

OLAC Newsletter
vol. 22, no. 4
December 2002

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FROM THE EDITOR

Jain Fletcher

Whew! This is the last *OLAC Newsletter* issue of 2002. Its arrival brings us back into sync with the *Newsletter's* usual timing. Putting the *Newsletter* back on track has been high among my priorities since I took over its editorship in mid-September. Therefore, at this point, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize OLAC contributors and members for the *Newsletter's* successful return.

When I first started, it was necessary to request that all prior submissions for the March and June issue be re-submitted to me. I had no idea what kind of response I would get, but had some concern that my first request would not be my last. I saw a reasonable potential for having to remind some contributors more than once. Instead, within only a few days of my request, to my great relief (and delight), the full content of both issues was in my hands! This was quite a telling response. To me it meant that OLAC members were responsive, cared about their organization and very strongly interested in its continued success. But it gets better. You may remember that you never saw a reminder from me about the deadlines for submission for the next two issues. There was a reason for this: I received almost all the submissions for the next two issues without having to ask!! OLAC members/contributors have made this neophyte Newsletter Editor's job as uncomplicated as can be imagined.

Throughout, everyone who has contributed, either with a regular feature in the *Newsletter* or with single contributions, has been extremely supportive and helpful whenever I had questions. While everyone with a by-line or reporting credit during this year has my deepest gratitude for this, two people deserve to be singled out for special appreciation. Kay Johnson is one of them. She has responded swiftly and thoughtfully to *all* of my questions during this period. Moreover, in addition to her "day job" and her OLAC presidential duties, she also very considerately offered to continue the post-editing jobs through the end of this year. This has involved: taking the final copy to the printers and then stapling, labeling and mailing the issues. (Whew, indeed!) Sue Neumeister is the other. With each issue, I have also been sending e-files to Sue for mounting on the Web. This practice has turned out to have unexpected benefits for me (and for you). Sue has been able to point out (with utmost kindness and good humor) various inconsistencies and errors that she had run across

while HTML-editing my copy--most of the time before I have finalized my print version. Between the two of them (and many other helpful comments made by others along the way), I feel as if I have learned quite a bit in a short period. Oh, I am aware I have lots more to learn, but this has been a great start, thanks to everyone.

Work towards the completion of the current issue provides yet more evidence of the admirable responsiveness of this organization's membership. This being the OLAC Conference issue, the duties of the Conference Reports Editor were naturally expected to be paramount. Mary Konkel had very kindly agreed to step into what was now my former job. In the transition period, before she took the reins back into her experienced and capable hands, I was the one who put out the call for Conference reporters and made the assignments. Therefore, I am able to tell you from first-hand knowledge that there was an almost full complement of volunteers within 2-3 days of my call. By Conference time, all reporters had been assigned. (I must admit, however, that the lack of poster session reports was my oversight, having forgotten until too late that you like to read about those as well. This omission is being addressed to some extent on the Conference reports page of the OLAC Website.) After the Conference, Mary was able to hold the reporters to a tight deadline to the extent that I had the full quota of edited reports within a few weeks. Even with such speedy work, the quality of the Conference reports is high. The entire collection brings the Conference to life for those who could not attend--and back to life for those who could! From the reports, it is possible to perceive the range of offerings provided by the Conference and the quality of presenters upon whom OLAC is able to draw. The reports bring that success full circle.

You will see that, while news of the Conference wends throughout the issue, so does other OLAC activity and activism. I learned a few things while editing it and I sincerely hope you will too when reading it. And, as you read, please take note of every name mentioned within--be it contributor, by-line, reporter, column editor, conference organizer, speaker, trainer, award recipient, OLAC officer, liaison, advocate... well, the list goes on and on.

Now I am going to "relax" for a bit. I have learned much in the last few months and have a few ideas to consider implementing on behalf of the *Newsletter* (with appropriate support from the Board, of course). Please feel free to let me know what you think--positive or negative--now that you have had a chance to see some of my efforts. And, now that the *Newsletter* is back to its regular routine, remember that submissions to the *Newsletter* are due on the first day of the month prior to the one found on the cover of the upcoming issue (March, June, September, December). Who knows? Maybe that is all I will ever need to say on that topic!!

FROM THE PRESIDENT
Kay G. Johnson

On September 27-29, 2002, 185 attendees from the U.S., Canada and abroad met in Saint Paul, Minnesota for the 10th OLAC Conference. I would like to thank the Conference Program Committee and the Local Arrangements Committee, under the leadership of the conference chairs, Bobby Bothmann and Betsy Friesen, for putting together an outstanding program and providing comfortable and convenient local arrangements. The workshop leaders presented information on a variety of traditional and cutting-edge formats. The opening and closing keynote speeches tied the conference together well with Jean Weihs' interesting views of the history of AV cataloging and Suzanne Pilsk's current look at OLAC. The other plenary speaker, Charles F. Thomas, described the metadata sharing efforts at the University of Minnesota, giving OLAC attendees a fresh outlook on digital project cooperation. OLAC was honored to be one of the first to offer the SCCTP Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop, presented by Cecelia Genereux. The intensive, all-day pre-conference immersed participants in the rules and vagaries of cataloging e-serials. The other pre-conference was NACO-AV Funnel training offered by Ann Caldwell. Ann's longtime efforts were recognized at the opening session of the conference by a well-deserved award given to her by Allene Hayes, a representative of the PCC. OLAC is fortunate to have so many outstanding librarians willing to take the time and effort to share their expertise with others.

In addition to the regular program, Nancy Olson presented a thought-provoking discussion on "non-human actors". Ian Fairclough led a group in discussing outreach/advocacy initiatives. He has been proactive in developing cooperative efforts with the OCLC networks.

I met many of the conference attendees on the Mississippi River paddleboat cruise. We enjoyed three hours of conversation, good appetizers and moving scenery on a boat named for the first schoolteacher in Saint Paul, Harriet Bishop.

In other news, OLAC has a new logo! It can be viewed at the head of the OLAC Website: <<http://www.olacinc.org/>>. Thanks to the efforts of everyone who participated in submitting designs and reviewing them. The logo was created at Lowell Ashley's request by Nicole Van Doren, a Web designer at the Smithsonian.

I wish all of you a happy New Year, and hope to see you at the upcoming ALA Midwinter meeting in Philadelphia.

TREASURER'S REPORT
First Quarter
Through September 30, 2002
Jan Mayo, Treasurer

	1st Quarter	Year-To-Date
OPENING BALANCE		\$12,269.20
INCOME		
Memberships	\$1,502.00	\$1,502.00
Dividends	\$41.97	\$41.97
TOTAL	\$1,543.97	\$1,543.97
EXPENSES		
ALA	\$300.00	\$300.00
OLAC Conference Scholarship	\$288.50	\$288.50
Stipends	\$600.00	\$600.00
Account Fees		
Annual fee	\$300.00	\$300.00
Postage & Printing	\$264.32	\$264.32
TOTAL	\$1,752.82	\$1,752.82
CLOSING BALANCE		\$12,060.35

Final membership total for 2002

 Personal: 444

 Institutional: 265

TOTAL: 709

**ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS
CATALOGING POLICY COMMITTEE (CAPC)
OLAC 2002 CONFERENCE
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 29, 2002**

Minutes

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 a.m. by Iris Wolley, CAPC Chair. Members present included Lisa Bodenheimer, Robert Bratton, Lynnette Fields, Robert Freeborn, Susan Leister, Steven Miller. Ex officio members Ann Caldwell (NACO-AV Funnel Coordinator), David Procházka (NACO-AV Assistant Funnel Coordinator) were present. There were 61 attendees at the meeting in total.

1. Welcome and Introductions

Iris Wolley introduced CAPC members and welcomed guests to the meeting.

2. Minutes

Approval of the minutes of the CAPC meeting, June 14, 2002 were deferred, as they are not yet published. Minutes from the CAPC meeting at ALA Midwinter in New Orleans were approved as published in the online edition of the OLAC Newsletter.

3. Reports

a. NACO-AV Funnel (A. Caldwell)

Nine people from seven institutions received NACO training at Thursday's Pre-Conference.

b. Integrating Resources Task Force (S. Miller)
<<http://olacinc.org/capc/ir.html>>

The Power Point presentation should be ready on or by December 1st.

Work of the Task Force has been delayed by the delay of Chapter 12's publication.

- c. Subcommittee on Source of Title Note for Internet Resources (S. Miller)
<<http://olacinc.org/capc/stnir.html>>

Up-to-date screen captures will be inserted into the report instead of links. The text will be updated for AACR revisions and LCRIs. Please contact Steven Miller if interested in helping revise the text.

- d. CAPC Additions to Personal Names Task Force Update (I. Wolley for G. de Groat) <<http://olacinc.org/capc/apn.html>>

This report has been submitted to CPSO and awaiting comment.

- e. Abstract/Summary Task Force (L. Bodenheimer)
<<http://olacinc.org/capc/summnotes.html>>

This report has been completed and is on the CAPC page of the OLAC Website. Thanks to Sue Neumeister for getting the web version ready.

- f. DVD Task Force (R. Freeborn)
<<http://olacinc.org/capc/dvd.html>>

The guide is now available to the public on the DVD Task Force page of the OLAC Website. Robert Freeborn has agreed to remain as editor in order to address any future changes to the guide.

- g. Conventional Terminology Task Force (R. Freeborn)
<<http://olacinc.org/capc/ct.html>>

The Canadian Cataloging Committee submitted a proposal to JSC concerning 6.5 and 7.5. This proposal included a recommended list of terms. The Task Force will monitor the response to this proposal. The Task Force will work on a list of conventional terminology with a glossary.

- h. Chapter 3 Task Force (R. Lubas)
<<http://olacinc.org/capc/ch3.html>>

Rebecca Lubas reported that the Chapter 3 presentation group would follow the format of the Chapter 9 group. Work on the presentation has

been delayed along with the publication of the revised Chapter. The Task Force hopes to have a version ready by Midwinter.

- i. Authority Tools for Audio-Visual and Music Catalogers: An Annotated List of Useful Resources (D. Procházka)
<<http://olacinc.org/capc/authtools.html>>

Additions have been requested. A new version should be posted by the end of January. David Procházka will be the editor of this resource for another year.

4. Old Business

There was no old business.

5. New Business

- a. Web page design issues for the CAPC page

The Website needs organization, but not a major redesign. CAPC interns will work on this.

- b. CAPC information on the OLAC introductory Web page

It was suggested that there be a CAPC button to link to recommended Websites.

- c. Topic from Outreach meeting – Experts

A discussion with the membership took place concerning the identification and access to cataloging experts. Due to the high interest, CAPC will form a Task Force on this issue at Midwinter.

6. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 9:15 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Rebecca L. Lubas
OLAC Secretary

**ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
OLAC CONFERENCE
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 26, 2002**

Minutes

1. Call to Order, Introductions, Announcements (K. Johnson)

President Kay Johnson called the meeting to order. Board members present included Kay Johnson (President), Cathy Gerhart (Vice President/President Elect), Kevin Furniss (Past President), Iris Wolley (CAPC Chair), and Rebecca Lubas (Secretary). Newsletter Editor Jain Fletcher was unable to attend. Guests included Bobby Bothmann (OLAC Conference 2002 Co-Chair), Betsy Friesen (OLAC Conference 2002 Co-Chair), Ian Fairclough (Outreach/Advocacy Coordinator), Robert Freeborn (CAPC Member).

There were no announcements.

2. Secretary's Report (R. Lubas)

The minutes from the Board meeting held at ALA Midwinter in New Orleans, Louisiana on January 19, 2002, were approved as published in the online version of the March/June *OLAC Newsletter*.

The minutes of the Board meeting in June have yet to be published.

3. Treasurer's Report (K. Johnson for J. Mayo)

The written Treasurer's report can be found elsewhere in this issue.

4. Newsletter Editor's Report (K. Johnson for J. Fletcher)

The President announced that Jain Fletcher is now officially the Newsletter Editor.

The March/June combined *Newsletter* is now available online. The print version will be mailed in early October.

Deadline for the December issue is November 1st. This issue will include the OLAC Conference reports.

5. OLAC/MOUG 2002 Conference Report (B. Bothmann and B. Friesen)

There were 185 registered attendees, of which 45 were non-members and 3 were students. Twenty-three registrations were waived. There were 11 cancellations due to emergencies and weather conditions.

Eight institutions received training at the NACO Funnel Pre-Conference.

Photocopying has been the greatest expense for the conference. The Conference Co-Chairs expect to break even.

Reporters have been assigned for every session for the *Newsletter* summaries.

An overview report of the conference should be submitted for the *Newsletter* for the December issue.

6. Future OLAC/MOUG Conferences (K. Johnson)

The Board will send an e-mail to persons/groups that have expressed interested in hosting the 2004 OLAC Conference, soliciting a formal proposal. The proposal should include information about the proposed site's transportation access, the conference facility, and if there are local human resources to draw on for an arrangements committee and a program committee.

The Board and 2002 Conference Co-Chairs discussed how it would be helpful if the *OLAC Handbook* included more guidance on conference planning. Details could include the size of the planning and local arrangements committee, the Board's role in conference planning, scheduling the meetings, and guidelines for how to handle cancellations. It was agreed there should be a clearly written cancellation policy on the registration form.

Cathy Gerhart, Bobby Bothman, Betsy Friesen and Kevin Furniss will draft guidelines for the proposal document by October 15 and Cathy Gerhart will chair this effort. The document should be finalized by ALA Midwinter 2003. Eventually this will be an appendix to the *Handbook*.

The Future of OLAC Conference survey date will be extended due to the delay in the *Newsletter* publication.

7. Outreach/Advocacy Coordinator's Report (I. Fairclough)

- a. OLAC-OCLC relationship development. Ian Fairclough has made initial contact with people at OCLC regional networks to see how they handled member relations and workshops. Response varied in detail. Fairclough suggested getting the regional networks to distribute the OLAC brochure as a method of publicity. Ways of getting more OCLC and OCLC regional network people to attend the OLAC Conference were discussed. One possibility is to make a point of inviting a local network person to do one of the workshops at the next Conference. It was also suggested that OLAC consider setting up a speakers' bureau to provide OCLC local networks with instructors for media cataloging workshops.
- b. Mentoring/training and proposed Education Committee. The model for a mentoring could be based on the ones used by MLA, ALA's NMRT, and NASIG. A possible way to start off the program would be at a conference for help for new members navigating the event.

The creation of an OLAC panel of experts was also discussed. There were questions about whether the OLAC directory served this purpose; no one has ever studied it. The matter will be taken up as new business at the CAPC meeting.

The creation of one or more task forces to cover education, mentoring, and experts will be on the agenda for Midwinter.

- c. OLAC List concerns. The discussion on OLAC List over whether the List should have heavier monitoring overwhelming was in favor of leaving the List "as is."
- d. Other outreach concerns.

Recruitment. OLAC should consider promoting itself more heavily in library schools. Members should also be encouraged to recruit

colleagues. Most of the attendees at the meeting found out about OLAC via a colleague at their first professional position.

Fairclough is keeping a log of when OLAC is promoted via mentions of the organization by members in classes and workshops.

OLAC appeared in the *Singapore Libraries Bulletin*. Members who attended the last OLAC Conference in Seattle wrote an article on their experiences.

8. Old Business (K. Johnson)

OLAC logo. Johnson will split the award for the logo among those who submitted. Johnson distributed copies of logos designed by graphic designers. After a vote, the Board decided to use a logo that is an update of the current logo (the film reel is replaced by a stylized "O").

9. New Business (K. Johnson)

There was no new business.

10. Closed Session

The following appointments were discussed in closed session: Election Committee, Awards Committee, CC:DA audience observer, Research Grant Committee.

11. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at about 8:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Rebecca L. Lubas
OLAC Secretary

**ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS
MEMBERSHIP MEETING
OLAC 2002 CONFERENCE
St. Paul, Minnesota
September 28, 2002**

Minutes

1. Call to Order, Introductions, Announcements (K. Johnson)

President Kay Johnson called the meeting to order at 12:10 p.m. She introduced herself and other OLAC Board members introduced themselves: Kevin Furniss (Past President), Jan Mayo (Treasurer), Cathy Gerhart (Vice President/President Elect), Iris Wolley (CAPC Chair), and Rebecca Lubas (Secretary).

2. Secretary's Report (R. Lubas)

Minutes from the Membership Meetings held at ALA Midwinter in New Orleans, Louisiana in January 2002 were approved as published in the online version of the *OLAC Newsletter*.

3. Treasurer's Report (J. Mayo)

As of June 30, 2002, OLAC had a balance of \$12,269.20. The current membership count for 2002, as of September 24, is 686. The full Treasurer's report can be found in the September issue of the *OLAC Newsletter*.

4. Newsletter Editor's Report (K. Johnson for J. Fletcher)

Jain Fletcher is the new Newsletter Editor. Jain is Head of the Technical Services Division in the Department of Special Department at UCLA.

A Conference Reports editor is now needed to replace Jain.

5. Committee Reports

a. Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) (I. Wolley)

There will be a CAPC meeting Sunday morning. Reports and updates will be given for subcommittees for summary notes, additions to personal names, DVD guidelines, Chapter 3 changes, and authority tools.

b. NACO-AV Funnel Training (A. Caldwell)

Ann reported that nine members were trained to be part of the NACO-AV project at the Pre-Conference. They are: Marti Brickner of Southwest Texas State University, John DeSantis of Dartmouth College, Mary Konkel of the College of DuPage, Barbara Cohen and Ruth Roazen of Northern Arizona University, Joan Colquhoun McGorman of Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Linda Seguin of University of Maryland at Baltimore County, and Anping Wu and Susannah Benedetti of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

c. Conference Committee (R. Bothmann/B. Friesen)

Tours to the Minnesota Library and the Minnesota History Center took place on Thursday.

As of September 22, there were 185 registered attendees, of which 45 were non-members and 3 were students.

Bothmann and Friesen introduced and thanked the workshop leaders and presenters.

d. Conference Scholarship Committee (M. Konkel)

This year there were 7 applicants for the OLAC Conference Scholarship. Susannah Benedetti of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington is this year's winner, and will be presented at the poster session.

e. Elections Committee (M. Horan for L. Ashley)

Candidates are needed for Treasurer (a two-year term) and Vice President/President Elect (a three-year term).

f. Nancy B. Olson Award Committee (K. Furniss)

Kevin Furniss recognized past recipients of the OLAC Award.

Nominations for this year's Award are being sought. The deadline for nomination is Nov. 15.

g. Outreach/Advocacy (I. Fairclough)

There will be an Outreach/Advocacy meeting in the afternoon. Topics will include OLAC outreach to regional OCLC networks, improving the OLAC pamphlet, and ways to recruit new members. Fairclough also showed an article on the last OLAC Conference that appeared in the *Singapore Library Bulletin*.

6. Reports from Liaisons

a. AMIA (J. Johnson)

See written report elsewhere in this issue.

b. OCLC (J. Weitz)

Jay Weitz discussed new developments at OCLC. See written report elsewhere in this issue.

7. Old Business

OLAC Logo (K. Johnson)

The Board has adopted a new logo. It is an update of the current logo, with the film reel removed in favor of a capital "O" in the same font.

8. New Business

The Board has decided, based on member feedback, to reject a proposal to change the management of OLAC List.

9. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 12:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Rebecca L. Lubas
OLAC Secretary

2003 ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS RESEARCH GRANT

OLAC is now accepting applications for its 2003 Research Grant. This grant is awarded annually by the OLAC Executive Board to encourage research in the field of audiovisual cataloging. Perhaps you have been interested in surveying the AV community about an important issue. Maybe you have an idea for a terrific cataloging manual, index, thesaurus or database that you wish to develop. You might have a unique training program that you wish to share more globally. Your research might require you to travel to different libraries, make phone calls, send out mailings, hire secretarial or data entry support, make photocopies or take photographs. The possibilities are endless!

Proposals will be judged by a jury appointed by the OLAC Board on the basis of practicability and perceived value to the audiovisual cataloging community. Applicants must follow OLAC's prescribed guidelines for submitting proposals as outlined below.

AWARD DESCRIPTION

Amount - up to \$2,000

Period of Grant - July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004

Grant recipients are expected to present the OLAC Executive Board with an interim report within one year of the date of receipt of the grant.

TIMELINE

Deadline for proposal submission to Chair, OLAC Research Grant Committee -

MARCH 1, 2003

Award recipient notified - MAY 1, 2003

Award recipient notifies Chair of acceptance - MAY 15, 2003

Award announced during the OLAC Membership meeting at the 2003 ALA Annual Conference in Toronto, Canada

ELIGIBILITY

Current personal member of OLAC

GUIDELINES FOR PROPOSALS

Three copies of the grant application must be submitted to the Chair of the OLAC Research Grant Committee, postmarked no later than **MARCH 1, 2003**

The application must include:

1. Cover Page:

Title of proposal
Name, affiliation, address of applicant, phone numbers
Date of submission
Abstract of the project proposal

2. Proposal:

Thesis
Summary of the research problem, including; justification of the project and/or a review of the literature
Description of proposal research

3. Project Outline

4. Project Budget:

Materials
Staff

5. Vita

FORM OF FINAL REPORT

Statement of the problem
Review of the literature
Thesis
Methodology
Results

**2003 OLAC RESEARCH GRANT
APPLICATION FORM**

(Please photocopy this page and type or print clearly)

Principal investigator:

(M.I.) (Last) (First)

Mailing address:

City, State, Zip:

Daytime telephone:

Place of employment:

Position title:

Project title:

Brief description of proposed project:

Member of OnLine Audiovisual Catalogers since: _____

Co-investigator(s):

Proposal must follow OLAC's Guidelines for Proposals and include this completed application form and must be received by the Chair of the Research Grant Committee by **MARCH 1, 2003**.

Send the application form and proposal to:

Mary S. Konkel

Chair, OLAC Research Grant Committee

College of DuPage Library SRC 3038A

425 Fawell Blvd.

Glen Ellyn, IL 60137-6599

For further information contact Mary Konkel on weekdays at 630/942-2662 (voice), 630/858-8757 (fax), or via e-mail: konkel@cdnet.cod.edu

OUTREACH/ADVOCACY MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Report to OLAC Board

September 2002

Submitted by Ian Fairclough

Outreach/Advocacy Coordinator

Robert Ellett (Joint Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va.) serves as contact person for the OCLC Members Council. He will be attending their meeting in Dublin, Ohio, Oct. 20-22, 2002. The Council's program has the theme, "Libraries, Their Present and Future Global Environments: The National Context". Further information is available at the Council Website:

<<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/uc/oct02/agenda.htm>>

David Bigwood (Lunar and Planetary Institute, Houston, Tex.) reports:

I have mentioned OLAC, OLAC Web resources and the conference several times on Catalogablog. People can access them retrospectively at:

<<http://www.catalogablog.blogspot.com/>>

There is a search box on the right near the top. Or folks can find them on Google searching for OLAC catalogablog.

Sandra Roe (Minnesota State University, Mankato, Minn.) reports:

As news editor for *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly*, I am always happy to publish information related to OLAC in that column. The most recent example can be found in the Cataloging News in *CCQ* 33(2) and is the announcement from David

Procházka about the Authority Tools website. These news columns are also available freely online and linked from their respective tables of contents. For this one, see:

<<http://catalogingandclassificationquarterly.com/ccq32nr2.html>>

In the column previous to that one, I received permission from Meredith Horan to include her announcement about the Powerpoint tutorial related to the Chapter 9 revisions. It appeared in the column published in *CCQ* 33(1).

<<http://catalogingandclassificationquarterly.com/ccq33nr1.html>>

After the Seattle OLAC meeting in 2000 I received permission to include the workshop write-ups (as long as they appeared first in the *OLAC Newsletter*) and hope to again.

Nancy B. Olson (retired, Mankato, Minn.) reports:

I hand out materials on OLAC at each workshop I teach, and talk some about the benefits of joining. So that would include at least 6 workshops, average 30 people each, so far this calendar year.

Susan Moore (University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls) reports the following presentations: "Map Cataloging Workshop" for the Bibliographic Center for Research (BCR) in Aurora, Colorado on May 15, 2002; Pre-Conference at ALA Annual in Atlanta, Georgia on June 13, 2002, entitled, "Map Cataloging: Learning to Describe Cartographic Materials".

Joanna Fountain (Georgetown, Texas) reports:

I hand out back issues of the *OLAC Newsletter* at workshops and when I meet with my online students face-to-face. These have been a nice added touch - nothing is quite as nice as having a paper copy of something to experience!

Robert B. Freeborn (Penn State University Libraries) reports:

OLAC members presented in the two following sessions--

1. "The Revised Chapter 9 - What Copy Catalogers Need to Know", ALCTS CCS Copy Cataloging Discussion Group, ALA Midwinter Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 21, 2002. (Robert Freeborn, Gene Kinnaly (Library of Congress), Rebecca Lubas (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), and Steven Miller (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee))
2. "AACR2 Revisions and Electronic Resources: Chapters 9 and 12", ALCTS Electronic Resources Discussion Group, ALA Annual Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, June 15, 2002. (Robert Freeborn, Rebecca Lubas, Steven Miller, and Steve Shadle (University of Washington)).

Freeborn will also present, by himself, "The Revised Chapter 9", at the Technical Services Round Table, Academic Library Association of Ohio (ALAO) Annual Conference, Independence, Ohio, November 1, 2002.

Ginny Boggs (Skokie Public Library, Skokie, Ill.) reports:

I was invited to present a 90-minute workshop at the Reaching Forward Conference for library support staff held April 12, 2002 at the Rosemont Convention Center near Chicago. The focus of my presentation, based upon a survey done last year, was cataloging videos and DVDs. I took time to speak about OLAC, its many benefits, and OLAC's upcoming September Conference. I provided each person (approximately 75) with an OLAC membership form and instructions for signing up to the OLAC List.

Sevim McCutcheon (Tuscarawas County Public Library, New Philadelphia, Ohio) reports:

I taught a video/DVD cataloging workshop last month with 6 participants. I explained what OLAC was, and gave instructions on subscribing to OLAC List.

Carrie Kerzner (Bridgeport Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn.) writes:

Thank you for bringing membership to our attention on the List. My check is in the mail ... I hope someday to be able to get to an ALA or OLAC conference. In the meantime, thank goodness for OLAC List ... Have a great conference!

Ruth Horie (University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii) reports:

I am attending my first OLAC because of the outreach of two OLAC members. I thought the training, the presentations and meeting kindred spirits were all very worthwhile. I will keep up on developments through the List and am already looking forward to the next meeting.

All OLAC members are respectfully requested to submit information about opportunities such as these in which you have promoted OLAC or will be doing so, for inclusion in the next report. In so doing, you help provide the OLAC Board with a panorama of outreach activity within the organization as they consider future initiatives. You also contribute to the historical record of OLAC's promotion of Internet and audiovisual media cataloging. Contact the Outreach/Advocacy Coordinator at the address provided on the OLAC Website: <<http://www.olacinc.org/>>.

CONFERENCE REPORTS
Mary Konkel, College of DuPage
Column Editor

OLAC CONFERENCE
September 27-29, 2002
St. Paul, Minnesota

****PRE-CONFERENCE SESSIONS****

SCCTP ELECTRONIC SERIALS CATALOGING WORKSHOP
Presented by Cecilia Genereux
University of Minnesota Libraries

--reported by Lisa O'Hara
University of Manitoba Libraries

The Electronic Serials Cataloging Workshop, designed by Steve Shadle (University of Washington) and Les Hawkins (Library of Congress) and delivered by Cecilia Genereux of the University of Minnesota Libraries, was an excellent introduction to and discussion of cataloging electronic serials. The goals of the workshop were to introduce participants to electronic serials, different approaches to providing access to them, some of the problems that arise in cataloging them, and various ways of handling these problems.

In the first section of the workshop different types of e-serials, including those "born digital" and those available through aggregators, were identified. The differences between electronic serials and integrating resources were explored and participants were given examples of e-resources and asked to define them as either serials or integrating resources.

The second section dealt with original cataloging of e-serials with a discussion of *AACR2R* (2002) and the applicable MARC21 fields, as well as CONSER practice. This was particularly helpful as it gave a step-by-step description of creating a record for an e-serial and highlighted some of the differences between cataloging print serials

and cataloging e-serials. Participants worked in small groups to create an original record for an e-serial and then discussed the process together.

Aggregators were discussed in the third section, particularly the different ways to provide access to e-serials found in aggregators including single versus separate records in the catalog, using e-journal management systems such as Serials Solutions, or openURL vendors such as SFX, and creating separate databases. The subsequent section built on this with a more in-depth examination of various e-serial cataloging practices, including the single record approach, separate record approach, and reproduction cataloging.

The final sections dealt with characteristics and problems specific to e-serials and covered changes that affect cataloging, such as change of online location, change of format and title changes. Ways in which different libraries might deal with different aspects of e-serial cataloging based on their ILSs, their institutional histories or local practices, and staff time and availability were also highlighted. The workshop ended with an examination of six case studies where some additional problematic characteristics of e-serial cataloging were found. These included e-serials where the serial title lacked a dedicated page, where there were multiple language issues available, where there was an online supplement to the print serial, e-serials with problematic URLs, and e-serials accessed through more than one aggregator.

Cecilia presented the information in a thoughtful, thorough manner and was very knowledgeable in dealing with questions that arose. The exercises were a great opportunity to get some hands-on experience and to get feedback from other catalogers who are dealing with the same types of materials. Participants learned a great deal and came away with some food for thought and maybe some new ideas on how to handle e-serials at their institutions.

NACO-AV FUNNEL PROJECT TRAINING
Presented by E. Ann Caldwell
Brown University

--reported by Joan Colquhoun McGorman
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

Ann Caldwell led a full day training session to prepare nine new participants for the NACO-AV Funnel Project. Each participant had applied in advance for new MARC21 symbols to be used for the authorities that they create for this project.

Each participant was responsible for bringing all the required training materials and documentation printed from the NACO Website. Most of us had brought an extra suitcase. Two participants (from the same library) brought a laptop with which they accessed the necessary documentation during the day.

A tremendous amount of material was covered in a very clear and well-organized way. The importance of complying with the cataloging rules and details of the MARC format was stressed. The new participants will be contributing authorities for all kinds of name headings. Subject heading authorities were not included at this time.

All catalogers of AV material owe thanks to Ann Caldwell for her leadership of this project.

****PLENARY SESSIONS****

**MEDIA CATALOGUER'S LONG JOURNEY
TO THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY
A Keynote Presentation by Jean Weihs**

--reported by Verna Urbanski
University of North Florida

When Jean started out in the profession, librarians were mostly single women. Single because, like many other professions in the 1950s, once it became known that a female librarian was married, it was expected that she would want to focus solely on her family. She was expected to surrender her career, or, if continuing to work, she was to be paid less than before because (after all) she had her husband's income to depend on!!! These comments set the stage for an enjoyable and informative presentation by one of our best media librarians. Jean's presentation described the world where she began her journey of discovery. Men were quickly promoted on the job. The public perceived no difference between librarians and library workers – they all just checked out books, right? (Scary---not much has changed in the past fifty years!!)

In 1966, Jean became a media cataloger for a school board in the Toronto area. In 1967, she began to catalog AV materials only to discover that there were no definitive written guidelines for cataloging AV. The *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* published in 1967, documented different routines for different media. In later years, C. Sumner Spalding, general editor of the 1967 rules, revealed to Jean that he locked himself away in his office in the Library of Congress and wrote Part III of the 1967 AACR on his own in just two weeks. Part III was based on three sets of separate rules used at the Library of Congress for different categories of materials. Part III was "used by few libraries and condemned by many!!" Because the Library of Congress was not permitted to acquire kits, LC cataloged the visual item as the dominant medium, e.g. filmstrips, with accompanying materials.

After canvassing her fellow catalogers in hopes of finding some universal methodology at work, Jean's worst fears were confirmed. There were no existing standards for the consistent description of various media materials. There were a variety of local circulating systems with various treatments for different materials and there were storeroom collections that were uncataloged and, for the most part, unknown and unusable. After extensive consultation with cataloging colleagues it became obvious that they all were in a similar situation. After much trial and error, in 1970 Jean and two colleagues produced a preliminary edition of their now standard text, *Nonbook Materials: the Organization of Integrated Collections*. This book served as a rallying point to announce the relevance of AV materials in collections and as a focal point for discussions on how to catalog media materials. It introduced the concept of a single record for different formats. The 1973 edition included the first occurrence of the concept of entry under performer. It was primarily through the leadership of Jean and the success of her book that the treatment of media materials became a serious issue in the second edition of AACR and its refinement *AACR2R*. With the emergence of the notion that it was good to catalog from the item in hand, the description of media materials began to mature. Today, following the initiatives begun at the 1997 Toronto conference on the principles and future of AACR, media cataloging stands at another turning point. The addition of electronic and digital formats brings new considerations to the forefront.

When a person has long involvement in a specialty, it is easy to see the same controversies emerge periodically. As colleagues leave the profession or move to other assignments, the cataloging issues fade, re-emerge and are recast. Jean concluded her remarks by emphasizing the importance of developing and adhering to standards. She urged catalogers to resist the temptation to catalog to suit our patrons but to rather adhere to national standards. She asked that we speak out on problems that we see. Committees and policy-making groups need more than ever to hear from

the cataloger on the street. Even though it may be intimidating, it is important to put yourself and your views forward, especially for those working in small libraries. It is all too easy for national rules and policy to be set only in terms of what works in large organizations and libraries. Jean commended OLAC for its excellent work in the field and declared it to be the best library organization available. Jean's career is a testament to the importance of coming to an agreement, nurturing consensus and standing up to be counted. This was a great speech. I am sorry you all couldn't have heard it in person.

**IMAGES: A METADATA SHARING INITIATIVE AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
A Plenary Presentation by Charles Thomas**

--reported by Verna Urbanski
University of North Florida

Chuck Thomas was the second plenary speaker of the conference and described the building of a metadata sharing community at the University of Minnesota. On a campus as large as the University of Minnesota, there are lots of collections of data that have accumulated without any coordination. Departments and researchers had tried different approaches to storing their computerized information. This led to a lack of documentation about the data and made interoperability nearly impossible. Databases full of interesting and useful information existed in isolation. There was heterogeneous content under varying degrees of content control. Since the audiences for the data varied, the organization and presentation of it also varied. There was a serious need for someone to apply consistent principles of design and form a metadata sharing community. A metadata sharing community is based on a consistent design principle and provides functionality, support and content control. It is information and resource discovery in a distributed environment.

In a decentralized environment there are little silos of information that are underutilized if not shared with a larger audience. IMAGES (Images Metadata Aggregator for Enhanced Searching) is intended to link sources of information while providing a consistent, easy to understand format. Since much of this information resides outside the library, the approach and methodologies employed need to be universally appealing to non-librarians, while still fulfilling the rigorous descriptive traditions that make libraries such a success in information handling. Otherwise, there is a real danger that departments will not cooperate with exposing their data to a larger audience.

Since the project is intended to provide a larger audience for isolated but desirable stores of information, one of the main challenges of the IMAGES project is to discover existing information and persuade the current holders to participate in the project. For digital collections to be sustainable, staff need multiple skills and the latest technology. This often is not available out in the departments. Even when holders of the information recognize that they do not have the resources to provide the data the exposure it deserves, it is hard for them to overcome their fear of loss of control.

The IMAGES initiative works to find solutions to this information sharing dilemma. IMAGES staff determine the scope of the information, try to anticipate the needs of the users of the information while serving the dual purpose of both delivery and management. Some of the success of the initiative comes down to personal negotiations. Data must be massaged. IMAGES staff work with academic department staff to train them in the use of record editing software and then continue to serve as consultants to the department when needed. All of these activities serve as the beginning foundation for a future of cooperation across the campus. There is much to be done to promote the IMAGES initiative, especially outreach efforts and training programs to help faculty learn how to build a sustainable collection. As with any complex undertaking, there are unresolved issues most important of which is a new role for libraries in hosting this data and training department staff to produce the descriptions. Libraries must also discover how best to integrate this new type of diverse information with their traditional (and sometimes not so traditional) resources.

CLOSING KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Presented by Suzanne Pilsk
Smithsonian Institution Libraries

--reported by Kelley McGrath
Ball State University

Suzanne Pilsk gave a creative and thought-provoking presentation on her reactions to the OLAC Conference and some of the issues facing catalogers today. She began by discussing what images might be used to represent cataloging or a cataloging department, but did not settle on a single image. She then captured some of the highlights of various workshops and events that took place during the conferences through photographs and anecdotes. She also interwove her thoughts on current issues facing the cataloging profession and ways that cataloging could be improved. She

described the feeling that many catalogers might have of being "Alice in Wonderland" as the world of cataloging becomes "curiouser and curiouser" in our interesting and rapidly changing times, but concluded that catalogers have the knowledge and ability to meet the challenges of providing access to the wide range of materials available in today's libraries.

****WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, DISCUSSION GROUPS****

ACCESS POINTS FOR NON-HUMAN ACTORS
Discussion with Nancy Olson

--reported by Gayle Porter
Purdue University Libraries

Equal access for non-human actors in cataloging and authority work

"Max is an actor; the fact that he's a dog is irrelevant" stated Nancy Olson, in reference to the long-time need to make added entries for various types of non-human actors, which is not allowed under current cataloging rules (AACR2 21.29), as it is for human actors. Nancy desires rule changes that would improve retrieval and access of information on such actors and the materials that feature them. She made suggestions for improving this situation; and gave examples of non-human actors, pointing out that although actors can be humans, some characters were meant to be non-humans.

Nancy became interested in the added entries issue years ago, when she set up the cataloging of about 200 of Mr. Rogers' television programs for the archival collection at the University of Pittsburgh. She obtained scripts of the programs, lists of all puppet characters used on the program, and started watching it to become more familiar with it. Nancy consulted with librarians at the University of Pittsburgh and with Ben Tucker, then principal audiovisual cataloger at the Library of Congress. At first, Tucker repeated the Library of Congress policy to permit subject entries but not added entries for animals, puppets, cartoon characters, and the like. Nancy argued that the puppet characters were the actors (not the subjects), who presented the various themes in the TV programs and therefore, neither subject (650) nor genre (655) headings were

appropriate. She said, "many times the character in question is not the subject of the work being cataloged but is an actor playing a role." Tucker relented and allowed Nancy to create added entries (with discretion) for the actors (e.g., 700 1_ \$a [name of character], \$c the owl).

Last year, Nancy began presenting more workshops on cataloging DVDs/videos/films, and in the process, she found many titles that included non-human actors. She taught one such workshop in southern California, to about 100 people who were very knowledgeable about films, and they agreed that non-human actors should have added entries, not subject entries. Nancy wondered how people in the archival moving image world feel about this issue. She said that a worthy goal would be to find all the films in which a non-human character had appeared.

Nancy provided many examples of non-human actors from TV shows and films that should have added entries, in which the following examples, with pertinent considerations, were included. There are many *animal characters*, such as Max as Milo the dog (who has appeared in many TV roles as well as in the film, *The Mask*); Barbara Bush's dog Millie (who wrote a book); Lassie; Mr. Ed, the talking horse; Eddie, the dog on *Frasier*; Joey the dog who played *Benji* in the film *Benji and Sneaky Pie Brown*, Rita Mae Brown's feline co-author. There are also *mechanical characters*, such as C3PO from the *Star Wars* films, played by a human who won an Academy Award under his own name for his work in the film and thus could get an added entry under his own name for it. There are *animated characters* such as Donald Duck, yet Donald Duck cartoons can have a genre heading; Charlie Brown, Lucy, Snoopy, etc., who are comic strip characters also portrayed in dozens of TV programs. There are also *puppets*--the person who played Kermit the frog could have acted as other characters in other works. As a contrast, the term "Muppets" is given a corporate name entry (710); ships and spaceships can have main and added entry because the ship is the author of its own log; and spirits can have added entries (per AACR2 21.26). Another category is *fictional characters*, like Lord Peter Wimsey or Sherlock Holmes, who can have a genre entry (655), but the actors who play these roles can have added entries for their own names. There are now even *digitized actors*, such as Simone--which brings up a complex issue: is her character a real person or not? Her role was meant to portray a non-human but was created using a few human females. Writer-director Andrew Niccol asked (on the Simone Website): "Is she a real fake or a fake fake?" (See <<http://www.wired.com/news/digiwood/0,1412,54691,00.html>> -- "For *Simone*, 'Fake' Is Flattery" by Michael Stroud.)

The key questions are: who's the audience for this issue? and, who would benefit from this? In the current searching scenario, if one wanted to perform a name/author

search with the name of the non-human character (this would require the name fields 100, 600, or 700 to be present and indexed), one would not retrieve anything. Otherwise, one would need to perform a title or keyword search for the character's name, which would work if the name were indexed elsewhere in the catalog record, such as in the title field. For instance, a title or keyword search for the name "Benji" would result in hits for the movie entitled *Benji*, as long as this film was in the library's collection. Another method might be a keyword search for the name, which would work if the notes area (511 field) included the character's name and was indexed.

Nancy urged us to pursue this issue as a proposal to OLAC's CAPC, to CC:DA and to the Joint Steering Committee on Cataloging. She would welcome additional examples and more dialogue on this issue. She plans to write about this issue on the OLAC List and looks forward to more conversation.

ADVANCED REALIA WORKSHOP
Presented by Bobby Ferguson
East Baton Rouge Parish Library

--reported by Ian Fairclough
Marion (Ohio) Public Library

This workshop was definitely "hands-on" and those present had a challenging array of objects to catalog. These included:

- a quilted angel, on a heart-shaped base which became the angel's wings (a wig and halo were missing)
- a corn husk doll made in 1902 by an aunt as a toy
- a lead sinker
- a piece of petrified wood
- a sand dollar (in almost perfect condition)
- a musk turtle shell
- a fossil of a small minnow embedded in a rock
- a hand-cast bronze wombat from Australia
- a unicorn, bearing the words "solid brass" on the bottom
- a lotus pod with seeds inside
- a hand-carved jade dagger (a replica of an ancient sword)
- an amber ring, embedded in which was an eight-legged bug
- the tooth of an unidentified animal from New Guinea

- a wasp's nest (minus the wasps)
- a pill maker, consisting of two wooden parts that are rubbed together
- a ball-point pen from Kazakhstan, in the shape of a cultural dress
- a necklace, of hand-made sterling silver with malachite inlay

And mention must also be made of a ghoulish-looking device consisting of a flute-like metal tube with sets of holes, at the end of which was attached a serrated bar which curved around, ending in a half-inch metal ball. This object was supposedly used in a medical procedure on the urinary tract (under anesthesia, one would hope). Anyone having further information on this device is invited to contact the presenter!

One object for cataloging was provided by this reporter, a British 50-pence coin, which, in addition to the distinctive rounded heptagonal form, also bears an end-on picture of an open book with the words, "Public Libraries 1850-2000". This item differed from all the others in that it actually bears a title, statement of responsibility, and publication date! An OCLC master record (#50767237) has been prepared for it.

Another item was represented by a "surrogate" photograph--a lion's wig from the movie, *The Wizard of Oz*. In addition to these items, a copy of OCLC's workform for realia was distributed, along with numerous examples of bibliographic records, some of which may have been duplicates. Since description of realia is dependent so greatly on cataloger-provided description, identification of duplicates is a fine art.

After discussion of the items and of the terms "realia," "artifact," and "replica," the participants worked in small groups to provide draft bibliographic records. Typical of data elements in this format are: the absence of a publication statement, each item usually being one of its kind and therefore unpublished; the need for brackets in almost all cases to indicate that a title was provided by the cataloger; and the importance of providing subject access (if possible, multiple subject headings are recommended) in the absence of other access points.

A basic principal for cataloging realia is: "If you know it, put it." This is because, unlike other media, very little information is usually available for description. In conclusion, participants discussed the records they had created, giving opportunity for further input from others present.

CATALOGING DIGITAL SOUND FILES: AACR2 CHAPTERS 6 & 9
Presented by Robert Freeborn
Pennsylvania State University

--reported by Gayle Porter
Purdue University Libraries

Robert Freeborn began by defining and offering examples of various types of sound files, including MP3, AAC, RealAudio, and WMA. Freeborn said that both MP3 files and digital sound files are popular because they can be compressed, and it is easier to send a compressed file for video streaming purposes. He gave examples of various types of MP3 players and explained the purpose and the process of file compression. Other concepts defined included, ID3 tags (the sound file's catalog record); digital automated music (DAM) CDs, pocket or mini PCs, which are similar to a palm pilot but are produced by Microsoft, and an "enhanced" CD, which is a sound recording that has been enhanced.

Freeborn provided a list of resources about the topic, including sources for direct-access and remote-access files, the Web citation for MLA's Copyright for Music Librarians <<http://www.lib.jmu.edu/org/mla/>> and the citation for Scott Hacker's book on MP3. He referred to the Indiana University variations project that involves adding notes about streaming audio files. He advised librarians to establish a collection development policy for sound files.

Freeborn explained a number of rules and provided interpretations from both Chapters 6 and 9 in coordination with their respective MARC tags. These include:

- The 007 field includes physical description of the item; examples include "lossy" codes (for information lost during compression).
- The smaller the encoding level, the more sound can be put on the disc, but the quality tends to be poorer; the inverse is also true.
- In the past, automated systems could not read publisher's numbers so this information needed to go in a note; now systems can usually read these numbers, so they can be put in the 028 field.
- If the title and all other information about the recording is in the record, do not put a language note; these notes are needed only when the item has something different, e.g., translation, etc. Put a code for the predominant language in the fixed field and also in the 041 field, along with the codes for all other languages used in the item.
- As for the choice of GMDs-- if the entire item requires a computer, use the GMD "electronic resource;" if only part of it requires a computer, use "sound recording."
- Put the time in the 300 field only when cataloging one full work; if separate parts have times but no total time, make a note with the time information for each part.

- Currently, there is no 300 field used for describing remote-access items, but there is discussion about reinstating it for such items, because the information is not as useful in a note as it would be in the 300 field.
- Catalog records for remote access items typically lack class numbers and holdings/item information, which would depend on local decisions-- whether the item is for personal use or institutional use.
- Sound recordings never have color.
- Add accompanying information only if it is available on the item itself; use what information is on the item.
- If no type of computer is specified, use the term "PC".
- When applicable, add a 500 note that the item is a standard compact disc; also, add 500 notes for performers.
- For an audio play, should the director/producer be put in the 508 field?
Freeborn said that the 508 would be used for a digital video, not for sound files.

Freeborn advised us to follow standards and to be consistent in our local catalogs. Using nonstandard practices might come back to haunt us later when migrating to another system, and the migration process could hinder the local enhancement of records.

Several examples of cataloging records for both direct-access and remote-access sound recordings were shown. One such example (no. 2 in the handout) described a remote-access non-sound recording. Freeborn explained that the library bought access to this title, and users were allowed to download it to their own, or the Library's equipment. The 538 field for this item described the type of equipment needed to use the item. A possible local note in the record might be: "Access provided by Library's MP3 player."

Freeborn said that people could access files that are available in more than one format and download them from the Website, audible.com. Appropriate notes should be made about this in the catalog record. The Kalamazoo Public Library has an agreement with audible.com to display records in their catalog and to circulate MP3 players.

Robert Freeborn's detailed presentation was assisted by his handout that paralleled his Powerpoint presentation on the topic.

CATALOGING WITH AMIM
Presented by Jane D. Johnson
UCLA Film and Television Archive

--reported by Mary Huisman
University of Minnesota

Jane Johnson provided a most interesting overview of cataloging with AMIM, which is the acronym for *Archival Moving Image Materials : A Cataloging Manual*, 2nd ed. (Washington D.C. : Library of Congress, 2000). AMIM was first published in 1984, before the VHS era.

What is AMIM?

AMIM works within the general framework of AACR2 Chapter 7. It can be used with all types of moving image materials in any physical format.

A committee of the Library of Congress Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division staff prepared *AMIM*. It is available from CDS (and is also on Cataloger's Desktop). Updates can be found at the Cataloging Policy and Support Office Website: <<http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/amimupd.html>>.

AMIM can be compared to other cataloging manuals for specialized materials like *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books and Archives*, *Personal Papers*, and *Manuscripts*. *AMIM* is used by a variety of constituencies, including moving image archives, libraries with archival collections, and archives cataloging current commercial releases.

Basic Cataloging Principles

Johnson then reviewed a few basic cataloging principles, including Cutter's objects of the catalog (particularly the finding and collocating functions). A brief overview of the *Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records* (FRBR) was given with examples.

The AMIM Approach

Preservation is a priority with *AMIM*. The inclusion of multiple manifestations ("copies") on a single record facilitates comparison. There is also an emphasis on provenance, history of works, and the relationship between expressions of a work.

Since the description is based on the original expression of a work, the cataloger must be prepared to do research.

Layout of the Rules

The rules in *AMIM* are laid out similar to AACR2. In addition, *AMIM* contains six appendices, glossary, bibliography and index. *AMIM* refers to AACR2 for many things, including punctuation, abbreviations, GMDs, series, and sound recordings.

AMIM Strengths and Complications

AMIM's strengths include: expression-based cataloging, entry of television programs, detailed rules for series titles (including television), supplied titles, breaking conflicts using uniform title, guidance on outtakes, trailers, etc. and for choice and placement of statements of responsibility, what constitutes a new version, notes, special rules for release and broadcast, detailed physical descriptions. It also addresses ambiguous terms specific to moving images.

Expression-based cataloging-- a strength of *AMIM* is also a complication. The description of an item is based on the original release not the item in hand, necessitating research by the cataloger. A change in title alone does not warrant a new record (only change in content), and the title on the item is not necessarily recorded in the title area. Examples of problematic re-release and reissue titles were given. Other complications include uniform title rules that do not always lead to a logical index display, the non-use of parallel titles, and the use of *AMIM* can be a barrier to shared cataloging. The underlying assumption of *AMIM* is that the title in hand is unique and the agency holds the original.

The workshop concluded with a brief cataloging exercise, using *AMIM*. A handout of the presentation slides and a handout summarizing cataloging principles, differences between *AMIM1* and *AMIM2*, and a list of *AMIM* features were distributed to participants.

CREATING ANNOTATIONS FOR NONBOOK MATERIALS

Presented by Donald Clay Johnson

Ames Library of South Asia, University of Minnesota

--reported by Jeannette Ho
Texas A&M University

In this workshop, Donald Clay Johnson led the participants in a discussion about the process of creating annotations for nonbook materials. The discussion focused primarily on Websites. He began by introducing his role as the South Asia Specialist at the Digital Asia Library <<http://digitalasia.library.wisc.edu/>> where he edits annotations for Websites to be added to its collection. He then asked participants to critique examples of annotations for Websites and books contained on two handouts. At the end of the workshop, he led the participants in creating annotations based on Web page printouts contained in a third handout.

It was agreed that annotations need to be succinct, factual, and objective in order to be included as summary notes in catalog records. In addition, annotations should describe resources in enough detail to help readers make informed decisions about whether to use them. In particular, workshop participants noted that the first annotation for an organization's Website merely described the organization without describing what was on the actual site. According to Johnson, an effective annotation for an agency's Website should do the following:

1. It should allow readers to rapidly identify the type of organization being described by the Website;
2. It should describe what readers will find once they link to the Website, including its features, and give them a sense of why they would want to see it.

Johnson stressed that creating effective annotations is an art, not a science. Catalogers should keep the questions, "Who, what, when, where, and why" in mind, even though not all of them may apply to a particular resource. Catalogers should also seek to bring out information that is unique to a geographic region.

Participants discussed how annotations should avoid the use of emotion-based words that express value judgments (e.g., "stupendous," "horrendous," etc.) and to avoid quoting directly from Websites and book jackets, since these sources tend to use excessive emotional language to promote the resources they describe. In addition, they may not present accurate information. For instance, Johnson commented that catalogers should be alert to information on Websites that may seem illogical (a site, for example, which claims a two-year-old organization already has 5,000 publications).

Workshop participants also considered ways to make annotations succinct. It was agreed that long, wordy annotations would only increase the number of false hits during keyword searches. Annotations for Websites should only report information that is expected to remain stable and omit details that may change over time (e.g., number of publications, number of departments of an agency, etc.). As the content of

Websites are continually changing, an annotation only describes a site at a single point in time. This fact makes it extremely important to include the date the cataloger viewed the resource in the catalog record. In addition, annotations for fictional works should indicate that they are fiction, but should not contain so much detail as to give away the entire plot.

The pros and cons of including important terms not represented by controlled vocabulary were also discussed. Participants were cautioned to use judgment when deciding to include special terms in annotations, and to consider whether they truly help users or cause them to have greater difficulty with keyword searches. For example, one annotation on the second handout contained the word "Dalit" (an "untouchable" person in Indian society). Participants discussed whether including this term in an annotation for a fictional work would help users looking for novels about Dalits, or merely increase the number of irrelevant results for researchers conducting keyword searches for scholarly materials on this topic. According to Johnson, users are easily overwhelmed by vast numbers of irrelevant results during keyword searches, and often have difficulty evaluating which resources would meet their needs. Thus, it is important to consider one's audience when deciding whether to include such terms in summary notes.

Finally, Johnson led the audience in creating annotations for two Websites on his third handout-- an overview of the "Chipko Movement" in India, and the "about" page and contents pages for the Digital South Asia Library. Each annotation created during the workshop consisted of a brief description of the subject of the particular site, which included important key terms (names of geographic areas and agencies), and a list of features and resources to be found on the Websites. Broad and redundant terms ("environment," and "online") were avoided, as well as the term "full text," since libraries often use full text content as a selection criterion. While Johnson initially used complete sentences, workshop participants recommended using phrases.

Overall, I found this workshop to be interesting and informative. It provided an excellent opportunity for librarians to share their insights, observations and strategies for writing effective annotations. In particular, as the instructor was not a cataloger, it was interesting to learn how annotators at the Digital Asia Library approached this task differently from library catalogers. In this way, the workshop provided an opportunity for both sides to learn from each other.

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES WORKSHOP
Presented by Steve Miller
University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee Libraries

--reported by Kelley McGrath
Ball State University

Steve Miller provided an excellent overview of the 2001 and 2002 changes to AACR2 and how they affect electronic resource cataloging. He began by summarizing the 2001 changes to Chapter 9, such as rule 0.24's requirement to describe all aspects of an item, the new GMD "electronic resource," and the option to use conventional terminology in the 300 field.

The bulk of the presentation focused on the much-anticipated new AACR2 Chapter 12 and integrating resources. Miller provided tentative examples of best practices, but warned that the practical details of implementation are still being worked out and said that catalogers need to stay tuned for more definitive versions.

The new category of integrating resources applies only to remote-access electronic resources, so the focus of the discussion was on Websites, most of which were previously considered monographic. Some Websites will still be considered monographs and e-journals will continue to be treated as serials, but the majority of Websites will now fall into the new category of "integrating resources." Miller provided a useful chart showing the relationships between serials, monographs, and integrating resources. He covered both the rules for creating a new record for an integrating resource and the rules for updating an existing record for an integrating resource when information has changed. Since cataloging departments are unlikely to have the resources to regularly revisit sites to check for changes, updates will most likely take place during the copy cataloging process or as reference librarians, patrons, or link checkers note a change. It was also mentioned that one way to search for sites, which were cataloged under an old name, is to search by URL. Some participants expressed concern about who would be able to update information about integrating resources on utilities, in particular, in OCLC.

Miller also introduced the fixed fields and other MARC fields traditionally associated with serials cataloging (such as 362), which will be used for integrating resource records, but are currently unfamiliar and intimidating for many catalogers with monographic backgrounds. He described some of the problems associated with establishing dates for electronic resources and provided example of ways of handling common situations, but also stated that further guidance is needed in this area. Since

008 BLvl fixed field "i" for integrating resource is not yet available, catalogers should continue to use BLvl "m" for integrating resources until its authorization. There was also discussion of how many and what kinds of changes make an integrating resource a new work, which would require a new record. There seems to be no definitive answer to this question. Miller also distributed some useful handouts on MARC coding for electronic resources and some practice exercises. This was an informative and timely introduction to important recent changes in electronic resource cataloging.

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

Presented by Nancy Olson

--reported by Michaela Brenner
Carleton College

Nancy Olson promised that, in these two hours, we would learn all there was to cataloging graphic materials, but before we began, we had the pleasure to be among the first to see the brand new AACR2.

The new AACR2 has several sensible improvements, like the new three-hole binding and the promise to make it easy to add amendments without overlapping pages. Ms. Olson brought to our attention a couple of well-hidden, but significant changes. What was formerly 1.4D4 was deleted, and 1.1B1 now instructs, what had already been practice for Chapter 7, namely, to exclude introductory words and to go straight to the title. After "reading it several times" and after "reading all related LCRI's", Ms. Olson was still rather displeased about the new Chapter 12, which is somewhat overwhelming, and said: "If you don't understand it, maybe it will make you feel better that I didn't understand it either, and I have to teach it."

Chapter 8, graphic materials, includes a very wide range of two-dimensional material. There were no changes made to Chapter 8 at this point. The most important source for guidance is *Graphic Materials : Rules for Describing Original Items and Historical Collections* by Elisabeth Betz Parker. Unfortunately, this book is out of print, but the current edition is available online at:

<<http://www.tlcdelivers.com/tlc/crs/CRS0000.htm>>.

With different example posters, Ms. Olson led us in detail through fixed and variable fields. Often, there is not much information available regarding title, publisher and artist. Another difficulty is the assigning of a GMD that actually makes sense. The only GMD available for a poster, for example, is [picture]. Ms. Olson cautioned us not

to use homemade GMDs, but rather leave them out if it would serve to avoid confusion. To make up for the lack of GMDs, there is a long list of SMDs. Notes also are great possibilities to add all the extra information the user may need.

Ms. Olson then briefly talked about digitizing an art collection and pointed out that setting up guidelines was the most important step. Generally, the original item is cataloged, and fields for electronic resources are added. The pattern is similar to microform cataloging.

There were not many questions left at the end of this clear and detailed presentation. Even for a beginner, it was very easy to follow. Ms. Olson had kept her initial promise.

MAP CATALOGING WORKSHOP
Presented by Mary Lynette Larsgaard
University of California, Santa Barbara

--reported by Allison M. Sleeman
University of Virginia

Ms. Larsgaard began the workshop by distributing a map and opaque scalefinder (natural scale indicator-- a necessary tool for map catalogers) and had participants open their maps, thereby demonstrating the importance of having a large space to catalog maps. She provided some helpful information about where to order materials and locate information useful to map catalogers. This included the address from which to order the plastic natural scale indicators, which we had received courtesy of the vendor Map Link. Natural scale indicators can be ordered from:

Charles Conway
Department of Geography
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland, A1B 3X9
Canada

Some useful URLs for map catalogers are:

Western Association of Map Libraries' Map Librarian's Toolbox:

<<http://www.waml.org/maptools.html>>

Date Codes for Maps, compiled by Phil Hoehn:

<<http://www.waml.org/datecode.html>>

DMS Converter (which converts geographic coordinates from degrees, minutes, and

seconds to decimal degrees):

<<http://vancouver-webpages.com/META/DMS.html>>

MARC21 description of 342 field

<<http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ecbdphys.html#mrcb342>>

Ms. Larsgaard was very familiar with the changes in Chapter 3, having been active in collecting and submitting rule change proposals. There are three basic kinds of changes in Chapter 3:

1. changes necessitated by cartographic materials in electronic form;
2. miscellaneous changes to rules to reflect cataloging practice;
3. editorial changes.

She emphasized substantive changes and concentrated on the parts of the bibliographic record that were different for cartographic materials.

Most of the substantive changes occur in MARC Area 3, tag 255 for mathematical data including scale and MARC Area 5, the 300 field. Handouts were provided, covering the specifics of these fields.

Highlights of major changes in Area 3 are:

1. Those dealing with scale:
 - A. If the scale cannot be determined easily (i.e., is neither given nor can be figured using a natural scale indicator), the terminology "Scale not given" should be used. "Scale indeterminable" is to be used when one tries to determine the scale by matching the map with map(s) of known scale in the collection. (3.3B1)
 - B. Terms (3.3B5, 3.3B6, 3.3B7):
 - a. "Scale varies" – used when the scale changes considerably in one map from the center to the outside edges (such as occurs in some German maps of metropolitan areas with a larger scale for the center city)
 - b. "Scales differ" – used when there is more than one map with more than one scale
 - c. "Scales vary" – should not be used.
2. Those dealing with coordinates (3.3D1):
 - A. Coordinates can be given in decimal degrees, decimal minutes, and decimal seconds, although the same method should be used for all the coordinates in a coordinate statement
 - B. Coordinates can be given either for a bounding box (as one might use for Colorado), bounding rectangle (Wyoming), or a polygon (California).

C. Minuses (-) and pluses (+) can be used instead of just W, E, N, and S

3. Raster/vector and file type can be given in field 352 (3.3F, new rule).

Highlights of changes in Area 5 are:

1. The new lists of terms, which can be used as the specific material designations in the 300 field include: atlas, diagram, globe, map, model, profile, remote-sensing image, section, view. (3.5B1)
2. Clarification of the terms map and sheet (3.5B2):
Map = the genre term, the intellectual content
Sheet = the format term, the carrier/form on which the content is presented
3. List of elements, which can be used in 300 subfield b (3.5C1-3.5C8), are given and described

She then gave some general information and advice about cataloging maps, including 3 alternatives for cataloging a sheet, which contained 2 maps of the same size:

1. Use 2 separate records.
2. Consider both maps to be main maps, and put both titles in the 245 field; however, problems occur when writing the notes and indicating which note pertains to which map since there is no verso.
3. Decide that one map is the main map, and describe the other map as being on the verso (Larsgaard's preferred method).

Latitude and longitude were also discussed. Lines of latitude are always parallel; longitude is not since the lines become closer together as one gets towards the top of a map/globe. This was demonstrated on an inflatable globe. When a cataloger is listing the coordinates, it is easiest to remember left then right for longitude; top then bottom for latitude.

Ms. Larsgaard uses degrees of latitude, then statute miles most often when using a natural scale indicator. She instructed the class in how to determine the scale of a map using latitude with the scale indicator.

The most accurate scale is in the center of the map.

The 342 and 343 fields, described in MARC21, are generally used for electronic cartographic materials. They are necessary for letting users know what kind of software is needed. Put this information in the catalog record if it is clearly stated such

as in the readme file.

The new Chapter 3 is an improvement over the "old" Chapter 3, reflecting what map catalogers have been doing for the last 20 years.

In closing, Ms. Larsgaard announced that the second edition of *Cartographic Materials : A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2*, prepared by the Anglo-American Cataloging Committee for Cartographic Materials, will be published in loose-leaf format by ALA publications next year. The 1982 edition has been out-of-print for quite some time.

VIDEORECORDINGS CATALOGING WORKSHOP
Presented by Jay Weitz
OCLC

--reported by Joan Colquhoun McGorman
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

This was a practical workshop for catalogers who already had knowledge of the basics of visual materials cataloging using *AACR2* and the MARC format. Jay Weitz briefly reviewed the background of the rules. Although *AACR1* required that motion pictures be entered under title, the rules concerning works of shared responsibility in *AACR2* usually lead to the same result.

Certain problem aspects of cataloging videorecordings were discussed in some detail.

There was considerable discussion about variations in information presented in the sources of information for videorecordings and how this has led to multiple records in OCLC for works that are most likely the same bibliographic entity. Catalogers must be alert to differences among information from title frames of the video, the container and labels. The chief source is still the title frame sequence on the film. If any other source--such as the container or label--is used instead, that source must be specified in a note. Differences in titles in the various sources should be recorded and given access using the 246 field.

Names of publishers, distributors, producers, production companies, etc. can often be very confusing. Depending on the cataloger's interpretation of the information, the same names might appear in field 245 \$c in one record and in 260 \$b in another. Different catalogers can interpret the same information differently. Even the same

cataloger can interpret the same information differently at different times.

Differences that justify a new record include: black and white vs. color vs. colorized, sound vs. silent, dubbed vs. subtitled, different language versions, different formats (VHS vs. Beta vs. DVD, and NTSC vs. PAL color reproduction standards), and significant differences in length which might be due to differences in content, such as the inclusion of restored scenes.

Differences that do not justify a new record include: absence or presence of multiple publishers, distributors, etc., as long as one on the item matches one on the record, and changes in date which relate only to the packaging.

Confusion over interpretation of such differences has resulted in OCLC having many records that are probably duplicates. When in doubt, catalogers should use an existing record whenever possible, and edit it for local use.

Having some knowledge of the history of various formats of videorecordings can help catalogers avoid errors in recording dates. Regardless of when the filming was done, the publication date cannot precede the introduction of the format. Therefore, it is useful to remember that Beta began in May 1975, VHS in September 1977, and DVD in March 1997.

Although some experienced video catalogers seem concerned about cataloging DVDs, Weitz stressed that the same rules and procedures are used for cataloging DVDs as for any other video material.

He gave some guidelines to follow for DVDs. The GMD is [videorecording]. The SMD to be used in the 300 field is videodisc with the size (4 3/4 in.) given in subfield c. Use the System Details note (538) to record "DVD" plus any applicable special characteristics of sound, color, etc. This is also the field to note information about regional restrictions, which are indicated on the DVD by a picture of a globe with a number superimposed on it (1 means United States and Canada)

Since DVDs have such an immense capacity, they often have substantially more material (trailers, documentary material, outtakes) than comparable VHS releases and should be given Date Type: s. A note should be included about the date of the original release. DVDs often have various optional sets of subtitles and closed captions, which should be recorded in fields 546 and 041.

The last part of the workshop was devoted to streaming video. This is an Internet data transfer technique that allows the user to see and hear audio and video files without

lengthy download times. The "host" or source "streams" small packets of information over the Internet to the user. Few catalogers have experience with streaming video yet. Cataloging this format will require catalogers to use rules and MARC format fields for both videorecordings and computer files. Assistance with learning terminology for this new format can be found at the Website:
<<http://www.realnetworks.com/glossary.html>>.

The following are some guidelines for streaming videos. Use Form s for electronic. Use field 006 for computer file. Use field 007, which is repeatable, for videorecording and for remote access computer file. The GMD is [electronic resource]. Field 300 is not used. Include a 500 note "Streaming video" and, optionally, the duration. The 538 field should specify which streaming video player is required, along with any other requirements, such as modem speed. An additional 538 field is needed to specify the mode of access, e.g., World Wide Web. The 856 field provides the URL needed to access the streaming video being described.

Although new formats present new challenges, Weitz encouraged catalogers to apply existing cataloging rules with confidence and said, "Don't agonize!"

****SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT REPORT****

OLAC BIENNIAL CONFERENCE 2002
Susannah Benedetti
University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Attending the 2002 OLAC Conference was a valuable experience for me as a cataloger and a librarian, and one that will serve me well for years to come. In my letter of application I wrote that I believed the opportunity would "provide a critical opportunity for education and growth" and "help me to become a more productive and creative librarian". These goals were met and exceeded, and I returned to my library not only with new knowledge and confidence, but also with a strong sense of community within the world of "nonbook", "AV" or "special formats" cataloging.

Jean Weihs' keynote address was a highlight for me and began the Conference on an inspiring and thought-provoking note. Her experiences are fascinating and supremely

relevant on so many levels: as a woman breaking ground in a "man's world", as a professional witnessing and effecting change over decades, and as a librarian grappling with the issue of nonbook formats in the changing catalog. The trails she blazed are inspirational, as is her call to action-- that each of us can (and do) make real contributions to the profession.

The workshop presenters' knowledge was impressive and their advice was practical (always a great combination). It was a thrill to attend the legendary Nancy Olson's Graphic Materials workshop; the scope of her wisdom was evident in every respect (for instance, she focused on how to catalog posters, but she took it to the next level and also focused on cataloging digitized versions of posters). Mary Larsgaard's Map Cataloging workshop was thorough in its concentration on the substantive changes in AACR2R Chapter 3. Although some people might not appreciate the differences between "Scale varies", "Scales differ" and "Scales vary", I felt right at home in a roomful of catalogers who not only got it, but understood Mary's clear explanations for when to use which and why. Although I will admit that my head was spinning a bit upon exiting Steve Miller's Electronic Resources workshop, I felt challenged and eager to put the new rules into practice (after December 1st, of course). Steve did a masterful job of corralling a huge amount of information into a clear presentation. The changes in Chapters 9 and 12 are so vast that I am grateful for this introduction among my OLAC peers, and for the knowledge that the OLAC List will provide an opportunity for give and take as these changes approach. And finally, as a former film archivist and lifelong movie fanatic, I reserve a special place in my heart for Jane Johnson's AMIM workshop. Cataloging an episode of Mister Peepers according to AMIM and then comparing the results with AACR2R rules... I honestly cannot imagine what could be more enjoyable and thoroughly fascinating.

The Conference also allowed me to take a tangible professional leap; I was pleased to present a poster with my colleague Annie Wu. This opportunity was another valuable component in my Conference experience. I was gratified by the interest shown and for the thoughtful questions asked. The poster session turned out to be one of the highlights of the Conference for me, in large measure due to the chance to speak to so many people about our experiences with video cataloging and classification.

I enjoyed every aspect of my first OLAC Conference. From Ann Caldwell's NACO-AV Funnel training to Charles Thomas's session on the IMAGES Project to the CAPC meeting, I watched, I listened and I learned. My pen was never far from my pad. The exposure to peers and leaders in the field was a valuable chance to soak up information, creativity and energy, and to recognize anew how important our work is to the profession and to our patrons. I have just unwrapped my AACR2 2002 revision. I am ready to proceed with a new confidence, bolstered by my OLAC Conference

experience.

NEW NACO-AV FUNNEL PARTICIPANTS

On September 26, 2002, 9 individuals from 7 libraries were trained in the construction of name authority headings and became members of the OLAC Funnel project. These hearty individuals, lead by Ann Caldwell (Brown University), Funnel Coordinator, and David Procházka (University of Akron), Assistant Funnel Coordinator, spent from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. uncovering the mysteries of AACR2 Chapters 22-26 and the related *Rule Interpretations*. The new NACO-AV participants, their institutions, and MARC21 holding symbols are:

Name	Institution	MARC21 symbol
Susannah Benedetti	Univ. of North Carolina—Wilmington	NcWU-AV
Marti Brickner	Southwest Texas State Univ.	TxSmSANB
Barbara Cohen	Northern Arizona Univ.	AzFsNAUU
John DeSantis	Dartmouth College	NhD-MC
Mary S. Konkel	College of DuPage	IGleDAV
Joan Colquhoun McGorman	Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	NcRhSBTA
Ruth Roazen	Northern Arizona Univ.	AzFsNAUU
Linda Seguin	Univ. of Maryland, Baltimore County	MdU-BCA
Anping (Annie) Wu	Univ. of North Carolina—Wilmington	NcWU-AV

Congratulations to these newest members of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging and be on the lookout for their authority records!

Ann Caldwell
OLAC Funnel Project Coordinator

PCC CERTIFICATE FOR ANN CALDWELL

*-presented at the 2002 OLAC Conference by:
Allene Hayes
Computer Files Team Leader
Special Materials Cataloging Division
Library of Congress*

The Steering Committee of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging recently resolved to honor outstanding Funnel Coordinators for the work they do in managing NACO Funnel Projects. The PCC wishes to thank OLAC for providing the opportunity to express its gratitude to the members of the OLAC NACO Project for their significant contributions to our shared databases, and to recognize a very special cataloger in the midst of her peers.

In July of 1995, the Chair of the OLAC Cataloging Policy Committee wrote to the Library of Congress Cooperative Cataloging Team about forming the NACO Funnel Project for Audiovisual Materials. This new project would be the first foray by the PCC into non-book materials other than the NACO Music Project.

Ann Caldwell of Brown University was named as the original coordinator for the NACO AV group, a position she has held ever since that time. Contributions began arriving in 1997. Membership has grown steadily each year due to the annual training sessions offered by Ann to new institutions at OLAC meetings. Seven institutions sent records in

1998. Following the September 26th training, the project will have more than 30 member libraries. From 1997 through March of 2002, PCC statistics show that the OLAC NACO Project has contributed over 14,000 new and changed authority records to the NACO database.

The OLAC NACO Project has brought qualitative changes to the PCC. AV catalogers add their expertise to policy discussions. Their authority records are the foundation of the AV bibliographic records entering the BIBCO program. OLAC catalogers volunteered to help develop the BIBCO Core record for AV materials.

In the varied world of AV materials, it is hard to choose the appropriate award for

Ann Caldwell -- Grammy, Oscar, Tony, or Emmy? The PCC solves that problem by honoring its stars with certificates. It is with great pleasure that the PCC presents this certificate to such a valued producer, director, and actor in the field of AV cooperative cataloging.

The Certificate reads:

Whereas, Ann Caldwell serves as leader of the OLAC NACO AV Project, and

Whereas, the OLAC NACO AV Project has completed over 14,000 records in its history,

Therefore, the Program for Cooperative Cataloging gratefully presents this

Certificate of Appreciation

to

E. Ann Caldwell

in recognition of her outstanding leadership as OLAC NACO AV Funnel Coordinator, in recruiting, training, reviewing, and supporting member libraries as they make valuable contributions to the cataloging of non-print collections

[signed:]

Larry Alford, Chair

Program for Cooperative Cataloging

September 2002

[information forwarded by:]

Carolyn Sturtevant

NACO Coordinator

Cooperative Cataloging Team

Library of Congress

News from OCLC **Compiled by Jay Weitz, OCLC**

OCLC Documentation List Available

A complete listing of OCLC documentation is available on the OCLC Website at <http://www2.oclc.org/documentation/>. The new list is aimed at making it easier to find and print electronic copies (HTML or PDF) or order documentation available in hard copy. The new Web page includes links to a list of recent updates (revised or issued in the last three months) and other lists of documentation by specific type and language.

Windows Client Interface to OCLC Connexion Update

OCLC has added additional information to the Connexion Website about the upcoming Windows client interface to OCLC Connexion. You can view the data online or you can print the PDF version for easier viewing. We will continue to add information to the Website in the coming months. Here is a summary of the first three releases of the client:

- **Release 1** of the client, 2nd quarter 2003 (April–June), will include interactive, online functionality along with macros and labels.
- **Release 2**, 3rd quarter 2003 (July–September), will add functionality for cataloging electronic resources and performing NACO activities for authority records.
- **Release 3**, 4th quarter 2003 (October–December), will add additional offline and batch functionality, including offline local files and other "CatME-like" functionality.

OCLC CatME Versions 1.20, 1.21, 2.00 End of Support

OCLC ended support for CatME for all versions of CatME except versions 2.10 (English) and 2.11 (Spanish) on October 31, 2002. If you are still using an older version of CatME, please upgrade to CatME version 2.10 or 2.11 as soon as possible. CatME software is available for download from the OCLC Web site, and it is included on the OCLC Access Suite compact disc. Consult the CatME home page for more information on downloading the software or ordering the OCLC Access Suite CD. CatME versions 2.10 and 2.11 are the final releases of CatME software. OCLC is focusing on developing the new Windows client for OCLC Connexion. The first phase of the client is scheduled for release in 2nd quarter 2003. For more information, please visit the Connexion home page. Eventually, Connexion will replace all currently existing cataloging interfaces including CatME. OCLC has not yet established a timeframe for the end of support for CatME 2.10 and 2.11. It will be

sometime after 2004, when all CatME functionality has been added to Connexion, and when CatME users have had time to migrate to the new interface. OCLC will notify users at least one year in advance of discontinuing CatME support.

Theodore Front Musical Literature Now Part of OCLC PromptCat Service

Theodore Front Musical Literature is now participating in the OCLC PromptCat service. OCLC PromptCat helps libraries increase productivity and save time by delivering OCLC-MARC records to libraries at the same time library materials arrive from vendors, and setting the libraries' holding symbols in WorldCat. Established in 1961, Theodore Front Musical Literature, Inc. makes available a wide selection of custom-designed approval plans for books, sheet music, CDs and DVDs, as well as monographic order fulfillment, standing order and subscription services and OP searches. Theodore Front Musical Literature joins a prestigious, growing list of book vendors who have teamed up with OCLC to provide the OCLC PromptCat service to libraries. For more information on the OCLC PromptCat service and a complete list of PromptCat vendors, visit the PromptCat web site <<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/menu/prompt.htm>>.

National Library of the Netherlands and OCLC Establish Digital Preservation Center

The Koninklijke Bibliotheek (the National Library of the Netherlands), OCLC, and OCLC PICA are working together to provide preservation, digitization and retrospective conversion services that will increase access to valuable European library materials. OCLC and the Koninklijke Bibliotheek will operate Strata Preservation N.V., a center to digitize and preserve the rich history recorded in centuries-old European collections. The Koninklijke Bibliotheek, which already operates a microfilming service in The Hague, will work with OCLC Digital & Preservation Resources to digitize, microfilm and preserve library materials in Europe. OCLC Digital & Preservation Resources operates digital and preservation service centers in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Lacey, Washington, in the United States. Strata Preservation focuses primarily on microfilming and digitizing the vulnerable and unique collections of European cultural heritage institutions-such as libraries, archives and museums-that need to be preserved and become more accessible to the public. In a separate agreement, OCLC and OCLC PICA will work with the Koninklijke Bibliotheek to convert 400,000 of its records to machine-readable form in a three-year project beginning in September 2002, making the records available online and the materials they represent more accessible to library users worldwide. OCLC staff will use the OCLC PICA GGC (in Dutch: Gemeenschappelijk Geautomatiseerd Catalogiseersysteem) database, PICA's Shared Cataloguing System, and WorldCat to convert the records. The work will be converted to the GGC database offered through OCLC PICA.

ASSOCIATION OF MOVING IMAGE ARCHIVISTS (AMIA)

Liaison Report

**Submitted by Jane Johnson
UCLA Film and Television Archive**

Moving Image Gateway Receives NSF Funding

The AMIA Moving Image Gateway project has received nearly \$900,000 in funding from the National Science Foundation and officially began its NSF grant-funded phase October 1, 2002.

A collaboration of AMIA and the Library of Congress, the Gateway is a union catalog and portal for discovery of moving image resources for education and research that will facilitate collaborative cataloging, preservation, and digitization activities. In addition to the union catalog, it will include an international directory of moving image repositories, a cataloging facility, and an education/outreach component, with the directory information integrated into the union catalog. The Gateway will also accommodate a dynamic web page for each archive.

Seven institutions with significant moving image collections in both analog and digital format have been selected as alpha implementer sites: the Library of Congress, Cable News Network (CNN), National Geographic Television, National Library of Medicine, Oregon Health and Sciences University, Research Channel and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Library of Congress will host the Gateway. Developer sites are Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, Georgia Institute of Technology, and the University of Washington.

In late July the National Film Preservation Board of the Library of Congress hosted and funded a two-day planning meeting to develop the Gateway's Archive Directory component. Many participants continued after the meeting in working groups and prepared reports that are being used to develop the Directory prototype. This was a very productive meeting attended by about 50 people representing virtually every

moving image constituency, as well as developers and alpha sites.

AMIA Annual Conference

The twelfth annual AMIA conference will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, November 19-23, 2002. Headquartered at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel, it is expected to draw approximately 600 attendees from around the world. The conference will include a diverse range of workshops, technical symposia, and special screenings; the theme will be "Digital Issues."

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

Barbara Vaughan, Column Editor

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AUTHORITY RECORDS NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE

Library of Congress authority records are now available online on the Library's Website at <<http://authorities.loc.gov/>>. Known as *Library of Congress Authorities*, the free online service allows users to search, display and download authority records in the MARC21 format for use in local library systems.

An authority record is a tool used by librarians to establish forms of names (for persons, places, meetings and organizations), titles and subjects used on bibliographic records. Authority records enable librarians to provide uniform access to materials in library catalogs and to provide clear identification of authors and subject headings. Authority records also provide cross references to lead users to the headings used in library catalogs.

The Library of Congress database contains more than 5.5 million authority records. Through the *Library of Congress Authorities* service, users have access to these authority records, including 3.8 million personal, 900,000 corporate, 120,000 meeting, 90,000 geographic name authority records; 265,000 subject authority records; 350,000 series and uniform title authority records; and 340,000 name/title authority records.

The Library is currently working with Endeavor Information Systems to provide

access via Z39.50 (an international standard for information retrieval) and other features such as the full MARC21 character set for display and download of authority data and access to the approximately 2,300 subject subdivision records in the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*.

This new service was made available on a trial basis on July 1. During the trial period, the Library sought feedback from users worldwide to assist in evaluating the service. User response was overwhelmingly positive. Based on their input, the Library has made improvements to *Library of Congress Authorities* and decided to offer his free service on a permanent basis.

The Library welcomes comments from users, which should be sent via e-mail to ils@loc.gov.

A PowerPoint presentation on *Library of Congress Authorities* is available at <http://www.loc.gov/ils/ala02arv.ppt>.

[Originally posted:]

September 24, 2002

Press contact: Audrey Fischer (202) 707-0022, afis@loc.gov

Posted at the request of the LC-ILS Office

CALL FOR INTEGRATING RESOURCES TRAINERS

A new course on Integrating Resources is being developed under the auspices of the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program (SCCTP) that will be released in Spring 2003. Steve Miller at the University of Wisconsin is preparing the course materials. The course is based on the revised Chapters 9 and 12 of AACR2 and will cover all integrating resources, with an emphasis on electronic. The Integrating Resources course is designed as a one-day course.

SCCTP is a program of the CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials) Program and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). SCCTP provides training materials and trains experienced catalogers to present the materials but does not sponsor the actual workshops. SCCTP trainers work with workshop sponsors to set dates and all expenses are paid by the sponsor. Honoraria are given at the discretion of the sponsor.

Complete information on SCCTP is available at:
<<http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/home.html>>.

Two train-the-trainer sessions are being scheduled for Winter 2003. The first will be held in Philadelphia on Friday January 24 in conjunction with ALA Midwinter. PALINET will be assisting with the logistics of the course. The second session will be held in Seattle in February, dates to be announced. There is no cost for the training or the materials but trainees are responsible for paying their own expenses.

Requirements:

A minimum of 1-2 years of experience cataloging integrating resources.

Experience in training, such as SCCTP workshops, NACO or BIBCO training, other cataloging-related workshops, or significant in-house training.

Support of your institution in providing your expenses to attend the training session and in providing paid leave of absence for you to give two SCCTP workshops a year. The number actually given may vary, depending on demand and the availability of a trainer.

To apply:

Current SCCTP, BIBCO or NACO trainers--

Send an email to Ana Cristan (acri@loc.gov) indicating your specific experience with integrating resources and the session you would like to attend. No references are needed.

All others--

Send an email to Ana Cristan (acri@loc.gov) with the following information:

1. Your name, title, mailing and email addresses and telephone and fax numbers
2. Which session you would like to attend (Philadelphia or Seattle)
3. A brief description of your cataloging experience involving integrating resources, and your experience with providing cataloging training
4. Names of three references who can attest to your cataloging experience and training ability

Please send in applications or expressions of interest by: November 15. Confirmation will be sent out beginning after Nov. 1. A maximum of 30 people in each session may limit acceptance.

[Originally posted by:]
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OCLC CONNEXION ENHANCEMENTS

On Sunday, Nov. 24, several enhancements to OCLC Connexion were installed. These enhancements include:

- New logon screen with new colors and graphics as well as a new Related Links area that you may find helpful before you log on to Connexion.
- Local Browser Settings can now store up to five authorization and password pairs, with one set as the default.
- Quick Tips are added throughout Connexion to provide brief information or instruction. If you prefer not to view the tips, you have the option to hide all Quick Tips.
- WorldCat Brief List displays are expanded to contain fuller information to match information in Passport and CatME. This includes author, title, imprint, such as OCLC control number and whether your institution holds the record.
- Jump Bars are improved for easier navigation, allowing selection of records and lists from the keyboard. Also buttons are added for Search, Group and Browse results to easily move back through your search hierarchy.
- New Edit List added to record displays and record edit screens, with options reorganized on the Edit/Action/View Lists, eliminating the need to scroll.
- Main entry sort order provided automatically for authority search results of 1,000 or fewer records. For 1,500 record results, an option to sort by main entry is provided.
- Constant data for bibliographic records can be selected and applied on the fly. At the same time you may chose whether to apply the whole constant data record, variable fields only, or fixed field only. More constant data enhancements are planned for the February 2003 quarterly release.
- Dewey-Only inactivity timer extended to 120 minutes.

- Automatic logon from Dewey-Only Session to Cataloging (and vice versa).

For details about these enhancements, as well as information about previous Connexion enhancements, log on to Connexion and search Connexion News. A link to News appears on the Welcome screen. To list enhancements, choose the category "System Updates" on the News search screen.

OCLC CONNEXION TUTORIAL

We are pleased to announce the release of *Using OCLC Connexion: An OCLC Tutorial*. This tutorial provides both an introduction to Connexion and a workflow-oriented approach to searching and cataloging. Within the tutorial, you can print review pages and use them later for online practice or as job-aids. The tutorial is suitable for existing and new OCLC cataloging users as well as cataloging users migrating from Passport. The tutorial is Web-based and is best viewed with Internet Explorer version 4.01 or higher. The OCLC Connexion Tutorial can be accessed via the OCLC Website at: <<http://www.oclc.org/connexion/support/training/>>. With the Connexion quarterly enhancement install on November 24, it can also be accessed from the Connexion logon screen. We hope this will be a useful tool for your library staff.

[originally posted by:]

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BOOK REVIEWS
Vicki Toy-Smith, Column Editor

Sample Forms for Archival and Records Management Programs

Edited by Mary Lou Oliva

We have all experienced the difficulties of filling out badly designed forms—grinding our teeth upon trying to squeeze in all the requested information in blanks too small for one's first name, or repeating information that we have already given in three previous places. On the other hand, for those of us who have tried to put a new departmental form together, it can be a blood pressure raising task trying to get all the content we need into a good design that will not go over the page limitation. At last, help is available.

The Society of American Archivists <<http://www.archivists.org/>> and ARMA International <<http://www.arma.org/>> have collaborated to compile *Sample Forms for Archival and Records Management Programs*. The book offers more than 200 useful sample forms and policies most commonly used in both endeavors. Forms were submitted from a wide range of both public and private organizations and businesses and selected for inclusion by twenty-three individuals working in their respective fields. All names for the organizations or repositories were deleted from each form selected for inclusion.

The volume is good sized, about one-inch thick, and has a table of contents; however, it would have been useful if the authors had included pagination. To find the type of form needed, the user must decide whether the form is used for records management or archival needs, and then find the appropriate tab for that section of forms. Fortunately, the compilers have color-coded the tabs which somewhat simplifies the task. The records management section comes first with seven yellow tabs followed by the six archival management green tabs.

For records management work, the functions cover: 1) General Needs; 2) Records Inventorying and Scheduling; 3) Records Center/Records Control; 4) Records Destruction/Disposition; 5) Micrographics/Quality Control; 6) Vital Records; and 7) Miscellaneous. This last section covers forms for program audits, litigation, software evaluation, and training.

For archival management, the functions include: 1) Survey and Appraisal; 2) Disposition and Accessioning; 3) Arrangement and Description; 4) Use and Reference; 5) Preservation; and 6) Management and Miscellaneous. Section 6 is lengthy and includes policies and agreements for loans and loans for duplication, photographic policies, an application to photocopy manuscripts, a permission to

publish, a use fee schedule, a license for use of reproductions, a report of missing document/manuscript, four oral history forms: release, interview agreement, task list, and biographical sketch--as well as policies for accepted use of e-mail and the Internet. Section 5 on Preservation, a welcome addition, is also extensive and includes many types of statistical and worksheet forms which can help in reporting on the state of your collections.

The compilers have tried to be helpful to both the novice and the professional in each field. Each section has a cover page that defines the terms used, and in most sections, gives a descriptive outline of steps or options used for a given procedure. For example, the "Records Center/Records Control" section discusses how to use an OUT card and what to include on various options of that form. This is handy practical advice to anyone working out of their usual professional environment and a necessity in making sense of the purpose of the blank form that follows.

Even handier is the binding format of the volume. All of the pages are perforated, so the pages needed can easily be taken out without ruining the binding.

For those wishing to use the forms digitally, the authors have included a CD-ROM compatible with Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows 2000 as well as NT and Macintosh operating systems. The arrangement of the electronic forms follows the same order as in the book and has the advantage of user modification. The forms are presented in rich text format (RTF), a portable document format (PDF), and in Microsoft Word 97. Despite the fact that most forms need to be reviewed and most likely modified for each institutional practice (the CD offers a real advantage here), this volume will save many of us a lot of time and effort the next time we consider we need to design another form.

The compilers have cautioned that their "committees did not work to create 'ideal' forms but to provide the best forms from the available samples." In this they have succeeded. The compilers have made careful and useful selections from the two fields of work. There do not appear to be any glaring or mind-numbing redundancies.

This volume should help give both records managers and archivists a better understanding of each other's efforts as well as providing ways in which to complement these related tasks. By combining our mutual interests, this excellent book provides a means to achieving better archival and records management. Moreover, the really useful models spare those of us who labor among the documents the dubious task of reinventing the wheel, so that we may return to the ever-present backlog of work. Highly recommended.

Published in 2002 by: ARMA International, Lenexa, KS and Society of American Archivists, Chicago, IL. (Unpaged, includes CD-ROM). ISBN: 1-931786-00-3. \$40.00 (\$28.00 to ARMA or SAA members).

*Reviewed by: Jacquelyn K. Sundstrand
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Genealogical Research on the Web

By Diane K. Kovacs

Genealogical research has been one of the many areas revolutionized by the Internet. Imagine turning pages in endless dusty ledgers and perusing voluminous public records--if you could even travel to their locations--before remote computer access made instant lookups possible.

Diane Kovacs, founder of Kovacs Consulting - Internet and Web Training <<http://www.kovacs.com/>>, is a former reference librarian whose considerable experience researching genealogy, both with library patrons as well as professional clients, makes her well qualified to assemble a detailed guide on this popular activity. The book is organized into four sections: the basics of how to get started, how to use the major genealogical tools on the Web, how to network with family members as well as fellow genealogical researchers, and how to locate societies, including those relating to heraldry, African Americans and Native Americans. The specific Websites featured are analyzed in detail, and for some, such as that of the American Family Immigration History Center at Ellis Island, there is an illustration of their Website.

Besides the virtuosity with which the author presents helpful tips, insider know-how, and valuable insights into negotiating the Websites and research process, there is a genuinely friendly, personal touch which is quite disarming, and should serve both to encourage novices to persevere and to delight veteran genealogists. Ms. Kovacs not only provides her e-mail address and encourages readers to contact her with questions, she has structured the book to encourage this interaction. She accomplishes this by providing step-by-step Web-based tutorial activities, with Web forms for each activity with which the reader is encouraged to report to her on progress made, and receive helpful advice by return e-mail.

Brimming with anecdotes from personal experience, the text is a pleasure to read.

Describing how to communicate with non-Internet connected family members, the author describes the varying levels of connectivity within her own family and how she deals with them. Overall, the text is conversational in tone and much like talking to a friend.

Highly recommended for genealogical researchers across the full spectrum of ability and experience.

Published in 2002 by: Neal-Schuman Publishers, Inc., New York. (194 p.) ISBN: 1-55570-430-1. \$55.00.

*Reviewed by: Richard W. Grefrath
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The Audiovisual Cataloging Current
Edited by Sandra K. Roe

Olson, Weitz, Sandberg-Fox, Weihs, Yee, Intner. Do these names sound familiar? What do they have in common? In addition to being teachers and mentors of audiovisual catalogers, they, along with other OLAC experts, have contributed to Sandy Roe's book *The Audiovisual Cataloging Current*, which addresses the current theory and practice of cataloging audiovisual formats in various library settings.

Divided into four main sections, the first section "Cataloging Audiovisual Formats" provides up-to-date information on seven individual formats: popular music and non-music sound recordings, videorecordings (including off-air, locally made, and DVDs), local and remote electronic resources, three-dimensional artifacts and realia, and kits. Each chapter provides either an overview of the cataloging process, from the initial description of the item to the final assignment of subject headings and name and/or title access points or concentrates on areas that have proven problematic for catalogers. The types of materials that are excluded in this section are maps, graphic materials, printed music, and microforms. Roe, however, does provide a reference where you can find descriptive cataloging information for maps and the Subject Access Issues section includes an article for a discussion on subject indexing of graphic materials.

Jean Weihs' "A Somewhat Personal History of Nonbook Cataloging" is the single essay in the book's second section. In this chapter, she provides a thorough history of

the development of nonbook cataloging practices and codes.

In the third section, still images, audiovisual training materials, and moving images are addressed in the three articles focusing on subject access issues. Tracing the history, development and current use of the Library of Congress' Thesaurus for Graphic Materials, at the Library's Prints and Photographs Division is the focus of the first article. The second discusses the creation of FireTalk, a new thesaurus with a mix of LCSH, MeSH terms, plus more specific fire science terms developed at the Illinois Fire Service Institute Library which supports the training and teaching of the Institute's major programs. The Moving Image Genre-Form Guide and Library of Congress Subject Headings are compared as sources of genre or form terms for moving image and broadcast materials in the last article in this section.

The final section, "AV and AV User Groups by Library Type," contains four articles that discuss what users of academic, public (Westchester County Public Library System), school, and special libraries (National Library of Medicine) need from their audiovisual material collections and catalogers, although most of the material is applicable in a variety of library settings.

The Audiovisual Cataloging Current is a unique and impressive work--a necessary purchase for new and experienced AV catalogers.

Published in 2001 by: Haworth Information Press, Binghamton, NY. ISBN: 0-7890-1403-3 (\$79.95) and 0-7890-1404-1 (pbk.) (\$49.95). xvii, 370 p. Co-published simultaneously as *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, Vol. 31, No.2 and 3/4, 2001.

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

The traditional question-and-answer session was held Sunday morning, September 29, 2002, during the OLAC Conference in St. Paul, Minnesota. Panelists were Robert Freeborn, Steven Miller, Verna Urbanski, Jean Weihs, Jay Weitz, and Nancy B. Olson. Meredith Horan moderated.

1. A questioner explained that a map of the sewer systems in New York City had been annotated by hand with details of other utilities and additional information. How should this annotated map be cataloged? One of the panel explained this had now become a manuscript map and would be cataloged as a new item, with a note beginning "Based on:" giving bibliographic information for the original published map.
2. Someone in the audience asked about bibliographic records seen on OCLC for sound recordings that do not have performers named in the 245 subfield c, even though names are given on the labels. Jay Weitz reminded us that rules specifically say that performers of classical music are not named in the 245 \$c, though performers for popular music may be named there, perhaps with the words "performed by" bracketed in for clarity.
3. If two films are included on one DVD (or in one DVD package), how should the 511 and 508 fields be handled? This question got complicated. Verna and Jean pointed out that if the two films are totally different, the easiest and clearest method is to create two bibliographic records, and connect them by "with" notes. Some online catalog systems will not handle this, as the systems only permit one bibliographic record per physical item (or per barcode).

One could catalog these using the "In the first film (or title) ... in the second film (or title) ..." technique. Both field 508 and 511 are repeatable, so you could have two sets of notes with "Cast of first title:" "Cast of second title:" or whatever would be clear to the patron. Kevin Furness pointed out that, as with two *Star Trek* titles on one physical item, some credits may be in common, one could give the common credits, then use whatever language necessary to differentiate between them.

4. The next question was about at-head-of-title information in field 246. Should one include in the 246 the at-head-of-title information followed by the actual title? Jay discussed this at some length – it depends on the wording of the at-head-of-title information, the wording of the title, and the expectations of the patron.

Nancy pointed out an addition to rule 1.1B1 in AACR2 (revised 2002) about introductory wording calls for a note giving that introductory wording together with the title proper. The rule uses the example:

Welcome to NASA quest

This would call for a title proper of:

245 NASA quest

And a note that could be coded for added entry:

246 Welcome to NASA quest

5. The next question was from someone who had attended one of my workshops and was confused about dates on videos. If there is no publication date on an item, then look at the various copyright dates and use the latest copyright date found as the basis for the assumed date of publication – and an assumed date is entered in brackets.

Some DVDs do have a publication date on the label side of the disc. If so, use it in field 260; publication date is first choice for Area 4 (publication, distribution, etc. area). Some DVDs have a copyright date for the item on the label or container; if no publication date, but there is a copyright date that applies to the item in hand, use it, with the copyright "c." If no clear publication date, but given copyright dates for the original motion picture, package design, etc., pick the latest copyright date as evidence of publication, and give the date (without the "c") and with brackets (because you are making an assumption about date of publication based on copyright evidence) in subfield c of field 260.

6. What are video CDs? They are videodiscs, common in Asian countries. If we have some to catalog, they may require different players – watch for this.
7. A block from the conference hotel were gathered over 100 5-ft. high statues of Lucy, from the Peanuts comic strip, each decorated by a different artist and about to be auctioned to raise money for a permanent collection of statues in a St. Paul park in honor of Peanuts creator, Charles Schulz, a native of St. Paul. A question arose about cataloging these as “realia.” Nancy said no; these were art originals (selling for many thousands of dollars at auction), and the miniature copies that will be available for sale in gift shops, etc., would be art reproductions. There was a discussion of terms such as model, and replica

(copy), and realia and toy – sometimes there is no clear dividing line between two or more of these concepts.

8. There was a question as to what to use in a labeled display in an OPAC for subfield "i" of the 246. Verna pointed out that the constants given in the MARC format as system-supplied may not be used in all (or any) OPACs. Public service people may want only brief records. Creating these records is costly and labor intensive. Jay agreed, stating that we do have standards. MARC21 is the standard for bibliographic records and is the result of more than 30 years of intellectual discussion and cooperation. Local systems and utilities implement these standards to the best of their abilities and budgets.

There was discussion about, and agreement that we must catalog to the best of our ability using all of the MARC format, while we work with administrators and systems people to get support for these high standards. We agreed that we should not catalog shoddily just because local systems cannot or will not handle the full capabilities of a MARC record.

From here on out my notes are really sketchy – I was having a hard time keeping track of what was going on while participating in the panel.

9. A question was about cataloging an MP3 digital sound recording, and what system will handle the widest type of MP3s – I am afraid I did not get much of this question or its answer, but Robert Freeborn has published on this topic, and I refer readers to his works.
10. A question came up about (I think) making added entries for producers. Rule 21.29D allows catalogers to make added entries for any entity that a patron might search under. I believe the question referred to an LCRI, but there have been none specifically on producer added entries. It is traditional for LC to make added entries for producers for audiovisual material, and we follow that tradition.
11. Someone asked for the format of the note for publisher number for videos, saying there was nothing specific in AACR2 about this. Jay reminded us that MARC21 goes beyond what the rules call for (as I am reminded every time I map MARC note fields to AACR2 note rule numbers). Rule 7.7B19 says to give important numbers ... MARC field 028 was designed for music publisher numbers, and the video publisher numbers were added to it relatively recently. It is not coded to display in a bibliographic record in most systems, but is searchable. If you want it to display as part of a bibliographic record, you could

input it specifically with the number and source or number and name of publisher.

And that's it for this conference.

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Last modified: February 10, 2003