OLAC NEWSLETTER
vol. 25, no. 3/4
September/December 2005

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FROM THE EDITOR
Jain Fletcher

In a few of my columns in the past few years, I have "seconded" the encouragement of various OLAC Presidents in asking members to consider becoming more involved in OLAC. In other columns, I have mentioned how impressed I always find myself whenever I think about the kinds of contributions of OLAC members make--to OLAC itself, as well as to wider cataloging ventures. In a recent column I suggested that dedicated OLAC catalogers should consider enhancing the pool of experience in such ventures with their specialist knowledge and experience. One example I gave for a way to become involved was to volunteer to work (somehow!) with the AACR3 drafts.

Since that time, AACR3 has morphed into RDA. Those who went to ALA in Chicago had the opportunity to attend various captivating meetings explaining why this change was made and trying to give an idea of the direction the cataloging rules are taking. Even though this move from the concept of AACR to RDA happened relatively quickly, this *Newsletter* issue already reflects the change in various places. The first place to look for it is in John Attig's MARBI and in Greta Groat's CC:DA reports. The reference is more subtle in other reports. For instance, RDA is mentioned in a few places in the CAPC minutes and some of the report reflects the work a CAPC Task Group will be doing on RDA (the "RDA Examples Project").

The Q&A column by Jay Weitz also brings up RDA, but less directly. In his answer to one question, he eloquently speaks of one of the prominent reasons why the movement towards changing the rules is so important--to make guidance more adaptive to changing formats, due to constantly evolving technology within the universe of our bibliographic entities (this is my articulation of the issue--his wording is *much* better). That reason alone hits most OLAC members straight between the eyes! Of course, as always, Jay's column is *full* of insight into the rules and their reasons; I encourage everyone to read all his topics very closely--and then to keep issues close at hand to consult for the excellent practical advice found in them.

Finally, not mentioned in this issue (because it came from a closed session), is the fact that RDA arose in the Board meeting when we discussed the theme of the OLAC 2006 Conference. News of RDA had already captured the imagination of so many people that it was decided to use it somehow as a focus of the Conference. (By now, of course, OLAC has received an online message about this from President Lubas; furthermore, she gives more information about it in her message opposite from this column, so I know it is all right to mention this one aspect of the Board's closed session here.) We are very excited about the RDA focus at the Conference and hope that OLAC members feel the same. Expect to hear more about Conference plans in the months to come!

FROM THE PRESIDENT
Rebecca Lubas

Greetings, OLAC members! It is an honor and a delight to address you in this, my first column as OLAC President.

I have exciting news. Our 2006 Conference will be held in Phoenix, Arizona at the Phoenix East/Mesa Hilton, on October 26-29. The theme of the Conference will be " Preparing for a Brave New World: Media Cataloging on the Threshold of RDA". Timothy Diel, of Arizona State University, and his committee are hard at work planning a stimulating program. The program will include the bedrock basic training in A/V cataloging topics, for which OLAC is so well known, as well as practical advice for dealing with emerging metadata standards and the very latest on RDA. Watch the OLAC Website and e-mail list for updates on the program and speakers.

I encourage you to make plans now, and to consider a longer stay in Arizona to take advantage of the multitude of natural and cultural sights in the area.

I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations and welcome to Steve Miller, our new Vice President/President Elect, and to Bobby Bothmann, our re-elected Treasurer.

In the upcoming weeks, our members will be seeing calls for candidates for OLAC office, OLAC committees, and nominations for the OLAC Award. Please partake in these opportunities to participate in OLAC. Our strength as an organization depends on an active membership.

If you are attending ALA in San Antonio, please consider fitting the OLAC CAPC meeting and the OLAC Membership meeting in your busy Conference schedule. Details will appear on the Website and on the electronic mailing list. It will be a good opportunity to hear the latest news on OLAC Conference, among all the other outstanding OLAC efforts!

OLAC EXECUTIVE BOARD
2005-2006

PRESIDENT   **VICE PRESIDENT/PRESIDENT ELECT**

REBECCA LUBAS
Cataloging and Metadata Services
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries

14E-210B
Cambridge , MA 02139
(617) 253-7564
(617) 253-2464 (fax)
<rll@mit.edu>

STEVEN MILLER
Libraries & School of Information Studies
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
PO Box 604
Milwaukee, WI 53201
(414) 229-6640
(414) 229-6791
<mll@uwm.edu>

SECRETARY
AMY K. WEISS
Davidson Library
University of California, Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara , CA 93106
(805) 893-2866
(805) 893-3276 (fax)
<aweiss@library.ucsb.edu>

TREASURER
ROBERT BOTHMANN
Memorial Library 3097
PO Box 8419
Minnesota State University, Mankato
Mankato , MN 56002
(507) 389-2010
(507) 389-5155 (fax)
<robert.bothmann@mnsu.edu>

CAPC CHAIR
LISA BODENHEIMER
Cataloging Unit
R.M. Cooper Library
Clemson University
Box 343001
Clemson, SC 29634-3001
(864) 656-1769
(864) 656-3025 (fax)
<bodenhl@clemson.edu>

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT
ROBERT FREEBORN
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>

NEWSLETTER EDITOR
JAIN FLETCHER
Dept. of Special Collections
Research Library - UCLA
Box 951575
Los Angeles , CA 90095-1575
(310) 794-4096
(310) 206-1864 (fax)
<jfletchr@library.ucla.edu>

TREASURER'S REPORT
Fourth Quarter and Year-to-Date
Through June 30, 2005
Bobby Bothmann, Treasurer

	4th Quarter April-June	Year-To-Date
OPENING BALANCE	$5,814.56	
INCOME		
Memberships	$313.00	$10,430.00
Back Issues		$7.00
Royalties		$10.20
Conference Income	$1,757.08	$1,757.08
TOTAL	$2,070.08	$12,204.28
EXPENSES		
ALA	$317.00	$1,372.00
Membership Overpayment		$5.00
OLAC Board Dinner		$256.00
Stipends	$300.00	$1,550.00
Postage & Printing	$1,955.43	$7,161.76
(Printing breakdown)	*($1,435.40)*	*($6,002.91)*
(Postage breakdown)	*($520.03)*	*($1,158.85)*
Web Domain		$15.00
Miscellaneous		$1,125.48
TOTAL	$2,572.43	$11,485.84
CLOSING BALANCE		$5,304.61

MEMBERSHIP as of July 27, 2005

Personal:	398
Institutional:	219
Total:	**617**

ONLINE AUDIOVISIAL CATALOGERS
CATALOGING POLICY COMMITTEE (CAPC)
ALA ANNUAL MEETING
Chicago, Illinois
Friday, June 24, 2005

Minutes

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Lisa Bodenheimer, CAPC Chair, called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m. *Members present:* Lisa Bodenheimer, Susan Leister, Linda Seguin, Lynette Fields, Kelley McGrath, Steven Miller. *Ex officio members present:* John Attig, Greta de Groat.

There were 28 attendees in total.

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   The meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m.

   The purpose of CAPC was given: "The purpose of the Cataloging Policy Committee of the OnLine Audiovisual Catalogers, Inc. (CAPC) is to represent the concerns of AV catalogers in matters relating to the formation, interpretation and implementation of national and international cataloging standards and related matters".

2. **Approval of Minutes**
   The minutes from the CAPC Meeting held on January 14, 2005, at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Boston, Massachusetts were approved.

3. **Announcements (L. Bodenheimer)**
   Outgoing CAPC members Steve Miller and Lynette Fields were thanked. Incoming CAPC member Jeanette Ho and interns Lisa Robinson and Julia Dunlap were welcomed.

4. **Reports and Discussions**
   a. *MARBI Report (J. Attig)*
      Proposal 2005-07 makes it possible to use 041 $b for all languages for which there are subtitles on a DVD or video, including languages which

duplicate the spoken language(s) given in $a, originated with CAPC. The LC MARC office reworked the proposal, and the proposal was then passed by MARBI.

Proposal 2005-04/R is a proposal to create a subject field for hierarchical geographic names. The information would be placed in a 662 field. MARBI is still examining the details of creating subfields, and trying to figure out how to generalize geographic hierarchies since it has proved to be very difficult to anticipate all the possible hierarchies that can exist for a place. Authority control conventions for this field have not yet been discussed.

Proposal 2005-08 relates to coded data for music for the form of music and the medium of performance. These codes are in the 008 and 047 and 048 fields. At present, the accepted codes are part of the MARC format, but the International Association of Music Libraries wants their list of codes to be authorized for use as well.

Proposal 2005-06 is to provide access points for images--terms that tell what is depicted in a visual resource rather than giving the subject of the image. The relator subfields $e and $4 are to be used for depiction in 6xx subject fields.

A late addition to the MARBI agenda was a discussion paper by Sally McCallum on using MARC 21 with FRBR record configuration. The report discusses what information should go in bibliographic records versus what information should go in authority records, what level of bibliographic records information belongs to, and also discusses what information belongs in holdings records. The objective of the report is to make it clear that, in an exchange environment, complete records must be exchanged. So, for example, a library using a VTLS catalog that dissects records to "FRBR- ize" them would need to have a mechanism to put the records back together for dissemination.

b. *CC:DA (G. de Groat)*
   Update on the creation of a new descriptive cataloging code (now called RDA: Resource Description and Access). Please see the full CC:DA report of this issue.

c. *Subcommittee on Source of Title Note for Internet Resources (S. Miller)*
   This subcommittee has been creating a document "Source of Title Note

for Internet Resources". The committee endorses the current document (3rd rev., 2005-06-20).

Discussion of the document: the Subcommittee tried to step back from being completely comprehensive. Instead of two sources of information, they picked one source and location and came up with three main terms: home page, html header, and Web page, which is to be used only for "single" page documents. IPDF documents use print terminology and the page number, which appears on the document itself since the electronic page numbering vanishes when the resource is printed. For serials, CONSER's terminology is used. The glossary is now a selected list of commonly used terms.

CAPC voted to endorse the current draft of the document (3rd rev., 2005-06-20).

d. ***Added Entries for Non-Human Actors and Other Entities (G. de Groat)***
Comments were solicited from the OLAC membership on how to handle names of animal actors, deities, legendary characters, etc. It was determined that the membership wanted to be able to use these entities as names. CAPC had countered with the suggestion that the entities be used as 1xx fields and be formulated according to subject rules, and be used as subject added entries.

After a lively discussion, it was deemed that this proposal was of limited applicability and presented numerous problems in execution. After some discussion, it was recommended by the Committee that the proposal be re-written as an informational paper and submitted to the Library of Congress, ARLIS (currently working on a similar proposal for building names) and the CAPC Website so that the extensive research done on this proposal might serve some future purpose.

e. ***FAQ/Best Practices Subcommittee (C. Gerhart)***
The Subcommittee will have a report prepared for the Midwinter meeting.

f. ***CAPC Resource Maintenance Task Force (S. Roe)***
No report.

5. **New Business**

a. *AACR3 Examples Project*
   The AACR3 Examples Project will now be called the RDA Examples
   Project. Any work on this project should be set aside until the new draft
   is issued.

b. *Subject Headings for Media Materials*
   It was noted that there are many gaps and hierarchical oddities in LCSH
   as applied to media materials, owing to LCSH's dependence on literary
   warrant (and the fact that they do not do extensive cataloging of media
   materials). A SACO funnel project was proposed. It was also suggested
   that many of the terms needed for media materials are form/genre terms
   rather than subjects and that a broader discussion of what are appropriate
   subject terms was needed. Then, terms could be taken to SACO for
   approval.

   There was discussion about the possibility of having a focused working
   session on the topic of AV subject headings and genre terms. Lynn El-
   Hoshy or another SAC member and Martha Yee would be good people
   to lead the session, if it were possible to arrange.

c. *Meeting Times*
   It is not known how ALA's restructuring of the conference schedules
   will affect the CAPC meeting. It is possible that the time of the meeting
   will have to change.

6. **Adjournment**

Respectfully submitted,

Amy K. Weiss
OLAC Secretary

**ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

Chicago, Illinois
Saturday, June 25, 2005

Minutes

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1. **Call to Order (R. Freeborn)**
   President Robert Freeman called the meeting to order at 3:00 p.m. *Board members present:* Amy K. Weiss, Rebecca Lubas, Lisa Bodenheimer, Robert Freeborn, Jain Fletcher, Cathy Gerhart.

2. **Secretary's Report (A. Weiss)**
   The minutes from the Board meeting held at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Boston, Massachusetts were approved.

3. **Treasurer's Report (R. Freeborn for R. Bothmann)**
   The Treasurer's Report is available in the June 2005 *OLAC Newsletter*.

4. **Newsletter Editor's Report (J. Fletcher)**
   Newsletter Editor Jain Fletcher has produced a document showing *Newsletter* production costs from June 2002 through March 2005. The average cost per page in the *Newsletter* is $.035, and the total costs of production are about $1700 per issue. Jain suggested that because there would not be a lot of content at the end of the year in this non-Conference year, to save money, it would be advisable to combine *Newsletter* issues 3 and 4 (September and December). There is a past precedent for doing this.

   There was a motion to combine *Newsletter* issues, which was seconded and approved by the Board.

   The *OLAC Newsletter Style Sheet* produced by Jain was discussed.

   It was also suggested that OLAC may wish to set word limits for the OLAC Conference reports, both as an aid to authors and to the *Newsletter* Editor.

5. **CAPC Report (L. Bodenheimer)**
   Kelley McGrath will be granted a four-month leave of absence from CAPC.

   The Board has asked that Lisa Bodenheimer continue as CAPC Chair.

The possibility of adding more members to CAPC in 2008 when Resource Description and Access (RDA) is issued was discussed, as was collaboration with MLA, MAGERT, and other bodies to create rules of practice after the publication of RDA.

For the full CAPC report in this issue.

6. **Closed Session**
   Discussion of the forthcoming OLAC Conference.

7. **Adjournment**
   The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Amy K. Weiss
OLAC Secretary

ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS
MEMBERSHIP MEETING
ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Chicago, Illinois
Saturday, June 25, 2005

Minutes

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1. **Call to Order, Introductions, and Announcements (R. Freeborn)**
   The meeting was called to order at 8 p.m.

   The Board is beginning the search for candidates for the positions of Secretary and Vice President/President Elect. Interested parties should contact Cathy Gerhart <gerhart@u.washington.edu>.

2. **Secretary's Report and Approval of January Minutes (A. Weiss)**
   The minutes of the January Membership Meeting held in Boston, Massachusetts, on Saturday, January 15, 2005, were approved.

3. **Treasurer's Report**
   No report, but Members are referred to the June 2005 Newsletter for the latest financial figures.

4. **Newsletter Editor's Report (J. Fletcher)**
   Newsletter Editor Jain Fletcher has analyzed the cost of producing the *Newsletter* over the past 3 1/2 years, per page and per issue. From December 2002 through June 2004 the average page cost was $.036 per page. After that time, printed on lower weight paper, the cost per page was $.034. The *Newsletter* costs now average about $1700. to print and mail each issue.

   In order to economize, the Board has authorized merging *Newsletter* issues 3 and 4 for 2005. The combined issue will feature the call for candidates for OLAC offices and ALA reports.

   In further discussion with members about conserving production costs, it was suggested that fewer copies of the *Newsletter* be printed. There has always been an attempt to anticipate the need for extra copies of the *Newsletter* for people who have renewed their membership late in the year. OLAC has often ended up with a large surplus of *Newsletter* copies. There will still need to be more *Newsletters* printed then there are members, but the idea is that copies would be given to people who renew their membership late only until such time as the supply runs out; after that point, new members and renewing members will be directed to the Web version.

5. **CAPC Report (L. Bodenheimer)**
   Please see the meeting minutes in this issue.

6. **Reports from Liaisons**
   a. **Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA), Cataloging Committee**
      No report. OLAC needs a new AMIA liaison. Interested parties should contact the OLAC Board.

   b. **Music OCLC Users Group (M. Huismann)**
      MOUG held its annual meeting 15-16 February 2005 in Vancouver, British Columbia, preceding the Music Library Association meeting. Full reports from the meeting appear in the MOUG Newsletter (no. 89).

At the business meeting, the MOUG Distinguished Service Award was given to Ralph Papakhian and Sue Stancu of Indiana University.

For more information about MOUG, see the MOUG Website at: <http://www.musicoclcusers.org/>.

c. **OCLC (J. Weitz)**
Please see the highlights from the OCLC News in this issue.

d. **CC:DA (G. de Groat)**
Please see the full report in this issue.

e. **MARBI (J. Attig)**
Please see the full report in this issue.

f. **Library of Congress (G. Kinnaly)**
The *Music Cataloging Decision* s have been merged with the LC Rule Interpretations.

The Cataloging Distribution Service is taking a survey about cataloging documentation. There is a Web survey available until July 31, 2005, and there were also focus groups held at ALA.

There has been a proposal to add dates to names. CPSO has considered four options, the most likely of which is only adding death dates to open dates, which would help solve patron confusion and consternation over open dates for persons who are known to be deceased.

The bad news from LC is that they have received only a tiny budget increase from the House. The good news from LC is that the new AV Center, which is in Culpepper, Virginia will start up in August of this year, with materials staring to arrive at the Center in September. Staff will start working at the Center next August.

More good news is that the Library's cataloging statistics have improved in almost all categories of materials.

7. **New Business**
None.

8. **OLAC Award Presentation**
   The Nancy B. Olson Award for 2005 was presented to Jay Weitz for his many contributions to audiovisual cataloging.

9. **Adjournment**
   Robert Freeborn thanked the OLAC Members for the opportunity to serve as their President, and then passed the gavel to the new OLAC President, Rebecca Lubas.

   Rebecca noted that Cathy Gerhart will be leaving the OLAC Board and thanked her for her many years of service.

   The Question and Answer Panel followed the meeting.

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 Secretary. 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 2006 ALA Midwinter meeting in San Antonio, Texas.

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 **Secretary** serves a two-year term, the election to be held in years alternating with that of the office of Treasurer. The next Secretary's term will extend from Summer 2006 to Summer 2008. The **Secretary** attends all Membership meetings and must meet the same attendance requirements as the Vice President/President Elect. The **Secretary** is responsible for preparation of official minutes of all Membership, Board and/or special meetings of OLAC, to be published in a timely manner in the *OLAC Newsletter*, as well as reporting as needed at the semi-annual OLAC Membership meetings. The **Secretary** also handles any official OLAC correspondence at the direction of the President or the Executive Board and maintains the *OLAC Handbook* .

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 December 31, 2005. Please submit all requested nomination material to:

<div align="center">

Cathy Gerhart
OLAC Past Past President
Monographic Services Division
University of Washington Libraries
Box 352900
Seattle, WA 98195-2827
phone: (206) 685-2827
e-mail: gerhart@u.washington.edu

</div>

CALL FOR CAPC PARTICIPATION
Lisa Bodenheimer, 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 2006. 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 Lisa Bodenheimer by December 1, 2005. You can also send your application materials electronically to <bodenhl@clemson.edu>. Feel free to contact me with any questions you may have. Appointments will be made in San Antonio at ALA Midwinter 2006.

Contact information:
Lisa Bodenheimer
Cataloging Unit
R.M. Cooper Library
Clemson University
Box 343001
Clemson, SC 29634-3001

CONFERENCE REPORTS
Jan Mayo, Column Editor
** REPORTS FROM THE **
2005 ALA Annual Conference
Chicago, Illinois

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 Chicago, Illinois. 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. 2005-04R: Hierarchical Geographic Names
At previous meetings, MARBI had decided that the format should support the use of hierarchical place names as both place of publication and as subject, and that a new field (662) should be defined for the latter. This revised proposal dealt with the subfield codes that should be defined for fields 662 and 752. MARBI approved the proposal with some additional clarification of subfield usage. Specifically, it was decided that other applicable subfield codes could be used for levels under the name of an extraterrestrial entity ($g).

Proposal No. 2005-06: Addition of Subfields for Relator Terms/Codes for Subject Access to Images
In response to a Discussion Paper at Midwinter 2005, MARBI had decided that a distinction should be made between terms identifying the *subject* of an image and terms identifying what is *depicted* in the image. MARBI also decided that the proper technique for making this distinction should be the use of a relator term ($e) and/or code ($4). The current proposal called for adding these two subfields to all relevant 6XX fields. MARBI approved the proposal.

Proposal No. 2005-07: Revision of Subfield $b in Field 041, Language
This proposal, sponsored by OLAC, called for removing a coding instruction in subfield $b (Language code of summary or abstract/overprinted title or subtitle) that called for recording a language code *only* if it was different from that of the soundtrack. The proposal also suggested deleting the term "overprinted title" from the definition, and clarifying that language of both captions and subtitles are covered in subfield $b.

MARBI approved the proposal. In addition, it was suggested that the use of the same

subfield for both language of a summary/abstract and for language of subtitles/captions was a problem, and OLAC was asked to investigate this issue.

Proposal No. 2005-08: Changes to Accommodate IAML Coded Data in Fields 008/18-19, 047 and 048

This proposal dealt with the Form of musical composition code (008/18-19 and field 047) and the Number of Musical Instruments or Voices Code (field 048). Currently only codes defined in the MARC 21 formats are allowed in these fields. This proposal called for changes to the definitions that would allow codes from other sources (such as the new IAML [=International Association of Music Libraries] code list) to be used, and for the addition of $2 to fields 047 and 048 in order to identify the source of the code. MARBI approved the principle that non-MARC codes should be allowed in these fields, and approved the proposal to add subfield $2 to field 048. In the case of field 047, however, it was suggested that the IAML codes could in fact be treated as MARC codes; MLA was asked to reconsider the proposal for field 047.

Other Business

Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records: MARBI discussed a report on possible record configuration scenarios for representing the FRBR work–expression–manifestation–item relationships using MARC authority, bibliographic, and holdings records. The report focused on the communications environment and took as a premise that records exchanged should be independent, able to stand on their own in any system. One particular suggestion was that subject headings--which are related to the *work* --might be included in authority records representing works. This sort of thing needs to be tested. There was a request that any institutions doing FRBR experimentation share their plans and results with the MARC community through the MARC discussion list.

Unicode implementation: MARBI discussed a report describing some implementation decisions relating to Unicode. These dealt with such issues as normalization for data matching and sorting sequences. No decisions were made, and further discussion will need to take place. LC has established an electronic discussion list for MARC/Unicode issues; to join, go to: <http://listserv.loc.gov/listarch/unicode-marc.html>.

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

submitted by Greta de Groat
Stanford University Libraries

Resource Description and Access (RDA)

After much, generally negative, commentary on the Draft of Part 1 of AACR3, the JSC withdrew the draft and decided on a change of direction. The new version has been rechristened, *Resource Description and Access* (RDA). Editor Tom Delsey is hard at work on the revision, but has sent CC:DA both a draft table of contents and a draft sources of information section. Instead of the current arrangement by ISBD area, the draft table of contents is arranged by broad functional areas aligned with FRBR user tasks. Instructions on using ISBD punctuation will be in an appendix as a display standard, along with OPAC displays. However, it is envisioned that RDA records will be compatible with AACR2 records. Though many rules will remain the same or similar to AACR2 rules, there will still be an emphasis on generalization and simplification. LC has sent a detailed proposal for a simplification in recording publication and an even more simplified proposal for sources of information. The formerly tight timeline on the revision process has been moved up, with the completion and review of the revised draft of Part 1 now expected to take place between October 2005 and April 2006. Part 2 will not be completed until May 2006, and publication is not expected until 2008.

CC:DA Actions and Discussions

RDA was the primary topic discussed at CC:DA at this Conference, along with other information on the JSC meeting last April, more discussion on incorporating the responses to the AACR3 Part 1 Draft into RDA, and some preliminary discussion on simplifying some special rules for headings in AACR2R, Ch. 21. It was reported that, despite the restrictions, over two hundred people reviewed the draft, and the JSC's willingness to listen to the criticism and to change course was appreciated. Jennifer Bowen, JSC representative, reported on the RDA to the Heads of Technical Services of Large Libraries Discussion Group (aka "Big Heads") at ALA, and they urged the JSC to go forward regardless of the impact on OPACs. Jennifer also predicted that she would be spending more time in the coming year doing outreach to various ALA constituencies, possibly scheduling a regular time at ALA conferences for information sessions on RDA. Further information on RDA can be found on the JSC Website at: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/rda.html>.

There was general consensus that LC's proposals for simplification were a step in the right direction. There were some concerns, however, that situations such as multiple publishers or places of publication were not addressed. Some of these issues, however, are apparently going to be addressed in the guidelines to various levels of cataloging.

Other CC:DA activities included reports on:

"FRBR in 21st Century Catalogues: An Invitational Workshop". Power Points for presentations from this workshop are available at <http://www.oclc.org/research/events/frbr-workshop/program.htm> including Allyson Carlyle's presentation which includes non-book materials. GMD/SMD Working Group, "Task Force on Rules for Technical Description of Digital Media".

Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA)
Cataloging Committee
Liaison Report
submitted by Nancy Dosch
National Library of Medicine

AMIA's next Annual Conference will be held in Austin, Texas from November 30 to December 3, 2005. In addition to the many workshops, sessions, and committee meetings, a highlight of the Conference will be the Third Annual Restoration Screening of the recently discovered and restored *Beyond the Rocks* (1922), starring Gloria Swanson and Rudolf Valentino. Martin Scorsese calls the discovery of the film among a collection donated to the Netherlands Filmmuseum "a cause for celebration... a testament to the extraordinary artistry of the silent cinema". For information on the Conference, refer to the Website: <http://www.amiaconference.com/>.

The Cataloging Committee is energized by the prospect of hearing Kris Kiesling's overview of *Describing Archives: A Content Standard*, its development, and how it can be used in conjunction with EAD/MARC and other descriptive schemas and standards. His presentation will be at the Cataloging Committee's first session (on Thursday, December 1) of the Conference. Kris Kiesling is Associate Director for Technical and Digital Services at the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center, University of Texas, Austin.

The Cataloging Committee is also co-sponsoring a program about the MIC (Moving Image Collections) mapping utility, which has broken new ground by enabling any moving image archive, regardless of metadata schema used, to share records globally through the MIC Union Catalog. The organization simply submits an application, sample records and a field list. MIC then fills in an online form with this data so that the organization can name MIC data element equivalents for its own fields.

As mentioned in past reports to OLAC, members of the Cataloging Committee

continue to contribute to the ongoing development of the MIC: Moving Image Collections Website, which is now live at <http://mic.loc.gov/>. We strongly encourage everyone to take a look, review it, and let us know what you think. Comments and questions are most welcome and desired, and they should be sent to <mic@loc.gov>.

MIC is built on a portal structure to customize information for its diverse audiences. Select " Choose a portal" to find resources for general users, archivists, and science educators. The MIC Union Catalog and MIC Archive Directory can be searched from any portal by clicking the "Collections Explore" or "Archive Explore" links on the MIC taskbar.

The OLAC community should be especially interested in MIC's "Cataloging & Metadata Portal" which contains information about the MIC Union Catalog, Standards & Tools, Systems & Utilities, and Training opportunities. For more information, please visit the Website at:
<http://mic.imtc.gatech.edu/catalogers_portal/cat_index.htm>.

Entries for the MIC Archive Directory continue to be welcome. Whether an institution is a moving image repository, or simply holds a few film titles as part of a larger general collection, it is invited to be registered with MIC. By doing so, it will join a ground-breaking initiative to provide access to moving images worldwide and to contribute to further collaboration, research, and mentoring in the archival moving image community. Any institution holding archival moving image materials is eligible for a Directory entry. "Archival materials" are defined as those intended to be retained so that they may be available for future generations, regardless of their age at the time of acquisition. To register and participate, visit the MIC site at <http://mic.loc.gov/> and click on "List your archive".

The test version of the new "MIC Service Providers Directory" has been launched. This Directory will list individuals and organizations that supply professional services and products for archival moving image collections. Individuals or organizations providing professional services and products to the archival moving image field can help us test the Directory by filling out the form at
<http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.asp?u=629631044473>. The MIC Service Providers Directory is open to consultants (in appraisal, preservation, management, library science, etc.), professional associations (such as OLAC!), funding agencies, labs, and service providers in the areas of digital data storage and migration, environmental monitoring, etc. The Directory will also list companies that sell, rent, service and repair archival moving image equipment and supplies.

For more information about AMIA's Annual Conference, Cataloging Committee projects, or general questions relating to AMIA, please feel free to contact me by e-mail <doschn@mail.nlm.nih.gov> and/or visit the AMIA Website <http://www.amianet.org/>. For more information about MIC, please contact the Project Manager, Jane Johnson <jjohnson@loc.gov > and/or visit the MIC Website <http://mic.loc.gov/>.

NEWS FROM OCLC
Submitted to OLAC for ALA Annual, June 2005
By Jay Weitz

OCLC Terminologies Pilot

OCLC is exploring a service that provides access to multiple controlled vocabularies for libraries, museums, and archives to create consistent metadata for their collections. Selected mappings between vocabularies are provided to assist in relating terminology. The service would provide one-stop access to terminology resources and would be accessible through any Web-based metadata editor. OCLC Connexion Browser and Client users will incorporate this potential service into their workflow during the pilot period, June-July 2005. During the pilot, OCLC will conduct market research (in the form of online surveys and/or phone interviews) to solicit feedback from participants. As a result of the pilot, OCLC expects to gain insight on how better to serve user needs for a terminologies service. The technology for this pilot project is provided by OCLC Research using a new framework from Microsoft. For more information about the pilot, a Website is also accessible at <http://www.oclc.org/productworks/terminologiespilot.htm>. The Web page has a list of current terminologies used in the pilot, links to the terminologies on the OCLC Office of Research Terminologies Services Website, and the work instructions for the Connexion Client and Browser. Note that the link to the actual terminologies is not available to anyone outside of the pilot participants.

Connexion Changes, June 2005

On June 4, 2005, OCLC completed maintenance changes to the OCLC Connexion

service that have an impact on both Connexion Browser and Connexion Client users. Among the changes:

- *Add Call Numbers/Subject Headings to Master Records*
    - o Catalogers can now add a call number or subject heading(s) on a master database record, regardless of their library's profile, as long as that call number or subject heading scheme is not already present in the record. For example, if the library is profiled to add LC subject headings only, catalogers can now add NLM subject headings as long there are no NLM subject headings present in the record.
- *Validation*
    - o In some cases, the system previously automatically changed the tag and/or subfield for some validation errors. The system will now report these issues as validation errors so that catalogers can resolve the errors as needed. For example, prior to this change in validation practice, if an invalid ISBN or ISSN was entered, the system automatically moved the data to subfield $z; with the change in validation practice, the data fails with a validation error and the cataloger can determine if the data was entered incorrectly or if it should be moved to subfield $z. Another example includes entering multiple occurrences on non-repeatable tags: In the past, if a cataloger entered two 245 tags, the system automatically changed the second one to a 246 tag; now the data fails validation and the cataloger can determine how to resolve the tagging issue.
    - o Validation error messages have been updated to include the occurrence numbers for tags and subfields, the position of the data, and MARC designations for the fixed field and 006. Additional validation changes will be included with Connexion Client 1.40 (July).
    - o In Connexion Client, if a cataloger edits an unlocked record and plans to replace it, s/he no longer receives a validation error message on an element that s/he is authorized to add, change, or delete. For example, if a cataloger has a CONSER or National Enhance authorization, s/he can now add, change or delete field 042 and validate without receiving a validation error on the record.
- *Format of Data*
    - o In some cases, the system automatically fixes the format of data such as changing lowercase and uppercase values for fixed field elements. For example, if a lowercase "k" is entered for the Encoding Level, the system automatically changes this to uppercase "K." This will continue to work in the Connexion Browser; however, Connexion Client 1.30 users must enter this type of data in the correct format or records will fail validation. Connexion Client version 1.40 (July) will resolve this issue.

- *Replaced Date in Bibliographic Records*
    - The "Replaced Date" in bibliographic records in the Connexion Browser now includes the full timestamp instead of just the year, month, and date. This is the same format that is included in the 005 field in exported records, and it matches how authority records display. Connexion Client users will see the full "Replaced Date" in Client 1.40 (July).
- *Authorities 040*
    - When an authority record is replaced, the library's MARC Organization Code is now added to the 040 subfield $d.

LC Adding Machine-Generated Contents Notes

On February 1, 2005, the Library of Congress began enriching bibliographic records with scanned table of contents (TOC) data in field 505, adding information that was previously available only via 856 links. The 505 data will be generated from theTOC information and supplied by computer program. It will be preceded by the label, "Machine-generated contents note:". The 505 indicators for these machine-generated notes will be set to "8" (No display constant generated) and "blank" (Basic; single occurrence of subfield $a). Since the scanned TOCs come in a wide variety of formats and structures, some errors are to be expected in the placement and configuration of the 505 textual strings. ISBD punctuation (space, hyphen, hyphen, space) will be inserted after each line break within the TOC. Chapter and page numbers will appear as captured from the scanned TOC images. The 505 data will *not* undergo review for punctuation. LC records with existing 856 links to TOC texts will be batched processed, modified, and redistributed on a daily basis until all of the approximately 60,000 records containing links from the 856 to LC's Web-based dTOC (digital table of contents) records are enhanced. The 856 links to the dTOCs will remain in the records. This effort should make table of contents information more readily available within MARC records and increase access to this valuable data. (Questions or comments regarding the scope or data content of these records may be directed to: John Byrum, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4380; <jbyr@loc.gov>; 202-707-5196.) As with all contents notes, these 505 fields will be available for editing by any library with a full-level (or higher) cataloging authorization. If a cataloger edits a machine-generated 505 field to conform to standard AACR2 practice, the indicator should be changed, and the words, "Machine-generated contents note:" at the beginning of the field should be removed. See *Technical Bulletin* 246 for further information on Database Enrichments: <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/246/>.

Alpha, Beta, and Gamma – Change in Practice

In preparation for OCLC's change to full UNICODE compliance, and in anticipation of the availability of Greek, Hebrew and Cyrillic script support, OCLC is announcing a change in how the Greek characters α, β, and γ are entered. Effective immediately, catalogers are requested not to enter these characters in bibliographic records. Rather, the name of the character should be entered, enclosed in square brackets. For example:

Instead of:
    Application of α -hydroxyl
Enter as:
    Application of [alpha]-hydroxyl
Instead of :
    α-, β-, and γ-spectroscopy
Enter as:
    [Alpha]-, [beta]-, and [gamma]-spectroscopy

This change in practice is effective for all cataloging interfaces. These characters have already been converted to text in existing records in the WorldCat database. This will bring OCLC input in line with the recommendations of the LCRIs for 1.0E, Greek Characters. OCLC documentation and interfaces are being changed as necessary. Support for Greek characters will be implemented in 3rd quarter, 2005 in the Connexion Client.

Bolinda Publishing Contributes Records to WorldCat

Bolinda Publishing Pty. Ltd. is now contributing its MARC records to WorldCat for use by the OCLC membership. Bolinda is Australia 's leading unabridged audio book and large print book publisher and specialist library supplier, with offices in the United States and the United Kingdom , as well as in Australia. Its imprints are Bolinda Audio and Bolinda Large Print Books, and Bolinda also represents many other audiobook providers within Australia. (For more information on Bolinda, see its Website at <http://www.bolinda.com/>.) Bolinda is contributing original records for its titles to WorldCat. (See #57316413 and #57316406 for two examples.) In addition, when a Bolinda record matches a record already in WorldCat, its ordering information is added to the record in a 938 field. (See #55591932 for an example of a matching record.) Bolinda titles within the cataloging system may be searched by means of the vendor search (command line search "vn:boli" in Connexion).

OCLC Pilot Designed to Increase Use of Libraries' E-Serials

OCLC will begin a pilot project in June 2005 that will make it easy for library staff and patrons to find and use full-text electronic journals in library collections. The pilot will involve 20 libraries and four partners--TDNet, EBSCO, Serials Solutions and Ex

Libris. The pilot will make e-serials as visible as print materials in WorldCat and will expose those records to searchers on the open Web through the Open WorldCat program. During the pilot, OCLC will receive monthly holdings statements representing the e-serials collections of participating libraries from partners in the pilot or, in some cases, directly from the libraries. OCLC will automatically set and maintain those holdings in WorldCat on behalf of the participating libraries. This collaboration will allow pilot libraries to efficiently contribute their e-serials collections to WorldCat and ensure that these holdings are current and accurate. Pilot libraries will also register their OpenURL resolvers with OCLC, which will allow authenticated end users to easily access full-text online content. The pilot will drive use of these electronic collections through greater visibility in WorldCat applications such as the OCLC FirstSearch service, WorldCat Resource Sharing services, and the WorldCat Collection Analysis service, and on the open Web through the OCLC Open WorldCat program. The pilot is expected to last four months.

OCLC MEMBERS COUNCIL
Kevin Furniss

For this issue, both the February and May 2005 OCLC Members Council meetings have been combined into one report. Following are the topics and issues of interest to OLAC members:

From February 2005--
Topic 1 : Issues in OAI Harvesting
Glenn Patton gave a presentation on OCLC's experiences in working with harvested metadata, mostly from CONTENTdm , describing issues that OCLC and some of the other repositories are discovering. The chief issue is metadata inconsistency. For CONTENTdm metadata, the issue is differing results arising from working with either simple or qualified Dublin Core metadata. Problems in converting Dublin Core to MARC can surface if a group has not fully planned what they want to get out of the metadata. Glenn showed some sample records to illustrate widely varying results for different metadata values.

Education and consulting in digital projects is another issue that frequently arises. The current emphasis is on traditional consulting to help groups ensure that they meet their

metadata objectives. Cornell has developed an internal consulting model that is working well. There are also several best practices guides, including the recently updated *Western States Metadata Guidelines*, the VRA *Cataloging Cultural Objects* guidelines, and the *Descriptive Metadata Guidelines for Cultural Collections* guidelines from RLG.

Other issues include:

- Duplicate records that result when bringing in metadata from a number of institutions. Should these records be de-duped?

- "Granularity" issues--is the object being described as a whole or in parts? This is similar to issues that arise with series records.

- Linking issues--does the link point to the object itself, or to an intermediary object?

- Issues surrounding access and rights to access

Glenn opened the floor for discussion, asking what OCLC should do--and what are some potential roles for RSPs?" Ed Weissman from Cornell explained how Cornell has established a digital consulting service that offers grants to help faculty make collections accessible. The grants support technology, digitization, and metadata services. They also offer consulting on metadata creation, ensuring that these objects are able to be accessed and maintained over time. The program is staffed with 4.5 FTE, who take the lead on the functional aspects and requirements for the projects. Cornell is 1.5 years into the program, and is nearing completion on the first round of faculty material.

Cornell also has a large amount of items that were digitized prior to this program, and they are struggling to provide access to these, and determining if they can add OAI as a front end. Cornell's goal is to make all future collections harvestable through OAI. He noted that the library is not creating all the metadata, but is consulting to ensure its ability to be harvested.

Topic 2 : Terminologies Web Services Concept
Taylor Surface, Director, Digital Collections Services, provided a demonstration of a Terminologies Web Service, a way to make controlled vocabularies and thesauri easily accessible for the cataloging process. Taylor used the Connexion browser to harvest metadata for an e-book, and then searched *Guidelines on Subject Access to Individual Works of Fiction, Drama, etc.* (GSAFD) from the MS Office 2003 Research pane. After locating the appropriate genre term for the title, he copied and

pasted it into the Connexion record MARC text area. Taylor explained that the OCLC Office of Research made the GSAFD accessible via the MS Office 2003 Research pane and that additional thesauri are planned. OCLC will be conducting a pilot in March through May and is looking for volunteers. The pilot requires use of Connexion browser and MS Office 2003. In the summer of 2005 the pilot will be expanded to CONTENTdm . In a limited discussion period, people had various questions and comments, such as: how other thesauri could be made accessible from the Research pane; whether they could access Dewey in a similar manner; and expressed a need to have an automated process to assign controlled subject terms to existing files of metadata.

Topic 3: e-Content in WorldCat : Impact on Cataloging Efficiency
Continuing from the previous day's topic on Issues in OAI Harvesting, the group discussed implications for cataloging. Reiterating Issue 1 in the Significant Issues document, a key success factor would be to have filters in place for appropriate narrowing of searches. The presentation of results would also be important as long as it helps the user understand what he or she is retrieving. FRBR may be of assistance in this regard. The group also questioned if parallel records for different schema might be allowed and how these "duplicate" records might impact cataloging workflows. The ideal would be to have a single record with the option of displaying it in a variety of metadata formats.

From May 2005--

Topic 1: Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)
Marty Withrow, OCLC's Director of Cataloging Development, discussed Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology, describing its commercial uses and benefits with respect to library processes. He posited an RFID Cataloging Model where OCLC could become involved early in the publication process, providing OCLC numbers to publishers so that RFID tags containing OCLC numbers could be inserted into library materials at the point of publication. The metadata for these materials would also go into WorldCat , so that when libraries receive the materials, cataloging would merely be a process of sending the OCLC number to set holdings and return the metadata for the local catalog. Marty also mentioned some current barriers to RFID technology, including costs of tags and readers, acceptance by publishers/materials vendors, standards, and privacy concerns. Committee questions included whether anything is "printed" on the tag in case the reader is not working (*A:* not at this time) and what the quality of the metadata would be at the point of publication (*A:* the metadata would need to be enhanced over time and could use a BibNotification process to deliver the updated record to libraries).

Next, Marty outlined a possible way to allow cataloging through Open WorldCat. Using prototype screens, he demonstrated how a cataloging selection could be added to a record that is located through the "Find in a Library" Open WorldCat option, then prompting for authorization and passwords. The committee indicated that another access point to cataloging was a good idea, especially for small libraries. Another indicated that it might be of interest for individuals wanting to catalog their personal collections. Since Marty's example showed cover art for the title, one committee member expressed an interest in being able to download cover art and reviews as part of the cataloging process. Another commented that OCLC needs to make the catalog more "Amazon-like". A final comment from another member was that their library would rather link to the evaluative metadata rather than store it.

Topic 2: User and Collection Analyses
Several interesting recent or in-process OCLC Office of Research projects were reviewed. For further details about these projects and for descriptions of other topics addressed at these meetings, see <www.oclc.org/memberscouncil>, choose a meeting date and click on "Minutes".

Respectfully submitted,

Kevin Furniss

THE 2005 NANCY B. OLSON AWARD WINNER

It was my pleasure to chair the OLAC Awards Committee this year, because I was able recommend the honoring of a stalwart in the AV and music cataloging community. The OLAC Awards Committee was very pleased to be able to present the award to Jay Weitz . I would like to thank Kay Johnson and Adolfo Tarango for volunteering to be on the Awards committee and in helping so wonderfully to fulfill our mission.

Congratulations Jay!

The 2005 OLAC Awards Committee

Cathy Gerhart, Committee Chair

The plaque that was presented to Jay at the ALA Annual meeting read:

For his dedication to the interests and goals of Online Audiovisual Catalogers

For his willingness to share his knowledge by presenting cataloging workshops at OLAC conferences

For his many years as OCLC liaison to Online Audiovisual Catalogers

For his insightful and often humorous comments and advice as a longstanding Q&A panelist at OLAC meetings, and more recently, as the Q&A column editor for the OLAC Newsletter

For his service to the wider online/AV community through his work on the PCC Standards Committee, IFLA's Permanent UNIMARC Committee, and ALA 's Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access

For his continually demonstrating and proving the importance of standardized audiovisual cataloging

For his creation of widely adopted cataloging guides

For his calming mantra to advice seekers, "Do not agonize"

On this day, Saturday, the twenty-fifth of June, two thousand and five

Robert Freeborn, President

CALL FOR NANCY B. OLSON AWARD NOMINATIONS

As Chair of the Nancy B. Olson Award Committee, I would like to invite nominations

for this 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 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 post-marked no later than November 15, 2005 and received by the Award Committee Chair no later than December 1, 2005. Please send nominations to me (contact information below).

With thanks,

Robert Freeborn
Chair, Nancy B. Olson Award Committee
Immediate Past President, OLAC

Contact information:
Robert Freeborn
Cataloging and Access Services
126 Paterno Library
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, PA   16802-1808

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS
Barbara Vaughan, Column Editor

REVISED CAPC DOCUMENTATION

The CAPC Subcommittee on the Source of Title Note for Internet Resources has completed its charge of revising the original document on this topic. The new document is located at <http://www.olacinc.org/capc/stnir.html>.

Steve Miller
Susan Leister
Greta de Groat

REQUEST FOR SUBMISSIONS TO *AUTHORITY TOOLS*

This is a request for submissions and/or revisions to *Authority Tools for Audiovisual and Music Catalogers : An Annotated List of Useful Resources*.

What do we need? We need people to write reviews of information sources, describing their strengths and weaknesses in providing information that assists in creating or amending authority records. Also, if you composed a review in the past for this publication, you may wish to revisit it and annotate it.

Please visit the link <http://www.olacinc.org/capc/authtools.html> to look at examples of existing reviews, and if you know of resources that are not listed, then please, consider writing a review.

If you do plan to write reviews, please e-mail me the titles you would like to review as soon as possible. All completed submissions should be e-mailed to me <rbratton@umd.edu> by November 1, 2005.

Robert Bratton
Audiovisual Cataloger
University of Maryland Libraries

A CHANGE TO WEB-BASED CONNEXION TUTORIALS

The OCLC Connexion Browser and Client tutorials have been converted from Dynamic HTML (DHTML) to HTML. This applies to those that are marked as Web-based. This means that the individual HTML pages will display faster and, best of all, neither MS Java Virtual Machine nor Sun Java Run Time Engine will be needed for it to work.

With the conversion to HTML, the Web-based tutorials will also be compatible with:

- Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.5, service pack 1 and above.
- Netscape Navigator 7.2 and above.
- Firefox 1.0 and other Mozilla-based Browsers.

The tutorials are located on the OCLC Website:
<http://www.oclc.org/support/training/connexion/>.

Originally posted by:
Susan Walker
OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc.

2005 UPDATE OF AACR2

The Library of Congress has distributed the following announcement about the implementation of the 2005 update to AACR2. This update--the last update to AACR2 that will be published--is now available from the three publishers: the American Library Association (ALA), the Canadian Library Association (CLA), and the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP). Please contact those organizations for information about ordering.

LC IMPLEMENTATION OF 2005 UPDATE TO AACR2

The Library of Congress implemented the 2005 Update to the 2002 AACR2 on August 1, 2005. The 2005 AACR2 Update is also now available in Cataloger's Desktop.

A list of the changes in the 2005 Update has been mounted on the CPSO Website at:
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/2005upd.html>

Please direct any questions about implementation of the changes to Bob Ewald, CPSO at: <rewa@loc.gov>

Originally posted by:

Ana Lupe Cristán

Cooperative Cataloging Specialist
Library of Congress

&

Glenn Patton
Director, WorldCat Quality Management
OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc.

CATALOGING USER GUIDE

OCLC's *Cataloging User Guide* has been removed from the OCLC Website. The *Guide* was heavily oriented toward Passport, which was recently retired by OCLC. The Passport cataloging functions have been incorporated into both Connexion Browser and Connexion Client.

Therefore, any links or bookmarks to the *Cataloging User Guide* will automatically be re-directed to the OCLC Documentation page: <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/>.

For documentation on the Connexion Browser, see: <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/browser/default.htm>.

For documentation on the Connexion Client, see: <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/default.htm>.

For those who would like a refresher on the Passport features now available in Connexion, see: <http://www.oclc.org/connexion/migrating/features/default.htm>.

Not all of the information in the *Cataloging User Guide* is obsolete. Information in Chapter 4 (Replace Master Records), Chapter 5 (Save, Validate, Take Final Actions) and Chapter 7 (Catalog Cards) is still current. OCLC's Documentation Department is currently at work re-purposing information from Chapters 4, 5, and 7. This information will be available on OCLC Web shortly, and that availability will be announced widely. The re-purposed information will also be incorporated into the next printed edition of *Bibliographic Formats and Standards* (scheduled for Spring 2006).

Originally posted by:

Peter Insabella
Manager, Product Documentation Content
OCLC, Inc.

CONNEXION CLIENT 1.50 COMING IN NOVEMBER

Attention Connexion Client users! Connexion Client 1.50 is coming in November, and it is full of enhancements! With Client 1.50, catalogers will be able to:

- Batch set or delete holdings without having to retrieve the records first
- Customize the short index list in the search and browse WorldCat dialog
- View drop-down lists of valid values for fixed field elements
- Set validation options of none, basic, or full for setting holdings and exporting
- Export/import records in Unicode 8-bit format.
- Plus a lot more

For more information, see the Connexion Client future enhancements page: <http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/Client/enhancements/future.htm>.

Originally posted by:
David Whitehair
Connexion Client Product Manager
OCLC Cataloging and Metadata Services

ARSC AUDIO PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION DIRECTORY

The Technical Committee of the Association for Recorded Sound Collections (ARSC) is pleased to announce the publication of the *ARSC Audio Preservation and Restoration Directory* , which is available on the ARSC Website <http://www.arsc-audio.org/>.

By decision of the ARSC Board of Directors, the *Directory* includes ARSC members who offer preservation and restoration services and ARSC members and non-members who offer preservation and restoration supplies. Those who are not ARSC members may wish to join in order to take advantage of this membership benefit <http://www.arsc-audio.org/join.html>.

Corrections, additions, or deletions to the directory may be directed to Nathan Georgitis <Nathan_Georgitis@hotmail.com>. Please include *ARSC Audio Preservation Directory* in the subject line.

Originally posted by:
Nathan Georgitis, on behalf of the ARSC Technical Committee

2006 ARSC CONFERENCE IN SEATTLE

The 40th annual Association for Recorded Sound Collections (ARSC) Conference will be held in Seattle, May 17-20, 2006, at the Red Lion Hotel on Fifth Avenue, and hosted by the University of Washington, School of Music.

A record-breaking 175 attendees, including 75 first-timers, enjoyed the 2005 ARSC Conference in Austin, Texas. The 2006 Conference promises to be just as spectacular and memorable. Make plans to join your friends and colleagues in Seattle. Check for more details at <http://arsc-audio.org/conference2006.html> .

Originally posted by:
Anna-Maria Manuel
Chair, ARSC Outreach Committee
Association for Recorded Sound Collections (ARSC)

BOOK REVIEWS
Vicki Toy-Smith, Column Editor

Cataloging and Organizing Digital Resources:
A How-To-Do-It Manual for Librarians
By Anne M. Mitchell and Brian E. Surratt

With their dynamically changing nature, online information resources have presented many challenges to librarians who are involved in their management and organization.

The management process encompasses many functions across different library units, including collection development, acquisitions, administration and bibliographic control. Each stage of the management process has its own set of challenges as well as needs for tools and standards. It is important that the players in each of those stages not only to stay on top of their own game, but also possess a good basic understanding of the overall "game plan" in order to help all the management activities flow as efficiently as possible.

This manual offers a good basic overview of the online resources management process, with a strong focus on bibliographic control issues--methods for organizing and providing access to online information resources. The work is organized into ten chapters. The introductory chapter addresses the overall workflow of managing online resources, emphasizing the first three stages of the management process: collection development, acquisition, and administration. It also includes a special section on developing and managing local digital libraries. Chapters 2 through 9 examine various issues and strategies surrounding bibliographic control and provide step-by-step guidance for analyzing and cataloging online resources. The last chapter looks at two trends: open access and *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records*(FRBR).

With their background in electronic resources cataloging and metadata coordination, the authors present a comprehensive review of bibliographic control strategies and practices in chapters 2 through 9, accompanied by plenty of practical suggestions and examples. Chapter 2, "Establishing the Cataloging Work Flow", discusses how libraries can add records for online resources to the library catalog by performing original or copy cataloging for individual records and by batch loading record sets. It also includes strategies for reviewing and updating entries in the catalog. Chapter 3, "Exploring Alternatives to Cataloging", looks at three widely used alternatives to cataloging--Web lists, context-sensitive linking, and federated searching. It provides a succinct review of the strengths, weaknesses, and implementation of these alternatives. Chapter 4, "Determining Bibliographic Control in the Online Environment", outlines issues to be considered for formulating a library's bibliographic-control strategies, given the options discussed in chapters 2and 3, to meet its unique access needs.

Chapters 5 through 9 are exclusively devoted to the cataloging of online resources. Chapter 5, "Understanding Cataloging Rules and Guidelines", briefly introduces the key sources for cataloging rules and standards involved in organizing digital resources. Chapter 6, "Analyzing the Bibliographic Structure of Online Resources", offers a methodology for analyzing online resources prior to cataloging and serves as a guide for the succeeding three chapters that provide step-by-step instructions for cataloging monographs, serials, and integrated resources in the online format. Plenty

of examples are provided on cataloging the three different classes of online resources, including fully worked out coding for MARC21 records and detailed explanations. The scope of the examples covers major variations in each class of online resources.

This "How-To-Do-It Manual" provides an overview of the role and strategic options of bibliographic control in the context of online resources management process along with step-by-step guidance for cataloging online resources. As such, it offers a good balance of information appropriate for practitioners of online resources cataloging. Moreover, the non-cataloging chapters may also be of general interest to those involved in collection development, acquisition, and administration of online resources.

Reviewed by: Paoshan Yue
Electronic Resources Access Librarian
University of Nevada, Reno

E-Journals: A How-To-Do-It Manual for Building, Managing, and Supporting Electronic Journal Collections
By Donnelyn Curtis, with contributions by Virginia M. Scheschy

Filled with practical tips, expert advice, and detailed analysis of all aspects of electronic journals, Donnelyn Curtis' *E-Journals* is a remarkably comprehensive guide for librarians seeking information on this rapidly growing format. With help from Virginia M. Scheschy, Curtis, one of the leading experts on electronic journals, has written perhaps the most complete guide currently available on this topic. Curtis takes readers step-by-step through the process of selecting, purchasing, organizing, managing, and evaluating collections of electronic journals. This guide effectively illuminates the many dark corners of this relatively new, and in many ways complex, topic. Admittedly, it appears to be geared more towards administrators, collection development managers, and acquisitions librarians rather than catalogers, but cataloging *is* addressed. This point will be explored further below.

As with other Neal-Schuman manuals, this one is clearly organized and serves as an excellent source for both quick answers and in-depth analyses. The nine chapters are divided into subsections that clearly show the topic being addressed. There is a

remarkable wealth of information contained in the book's 400-plus pages, so bulleted lists and graphics are used liberally to clarify and simplify the information. Each chapter opens with an overview that clearly summarizes its contents, and each concludes with copious references and sources for further reading, both print and electronic. Thus, *E-Journals* is both a comprehensive source of information and a starting point for even more information.

Perhaps the most interesting section in the entire book is the chapter entitled, "Understanding Users of Online Resources", which discusses how information seekers search Web resources, how libraries can attract more users and provide more efficient information services, and how electronic journals fit into patrons' information-seeking habits and needs. Curtis obviously believes in the importance of electronic journals in an increasingly computer-reliant world, and her thoughts and advice are consistently wise.

With a mere nineteen pages devoted to cataloging, this book seems to be directed towards other information professionals than catalogers. Still, while the cataloging section is brief, it is extremely enlightening and useful, although this is more on a philosophical level than a practical one. Therefore, those already familiar with cataloging electronic journals will likely discover food for thought in Curtis' discussions on this topic. Furthermore, cataloging managers and supervisors should benefit greatly from Curtis' discussions on important workflow issues and policy-making. However, it must be said that neophytes looking for practical advice on cataloging this challenging format will need to find it elsewhere--in any of the several useful and practical electronic journal cataloging guides currently available.

Decision-makers and money-spenders will benefit the most from Curtis' expert advice, in-depth analysis, and thought-provoking discussions. It is a welcome addition to the literature on the bourgeoning field of electronic journals. In fact, as this format becomes more popular, a book like this becomes increasingly important.

Published in 2004 by: Neal- Schuman Publishers, Inc., New York, New York. (xvi, 421 p.) ISBN 1-55570-465-4 (pbk.-$75.00) *How-To-Do-It Manuals for Librarians:* no. 134.

<div align="right">

Reviewed by: Douglas King
Special Materials Cataloger
Thomas Cooper Library
University of South Carolina

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Digital Images and Art Libraries in the Twenty-First Century
Edited by Susan Wyngaard

Comprised of eleven essays, *Digital Images and Art Libraries in the Twenty-First Century* is an introduction to the rapidly changing world of art librarianship, from the technical challenges in creating digital images to the role of the art librarian. In her introduction, Susan Wyngaard writes that art libraries have always been "charged with building, organizing, and maintaining visual collections … ". Indeed, articles in this volume give many detailed examples of how this work will be accomplished in the twenty-first century.

The first four articles discuss projects that digitized a variety of formats. David Austin begins with "CITY2000: a Holistic Approach to Administering Image Resources". This Chicago-based project was designed to provide access to photographic negatives, audiotapes and videotapes created in Chicago in the year 2000. Susan Koskinen discusses architectural records in "Architectural Archives: To Web or Not to Web". She writes about several projects that digitized finding aids using Encoded Archival Description (EAD). "Integrating Digital Images into Art and Art History Curriculum", by Sharon P. Pitt, Christina B. Updike, and Miriam E. Guthrie, discusses the creation of a particular database, the Madison Digital Image Database (MDID) designed at James Madison University. Terrie L. Wilson and Erika Dowell address a particularly difficult organizational challenge for the Web in "Today's Ephemera, Tomorrow's Historical Documentation: Access Options for Artists Files". Traditionally artists' files have been difficult to organize, and subsequently, the authors point out, among the most underutilized of information sources. They write that items unique to the collection, and not available in other formats, should be identified for inclusion in Web-based projects. In all four of these articles, the authors describe the careful planning process, and the collaborative nature of their projects, including librarians, curators, teaching staff, technical experts, and vendors.

Max Marmor, Director of Collection Development for ArtSTOR contributes, "ArtSTOR: a Digital Library for the History of Art". A project supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, ArtSTOR was designed to provide access to a wide range of digital image collections. Primarily aimed at colleges and universities, ArtSTOR (now ARTstor) hopes to provide a licensed alternative to having each institution create their own digital image collection.

Following this article is a report of a statewide consortium project, "The Case for Collaboration: the OhioLINK Digital Media Center ", by Charly Bauer and Jane A. Carlin. An art and architecture component is one of several databases in the Digital

Media Center (DMC), including records in both VRA Core and Dublin Core. The authors present several examples of local collections that were contributed, emphasizing the advantages of a consortium, eliminating local concerns for technical expertise and storage needs.

In "Smothering Free Speech: Filtering the World Wide Web", Susan Travis Bissonnette discusses the use of Internet filters and their impact on library services. In an effort to filter out pornographic images, some filtering software may be limiting access to images of works of art. She gives a relevant example of an image of a nude that may be blocked when a student searches via the Web, although this same image would be available to the student in a print source.

Bradley L. Taylor writes about the use of new technologies in museums in "Enhancing the Value of Museum Web Site: Lessons from the Practical Engagement Front". Taylor discusses a study where graduate students compared the response to museum artifacts in the museum itself and through their digital surrogates. His work suggests that museums can go beyond merely providing surrogates of images contained in their collections to creating new models for museum learning.

Henry Pisciotta's article, "Image Delivery and the Critical Masses", examines image delivery in the context of user studies with search engines. While the Web is not considered a scholarly source by many academics, he writes that it has become the "… information source of choice for most people".

In "Link It or Lump it: Basic Access Strategies for Digital Art Representation", James L. Murphy discusses the challenges in integrating images of art objects in online catalogs.

He talks about the need for consistent subject access throughout the OPAC, using controlled vocabularies such as LCSH and AAT.

Finally, Amy Lucker's essay, "Evolution of a Profession: the Changing Nature of Art Librarianship", asks if librarianship is truly changing or simply the resources provided to the user. She points out the change in education for those currently entering the profession, as well as the need for present librarians to keep up with new technologies.

From outlining the preparation and decision-making processes needed to begin digitization to describing successful collaborative projects involving librarians, curators, technology specialists, and software vendors, this book provides both interesting case studies and theoretical issues regarding access for those who are beginning to think about similar projects. It is particularly valuable for its inclusion of

discussion of a broad range of concerns including fair use and copyright, preservation and storage, and the myriad of standards available to provide access to them, including MARC, VRA Core, and Dublin Core.

Reviewed by: Elizabeth Lilker
Cataloger
Bobst Library
New York University

OLAC CATALOGER'S JUDGMENT
Jay Weitz

Describing Microcassette Audio Tapes

Question: An uncommon tape size was chosen to record one of the interviews in an oral history project being cataloged at our institution. In creating a record for that interview, a physical description for the cassette--a Sony MC-90 microcassette tape-- is needed. While the literature has numerous rules, references and specifications for "standard" cassettes, there does not appear to be any guidance specific to microcassettes. The manufacturer lists the tape speed as 2.4 cm./ second. Is this acceptable for the 300 field subfield $c, or is there a more preferred entry? Any ideas?

Answer: For the most part, it is a simple case of walking through AACR2 Rule 6.5. According to that, the microcassette would be described as "1 sound cassette" and include a total duration, if there is one. It is an "analog" recording and, as noted, the speed was 2.4 centimeters per second. Rule 6.5C3 specifies that the speed of an analog tape should be in inches per second; so, if my conversion (and my memory of such speeds) is correct, that translates to "15/16 ips ". Most of those microcassettes are two-track, and Rule 6.5C6 indicates that this information be included. If it can be determined that the recording is monophonic, include the designation "mono. ". Microcassettes measure 1 7/8 X 1 1/4 in., so those would be the dimensions. Again if

memory serves, the tape width is 1/8 in., but since that is the analog tape standard, it could be omitted, according to Rule 6.5D5. The resulting 300 field would look something like this:

300 1 sound cassette (XX min.) : $b analog, 15/16 ips, 2 track, mono. ; $c 1 7/8 x 1 1/4 in.

Include a 538 field that describes the tape as " Microcassette ". Field 007 (in OCLC terms) would be coded as follows:

007 s $b s $d k $e m $f n $g z $h l $ i b $n e

Should any of the archival or special values be known or desired for inclusion in field 007 subfields $j through $m, this may be done as well.

Describing Mini-CDs

Question: For a mini compact disc accompanying a book, the 300 in the contributed copy describes it as 3 1/2 in. and it is coded in the 007 as 3 in. (there is no other option). In reality, the mini CD is 3 1/4 in. (even a little less than that). Is there a standardized way of describing this?

Answer: It is not clear from the question if this was a mini-audio CD or a mini-CD-ROM, so I will cover both in my response. In either case, they seem to be referred to as "8 cm." discs in the literature. I do not recall ever seeing a standardized physical description for such discs, but I would think that 3 1/4 or 3 1/8 in. would be close enough. Describe it in field 538 using the terminology by which it describes itself. The 007 field is coded according to the characteristics of an audio CD or a CD-ROM. If it is an audio CD, the Sound Recording 007/06 (subfield $g) would be coded "z" for other (the value "a" for "3 in." is, I believe, usually for open reel tapes of that size). If it is a CD-ROM, the Electronic Resource 007/04 (subfield $e) would be coded "z" for other (the value "a" for "3 1/2 in." is usually for the now-standard 3 1/2 inch square floppy disc).

Non-Sound Recordings with "p" Dates?

Question: I keep finding OCLC records for colored anatomical models (with no sound recordings involved) that use a "p" date in the 260 subfield $c. As one example of this situation: the date that the model was painted is given as 2004 on the piece itself and the accompanying materials have a copyright date of 2003; these records show:

260 … $c p2004, c2003.

Is the "p" date valid for formats other than sound recordings?

Answer: According to LCRI 1.4F5, a date preceded by a lowercase "p" is a "phonogram copyright date". The U.S. Copyright Office's "Copyright Basics" document <http://www.copyright.gov/circs/circ1.html> seems to suggest, in the section on "Form of Notice for Phonorecords of Sound Recordings", that the only legitimate use of the letter "p" in a circle copyright symbol is on a sound recording. That is not to say that publishers have not misused the "p" symbol (or for that matter, that catalogers have not misinterpreted other sorts of dates).

Coding for Printouts

Question: Our library has received several printouts of Web documents to catalog, most of which are prints of PDF files. Our catalogers have worked out the correct cataloging record construction, but two aspects still need your advice. Is the correct code for the fixed field element Form "s" (because the original, which is electronic, is being cataloged) or "r" (because the record is for a reproduction)? Our guess is "s" because the 539 subfield $g would be coded "r". As a related issue, just to confirm, would the 856 indicators be coded 40 or 41 ("0" for the original or "1" for the reproduction)? Our idea is "1" since it is a record for the reproduction; however, with the form coded "s", perhaps the indicator should be "0"?

Answer: Because a regular print reproduction is being cataloged, the fixed field "Form" (as well as field 539 subfield $g) would be coded "r". Note that in *Bibliographic Formats and Standards* Section 3.2, "Reproductions and Original Microform Publications" (p. 31 in print; <http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/specialcataloging/default.shtm#CHDCIDAF> on the Web) it says "Code the fixed-field element Form for the type of reproduction described in field 533". In field 856, the second indicator should be "1", as the URL is for a different (that is, the electronic) version of the resource that is being cataloged as a printout.

Metric and Non-Metric Measures in AACR2

Question: Why are books described using centimeters in 300 subfield $c, while for AV materials, inches are used? For instance, there are two records online for "Ella Fitzgerald Sings the Rodgers and Hart Song Book". One record uses the description "4 3/4 in." while the other uses the description "12 cm.". Has there been a decision or

statement issued recently regarding which terminology should be used in the 300 subfield $c? The idea of using centimeters would seem to be more appropriate, since most of the rest of the world uses that term.

Answer: In AACR2, the varying uses of metric and non-metric measures are (inadequately) explained in Rule 0.28:
"Not all measurements prescribed in Part I for library materials are metric. They are the normal measurements used at this time in libraries in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Where no predominant system of measurement exists, metric measurements have been used. Substitute metric measurements for nonmetric measurements when: either a) in the course of time a metric measurement becomes the normal measurement for the materials in question, or b) the rules are being used in a country where only metric measurements are used." Although it does not say so in as many words, between the lines one might sense some frustration that, were it not for the United States, catalogers would be measuring everything in metric. United States practice is all over the map, so to speak, since most sound recordings and videodiscs are measured in inches, while books, scores, microforms, and three-dimensional artifacts are measured in centimeters, and motion picture film is measured in millimeters. As indicated by the variations in the rule stated above, it is always useful to note where a record has originated. For instance, a record could be from Canada where, in the Canadian version of the *Rule Interpretations* (available on Cataloger's Desktop), RI 1.5 says, in part: "As allowed in Rule 0.28, Library and Archives Canada uses metric measurements in recording the extent of item, other physical details and dimensions data of the item described". Its version of RI 7.5 adds : "As mentioned at 1.5, metric measurement and writing are used in the description". As far as United States catalogers are concerned, CDs are still measured in inches.

"Audio Enhanced" Videos

Question: What is the difference between closed-captioning and subtitles? Do you need a special machine to show closed-captioning? What about descriptive videos?

Answer: Please allow me to refer you to a related question and answer that explains the differences between closed captioning and subtitles, which appeared in the *OLAC Newsletter* 25:1 (March 2005) p. 45-46 <http://www.olacinc.org/newsletters/mar05/qanda.html> under the catchy heading of "Captioning and Subtitling".

In contrast to closed captioning, which was originally intended as assistance to the hearing impaired, "described" or "audio enhanced" videos are intended to help the visually impaired. Perhaps the most common "described" videos are those created by Descriptive Video Services (DVS). DVS is a specific service that (with permission) reissues special editions of videos with scenery, action, and other visual elements verbally described. In my experience, these videos have not required special equipment for the added descriptions to be heard, although it is *possible* that there might be some sorts of "closed" audio enhanced videos where the extra audio descriptions can be heard only with special equipment. Again, although I have neither seen nor heard that such videos exist, it is also entirely *possible* that in the world of DVDs, there could be discs that include audio description as a menu option. If anyone has seen or heard of either of these theoretical possibilities in the real world, it would be interesting to hear about them.

Relator Terms in Added Entries

Question: In some of the cataloging copy found for recorded books, the name entry is followed by subfield $e, using either "performer" or "narrator" as the relator term. The problem is that the difference between performer and narrator could result in the same person being listed twice. Is one designation better than the other?

Answer: As the rules currently stand, AACR2 proper allows the optional use of relator terms (officially, "Designations of function") in only four cases according to 21.0D1: compiler (comp.), editor (ed.), illustrator (ill.), and translator (tr.), with occasional other terms that may be called for in specific rules. It also allows other terms derived from standard lists in specialist and archival cataloging. LCRI 21.0D1 further restricts the use of these abbreviations to "ill." alone, for illustrators of children's materials. So in general, unless cataloging children's materials, neither subfield $e nor these terms should be used in headings. Please note that these relator terms should not be confused with additions to personal name headings that serve as points of differentiation (such as terms of honor, terms of address, designations of sainthood or royalty, etc.), as are called for in Rules 22.12 through 22.16 and elsewhere (and which usually go in subfield $c). On the other hand, relator *codes* (subfield $4) may optionally be used wherever appropriate. If a local system cannot use them to differentiate the different roles of a particular individual (for instance, Leonard Bernstein as composer [$4 cmp] versus pianist [$4 prf or $4 itr] versus conductor [$4 cnd] versus speaker [$4 spk]), one should not feel obligated to create them. Subfield $4 is repeatable, so one could theoretically use both $4 prf for performer and $4 nrt for narrator, if a preference cannot be decided. If using relator

codes, it usually makes sense to have the code correspond to the descriptor associated with the person's name in the 511 field, if appropriate.

Punctuation in Field 538

Question: There are many 538 fields of records online for DVDs in which the punctuation seems incorrect. This judgment is based on the sample (given below) from OLAC's *DVD Primer* . Can you please set the record straight? Below are two types of (incorrect?) examples found online, followed by one interpretation of how it should be, based on the *DVD Primer* , then the actual example from the *Primer* :

Example of combination punctuation:

538 DVD, region 1; Dolby Digital.

Example using commas as separators:

538 DVD, Region 1, stereo.

Interpretation of a 538, using the *DVD Primer* .

538 DVD; English and French, stereo; Spanish, mono; 2.35:1 aspect ratio; Region 1.

DVD Primer example:

538 System requirements: IBM PC or compatible ; Pentium 100 processor or better ; Windows 95 or higher ; 16 MB RAM or better ; 20 MB hard disk space ; MPEG-2 decoder.

Which is correct?

Answer: AACR2 offers precious little guidance on the issue of punctuation in this sort of note, and catalogers have to search around from Rules 7.7A and 7.7B10 to 1.7A and 1.0C (and respective LCRIs), none of which offer any help. In the spirit of Rule 0.23 ("Use the chapters in Part I alone or in combination as the specific problem demands"), one can find a tiny bit of what might be called "parallel assistance" in 9.7B1b. In discussing the various characteristics of system requirements, it says,

"Precede each characteristic, other than the first, by a semicolon". The 538 field examples that appear in OLAC's *DVD Primer* (both for DVD videos and DVD-ROMs) are pretty consistent in following this "semicolon-space" practice (rather than the "space-semicolon-space" ISBD punctuation of your final example). Of course, one of the problems with this is in the interpretation of what "each characteristic" might actually be. If being strict, it would make sense to have a semicolon at every logical division:

538   DVD; region 1; Dolby Digital.

But one could also argue that some of these "characteristics" have porous borders and could be grouped together by commas, with only clear divisions separated by semicolons. Aesthetics and readability should also enter into consideration. All around, I would lean toward a generous sprinkling of semicolons, restricting the use of commas to grammatical separations within a characteristic, as in your third example.

Putting the Cartridge Before the Frog: Sound Cartridges

Question: I am cataloging several dozen LeapPad and Quantum Pad kits from the publisher LeapFrog, which consist of a computer chip cartridge and a book. For the benefit of those who have never seen one of these, here is a description of how these work. The cartridge plugs into a special player, and the book, when open, lays in an indentation on the unit. When the unit is then turned on, the reader hears the text of the book, which pauses after each page for the user to either touch a stylus to the page-turn button, or to other buttons on the page that trigger special aural activities (such as touching a word to hear the definition of that word, touching a planet to hear the planet's name, and so forth). It should be noted that there is nothing electronic about the book itself; a magnet or something similar in the tip of the stylus triggers a sensor in the unit underneath the indicated spot in the book; the programming for which sensors are active on a given "page" and what sound is played when that happens is all contained on the cartridge. Some of the base units also include a microphone for voice-recognition for language teaching and an electronic writing pad for letter-recognition, but none of the kits currently in hand utilize those capabilities.

It seems that the primary content of these is clearly the sound recording (though, like read-along book + cassette/CD kits, one could also judge the book to be the primary content); the primary carrier is clearly electronic resource. From reading OCLC's "Cataloging Electronic Resources: OCLC-MARC Coding Guidelines", LC's "Draft

Interim Guidelines for Cataloging Electronic Resources", Concise MARC21, and AACR2R-2004, it appears that these should be cataloged in the following manner:

- Type: i
- Form: s
- 006 for the electronic resource aspects
- 006 for the book
- 007 for the sound recording aspects
- 007 for the electronic resource aspects
- GMD of [electronic resource]
- 300 per AACR2R Ch. 9 (SMD of "1 computer chip cartridge")
- 538 for which types of base unit one needs to use the cartridge

In searching OCLC, however, almost every record found has been cataloged either as Type "a" (assuming the book is the primary aspect) or Type "i" with a GMD of "[sound recording]" and a physical description that does not seem to follow AACR2R's prescribed lists of SMDs in either Chapter 6 or 9. No records can be found that follow the conclusions I made (and these were all cataloged *after* the MARC21 narrowing of the definition of Type "m"). Also, most of the Type "i" records have the speed in the Sound Recording 007 coded for "sound cartridges", which is defined as something that has a tape inside (like an 8-track cartridge), not a computer chip cartridge. Are some or all of my conclusions wrong, or should I start submitting a *lot* of error reports to OCLC (or find a friend with an Enhance authorization) to get the Type "i" records corrected? (I already know I will be doing original cataloging for those titles with a Type "a" record for which there is not yet a Type "i" record.)

Answer: From your description of these kits, it sounds as though your treatment of them is right on the mark (and the MARC). Here is my guess about why so many similar kits have been incorrectly cataloged. The structural legacies of both AACR and MARC 21 carry on the divisions among the various types of resources (book, sound recording, visual material, etc.) that have increasingly broken down, especially in this age of electronic resources. Both the cataloging rules and the bibliographic format have struggled to keep up with changing technologies and with the more permeable walls between those different types of resources, but with only limited success (the narrowing of the definition of Type "m", the implementation of fields 006, etc.). Your question is an object lesson in why the cataloging rules are currently being revamped in a manner that we can all hope will deal with some of these problems.

As suggested, the SMD "sound cartridge" (from AACR2 6.5B1) was intended to describe sound *tape* cartridges (such as the legendary 8-tracks). In going through

AACR2, though, one finds that this limitation to *tape* cartridge is strongly implied (in 6.0A1, 6.0B1, 6.5C6, 6.5D4) but never quite stated directly or conclusively. So it is no great leap (of Pad, Frog, or logic) to think that the AACR2 SMD "sound cartridge" could include computer cartridges intended to convey sound. An honest mistake. Catalogers need to refer to MARC 21 (the Sound Recording 007/01 [subfield $b] code "g" for "sound cartridge") to find the definition limiting the term to "a container holding a single sound tape, run as an endless loop".

Let this be a reminder to all about the dangers of cataloging by example. The mere existence of many records reflecting a certain cataloging practice is no guarantee that the practice is correct. Many of those records (accessed in OCLC by a publisher search on " LeapFrog ") happen to be Encoding Level "K", making them eligible for a Minimal-Level Upgrade by Full-Level OCLC users. Please report others that cannot be locked and replaced (including any that need Type Code changes) to OCLC via any of the usual means.

Webliography/Bibliography

Question: Can you cite an LC Rule Interpretation or AACR2R rule with an example of a Webliography note? Are Web sites contained in books considered to be bibliographies?

Answer: LCRI 2.7B18, concerning Contents Notes in general, does not refer specifically to the term "Webliography ", but I believe that such creatures can be considered to be subsumed under the term "bibliography". In its "Informal Contents Note" section, the RI says that catalogers should routinely consider "bibliographies and bibliographical references, discographies, and filmographies (except for any that are obviously of little value), and indexes" to be worthy of a note. The RI goes on, in its "Bibliography Note" section to say, "With respect to bibliographic citations and bibliographies, interpret the phrase 'bibliographical references' to include all kinds of resources, including electronic resources; do not give any special treatment to, or provide special mention of, the latter". I take this to mean that catalogers would treat Webliographies exactly as any other sort of bibliography, and that if a bibliography includes electronic resources, no special mention need be made of that fact. So, if it calls itself " Webliography ", simply use that term in the 504 note (as you would for "Filmography" or "Discography"), as such:

504   Webliography: p. 290-299.

Should the Webliography have its own specialized title worth noting, quote that title, follow it by a colon, then the page numbers, as usual (and as is shown earlier in the RI). In this context, a " Webliography " would be a list of hyperlinks or other references to online electronic resources. The term is occasionally used more narrowly to denote a bibliography found on the Web.

Cataloging Streaming Videos

Question: Our library in the process of constructing its first streaming video record. We would appreciate any examples of records or information on the 006, 007s, 538s, and any other suggestions or information that might help us in this endeavor.

Answer: My " Videorecording Cataloging Workshop" PowerPoint presentation (including the section on streaming media with a full-record example, slides 62-65) is available on the OLAC Website at: <http://www.olacinc.org/conferences/2004/weitz.ppt>. One small detail that has changed in the intervening period is that field 300 may now be used for remote resources. Here are my current recommendations for cataloging streaming videos, with elements to be included or considered.

- Type: Code "g" (Visual Materials Leader/06)
- TMat : Code "v" (Visual Materials 008/33)
- Form: Coded "s" for electronic (Visual Materials 008/29)
- 006: Computer File, with "File" coded "z"
- 007: Videorecording
- 007: Computer File
- GMD: "[electronic resource]"
- 300: Previously not used for remote resources, but under the new rules 9.5B3 and 9.5C2, a "physical" description may be included
- 500: Streaming video (parenthetical duration optional here or may be included in 300 subfield $a if that option is chosen)
- 538: System requirements (Streaming video software player – RealPlayer, Windows Media Player, QuickTime, etc.; any other requirements such as memory, operating system, modem speed, sound card, video card, browser, etc.)
- 538: Mode of access: World Wide Web
- 856: URL in subfield $u

Region "Zero" DVDs

Question: A DVD currently in hand has a symbol on its container with a "0" embedded inside a globe. Does this mean the DVD is not restricted to any region? If so, would a note be put in the 538 field indicating that it is "playable in all regions"? What wording would you recommend?

Answer: Technically speaking, there are no "zero" region DVDs. (There is a map and listing of the eight defined regions at:
<http://www.sendit.com/help/help_dvd_regions>.) What the "zero" indicates is an all region disc. The note you suggest seems like a wise idea.

Last updated: November 21, 2005