award is the highest honor for catalogers of audiovisual and electronic media. The award is named for the founder of OLAC, a woman who continues to be an inspiration and resource for AV catalogers.

Nomination(s) and statement(s) must be received by the Award Committee Chair no later than December 4, 2006 (regardless of postmark or timestamp). Mail, electronic, and fax submissions are welcome. Please send nominations to me (contact information below).

Rebecca L. Lubas
Chair, Nancy B. Olson Award Committee

Contact information:
Rebecca Lubas
MIT Libraries
77 Massachusetts Ave.
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617-253-7564 (voice)
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<rl@mit.edu>

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS
Barbara Vaughan, Column Editor

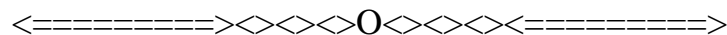
NEW NACO-AV FUNNEL LIST FOR OLAC MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce that there is now a discussion list for NACO-AV Funnel members, hosted by the University of Akron.

NACO-AV is an un-moderated list; messages are not reviewed before being distributed. It is intended primarily as a forum for announcements and discussion among contributors to the NACO-AV Funnel. All OLAC members are welcome to subscribe to this list; non-members of OLAC are not allowed to subscribe. The primary list moderator is David Procházka and Ann Caldwell is the backup moderator.

To subscribe, use this link: <listserv@lists.uakron.edu?subject=sub%20naco-av%20>, then send the message that is created. After an "Are you sure?" message, just follow the directions.

Originally posted by:
David Procházka
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phone: (330) 972-6260
e-mail: <davidp@uakron.edu>



OCLC'S RESPONSE TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SERIES DECISION
AN UPDATE ON SPECIFIC CHANGES MADE

On July 9, 2006, OCLC installed the last of the software changes announced to assist with the implementation of the Library of Congress decision on series. The following list gives the specific changes implemented by OCLC.

1. Changes were made to the software used to load Library of Congress records into WorldCat so that, if the existing WorldCat record contains controlled series access (either field 440 or fields 490, first indicator '1' and an 8xx field) and the incoming LC record contains only a series statement (field 490, first indicator '0'), the controlled series access will be retained. (Implemented July 9, 2006.)
2. Since, as part of the change in series practice, the Library of Congress has ceased to use the 042 code "pcc" in records for monographs and integrating resources, OCLC has also adjusted the hierarchy that governs which record takes precedence when incoming records are compared with existing WorldCat records, to insure that a Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) record is not bumped by a record not meeting PCC standards. (Implemented June 11, 2006.)
3. OCLC has changed existing Database Enrichment capabilities so that fields 440, 490, and 8xx can be added, changed or deleted by any user with a full-level cataloging authorization. This allows cataloging users to, for example, change series treatment in LC records to match existing authority records. Users will receive a Database Enrichment credit for such changes. (See <http://www.oclc.org/support/tips/worldcat/tip7.htm> for OCLC's full list of Database Enrichment credits.) (Implemented July 9, 2006.)

The memo at <http://www.oclc.org/news/announcements/announcement191.htm> includes the full, updated OCLC response with additional commentary on steps that have been or will be undertaken. OCLC will be updating documentation in the next few months to reflect these changes.

Originally posted by:

Rich Greene

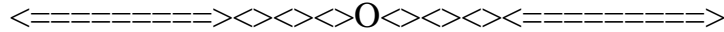
OCLC, Inc.

6565 Frantz Road

Dublin, Ohio 43017

phone: (614) 764-6154

e-mail: richard_greene@oclc.org



OCLC TERMINOLOGIES SERVICE

The new OCLC Terminologies Service offers multiple thesauri in a single interface. Using the Terminologies Service improves access to your library, museum, or archival materials and increases visibility of your collection. This powerful new metadata creation tool helps you easily catalog both digital and traditional hardcopy materials. The service brings multiple thesauri together into a single interface—to save you time and improve metadata creation. The features of this powerful new tool include:

- Eliminates the need to learn multiple interfaces and search strategies for each terminology
- Delivers more consistently tagged metadata to WorldCat or any union catalog
- Use as a stand alone service or with your Web-based metadata editor
- Access pertinent thesauri such as **mesh** (*Medical Subject Headings*), **lctgm** (Library of Congress *Thesaurus for Graphic Materials: TGM I, Subject Terms*), **gmgpc** (Library of Congress *Thesaurus for Graphic Materials: TGM II, Genre and Physical Characteristic Terms*), **gsafd** (*Guidelines on Subject Access to Individual Works of Fiction, Drama, etc.*), **ngl** (*Newspaper Genre List*) and **dct** (*Dublin Core Terms*)

Learn more at <<http://www.oclc.org/terminologies>>.

Originally posted by:

Susan Westberg

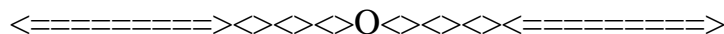
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e-mail: <susan_westberg@oclc.org>



MOUG 2006 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

The Executive Board of the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) is honored to name Bettie Jean Harden as the sixth recipient of MOUG's Distinguished Service Award. This award has been established to recognize and honor a librarian who has made significant professional contributions to music users of OCLC. The MOUG Executive Board selects a recipient based on nominations received from the MOUG

membership. Jean received the award during MOUG's annual business meeting on February 22, 2006 in Memphis, Tennessee.

Among her multiple accomplishments and pursuits, Jean was the MOUG Chair during the joint meeting of MOUG and the OnLine Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) in Seattle in 2000.

The activities that prompted Jean's nomination for this award were those of teacher and role model. In settings formal and informal, in classrooms and conference sessions and at her desk, Jean has shown herself to be "...an incredibly meticulous, knowledgeable and thorough music cataloger", to quote the nomination letter, and has encouraged the rest of us to be the same. MOUG is proud to honor Jean for her accomplishments, and looks forward to many more years of her continued service.

Taken from a press release by:
Music OCLC Users Group
February 22, 2006

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***RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ACCESS
MORE ACCESS TO JSC DOCUMENTS***

After the positive response to making drafts of RDA available on the JSC Website, the JSC has now also made its working documents (including both responses to RDA drafts and constituency proposals) available.

<<http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/working1.html>>

New proposals and responses will be added as they are issued. Anyone interested in the development of RDA might like to check the Website regularly to see if there are any new documents.

Originally posted by:
Nathalie Schulz
Secretary, JSC
e-mail: <N.Schulz@btopenworld.com>

<=====><><><O<><><<=====>

***CONSOLIDATED ISBD DRAFT
INVITATION TO THE WORLDWIDE REVIEW***

The IFLA Cataloguing Section invites review of the draft of the 2006 consolidated edition of *ISBD: International Standard Bibliographic Description*.

In the early 1990s, IFLA's Division of Bibliographic Control set up a Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR). Following adoption of the Study Group's recommendations, the ISBD Review Group was charged to initiate a full-scale review of the ISBDs. The objective of this project was to ensure conformity between the provisions of the ISBDs and FRBR's data requirements for the "basic level national bibliographic record" (BLNBR). Work was completed on several of the ISBDs in pursuit of this goal. However, in the course of this project, the ISBD Review Group decided to investigate an alternative approach, one that would concentrate on integration of the various ISBDs into a consolidated edition.

Consequently, in 2003, the Review Group established the Study Group on Future Directions of the ISBDs. The Study Group determined that it was both feasible and useful to integrate the specialized ISBDs into one ISBD. The primary advantage of having a consolidated ISBD is seen as improved coordination of updating provisions as changes are identified for implementation. A consolidated edition will make it possible to make changes that are applicable to different types of resources and that previously could be made in only one ISBD at a time to apply to all types of resources at the same time. In response, the ISBD Review Group charged the Study Group to proceed to prepare a definitive text, and the result is now ready for World-Wide Review.

For more information and for a link to the draft, see the invitation to comment posted on IFLANET <<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/pubs/Invitation4WWreview07-2006.htm>>.

Comments are due to Elena Escolano Rodriguez (Chair, ISBD Review Group; <elena.escolano@bne.es>) and Dorothy McGarry (Chair, Study Group on Future Directions of the ISBDs; <dmcgarry@library.ucla.edu>) by October 15, 2006.

Judy Kuhagen
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BOOK REVIEWS
Vicki Toy-Smith, Column Editor

Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR): Hype or Cure-All?
Edited by Patrick Le Boeuf

While *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR) has not exactly taken the library world by storm, catalogers and library administrators are beginning to take notice of its oddly pronounced acronym, and are considering how its concept may improve their institutions' catalogs. FRBR is an attempt to improve access to bibliographic items in an online catalog. This is done by re-designing the catalog's display structure and establishing new relationships among bibliographic entries, using the following four intellectual concepts: item, manifestation, expression, and work. Advocates claim that applying these conceptual changes save libraries time and money. "FRBRizing" local, union, and cooperative catalogs is becoming increasingly popular (albeit slowly and tentatively), so it is important that librarians and information specialists become aware of what FRBR is, why it was developed, and how it may possibly help users access materials. Heavy on theory and light on practicality, this collection of articles introduces readers to the topic and provides thorough descriptions and analyses of current FRBR projects.

Editor Patrick Le Boeuf opens the volume with an engrossing and highly readable introduction to FRBR. Le Boeuf's perspective is valuable here, since at the time of compiling this book, he was chair of the FRBR Review Group. He does an excellent job of providing an overview of the current trends in library cataloging and explaining how FRBR can fit into the current cataloging landscape. He stresses that FRBR is a conceptual model that, if adopted, may improve access by making online searching of catalogs easier and more efficacious. He suggests that FRBR can have a profound influence on cataloging, but he explains that not everyone is happy about the prospect of "FRBRization". Le Boeuf effectively provides arguments for both sides of the debate, and is careful to point out that the FRBR model is far from complete. Also,

somewhat surprisingly, Le Boeuf argues that FRBR takes a conservative approach to organizing and displaying bibliographic data in online catalogs, making OPACs constructed similarly to old card catalogs. This article is sure to pique catalogers' interest in the topic and spark debate. It is an excellent way to begin this book.

The seventeen articles that follow range from objective historical accounts of FRBR to explanations and analyses of current FRBR projects to discussions on applying FRBR to bibliographic records for non-book formats such as digital documents, sound recordings, and even hand press materials. Related topics such as authority records are also covered. The book's coverage is impressively comprehensive. While a vast majority of the articles are dense, difficult to read, and too theoretical for most readers, three articles stand out as being especially important and applicable to practitioners, not to mention highly readable and entertaining. The first such article is Olivia M.A. Madison's "The Origins of the IFLA Study on Functional Requirements for Bibliographical Records", which provides the necessary historical background on FRBR. She delineates when and why the concept was developed, and who the major contributors were in its development. As Madison explains, FRBR is basically recommendations made by an IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) study group. The increasingly complex nature of OPAC displays and rising costs of cataloging motivated the group to study alternative means of organizing and displaying pertinent bibliographic data, and the resulting recommendations came to be known as FRBR. Madison's account is impressively detailed yet easy to read and comprehend.

Also of particular interest is "FRBRizing OCLC's WorldCat", by Thomas B. Hickey and Edward T. O'Neill. This well-written and interesting article should appeal to practitioners as well as to library theorists, because the authors explain in simple terms how OCLC tested FRBR concepts on its cooperative catalog. Hickey and O'Neill explain how bibliographic records and their relationships differed when "FRBRized", and they discuss the challenges presented by this project. The authors explain that "FRBRizing" a catalog means collocating related records by grouping manifestations into works, and then grouping them into expressions. Obviously, an understanding of the four basic FRBR terms is essential to grasping what that means. The authors do a splendid job of explaining this in terms that non-experts can grasp.

The final article of note is Barbara Tillett's sublime discussion on what this all means, and why practicing catalogers and catalogers-to-be should care about it. Entitled "FRBR and Cataloging for the Future", this article explains the somewhat confusing concepts behind FRBR in terms that we can all understand, discusses how it relates to current practices, and puts it all into perspective. She opens her article by assuaging fears and putting out potential fires:

"FRBR is not a data model. FRBR is not a metadata scheme. FRBR is not a system design structure. It is a conceptual model of the bibliographic universe. That bibliographic universe includes anything a library might wish to collect or make accessible to its users. Even more, FRBR reminds us of the importance of bibliographic relationships, and reminds us to describe things in the bibliographic universe in order to meet specific user tasks: 'find', 'identify', 'select', 'obtain', and I add 'relate'. The user comes first."

Tillett reminds catalogers that FRBR is a conceptual model that, if applied, could help library users find desired items in online catalogs; it is not intended to replace AACR2, MARC, Dublin Core, etc. Rather, FRBR concepts can be applied to all existing bibliographic structures and standards to the potential benefit of the user.

The other articles in this volume focus on current projects that involve applying FRBR to a wide variety of non-book and non-traditional formats. Libraries and other information centers throughout the world are applying the FRBR framework model to varying degrees and utilizing technology in different ways, all to the intended benefit of users. These articles are uniformly dense, delving deeply into the theoretical and intellectual aspects of "FRBRization". However, little regard is given to explaining the practical aspects of their projects, such as how catalogs and databases were actually changed, what new workflows emerged, and what users thought of the changes. The examples and illustrations provide little additional information and do little to clarify confusing and heady concepts.

Much of this book is highly theoretical in nature, making it attractive to educators, students, and managers. The purpose of this book appears to be to spark intellectual discussion on what the FRBR model entails, how it is possibly an improvement over current cataloging methods, and how it has been applied to libraries and other information centers throughout the world. On the other hand, this is not a handbook. Practicing librarians, even catalogers, will find little of real interest that is on a practical level, aside from Tillett's excellent overview of the topic.

Incidentally, the editor does indeed answer the question posed by the book's subtitle. However, I will not spoil the surprise.

Published in 2006 by: Haworth Information Press, Binghamton, New York. (316 p.) ISBN 0-7890-2798-4; 0-7890-2799-2 (pbk.). Co-published simultaneously as *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, Vol. 39, nos. 3/4, 2005.

Reviewed by: Douglas King
Special Materials Cataloger

OLAC CATALOGER'S JUDGMENT

By Jay Weitz

Coded Data: When Simplification May Result in Complication

Question: All the discussion about LC doing away with series and the concern that possibly even subjects will be the next to go leads one to wonder if cataloging could be made easier and faster, so that there would be more time for quality series and subject work. For instance, one target of a simplification effort could be the Fixed Field. What is the point of most of it? Much of the information found there is duplicated in the variable fields. This seems especially true of the Fixed Field elements labeled (in OCLC MARC) as Cont, Ills, Conf, GPub, DtSt, Indx, Ctry, and Dates. Are these really necessary? Other Fixed Field elements of questionable use include Fest, Audn, Biog, LitF, Ctrl, MRec. The same goes for the 006 and 007. Do patrons and librarians really need or want this information?

Answer: Certain elements of the Fixed Field (Leader and 008), 006, and 007 play crucial roles in indexing and in record matching, both for Batchloading of records and for de-duplication of the WorldCat database. The presence and correct coding of those elements assist greatly in accomplishing all of that. In many cases, these coded elements concisely convey information that otherwise may not appear at all in a bibliographic record or that may appear only in more cryptic form in one or more places. Here is just one simple example of how useful a coded value can be for record matching (in the attempt to prevent record duplicates) and for duplicate resolution, even when some of the information appears in human-readable form in the body of the record. According to both OCLC's "When to Input and New Record" and the ALCTS document "Differences Between, Changes Within", differences in the place of publication within the same country do not justify separate records. Imagine the nightmare of trying to equate every possible place name within even a single country, especially when the name of the state, territory, province, or country may not even be stated explicitly in the 260 field. But supply a corresponding code for each country (or

state, or territory, or province) and the machine task becomes relatively simple. Admittedly, the value of some of the elements in question is debatable. Nevertheless, there have been systems or processes that have used many of the even more obscure elements. All this being said, in the spirit of the efficiency in cataloging, it is worth noting that some of the Fixed Field elements (AccM, Audn, Biog, Comp, Cont, Ills, Indx, LitF, among others) are optional.

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Motion Picture Uniform Title as 130 or 730

Question: When a DVD contains significant added features, such as documentaries, interviews, etc., it would seem that the uniform title of the motion picture should be put in the 730, as a related title. With all the material, it seems as if the entire DVD should be judged as a different work than the motion picture itself. Despite this logic, there are many records where the uniform title is still found in the 130 field.

Answer: As far as I can tell, the rules do not address this question, but here is my own take. The motion picture is generally considered to be the main content of a DVD, even when it is accompanied by other filmed material such as interviews, documentaries, and so on. This view is reflected in the fact that the main motion picture is described in the title and statement of responsibility area, but any description of accompanying material is usually relegated to notes. This treatment suggests that when a uniform title is needed for the main motion picture content, it should generally be a 130 rather than a 730. The issue of whether the presence of significant accompanying material makes a motion picture a bibliographically "different work" than the same motion picture without the accompaniments is a factor in relation to the Type of Date (008/06) coding, especially for DVDs. DVDs without significant additional material are usually considered DtSt "p", whereas DVDs with significant additional material are usually considered to be new works in that limited sense, and are coded DtSt "s".

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Television Series and Episode Titles

Question: Our institution receives videos of episodes from television series where the title of the TV series does not appear on the chief source with the title of the episode. For instance, with an episode from a TV program called InterChange, the program title appears on the screen, but the episode title ("Global warming") only appears by itself on the disc and container. According to Appendix I of LCRI 25.5B, the title field is supposed to be formulated as:

245 10 Television program title. \$p Episode title.

However, since title information is supposed to be transcribed from the chief source, and the program and episode titles do not appear together, would this be legitimate? An alternative would be using square brackets for parts of the title that did not appear on the chief source:

245 10 InterChange. \$p [Global warming].

What would you recommend?

Answer: If the television series title appears in the chief source and the episode title does not, the episode title would be bracketed in Field 245.

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Television Episode Uniform Titles According to LCRI 25.5B Appendix I

Question: On a DVD of an episode from the PBS show Now, the chief source (disc) only shows, "Now, February 3, 2006". (This is the date the program was broadcast.) The part title, "Artificial Intelligence?" appears only on the back of the container. A check of the Website confirms that "Artificial Intelligence" is the part title. In trying to apply the PCC practice on "Assigning Uniform Titles (Cataloging a Television Program Itself)" in Appendix I of LCRI 25.5B, it says: "When an individual title is used and a numeric designation is available, provide access to the numeric designation through varying title". So in this case, would you recommend setting it up as:

130 0 Now (Television program : 2005). \$p Artificial intelligence?
245 10 Now. \$p [Artificial intelligence?]
246 1 \$i Title from disc surface: \$a Now. \$n February 3, 2006

Or, here is an alternative resolution, with the broadcast date as a numeric designation:

130 0 Now (Television program : 2005). \$n February 3, 2006.
245 10 Now. \$n February 3, 2006
246 1 \$i Title from container: \$a Artificial intelligence?

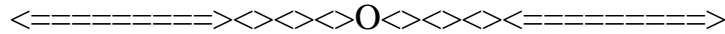
(Another rendering of the dates used as a numeric designation could be: "2006-02-03". Could you also address which of these styles is correct?)

Continuing with this topic: there do not appear to be any records in OCLC that follow

Appendix I, even though it has been out for more than a year. Most of the television records online still leave the uniform title in the 730, even if the program title is mentioned in the 245. Other records for *Now* and *Frontline/World* episodes (that tend not to have part titles) treat the broadcast dates as a numeric designation or as other title information, and do not format it as [yyyy-mm-dd] as instructed in the Appendix. Also, records for feature films tend not to include uniform titles qualified by language if the film is dubbed or contains tracks in other languages. Do you have any insights on why this might be the case? Also, do you think it is worth Enhancing video records to reflect the LCRI?

Answer: According to LCRI 25.5B Appendix I, the first choice in putting together a structured "Comprehensive title/Individual title" is to use an individual title when the individual titles are not intended to be viewed consecutively. It goes on to say: "In the absence of an individual title, use a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, show number, production number). When an individual title is used and a numeric designation is available, provide access to the numeric designation through varying title". Following some examples, it repeats and goes on: "In the absence of an individual title, use a numeric designation. In the absence of both a numeric designation and an individual title, use the date of telecast in the form [yyyy-mm-dd]". This careful differentiation in terminology suggests to me that a date of telecast should not be considered to be a "numeric designation" in this sense. So it appears that the first option above would be in accord with the rules. However, it should also be noted that, in a strict reading of the rule, there would be no 246 in this case.

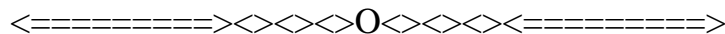
While this version of the LCRI is dated April 2005, it was not actually distributed until much later in 2005, as is LC's common practice. The most recent version of LCRI 25.5B prior to this one was dated June 2004. That version had considerably shorter and less detailed sections on radio, TV, and motion picture uniform titles, and did not include the Appendix at all. The sections did not include the "Comprehensive title/Individual title" practice, the "[yyyy-mm-dd]" date convention, or any discussion of different language versions. It should also be noted that the new Appendix describes PCC practice (and occasionally contrasts it to LC practice, using *Archival Moving Image Materials* rather than AACR2). As such, non-PCC institutions are not obligated to follow the Appendix. In several of the footnotes to the Appendix, PCC participants are told: "Do not make changes solely to reflect new practice. Limit changes to those stimulated by other conditions". This guidance leads me to think that Enhance institutions choosing to follow the new Appendix probably should not be Enhancing records simply to reflect the new practices, either, unless other substantive changes are being made to the record. Please use your good judgment, as always.



Describing DVDs

Question: Searching a medical DVD accompanying a book has brought to light the fact that a lot of NLM records use "DVD-video" in the physical description instead of "videodisc". Moreover, some of those same records do not contain a 538 field with "DVD". Can you explain this situation?

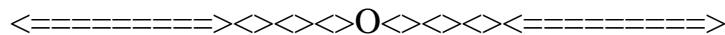
Answer: AACR2 7.5B1 allows the option of a so-called "term in common usage to record the specific format of the physical carrier". The example cited in AACR2 is "1 DVD-video". The Chapter 7 section of OLAC's "Guide to Cataloging DVDs Using AACR2r Chapters 7 and 9" <<http://www.olacinc.org/capc/dvd/dvdprimer2.html>> was last updated on April 7, 2003 and so does not take into consideration this particular option, which was part of the 2004 Update to AACR2. Regarding the absence of field 538 in some records, my guess is that some catalogers saw a 538 with "DVD" as redundant if "DVD" was already noted in the physical description.



Where Do Narrators Go?

Question: If a performer (narrator) is not on screen, does his or her name go into Field 511 or 508? Where can the rule or guidance about this be found?

Answer: MARC 21 used to make a distinction between on-screen narrators in Field 511 and voice-over (off-screen) narrators in Field 508. As a result of MARBI Discussion Paper 2001-DP01 <<http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2001/2001-dp01.html>>, however, all narrators now go in Field 511.



Language Fixed Field for Dubbed Video

Question: For an *anime* item with both the original Japanese language soundtrack and an English language dubbed track, would "jpn" or "eng" be used in for "Language" in the Fixed Field? Also, could you give an idea where documentation about this may be found?

Answer: If both the original language soundtrack and a dubbed English language soundtrack are available, MARC 21 seems to say that the translated (in this case,

dubbed) language takes precedence over the original language in the Language Fixed Field (008/35-37). This is the relevant excerpt from MARC21 for Field 041, under subfield \$a: "If an item is the original with an accompanying translation, subfield \$a contains the code(s) for the language(s) of the translation and the original(s). The code(s) for the original is also recorded in subfield \$h".

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Frequency and Regularity for Integrating Resources

Question: In cataloging Integrating Resources, what is the difference between the coding for Regularity, "unknown" versus "completely irregular"? Even though in many cases the regularity and frequency are unknown, *Cataloging Electronic Resources: OCLC-MARC Coding Guidelines* implies that "completely irregular" is the preferred coding: "More commonly, when the resource is updated less frequently than daily and none of the other Frequency codes apply, use 'blank' for Frequency and 'x' for Regularity". Could you clarify which is preferred?

Answer: First, remember that both Frequency and Regularity were originally limited to what used to be called the Serials Format. (I do not pretend to understand the history or application of those particular codes in general.) When Integrating Resources practices were being drawn up in consultation with LC several years ago, the experts were constrained to use the existing serials-oriented coding. It was determined at that time that, for Integrating Resources without a specifically-stated frequency and regularity corresponding to any of the other existing codes, the appropriate coding would be "blank" for Frequency (Continuing Resource 006/01, 008/18) and "x" for Regularity (Continuing Resource 006/02, 008/19). It is my understanding that when "u" for "unknown" is used in either position, "u" must be used in both positions. It is also my understanding that when a cataloger knows the frequency to be "irregular" (as is commonly the case with Integrating Resources), it is not by definition "unknown"; instead, it is known to be irregular.

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Placement of the GMD

Question: Our institution is starting work on a fairly large project (camera rolls put in streaming video). The original cataloging for this project will include only subfields \$a, \$b, \$h, and \$n in the 245 field. In working towards a standard application of the cataloging for these items, there is some difference of opinion as to the order of the elements in the Title Field. Of the two examples below, which would be the correct placement of the GMD?

245 12 A portrait of the Ozarks : \$b the Shannon County Film Digitization Project. \$n Camera roll 162 \$h [electronic resource].

or

245 12 A portrait of the Ozarks \$h [electronic resource] : \$b the Shannon County Film Digitization Project. \$n Camera roll 162.

This is the first time any streaming video segments have been cataloged here, and there are a lot of them to do, so your advice would be appreciated.

Answer: Current rules place the GMD following the last part of the title proper, which means after subfield \$a, if there is no subfield \$n or \$p, or after any subfields \$n and/or \$p, if they are present. Therefore, both of the title examples included above are actually transcribed incorrectly according to LCRI 1.1E5, which reads: "When cataloging a section title, give other title information that is appropriate for the section title in the title and statement of responsibility area. Give other title information that is appropriate for the main title in a note (cf. Rule 1.1B9)". That means the correct transcription would actually be:

245 12 A portrait of the Ozarks. \$n Camera roll 162 \$h [electronic resource].
500 "The Shannon County Film Digitization Project".

There are some possible alternatives, however. If you look back at the *MOUG Newsletter*, no. 63 (May 1996) p. 13

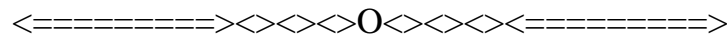
<<http://www.musicoclcusers.org/Newsletter/63May1996.pdf>> (which was also included as Q&A 4.58 in my book, *Cataloger's Judgment*, published in 2004 by Libraries Unlimited), there is a note from LC's Bob Ewald that reads in part:

"... LC does not separately subfield a subtitle that comes between the main title and the part title. Instead, the subtitle is treated as part of the main title (e.g., "\$a Piano rolls, Gershwin's legacy. \$n Volume 2, \$p Early years \$h ..." or "\$a Piano rolls--Gershwin's legacy. \$n Volume 2, \$p Early years \$h ...") or the subtitle is omitted from the title and statement of responsibility area and given in a note".

Although it seems that LCRI 1.1E5, which dates from 2002, was intended to supersede that former option, that part of the RI is labeled "LC practice", and I think the comma (or dash) option could still be used.

Depending upon the exact character, placement, and meaning of the phrase "Shannon County Film Digitization Project" however, other possibilities also come to mind. It could be part of an "At head of title" note, or otherwise appear in Field 246 as additional title information. It could be a 500 quoted note, as the LCRI suggests, with a corresponding 740 title entry. If the phrase is the formal name of the project, it may

be worth considering creating a 710 entry for it. It could be regarded as a legitimate series title.



Basing Dates for an Electronic Resource on its Print Equivalent

Question: In cataloging some Integrating Resources, a few questions concerning date information have arisen. The questions concern the online version of the Integrating Resource, Tax Management Portfolios Series, published by Tax Management Inc. The print version of these portfolios is issued in loose-leaf format and updated on an irregular basis by replacement pages. In the print version, the date situation is clear. Whenever there is a new edition, a new portfolio is published. The numbering of the portfolio indicates the new edition; for example, a current edition might be numbered 572-3rd and the next 572-4th, etc. However, in the online version, the copyright dates are completely different and do not carry the same copyright dates as the print version. The reason for this is that the electronic portfolios are physically located on a TM Website called "BNA Tax Management Library" <<http://library.bnatax.com>>. All the pages on this Website carry the same copyright dates, c1997-2006. When cataloging an electronic portfolio, it is not clear which dates should be used. Obviously, whenever it is clear that the first iteration began this year, 2006 would be used as the date of publication. However, for a portfolio that began its print publication in 1995 (based on the information from the print version), should the date information be given the following way?

Dates: 1995, 9999?
362 1 Began in 1995?

Is it acceptable to use the dates from the print edition because the text is exactly the same for both versions? Or should an approximate date, like 19uu, be used? Or should the following be used, based on the main site's copyright dates, even for the portfolios that are known to have begun publication later than 1997, based on the print version?:

Dates: 1997, 9999
362 1 Began in 1997?

Would it be possible to add a note saying that "date information is based on print edition"?

Answer: Unfortunately, I cannot access the actual resources, so I am just able to make some guesses here. The copyright date or dates for the Website as a whole do not

necessarily carry over to every individual document or catalog-able subset of that Website. It is not clear to me whether older versions of the online portfolios are replaced by newer versions or if they are each retained individually on the Website. If they are replaced, then the whole portfolio is an ongoing Integrating Resource that began whenever the first version/iteration was made available (and that could be as far back as the earliest copyright date for the site, or such date as the portfolio itself may indicate). If the portfolios are retained individually, then each would have a beginning date (and at some point, an ending date) that would presumably be some date since the whole site was made available. Because catalogers need to consult AACR2 Chapters 1, 9, and 12 for remotely accessed electronic integrating resources of a textual nature, I believe that one can use sources outside the resource itself (including print sources and information issued by the publisher, according to 9.0B) as a source of date information. If the beginning date of a portfolio is not found in the resource itself and is questionable, the date should be presented with a question mark. A note about the source of the date may not really be necessary, but could be helpful to add it anyway.

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No "Serial" 006 Field for Integrating Resources

Question: In following the OCLC "Guidelines for Integrating Resources" in *Technical Bulletin 252*, now that Bibliographic Level "i" has become available, changes in cataloging practices seem to be in order. There seems to be something missing in the guidance, however: instruction on what to do with the Serials 006 that had been entered in records according to the interim practice. Would it be correct now to delete the "interim 006" in those records, since the information is already in the new BLvl "i" workform?

Answer: Yes, that is correct. Because of the implementation of Bibliographic Level "i" and its use of the Continuing Resources (formerly Serials) workform and Fixed Field (008), the interim practice of using the monographic workform with a corresponding "serial" 006 field for integrating resources is no longer needed. As part of the follow-up to the OCLC-MARC Update documented in TB 252, OCLC will be converting as many of the existing interim practice records as can be safely identified within the next few months.

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Links to Online Tables of Contents

Question: Would there be any objection to the inclusion of an 856 link to Google Book Search in bibliographic records? Our institution wants to give access to the

books' tables of contents and indexes.

Answer: It is fine to give access directly to an online table of contents via 856/41 with an introductory subfield \$3 (see the example in MARC 21), or by using subfield \$u in Field 505. However, it would be preferable not to add a link simply to Google Book Search in general.

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The Case of the Disappearing Web Site

Question: An electronic site cataloged by our institution years ago has disappeared. Instead of reporting the record to OCLC for deletion, is it correct to add notes that indicate it is no longer available? There seem to be good records in OCLC that do something like this. Does OCLC want some notification of these?

Answer: In the "Field 856" section of the document, "Cataloging Electronic Resources: OCLC-MARC Coding Guidelines" <<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/cataloging/electronicresources/default.htm>>, OCLC makes recommendations about dealing with electronic resources that are no longer accessible, as follows:
"LCRI 9.7B, marked 'LC Practice' deals with 'Remote access electronic resources that are no longer available'. Because of OCLC's indexing needs and its electronic address checking software, however, we suggest leaving URIs in Field 856 subfield \$u and adding an appropriate subfield \$z note under the following circumstances:

- URI no longer works at all, does not redirect to a more current URI. 856 4 \$u [Dead URI] \$z This electronic address not available when searched on [Date]
- URI redirects (either automatically or with a forwarding link) to a new URI. 856 4 \$u [Redirected URI] \$z This former electronic address redirects to current address when searched on [Date]

In both of these cases, change the 856 Second Indicator to blank."
There is no need to report these to OCLC unless there is a problem making the record change.

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Uniform Title for Motion Picture

Question: Concerning uniform titles for motion pictures, would LCRI 25.5B

Appendix I be applicable to nonfiction videos such as one here called "Plant reproduction", produced only for the video market (that is, not originally produced as films or produced on television)? It seems that this might fall under "motion pictures", but "motion picture" is not defined in AACR2. Since the title "Plant reproduction" conflicts with other works in OCLC with the same title, it seems that it would be a good idea to create a uniform title, using a qualifier to break the conflict with the other titles: "Plant reproduction (Motion picture)".

Answer: As I read LCRI 25.5B Appendix I, a uniform title may be created for this resource if the catalog against which the searching and cataloging is being done has a conflicting title. My reading of the use of the term "motion picture" in the RI comprises any moving image resource that has been "distributed theatrically, non-theatrically, as a home video, and/or aired on television", under which this clearly qualifies. Remember, however, that LCRI 25.5B and its Appendix I are chiefly intended to define PCC and/or LC practice (as the section titles note), so unless this is being cataloged as part of the PCC rubric, catalogers need not feel obligated to create a uniform title in a case such as this.