

OLAC NEWSLETTER

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December 2003

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FROM THE EDITOR
Jain Fletcher

This issue had the potential for being extremely short--no meetings or conferences to report and too early for ALA's "event planner" (which is advertised to be available for use in December) to help me pull together the "Meetings of Interest to AV Catalogers". Still, while not long, this issue has satisfactory heft, with contributions from many of the "regulars" and a few longer-than-usual columns. Nancy Olson's column addresses a goodly number of topics and Vicki Toy-Smith has sent along two book reviews. Barbara Vaughan's column has a range of information, including some that I suspect may come back to the *Newsletter* later, as book reviews or conference reports. Following the OCLC Members Council Meeting, Kevin Furniss worked quickly in order to provide information about it in time for this issue. I continue to be impressed by the professionalism and commitment of OLAC members. Our *Newsletter* is richer for it.

At the conclusion of the fourth number of my second full volume for the *Newsletter*, I still find myself making various adjustments. For instance, notice that the inside front cover of the last *Newsletter* marked a change in the way we want to receive submissions. You will see that there is no more mention of "typed, double-spaced"--which actually reflects the reality of the way most of them are already sent. But I had noticed that a few people were taking the time to double-space their *Newsletter* submissions. In re-reading the fine print, I realized why this was happening. So, that was just the most recent incident supporting my belief that I needed to start work on a "style sheet". My idea is that this should be put together as an informal document. If I manage to construct it usefully, I plan to ask Sue Neumeister to mount on the Web. Making our stylistic guidelines available should help potential contributors to be consistent with the *Newsletter* style, thus reducing "editor intervention" after submission. Of course, I will be the primary beneficiary of the guidelines, because they will help remind me of the conventions that have been used in the past and of any I might have modified somewhat since then. I will let you know when it becomes available.

FROM THE PRESIDENT
Cathy Gerhart

Fall has finally come to the Pacific Northwest. The trees are beginning to lose their leaves and the air has that crisp, clean, Fall smell to it. It has reminded me that it will not be long before the OLAC meetings at the American Library Association Midwinter meeting in San Diego. At this time I do not yet know where our meetings will be held, but as soon as I do, I will post that information to the OLAC-List. I hope many of you will join us for some midwinter sun and warmth in California.

The Executive Board will be discussing a number of things at its Board meeting but the one that will affect OLAC members the most will be the discussion of a possible raise in our annual membership dues. I hate to be the President that tackles OLAC budget woes but I believe if OLAC is to continue performing its mission, it will be vital that it remains fiscally viable. At this moment it seems to me that OLAC will have a hard time meeting its obligations in the next few years without some additional funds. I believe that it is time to increase the dues somewhat so that OLAC will have the funds it needs to perform the many important activities that OLAC members have come to expect. I hope that if any of you have opinions on this subject that you will contact me before the Board meeting so that I can have a sense of where the membership stands on this issue. Please e-mail or call me at: <gerhart@u.washington.edu> or (206) 685-2827 with thoughts on this issue or any other issue that you may have.

Lastly, I would like to mention that we have not yet been able to fill the position of OLAC Outreach/Advocacy Coordinator. Ian is continuing to do an excellent job in this position, but it is time for a new OLAC member to step up to this task. If you would like to hear more about this position, please feel free to contact Ian or me at any time in the next couple of months. Although not terribly time-consuming, this position is vital to the basic goal of OLAC, which is to promote communication and outreach to catalogers around the world. I hope you will each consider carefully how you have benefited from your OLAC membership and whether it is time to give something back to the organization through your time and talent.

TREASURER'S REPORT
First Quarter and Year-to-Date
Through September 30, 2003
Bobby Bothmann, Treasurer

	1st Quarter	Year-To-Date
	July-Sept.	
OPENING BALANCE	\$5,941.91	\$5,941.91
INCOME		
Memberships	\$3,122.00	\$3,122.00
Dividends	\$2.96	\$2.96
Uncashed checks	\$325.67	\$325.67
TOTAL	\$3,450.63	\$3,450.63
EXPENSES		
ALA	\$400.00	\$400.00
Membership overpayment	74.00	\$74.00
OLAC Board dinner	\$206.26	\$206.26
OLAC Award	\$135.86	\$135.86
Bank Charges		
Checks	\$12.95	\$12.95
Annual fee	\$300.00	\$300.00
Stipends	\$800.00	\$800.00
Postage & Printing	\$4,142.39	\$4,142.39
Miscellaneous	\$36.87	\$36.87
TOTAL	\$6,108.33	\$6,108.33
CLOSING BALANCE		\$3,284.21

MEMBERSHIP as of September 30, 2003

Personal:	378
Institutional:	242
Total:	620

CANDIDATES SOUGHT FOR TWO OLAC OFFICES
Vice President/President Elect and Secretary

If you will indulge me this short preamble, I sincerely encourage anyone interested to apply for either of these positions. I have gone from conference planning to serving on the Executive Board, and I can assure you that my OLAC experiences have been among the happiest and professionally fulfilling of my life. You will work with great people, develop your leadership skills at a national level, and have a heck of a lot of fun. Besides, WE NEED YOU! Please feel free to contact me personally if you would like more information. I look forward to hearing from you. -- Kevin

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 you wish to run for. 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 2004 ALA Midwinter meeting in San Diego, California.

Vice President/President Elect

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.

Secretary

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 will serve from summer 2004 to summer 2006. 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 volunteer to run for either of these positions, please submit a brief description of your qualifications and professional activities to be printed with the ballot. Submit this information by December 31, 2003 to:

Kevin Furniss

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Granville, OH 43023
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**OLAC MEETINGS AT ALA MIDWINTER
San Diego, California - January 9 & 10, 2004**

I am glad to report that Cathy Gerhart learned of the OLAC room assignments just before this issue went to press. Here they are, along with dates and times. -Ed.

Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC)

Friday, January 9, 7:30-10:00 p.m.

Convention Center - Room 11A

Executive Board Meeting

Saturday, January 10, 4:00-5:30 p.m.

San Diego Marriott - Los Angeles

Membership Meeting

Saturday, January 10, 8:00-10:00 p.m.

Manchester Grand Hyatt - Regency E

When the ALA event planner becomes available in December, the "Meetings of Interest to AV Catalogers" will be assembled, then posted to the OLAC-List and the OLAC Website.

OCLC MEMBERS COUNCIL REPORT

By Kevin A. Furniss

Greetings from your correspondent from OCLC Members Council. The Members Council met October 26-28, 2003, and the following is my synopsis of the activities of greatest interest to the OLAC Membership.

OCLC Cataloging Partners Program (CPP)

Greg McKinney, Director of Contract Services and Chris Mottayaw, Marketing Manager, OCLC, provided information about this new service, an extension of TechPro. It aims to provide shelf-ready titles to libraries in partnership with library material vendors. Each vendor partner must bring something to the partnership that will benefit libraries and OCLC. Many of the partnerships enable creation of MARC records prior to publication (such as pre-release videos), thereby getting these records

into WorldCat in advance of library needs for acquisitions and cataloging. Examples of the physical processing, including scanned images, available for book covers and AV packaging, were shown. For more information about this program, link to: <http://www.oclc.org/catalogingpartners/>.

Batchloading

Discussions with the Heads of Technical Services of Large Research Libraries (Big Heads) have been taking place throughout 2003 concerning batchloading issues. PCC records are now extracted and loaded through a separate job stream. The main remaining issue concerns the relative priority OCLC has been giving to loading new (non-PCC) records vs. adding holdings to existing records. OCLC is seeking input from the Members Council Cataloging and Metadata Interest Group on this issue.

The current workflow was described as follows: the first time a file is received from an institution for batchloading, it is evaluated first for the setting of holdings. A secondary evaluation may be required for adding records. The evaluation for adding records is very labor intensive and time-consuming relative to the evaluation for setting holdings. There are 4 staff members dedicated to the task of batch evaluation. OCLC has a 90-day turnaround time service agreement with the networks on new file evaluation. The current average is 40 days. Within the past 3 years 140 million holdings were set and 5 million records were added via batchload. Several large state projects have service agreements that emphasize setting holdings for resource sharing.

No algorithm currently exists for adding computer files and mixed materials/archival records via batch, so these records cannot currently be added. This is on OCLC's list of development projects for the future.

Z39.50 Update

Gary Houk of OCLC presented an update on the record nabbing issue from last year's Members Council meetings. Deb Bendig from OCLC Reference Services was invited to discuss the use of Z39.50 in FirstSearch. Deb stated that many libraries demand Z39.50 access to FirstSearch so that their patrons can use their local system interface to search it. Reference use agreements specifically prohibit use of FirstSearch for cataloging. However, it is known that some libraries abuse this agreement and institute workflow changes to avoid cataloging charges. Work is underway to determine the extent of the problem. In the future, OCLC needs to find ways to neutralize pricing so that it becomes advantageous to become an OCLC member.

Gary defines commercial record nabbing as follows: "The use of a Z39.50 software

client to broadcast searches against multiple library catalogs to find and download MARC records without the knowledge or consent of the library catalog owners." Last year a letter-writing campaign was undertaken, directed to a large firm that searches library catalogs using Z39.50 and delivers that information to its customers. This campaign initially seemed to be gaining results, but soon lost its value since the firm has refused to comply and has made some points in response that are not legally valid. So, OCLC is now proposing to fight software with software by developing a Z39.50 firewall program. This program would be available for voluntary download by any member library. It will allow libraries to set parameters to specify who can or cannot access (by IP address) the library catalog via Z39.50 and the type of output available (perhaps only brief records would be supplied). About 6 months of development time and testing are needed to make a firewall program available.

CALL FOR NANCY B. OLSON AWARD NOMINATIONS

You still have plenty of time to submit Nancy B. Olson Award nominations. As announced recently on OLAC-List, the nominations must be post-marked by December 1st. I encourage you to nominate outstanding AV catalogers. If your nominee did not win in the past, remember, you can submit your nomination again! -- Kay

As chair of the Nancy B. Olson Award Committee, I am calling for award nominations. This 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 and a list of past recipients can be found on the OLAC Web page: <<http://www.olacinc.org/award.html>>.

The award recipient will receive 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 founding mother of OLAC, a remarkable 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 and received by the Award Committee Chair no later than December 1, 2003. You can send them to me (contact information below).

With thanks,

Kay G. Johnson
Chair, Nancy B. Olson Award Committee
Immediate Past-President, OLAC

Contact information
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NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS
Barbara Vaughan, Column Editor

OLAC 2004 CONFERENCE WEBSITE

The Organizing Committee for the OLAC 2004 Conference in Montréal is pleased to launch the Conference Website: <<http://mavweb.mnsu.edu/bothmr/OLAC/>>.

The site will be revised periodically between now and next September, with sections added or expanded as planning work for the Conference progresses. Significant changes to the site will be announced on OLAC-List and in the *OLAC Newsletter* as they occur.

Kudos to Bobby Bothmann, our Webmaster, for his great work in designing such an

attractive site for the Conference! We hope that OLAC members will visit it frequently during the coming year, and we look forward to seeing you in Montréal in twelve months' time.

[originally posted by:]

Marc Richard
McGill University Libraries
Co-Chair, OLAC 2004 Conference

NACO FUNNEL UPDATE - FALL 2003

Greetings from beautiful southern New England where the leaves are turning, the hurricanes have hopefully passed, and the students are finally putting more clothes on.

I am pleased to let you know that the NACO statistics for the (government) fiscal year are available at <<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/stats/total03.pdf>>.

The OLAC NACO project once again had a terrific year, contributing 2,568 new headings, 5 new series, and modifying 353 existing heading. Many of the St. Paul "class members" were among those contributing to the totals.

Unfortunately, a number of formerly active members have slipped from view, so I would like to publicly embarrass them a little (I will not mention names, you know who you are!!) and remind them that your skills may be getting a little rusty and you should contact me about contributing. When you joined the project you made a commitment to contribute; we would all like to see you continue. Of course, there are a number of members who have moved on and are officially "inactive."

Let's have a virtual round of applause for all those who worked so hard contributing headings this year, and think of them each time you are cataloging AV and use one of their records.

[originally posted by:]

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Brown University
Providence, RI 02912
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FAX: (401) 863-1272
e-mail: <E_Caldwell@brown.edu>

NEW EDITION OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

For those OCLC members who catalog cartographic materials, the following will be of interest to you.

Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, 2002 Revision (2nd edition) should be available from ALA the second week in October. It will be sold with a binder and dividers for \$100 (\$90 for ALA members). Orders are currently being accepted by ALA.

It is listed in the latest ALA publications catalog, but does not appear to be on ALA's Website yet. Check <<http://www.ala.org/>> and click on the Products & Publications link for its availability. The ISBN is 0-8389-3539-7 and the LCCN is 2003-14315.

After this new edition of *Cartographic Materials* is published, OCLC will update section 1.4 of *Bibliographic Formats and Standards* by adding a citation for the 2nd edition and removing the citation for the 1st edition.

[originally posted by:]
Ellen Caplan
OCLC Product Development Division
phone: (800) 848-5878 x6472
phone: (614) 764-6000 x6472
e-mail: <caplane@oclc.org>

2003 UPDATE TO AACR2 2002

Just a reminder that the 2003 Update to the AACR2 2002 is now available from the publishers of AACR2: the American Library Association (ALA) <<http://www.ala.org/>>, the Canadian Library Association (CLA) <<http://www.cla.ca/marketplace/clabooks.htm>>, and the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) <<http://www.cilip.org.uk/index.html>>.

[originally posted, Friday, October 17, 2003 on OCLC-CAT]

MIC UPDATE FOR FALL 2003

(AMIA has been progressing well with the MIC initiative, whose instigation and progress has been covered extensively in the OLAC Newsletter over the past few years. In August, MIC's 'Call for participation') was posted to the OLAC-List, from which the abbreviated version below was derived:)

MIC: Moving Image Collections is now soliciting entries for its international online directory of moving image repositories. Whether you are a moving image archive, or simply hold a few film titles as part of a larger general collection, we invite you to register your organization with MIC. By listing your institution, you join a groundbreaking initiative to provide access to moving images worldwide, and contribute to further collaboration, research, and mentoring in the archival moving image community. Any institution holding moving image materials is eligible for a Directory entry.

To complete an Archive Directory form with

- a. contact information
- b. services and collection descriptions
- c. cataloging and preservation activities

go to:<http://gondolin.rutgers.edu/MIC/text/how/directory_guidelines.htm>

Submit your form in hard copy using a PDF form (type or complete by hand, then mail), or complete it in Word for easy emailing. Web input form coming soon.

We need a significant number of completed Directory entries in order to program the complex interactions between the Directory, the Union Catalog, and the Website. Please participate in this critical area of MIC development!

For more information, please contact MIC Project Coordinator Jane Johnson:
<jdj@ucla.edu>.

(In September, a message indicating how well the MIC was being received was posted to the OLAC-List:)

There were a number of nice articles in the press last week about MIC: Moving Image Collections:

Business Wire, 9/3/03:

<http://www.businesswire.com/cgi-bin/cb_headline.cgi?&story_file=bw.090303/232465575>

Computer World, 9/3/03:

<<http://www.computerworld.com/databasetopics/data/software/story/0,10801,84580,0.html>>

Seattle Post-Intelligencer Reporter, 9/3/03:

<http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/local/137751_archive03.html>

Other articles appeared in the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, *PC World Magazine*, *Internet News.com*, *Enterprise IT Planet*, *Linux World.com*, *Byte & Switch*, *Cox News Service*, *Network World Fusion*, and *Government Computer News*.

We welcome you to visit the MIC Website for the latest developments:

<<http://gondolin.rutgers.edu/MIC/>>. Note that there will also be a panel about MIC at the AMIA Annual Conference in Vancouver, British Columbia, November 18-22 <<http://www.amianet.org/annual/past/2003/overview.html>>.

[from items originally posted by:]

Jane D. Johnson, Project Coordinator

MIC: Moving Image Collections

A Library of Congress-AMIA Collaboration

Library of Congress

jdj@ucla.edu

A NEW CLIR PUBLICATION

The Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) has published the following item and it is available (full-text) on their site.

Care and Handling of CDs and DVDs: A Guide for Librarians and Archivists by Fred R. Byers. (48 pages) ISBN: 1-932326-04-9 (\$15.00).

Abstract: This report describes in non-technical language the various types of CDs and DVDs now in use, how they are made, and how they work. It then distills current industry knowledge about disc longevity, conditions that affect life expectancy, and how to care for optical media. The guide is amply illustrated and includes a glossary and bibliography.

The guide's author, Fred R. Byers, is a technical staff member in the Convergent Information Systems Division of the Information Technology Laboratory at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

The guide was written for use by librarians and archivists; however, it will be equally useful to any business or individual wishing to safeguard CD or DVD collections.

Abstract: <<http://www.clir.org/pubs/abstract/pub121abst.html>>

Full-Text (pdf): <<http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub121/pub121.pdf>>

An html version is available on the NIST site:

<<http://www.itl.nist.gov/div895/carefordisc/disccare.html>>

[originally posted to the OLAC-List with this attribution:]

"Forwarded from web4lib Berkeley, with thanks to Naka Ishii at Amherst"

ANNOUNCEMENT OF UPCOMING WORKSHOP

Please mark your calendars for the 6th Annual SURA/ViDe Digital Video Workshop the week of March 22, 2004. Hold that date and plan to attend.

This workshop has become recognized as the essential annual learning venue in collaborative videoconferencing, streaming video, and storing/serving video-on-demand. Workshop content will include examples of digital video projects in the research and education community, how-to sessions, and information on emerging technologies.

The 2004 workshop will be held at University Place Conference Center and Hotel, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI), in Indianapolis, Indiana <<http://universityplace.iupui.edu>>. More details will become available at: <<http://www.vide.net/conferences/spr2004>>.

**** Participation is welcome! ****

Please see the workshop Website for information on submitting presentation proposals, exhibiting and sponsorship.

Do not miss this event of the year for video applications in the research and education community!

-- The ViDe 2004 Workshop Planning Committee

About ViDe

Formed in 1998, ViDe (Video Development Initiative <<http://www.vide.net>>) is an international organization with the mission to promote the development and deployment of digital video technologies in research and higher education. ViDe's working groups:

- developed the highly acclaimed Video Conferencing Cookbook, soon to be released in its fourth revision
- led H.323 deployment in higher education with the Large Scale Video Network Prototype
- developed the globally deployed ViDeNet H.323 network
- provided the underlying architecture for the Internet2 Commons
- developed a metadata application profile for digital video description and access, the most recent version using MPEG-7
- continue to provide H.323 leadership through their work in the development of video middleware (e.g. the commObject LDAP schema for authentication, authorization, and directory services) including the recent release of a new videoconferencing standard, ITU H.350, which provides a uniform way to store and retrieve information related to video and voice over IP in enterprise directories. H.350 was developed as a collaborative effort between ViDe and the Internet2 Middleware group and supports H.320, H.323, session initiation protocol (SIP), and non-standard protocols for experimental technologies.

[originally posted by:]

Dan Kniesner

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(Note that there was a pre-conference workshop for the 5th Annual Conference of this group, reported by Sueyoung Park-Primiano in v. 23, no. 2 - Ed.)

BOOK REVIEWS
Vicki Toy-Smith, Column Editor

*Library Information Systems:
From Library Automation to Distributed Information Access Solutions*
Thomas R. Kochtanek and Joseph R. Matthews

If all library administrators had mentors like the authors of this graduate textbook, they would be well equipped to find "... computing solutions aimed at bringing the user and content together, which is the essence of service within libraries of all types and sizes." The authors use the term "Library Information System (LIS)" to encompass both mature and new developments, including Integrated Library Systems (ILS), online databases, Web-based resources, digital library collections, and electronic books and journals.

The book contains fourteen chapters organized into four main parts: "The Broader Context", "The Technologies", "Management Issues", and "Future Considerations". Each chapter is liberally documented with notes and suggested Web resources or readings. A well-constructed glossary explains concepts and acronyms, and the index makes it easy to locate specific content.

Part I begins with a condensed history of the evolution of library computing into today's complex Library Information Systems. In the last twenty years, legacy character-based Library Systems have acquired Web interfaces. Bibliographic databases that once required professional searchers as intermediaries are now end-user products, with search results often linked to full-text. The new market of e-books on demand is developing, with digital library content not far behind.

Part II comprises four chapters that provide a compact but detailed overview of integrated library systems design, open systems, telecommunications and networks, and standards. The discussion of how Library Information Systems are designed covers the essentials of database structure, fields and indexes, and how different types of records are linked. A useful comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of commercial and open source systems, as well as hidden costs, is particularly informative. The authors are right on target in recognizing the importance of XML as the future of Web-based access to library records, the "... glue that binds two or more systems together".

Two interesting segments in Part II touch on the diversity of resources and approaches

to searching. The universe of information continues to expand exponentially, but human beings tend to expend the least effort possible in finding it. Searchers are neither persistent nor consistent. The quoted statement of Calvin Mooer, known as "Mooer's Law", should be framed and mounted on all our office walls: "An information retrieval system will tend not to be used whenever it is more painful and troublesome for a customer to have information than for him to not have it".

A frank discussion of the uses and hazards of committing to commercial or open-source software will be particularly useful to young managers as they are approached by evangelists in either camp. Experienced librarians who are often bombarded by the pronouncements of zealots will find the objectivity refreshing.

The arcana of technical telecommunications and networking are clearly presented in a palatable manner. This is necessary background for every future library administrator. Chapter 6 is a standout, a comprehensible overview of standards that leaves the reader with an appreciation of their extreme importance. It is gratifying to see a good overview of standards coupled with the advice that librarians need to take an active role in developing them.

Section III is the book's core, with six chapters on strategic planning, system selection, impacts on staffing and services, implementation, and usability. The chapters build upon one another, and are delineated with enough detail to stand on their own as a manual for practicing librarians who are charged with shepherding such a process.

Part IV rounds out the book with a chapter on technology trends, and the unexpected bonus of a chapter devoted to the history and future role of emerging digital libraries.

Overall, the authors sometimes paint a very detailed picture and at other times use a broad brush, but their chosen treatments reflect long familiarity with the subject and good judgment. The end result is a textbook that is, surprisingly, a good read, a valuable "refresher course" and vocabulary builder for practicing librarians as well as a survey course for graduate students. Librarians who find themselves with the task of planning and implementing a technology project can find what they need here to get up to speed.

There is a sense of excitement in being on the cusp of change that enlivens a textbook that must, of course, synthesize established developments:
"The current marketplace struggles to extend the physical library into the global, digital environment where information takes on new forms and delivery possibilities... The major challenge is to provide integrated access to collections, both

paper and electronic, and to effectively link to electronic or paper copies. All of this, coupled with the transition to a Web-based library system, means that the library community is confronting another period of serious change."

Both authors speak from authority and experience and have numerous books and articles to their credit. Thomas R. Kochtanek has written extensively about information retrieval and library systems. He is an Associate Professor at the School of Information Science and Learning Technologies, University of Missouri-Columbia. Joseph R. Matthews brings a business perspective to the book, as well as technical expertise on library automation and information systems. He is president of his own consulting company.

Of course, any book on library systems and technology is focusing on a moving target and will inevitably become dated. In this case, the well-wrought synthesis of history and trends will prolong the book's value as a reference work. The thoughtful reader will be rewarded by insight into how libraries got where they are today, and where they are going in the near future. It will occupy a place in my personal reference collection for a long time to come.

Published in 2002 by: Libraries Unlimited, Westport, Connecticut. (287 p.) ISBN: 1-56308-966-1 (\$60.00); 1-59158-018-8 (pbk.-\$47.50) A volume in the publisher's *Information Science Text Series*.

Reviewed by:
Araby Y. Greene
Web Development Librarian
University of Nevada, Reno
Reno, Nevada

Cataloging Sheet Maps: The Basics
By Paige G. Andrew

Paige Andrew is a nationally well-known and published faculty map cataloger currently at Pennsylvania State University Libraries at University Park. He is noted for commonsense cataloging, a keen understanding of rules and resources, and his expertise in map cataloging training. Andrew's first solo book-publishing effort, *Cataloging Sheet Maps: The Basics*, was eagerly awaited in the map cataloging world, and it lives up to the high expectations.

The primary goal of the book as stated in the preface is "...to provide the reader with

step-by-step guidelines in applying cataloging rules and rule interpretations, while creating full-level and accurate bibliographic descriptions for sheet maps." Andrew states clearly what the book is and is not intended to cover. For instance, serially issued maps, atlases, globes, and digital cartographic materials are not covered. In the "Background" section, Andrew describes the intended audience as catalogers with little or no experience in creating bibliographic records for sheet maps as well as map librarians who only occasionally catalog.

Cataloging Sheet Maps: The Basics has a high-level of organization making it a good ready-reference source. Chapters are arranged logically in five sections: Section 1, "In the Beginning", Section 2, "Coded Fields", Section 3, "Description of the Map", Section 4, "Other Access Points" and Section 5, "Historical Sheet Maps and Special Cases". Chapters are compartmentalized into topics such as "Necessary Tools of the Trade", "Main Entry and Statement of Responsibility", "Mathematical Data Area", "Classification Using the LC G-Schedule", etc. The index is very thorough in cataloging terminology, less so, though adequate, in map terminology. While a few words such as "relief" failed to make it in the index, the content and layout is superb compared to similar cataloging manuals.

The content of the book includes pertinent illustrations and many cataloging examples. Concepts such as "emanating from" and how to create a title from scattered title elements are explained in full. There are many useful bonuses not readily found in other map cataloging manuals, such as a good explanation of the insets versus ancillaries, the difference between small and large scale, and descriptions of common practices in the map cataloging community not defined in the rules (e.g. when to include a "title from" note). Areas particularly challenging to catalogers, such as the scale and coordinates, include many illustrations. Andrew's explanations are easily understandable to the casual map user.

There are a few typographical errors, but nothing that cannot be verified elsewhere. Andrew does not describe the general material designation (GMD), causing confusion because some of the catalog record examples include a GMD in the 245 field while others do not. Again, the cataloger can refer to the rules and rule interpretations to make his/her own decision. Since cartographic resources are a graphical format, it would have been helpful to have more illustrations of actual sheet maps, however, space limitations prevented inclusion of extra content.

Andrew pays homage heavily to the out-of-print *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2* (Prepared by the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials. Chicago: American Libraries Association, 1982). Many of his illustrations and descriptive cataloging examples are derived from

this book. The second edition was released a few months ago. Since cataloging manuals are quickly out-of-date, it is hoped Andrew plans to release a second edition of *Cataloging Sheet Maps: The Basics* within a few years. Perhaps a future edition will include an accompanying CD-ROM or there will be a Website with additional illustrations. Meanwhile, the current edition serves as a very good ready reference and training book for the novice and occasional map cataloger.

Published in 2003 by: Haworth Information Press, Binghamton, New York. (xv, 240 p.) ISBN 0-7890-1482-3 (\$39.95); ISBN: 0-7890-1483-1 (pbk-\$24.95).

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**EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW
ABOUT AV CATALOGING –
PLEASE ASK!
Nancy B. Olson**

I am somewhat distracted lately--there have been 10 incidents of vandalism at my house the last several months. The latest one was the worst with two-thirds of a concrete block thrown through a garage window against my car. This involved someone bringing a concrete block with them, going through a gate into my back yard, not tripping over low fences or plant supports to get to the window, and having the strength to heave that hunk of concrete through the window and against the car hard enough to dent the door and scrape the window. The worst part for me is that the two garage windows are pointed-top church windows from a Latter Day Saints Church that my aunt and uncle attended in southern Iowa--they are thick glass with a swirly design, and are very special to me.

Before this the incidents included pulling flowers out of the garden and scattering them up and down the street, and many nights of eggs thrown against the house. I'm now installing motion-detecting lights all around, and offering a reward through the police. I hope next column to report my life is back to normal. I had no idea how

awful this would make me feel--and I have no idea why it is happening.

Now--on to cataloging matters.

I have been surprised at all the non-book related cataloging questions there have been the last few months on Autocat and the OLAC-List. There have been many questions sent privately to me, as well. It seems that many catalogers are now having to deal with unusual materials, and many people new to cataloging are involved. This would indicate it is time for networks and organizations to sponsor workshops for cataloging nonbook materials--and not just for electronic resources! And I am again reminded that many who have questions are not involved with OCLC or with networks or with any agency from which they can expect help, so, if you do plan a workshop, include those folks.

Main entry for CD-ROM

I received a question from a school librarian as follows: "I have a few *Living Books* titles, one in particular is *Arthur's teacher troubles* by Marc Tolon Brown. However, this is an electronic version of it, along with quizzes and classroom activities. I only found one record for this series (Living Books (Novato, Calif.)) in LC, and they have the CD-ROM, *Stellaluna*, with author main entry by the actual author. I have found many records for this series with title main entry, and a few with the actual author as the main entry. I found a few with the programmer as main entry. I found one "cheat sheet" ... that mentioned personal authors are rare for electronic resources due to the number of people involved in producing the items."

The description includes: "Interactive CD-ROM picture book for ages 6-10. When Arthur starts third grade, he discovers he has "The Rat"--the infamous Mr. Ratburn--for his teacher. The user can have the book read aloud (passive mode) and watch animated pictures, or play within the story (interactive mode) and play with the animation on each page. Characters and pictures can talk, move, sing, and dance."

The question: "Should the main entry for this CD-ROM be Brown as the original author? --or title main entry, or programmer?"

I am reminded of the controversies over the years about main entry for films made from books (or plays by Shakespeare), and for videos of operas. Many have argued that main entry for the related work should be the same as for the original book or score. However, in all these cases, including that of an electronic resource, considerable creative work is necessary from many people to turn the original work into something that includes interactivity, sound, animation, dance, settings, lighting,

costumes, etc., as well as quizzes and classroom activities.

AACR2 is very clear in these cases. 21.1C1 says to "enter a work under its title proper if ... the personal authorship is ... diffuse..." and refers us to 21.6C2, which says, "If responsibility is shared among more than three persons or corporate bodies and principal responsibility is not attributed to any one, two, or three, enter under title."

While the original work may be by a personal author, and that person may be the only one named on the item being cataloged, the responsibility of that person was only for the original work itself. The creative, intellectual, work involved in turning that written work into the interactive work with sound, music, animation, etc., is very great, and causes the overall responsibility to be diffuse, thus entry under title. One must, of course, make an entry for the original author (an author-title added entry), and this will bring the bibliographic record you create together with the bibliographic record for the original in your catalog.

Some people go on to argue that you need the author main entry for the cutter number in your classification, so they will sit together on your shelf, or can be retrieved together with a call number search. Classification is *not* covered by *AACR2*, and, regardless of what you may have been taught in library school or on the job, you can do whatever you need to do with the classification numbers. You can cutter your films or videos or electronic resources as if they were books, with the addition of a workmark, or date and workmark, or date and word to distinguish them from the book itself. That classification number we create for an item is a kind of code and can be juggled as needed for local use and retrieval.

Cataloger neutrality

There was lots of discussion on Autocat and on the OLAC-List in mid-October about wording of summary notes. It was interesting to see the variety of 520 notes written for the same film, which was titled, *Bowling for Columbine*. Another example of why we need catalogers--and why something like summary-writing cannot be automated or controlled by rules. Over the years there are so many times when I have encountered situations where administrators or others have been so sure the cataloging process could be completely done without catalogers. I am reminded of an administrator I used to know who said: "If I were King, I'd make all title pages be laid out to rules, so there would be no question about cataloging them."!

Film length in MARC21 field 300

A question came to me about a set of two DVDs that included a film and considerable supplementary material. The cataloger wondered what length (how many minutes) to

put in subfield a of field 300, reasoning (correctly, I think) that to say
2 videodiscs (119 min.)
would be confusing.

I think this is a case where the length should be omitted in field 300, but included somewhere else. One could use the number of minutes as part of the description of the film in the 520. If some of the supplementary items had known running times, a contents note could include titles of whatever was included in the package with number of minutes given in parentheses after each title for which running time was known.

I would give just the time for the feature film in the fixed fields--I do not worry too much about this fixed field, as I am not sure anyone is using it--however, if it is being used, users would probably be concerned only in the running time of the feature film included in the DVD package.

Captions or Subtitles?

A cataloger in a public library e-mailed me for help with the following dilemma: "We put stickers on our videos and DVDs that indicate closed captioning. This is done to help out browsing patrons, as the print on much AV packaging is so small. We are getting some non-fiction films that say 'Subtitles in English.' The productions are also in English, usually how-to DVDs and videos. Is it legitimate to apply 'closed-captioned' stickers to these items? ... it seems to me that subtitles are somewhat less than full captioning, but I don't want to limit the value of these titles to our hearing-impaired users."

I replied that yes, subtitles are somewhat less than full captioning, but they are still close to being fully closed-captioned, and some DVDs seem to include one set of captions but say they have both closed-captioning and subtitles. If you are putting stickers on the packages to aid hearing-impaired users, I would label both those that say they are closed-captioned and those that are subtitles in the same way.

In the bibliographic records, I would make a note for whatever the packaging said was included, whether closed-captioned, subtitled (or sometimes both).

Videodisc or DVD in MARC21 300?

A question appeared on Autocat from someone who wanted to use "DVD" rather than "videodisc" in the extent of item part of the physical description area when cataloging a DVD. I looked at 7.5B1--"If none of these terms is appropriate, give the specific name of the item as concisely as possible", and later, "Give the trade name or other similar specification in a note", and I asked Jay Weitz what he thought about this.

On September 25, Jay wrote:

"To my mind, 'videodisc' continues to describe any medium in disc form that contains video data, including DVDs (in the same way that 'sound disc' continues to describe any medium in disc form that contains audio data, whether it be vinyl or CD). Currently, according to the rules, we must continue to describe DVDs as 'videodisc'. Just in the past few days, however, I have read a preliminary report (from John Attig via Matthew Beacom) about the JSC meeting earlier this month. It sounds as though the 'conventional terminology' option that currently appears for electronic resources in 9.5B1, will indeed be included in both Chapters 6 and 7, in the 2004 revisions to AACR2. Personally, I find this option to be a retreat from bibliographic control and have argued against it in several forums (including CC:DA). In any case, using the 'conventional terminology' of 'DVD' for videos will have to wait for the implementation of this future revision."

I replied to Jay that I agreed with him, having been around long enough to see many terms of "conventional technology" come and go. In AACR2, the GMD is a broad generic description and the SMD in field 300 is a narrower, but still generic, term, and the use of these generic terms was developed in an attempt to create a bibliographic record that would be applicable regardless of whatever "conventional terminology" existed at any time.

Measurements

I had a question from someone who wondered what units were to be used in measuring accompanying material--specifically an electronic resource item, measured in inches, but accompanying something for which measurement is to be in metric units.

The joys of inconsistency! As anyone who catalogs non-book materials knows, some chapters use metric measurements and some do not.

When you are cataloging something that belongs in a specific chapter, use the kind of measurements specified in that chapter throughout the physical description.

Or, omit any measurements for the item accompanying the main item.

And encourage CC:DA, JSC, and any groups working on revisions to AACR2 to use one kind of unit for measurements throughout AACR2.

DVD regions

There has been quite a lot of discussion on the lists recently about what to use in a

note for the region or regions a DVD is designed for. The problem arises because the world was divided into a number of regions (I have a nice little map of them) and for each region, players are made that play DVDs designed to work in that region. There are, of course, some expensive players that will play DVDs from more than one region, or maybe even all DVDs. And DVD players attached to computers do not necessarily work as you expect them to.

I always favor saying in a note exactly what is said on the item, figuring that any patron knows more about the subject than I do, and they will understand what is going on, given the wording on the item.

I am reminded that the document on OLAC's Website uses the example:
Produced for region 4 (Central and South America); user must have a DVD player that will play region 4 DVDs.
This should cover it.

I would reassure catalogers not to worry about the odd kinds of players, or what someone's DVD player attached to, or part of, a computer system will play. The note above covers the standard DVD player--that should tell any user what they need to know.

Cataloging Continuing Resources

Glenn Patton of OCLC announced on June 27, 2003 that some changes to AACR2 Chapter 12 will not be implemented at OCLC until sometime in the future, possibly July 2005. The complete text of this announcement is as follows:

"The majority of the changes that support broadening of AACR2, Chapter 12, from Serials to Continuing Resources were implemented by OCLC in December 2002 and documented in Technical Bulletin 247 <<http://www.oclc.org/technicalbulletins/247/>>. The Library of Congress began to use the new version of Chapter 12 on December 1, 2002, and OCLC member libraries should already be following those rules.

Two items in the MARC21 format changes were deferred because of the magnitude of their impact on OCLC systems:

-- the first is making the 260 field (Publication, Distribution, etc.) repeatable. Since the field has never in the history of the format been repeatable, all OCLC systems expect only one instance. This affects validation, searching, displays, batchload matching, card printing, etc. The issue of repeatability for field 260 is being factored

into a wide variety of system changes that will be happening over the next couple of years. In addition, LC has not yet provided any guidelines for how to use the repeatable field.

-- the second, even more major, piece is the implementation of the new Bibliographic Level code 'i' to identify integrating resources. This affects validation also but it also means changes to how OCLC systems and services identify the basic format of a record and to the software that determines everything about who can do what to which record under what circumstances. OCLC has deferred this in order not to have to make significant changes to basic PRISM software at a time there is so much other work to be done to implement WorldCat and associated databases in the Oracle environment and to migrate users to Connexion.

Technical Bulletin 247 provides interim coding guidelines that were developed in consultation with LC. The TB indicated that the remaining changes 'would be implemented no earlier than July 2003'. Recently it has become necessary to extend that timeframe further because we are still in a position of maintaining multiple cataloging interfaces and database platforms. OCLC has notified the Library of Congress that the delay may extend as far as July 2005.

In the meantime, OCLC member libraries should continue to follow the interim coding guidelines given in TB 247."

InterCat ceases September 25, 2003

OCLC announced in September that the InterCat list would cease to function on September 25, 2003. This list was established as part of the efforts made by OCLC for the cataloging of Internet resources, and was used by many.

Ann Sandberg-Fox

I was saddened to receive an e-mail from Bob Fox, husband of Ann Sandberg-Fox, telling of her death on August 21. I had known Ann almost 30 years and had a great deal of respect for the work she has done for cataloging and catalogers, especially her work in recent years on the ISBDs. She and I did not always agree on how things should be done (remember the MRDF mess?), but we could always discuss it and we listened to each other.

I think the last message I saw from her was on the OLAC-List in June when she replied to John Attig about a question from Bao-Chu Chang about illustrations in material cataloged using Chapter 9. Her reply:

"The recording of 'col.' goes back to the '80s and the early set of guidelines that were developed to catalog microcomputer software. It was meant to account for educational games and graphics packages that required a color monitor. Unless the item specified color or was known to produce color, catalogers were advised not to record the term. At that time, most software was what we termed 'monochromatic'-- where the text and illustrative matter were designed to display in one color (e.g., white or green on a dark background).

I don't recall any discussions about including 'ill.' maybe because, as you say, the term was identified primarily with text and printed matter. I think it probably has some validity today to be used for documents that are primarily textual in nature." Often I turned to Ann for historical background on something I was not sure I had remembered correctly, or for her thoughts on the direction in which rules seemed to be heading. I will miss her insights on cataloging on non-book materials.

For your questions

Please use the subject line in your emails: Question for Nancy B. Olson.

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