

OLAC NEWSLETTER
Volume 8, Number 2
June, 1988

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FROM THE EDITOR

This issue focuses on meetings of interest at ALA, coding the 001 field for video sound (Questions & Answers), and especially, on the forthcoming biennial OLAC National Conference in San Diego.

Although ALA promises many interesting AV programs, OLAC has been reluctantly forced to cancel the Tuesday morning program involving an exchange of ideas with AV distributors.

The OLAC National Conference looks very exciting, with keynote addresses -- "The Powerful Act of Decision-Making" by Dorothy Anderson, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, UCLA and "Decision-Making for AV Catalogers," Sheila Intner, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College -- workshops on cataloging unpublished materials, computer software, videorecordings, and packaging and labeling of AV, and exciting tours of audiovisual facilities. The speakers and workshop leaders include the acknowledged leaders in the field; the tours include the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Library and the UCLA AV libraries. In short, the program promises to be very interesting and useful and a worthy successor to the very successful conference two years ago in Dublin, Ohio. Bo-Gay Tong, conference organizer, promises us an exciting and productive time at the conference. You also have the pleasure of Los Angeles in November -- sunshine instead of the threat of late fall/early winter in less equable climates! Be sure to study the program, reproduced in this newsletter, and to fill out the conference and hotel registration forms and submit them early!

The conference will be held from November 2-4, 1988 at the Pacifica Hotel and Conference Center, Culver City, California.

The registration deadline is September 30, 1988!

Deadline for submissions for the *OLAC Newsletter*, vol. 8, no. 3 (September, 1988) is: JULY 29, 1988.

Grace Agnew

FROM THE TREASURER
Catherine Leonardi

Reporting period:

January 28, 1988 through Apr. 11, 1988

Account Balance January 28, 1988

\$6,502.96

INCOME

Interest on regular account

56.39

Interest on CD

339.31

Memberships (8 new; 64 renew)	945.00
Back issues	10.00
Cassette	5.00
TOTAL INCOME	1,415.16

TOTAL	\$7,918.72
EXPENSES	
Newsletter v. 8, no. 1 (advance)	750.08
Index (includes \$50 editor stipend)	985.10
Postage for 2nd renewal notices	30.80
Addition to CD account	1,000.00
Bank charges	3.00
Marbi Liaison postage	10.15
OLAC Conference Hotel (advance)	200.00

TOTAL EXPENSES	2,279.65
Account balance Apr, 11, 1988	\$4,939.01
CD at 7.1% matures 11/88	6,000.00
TOTAL OLAC ASSETS	\$10,939.07
CURRENT MEMBERSHIP: 516	

PROGRAM SCHEDULE
Decision-Making for A-V Catalogers
Online Audiovisual Catalogers Conference '88
Pacifica Hotel and Conference Center, Culver City, California
November 2-4, 1988

Wednesday, November 2

9:30 - 11:30 OPTIONAL TOUR:

Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Library,
 Beverly Hills. (Transportation on your own.)

12:00 - 1:30 REGISTRATION

1:30 - 3:00 GENERAL SESSION

Bo-Gay Tong Conference Chair
 Welcoming remarks.

Glenn Patton
Marketing and User Services, OCLC
Chair of OLAC's welcome.

Dorothy Anderson
Graduate School of Library and Info. Science, UCLA
Keynote address I : "The Powerful Act of Decision-Making"

3:00 - 3:30 BREAK

3:30 - 5:00 WORKSHOPS AND SMALL GROUP SESSIONS (choice of one)

Group 1:
Cataloging of Unpublished Non-Print Material: panel discussion and question and answer session. Verna Urbanski, Cataloger, University of North Florida

Group 2:
Cataloging of Computer Software. Ann Fox, Sr. Descriptive Cataloger, Audiovisual Section, Library of Congress

Group 3:
Packaging and Labeling of Audiovisual Materials. Karen Driesen, Media Librarian, Instructional Materials Service, University of Montana.

Group 4:
Cataloging of videorecordings (including videodisks and music videos).
Glenn Patton

5:00 - 6:00 NO-HOST RECEPTION

Thursday, November 3

8:00 - 9:00 CATALOGING POLICY COMMITTEE HEARING

Dorian Martyn, CAPC Chair

9:00 - 10:30 WORKSHOPS AND SMALL GROUP SESSIONS

All four sessions given Wednesday afternoon will be repeated here.
(See Wednesday, 3:30-5:00.)

10:30 - 10:45 BREAK

10:45 - 12:00 GENERAL SESSION

Gordon Theil
Librarian,
UCLA Music Library
"Accommodating Music and Sound Recordings in Local Systems."

Respondents (to be announced) will address considerations for other A-V formats.

12:00 - 1:45 LUNCH (provided), OLAC Business Meeting following

2:00 - 2:45 Bus ride to UCLA

3:00 - 3:45 UCLA LIBRARY TOURS (choice of one)

- Tour 1: Archives of Popular American Music (Victor Cardell, Head)
- Tour 2: Institute of Social Sciences Research Data Archive and demo of data files database (Libby Stephenson, Data Librarian)
- Tour 3: Map Library (Carlos Hagen-Lautrup, Head)
- Tour 4: Presentation on the UCLA Film, Radio and Television Archives database on ORION (Martha Yee, Cataloging Supervisor)

4:00 - 4:45 UCLA LIBRARY TOURS (choice of one)

Tours given during the 3:00-3:45 period will be repeated here.

4:45 - 5:30 BREAK

5:30 - 6:45 GENERAL SESSION (UCLA Melnitz Hall)

Eddie Richmond Curator, UCLA
Film, Radio, and TV Archives
Preservation/Conservation Activities at the UCLA Film, Radio, and
Television Archives

7:00 - 7:30 Bus ride returning to conference hotel.

Friday, November 4

9:00 - 10:00 QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

AV cataloging and format problem-solving with Glenn Patton, OCLC;
Verna Urbanski, Univ. of North Florida; and Richard Thaxter, Library of
Congress. Bring your questions and problems.

10:00 - 11:00 GENERAL SESSION

Richard Thaxter
Head, AV Section,
Library of Congress
Library of Congress report.

Ed Glazier
Research Libraries Group
RLG/RLIN report.

Glenn Patton
OCLC report,

Sheila Intner
Graduate School of Library and Info. Science,
Simmons College
Keynote address II : "Decision-Making for AV Catalogers"
Wrap-up remarks.

12:00 - 1:00 LUNCH (on your own)

1:00 - 6:00 OPTIONAL TOURS (choice of one)

Your cost: \$8.00 to defray the cost of bus transportation.

Tour A:

Getty Center for the History of the Arts and Humanities (Santa Monica)
Includes demonstration of cataloging system for visual materials (STAR)
and tour of Photo Archives.

Tour B:

Los Angeles County Public Library's Asian Pacific Resource Center
(Montebello) and Chicano Studies Resource Center (East Los Angeles)

OLAC/RTSD PROGRAM CANCELED

The OLAC/RTSD Program on issues of concern to AV librarians and producers, scheduled for Tuesday, July 12, has been canceled. We apologize to any members who may be inconvenienced by this and look forward to seeing you at other meetings, especially the OLAC CAPC, Business and Executive Board meetings.

RETROSPECTIVE CONVERSION ON NONBOOK MATERIALS

Sunday, July 10, 1988

9:30 am - 12:30 pm

Speakers

VERNA URBANSKI

University of North Florida

"Considerations in the Retrospective Conversion of Audiovisuals"

RUTH TUCKER
University of California, Berkeley
"Music Retrospective Conversion at UC Berkeley"

JAMES MOUW and ANNE WELLER
University of Illinois at Chicago
"Alternate Sources of Serial Records"

The program is sponsored by:
LITA/RTSD RETROSPECTIVE CONVERSION INTEREST GROUP

The program will be preceded by a brief business meeting to elect the Vice
Chairs/Chairs-Elect for 1988-89

MEETINGS OF INTEREST AT ALA
ALA at New Orleans, LA

Friday, July 8

8-10 p.m.

OLAC Cataloging Policy Committee
Sponsor: Online Audiovisual Catalogers

Saturday, July 9, 2-4 p.m.

2-4 p.m.

Most Difficult Audience: Film Programming for Adolescents
Sponsors: YASD Selected Films for Young Adults Committee

8-10 p.m.

OLAC Business Meeting
Sponsor: Online Audiovisual Catalogers

Video Showcase

Sponsor: LITA Video and Cable Utilization Interest Group

8-10 p.m.

Films for Young adults: A showcase
Sponsor: YASD Selected Films for Young Adults Committee

Sunday, July 10

9-11 a.m.

RLG Users Discussion Group: Spatial Reference Data and Map Libraries
Sponsor: Map and Geography Round Table

9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Retrospective conversion of Non-Book Materials Sponsor:
LITA/RTSD Retrospective Conversion Interest Group

2-4 p.m.

AACR2 Revised: Past, Present and Future
Sponsor: RTSD CC:DA

8-10 p.m.

OLAC Executive Board Meeting
Sponsor: Online Audiovisual Catalogers

Video Showcase
Sponsor: LITA Video and Cable Utilization Interest Group

Monday, July 11

9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Plugging into Video: the Young Adult Collection
Sponsor: YASD Producers and distributors Liaison Committee

Jazz in the arts: Photography, Film, Dance and Music Collections
Sponsors: ACRL Art Section & Music Library Association

Sounds-Pictures-Bytes: Multilingual, Multimedia in Libraries
Sponsors: PLA Multilingual Material and Library Service Committee
Ethnic Materials Information Exchange Round Table

Tuesday, July 12

2-5:30 p.m.

The Notables Showcase
Sponsors: ALSC Film Evaluation Committee, Filmstrip Evaluation
Committee, Notable Children's Book Committee, Recording Evaluation
Committee

Check your ALA program for locations and changes. Remember, OLAC meetings are listed under "Meetings of Other Groups" in the back of the program.

UNIFORM TITLES FOR COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND SOFTWARE

In *Cataloging Service Bulletin* no. 38 (Fall 1987), pages 2-10, the Library of Congress has announced that headings for computer programs and software should be treated as uniform titles. In subjects, therefore, they would be assigned the tag 630 with a second indicator of "zero." Computer programming languages and computer systems (including specific model names) continue to be established as 650s with a second indicator of "zero."

Unfortunately, as this is a fairly recent change in LC policy, many authority records for computer programs and software are already in the LC Authority File as 150s, which translate into 650 subject headings. Mary Kay Pietris, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division at LC, assures us that all new headings for computer programs and software will be established as 130s. These should not be reported to LC, as they are aware of the existence of this category of erroneous headings.

With these discrepancies in mind and with the relatively new availability of the LC Subject Authority File online, users should try searching the names of computer programs and software both by the new subject search key (5,3) and by the more familiar uniform title key (3,2,2,1). Remember that there are no charges for searching the Authority File.

Regardless of how the heading is tagged in the Authority File, users should tag them according to the new *CSB* guidelines: computer programs and software as 630s (see n86111217 as an example), computer languages (sh85027548) and computer systems (sh85104709) as 650s.

Jay Weitz
Quality Control Librarian
Online Data Quality Control
Marketing & User Services
OCLC

**RTSD/AASL/ACRL/LITA/PLA
Interdivisional Committee on CIP for Audiovisual
Meeting, January 10, 1988 at ALA
Condensed Minutes**

Bruce Chr. Johnson conducted the meeting since Bob Mead-Donaldson resigned as chair of the committee in November, 1981.

The primary topic of the meeting was the role of the committee. Marion Reld, RTSD President, had written a letter to Bruce Johnson and Sheila Intner. The letter expressed concern about whether the committee had completed its work. If it had, then RTSD was looking for a recommendation to disband the committee. If it had not, then Marion wanted to know if it should remain as it is or migrate elsewhere.

Sheila Intner presented the background of the committee and its goals, which were:

1. to demonstrate strong interest and a unified demand on the part of librarians that LC make AV CIP a high priority.
2. to facilitate LC's planning for AV CIP by answering certain questions
3. to explore and advocate adequate funding for AV CIP

Intner felt the committee had accomplished the first two goals, but the third goal got lost in the shuffle.

Judy McDermott of LC explained that software had been the main thrust of the committee, even though the intention in the beginning was broader. Software was LC's interest, and LC could get support for it. The intent from the beginning was that this committee work with LC.

Intner asked if LC still wanted this committee. McDermott wanted to explore what the nature of the committee would be if it were made into a subcommittee of the RTSD AV Committee. Funding at LC is uncertain. It is clear that AV materials are a high priority for libraries.

The Committee expressed to McDermott an interest in having a survey done of LC's current AV cataloging process.

Verna Urbanski stated that Dick Thaxter has said at the last several meetings that he is concerned that this Committee be able to exert an overall pressure from the outside in order to increase pressure on the inside for funding AV CIP. If this committee moves to RTSD AV, that would be a principal function.

Several options for the committee were proposed. McDermott mentioned that LC already has an existing CIP Advisory Group, and she wondered what relationship a reconstituted Committee would have to the Advisory Group, which is a private group rather than an ALA committee.

After much discussion, Johnson listed five options (which are not mutually exclusive) for this committee:

1. make sure there's an RTSD representative to the CIP Advisory Group
2. have a CCS AV CIP Committee
3. have a CCS CIP Committee
4. have the Committee absorbed by the RTSD AV Committee
5. become an established subcommittee of the RTSD AV Committee

Urbanski added a sixth option: leaving the Committee as it is. Swanson added a seventh: become an interdivisional committee, and an eighth: become a committee or a subcommittee of one of the other divisions.

Intner stated that one advantage of the Committee was that it was small and active, and visitors participated actively. It would be nice to have a committee or structure small enough to continue that mode of operation.

Johnson said that he would pass this information on to the RTSD Board. Members from other Divisions should do the same. If more ideas occur to people after the meeting, the

ideas should be directed to their respective divisional boards or to Bruce Johnson. He will transmit the ideas to the right people.

Regular business. McDermott gave a status report on the software pilot at LC. There is little change because the machine-readable data file MARC application for which LC is waiting will not be up until this spring.

Peggy Johnson inquired about the packet of sample records that was given to committee members to examine. McDermott said that Dick Thaxter had taken the responses and that all of the comments were reviewed.

Lois McCune, RTSD-AV Liaison
Monographic Processing Services
Indiana University Library

MULTIPLE FORMATS IN ONE SOFTWARE PACKAGE

As IBM continues the process of shifting from 5 1/4 inch disks to 3 1/2 inch disks, many software producers have begun to package together, in one software package, identical copies of a program in both disk formats. OCLC recommends that users prepare a single bibliographic record for such packages. Choose one disk format to describe in the physical description (field 300) and indicate in a note that the package contains the same software for the other disk format.

```
300          6 computer disks ; $c 5 1/4 in. + $e user manual
538          System requirements: IBM PC or IBM PCf compatible
;
          256K; DOS 2.1.
500          Also includes identical software for IBM PS/2 (4
computer    disks ; 3 1/2 in.)
```

Other users who may wish to give prominence to the other disk format should edit the existing record rather than input a new record. A new record could be input, however, to describe a different version of the software package, as issued by the producer, which may contain only one of the disk formats.

--- Glenn Patton & Jay Weitz

From: Start of Message: *Newsletter of the Health Sciences OCLC Users Group* no. 46 (March, 1988), p. 10.

NEW ENHANCE LIBRARIES CHOSEN

OCLC has announced the fourth group of OCLC participants to be given Enhance authorizations. Twenty-eight institutions were chosen in this round. These include eight institutions in the non-book formats: Columbus Ohio, City Schools (CSS) and the University of Rochester (RRR) for MRDF; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (CPL), University of Maryland, College Park (UMC) and University of Oregon (ORU) for sound recordings; Detroit Public Library (EYP), University of California, San Diego (CUS), University of Oregon (ORU) and University of Wyoming (WYU) for scores, several institutions applied for AV format, but none passed the evaluation.

--- Submitted by Bobbie DeCoster

MARC UPDATE IMPLEMENTED

In mid-April, OCLC made available to users the changes to the MARC formats described in *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data*, Update 15. These changes included a number of additions and changes to the AV Format to accommodate three-dimensional materials, including a method of dealing with B.C. dates and the extension of a number of archival fields already present in the Archives and Manuscripts Control Format.

In addition, OCLC included in this project the implementation of Field 256 (File Characteristics) for the MRDF format. Although this change to the format will not be published until later, OCLC users are already creating bibliographic records which require its use.

--- Submitted by Bobbie DeCoster

AUTHORITY RECORDS CREATED OR MODIFIED BY OCLC STAFF

OCLC has begun participating in the NACO (National Coordinated Cataloging Operations, formerly Name Authority Cooperative) Program. As part of the implementation of this status, OCLC staff in the Online Data Quality Control Section have begun to contribute new authority records to the national authority file via OCLC's

Linked Systems Project Authorities implementation. These records, based on title pages and other information supplied by OCLC users, are created specifically to resolve conflicts or to clarify heading relationships within the OCLC Online Union Catalog. Existing authority records may also be modified as part of this process. In all cases, OCLC staff are working within the guidelines and practices used by all NACO libraries.

Once the new or changed authority records have been added to the Online System Authority File, necessary changes to bibliographic records are made. New authority records can be identified by the presence of OCLC's NUC symbol "OCoLC" in subfields 'a' and 'c' of field 040. Existing authority records which have been modified are identified by the presence of "OCoLC" in subfield 'd' of field 040.

For examples of new authority records, search these Authority Record Control Numbers: no88000112, no88000115, no88000120, no88000131, no88000132, no88000133, and no88000154. For examples of changed authority records, search these ARCNS: n79011824 and n82049244.

In accordance with this change in OCLC's status, new instructions for reporting additions and corrections to the Online System Authority File are being prepared for *OCLC Authority File: User Manual* and for *Cataloging: User Manual*. These instructions will be issued as a Technical Bulletin.

--- Submitted by Bobbie DeCoster

BOOKS OF INTEREST

Worth Noting: Editorials, Letters, an interview, and Bibliography By Sanford Berman. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 1988. Price: 18.95. ISBN: 0-89950-304-1. 176 p.

Sandy Berman strikes again! In a collection of previously published pieces, all displaying his own inimitable style, the Hennepin County renegade assails the fortresses of library-dom on such diverse topics as: outdated ethnic subject headings, title added entries, subject access to fiction and young adult titles, the CIP program, and censorship. The book includes an interview conducted in 1986 concerning cataloging, publishing, and intellectual freedom, a selected bibliography of works written 1956-1981, and an index.

Although the information contained herein relative to media cataloging is slight, the author emphasizes a balance in collection development and to use as many access points as is feasible. His tone borders on the confrontational, liberally laced with humor. The volume should stimulate catalogers (and, indeed, all librarians) to rethink their slavish regard for following LC rules or ALA political decisions.

Some of the articles are valuable for their historical perspective (e.g. that concerning the "Speaker" film controversy of the late 1970s) while others explore topics that emerged years ago but are still of interest (apartheid, creationism).

If readers can deal with Mr. Berman's merciless harangues against the foibles of the Library of Congress and catalogers who don't pay attention to the content of the items they are processing, they will benefit from his insightful comments. Recommended for inclusion in any library where patron service is a priority and individuality highly valued.

Reviewed by
Barry Zaslou
Miami University Libraries

Policy and Practice in Bibliographic Control of Nonbook Media. Edited by Sheila S. Intner and Richard P. Smiraglia . Chicago : American Library Association, 1987. \$24.95. ISBN: 0-83890-468-8. 256 p.

I am not overly fond of reading in my chosen field, so it is high praise indeed to say that I found this collection of articles to be well-written, cogent, informative, and interesting. Usually in a collection of this sort, there will be a couple of standout articles, and the rest will be dull or too obscure to be readily absorbed. Not so with *Policy and Practice*. Each of these articles is worth the time it takes to read it.

The collection represents "an outgrowth of a series of regional institutes on nonbook materials, sponsored by the Resources and Technical Services Division" (foreword). Intner and Smiraglia were members of the faculty for these nonprint cataloging institutes, and they have assembled articles written mostly by the people who conducted portions of these RTSD road shows organized by Nancy B. Olson.

The volume is divided in two parts. Part 1, Background, Theory, and Management, contains chapters on the history of nonprint cataloging, how bibliographic control of nonprint parallels and diverges from print, considerations of collection organization, development and lending policy, discussions of access points and authority control for nonprint, and the relationship of nonprint cataloging to online public access catalogs. Part 2, Cataloging Individual Media, presents adaptations written by the faculty of the institute sessions based on their presentations of cataloging workshops on the various materials and the sum of the interaction of institute participants.

Part 1 begins with two strong essays. Jean Welhs places nonprint cataloging in its historical context with her essay tracing the growing awareness of the importance of nonprint collections. It is a succinct recitation which is made all the more

interesting by knowing that Ms. Weihs was on the leading edge of development of the standards for cataloging nonprint. Richard Smiraglia's article on the theory of bibliographic control was the most challenging in the volume for this reader. Dr. Intner's chapter, "Developing Nonbook Collections" makes a strong case for the integrated approach for selection and acquisition, while pointing out that the bibliographic tools readily available for print material simply don't exist for nonprint. Hugh Durbin discusses the importance of establishing policies for all aspects of nonprint just as is done for print materials, while Liz Bishoff argues for normalizing interlibrary loan policy for nonprint.

Jean Weihs' review of the importance of subject headings and classification to nonprint is a good companion piece to an interesting article by Arlene Taylor on authority control and system design. Taken together, these two emphasize what so many of us have said for so long: nonprint must be analyzed and treated with the same intensity as print. The Taylor and Weihs articles lead neatly into a consideration of nonprint in online public access catalogs written by Carolyn Frost. After discussing some of the awkwardness which arises from attempts to describe visual materials, Frost explores some possible future developments of online catalogs that could ease this disjuncture.

Part 2. Of the four chapters devoted to cataloging of specific media, I was most impressed by those written by Smiraglia ("Cataloging Music and Sound Recordings...") and Intner ("Cataloging Motion Pictures and Videorecordings..."). The chapters on two- and three-dimensional materials and microcomputer software, though helpful in many ways, were not as fully developed as the first two. Smiraglia has done a masterful job of reducing the essentials of cataloging music materials, even to the point of making formulation of music uniform titles seem like something an ordinary chap could do. I will be reading this article again!

Part 2 ends with a discussion of MARC tagging for nonprint formats. The article is very helpful in reducing the differences between the formats to something that can be coped with. I was disappointed that the implications of format integration were not examined more fully. And, I was somewhat puzzled by the inclusion of a tagging example for a map in a book that doesn't discuss cataloging of cartographic materials.

The volume was indexed by Kristina Masiulis, and I found it to be a thorough, clear and easy-to-use index. The physical volume was pleasant and easy to work with, even if the cover of the book does have a disconcerting tendency to curl. The type is easy on the eyes. The margins are wide enough for brief notes, the paper is non-glare, and the footnotes are easily identified and read.

All in all, I would say RTSD did a good thing in deciding to publish a volume that draws together the sum of the nonbook institutes. Furthermore, they selected just

the right people to serve as editors. The intellectual stamp of Intner and Smiraglia is definitely on this book, and they should be proud.

Reviewed by
Verna Urbanski

Computer Software Cataloging: Techniques and Examples. by Deanne Holzberlein. New York: Haworth Press, 1986. ISBN: 0-86656-411-2. 83 p. Also published as: *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* vol. 6, no. 2 (Winter 1985/86). Haworth Press

Cataloging Classification Quarterly has devoted its entire winter issue to this 83-page article. From its inception, this journal has published major articles on, or related to, Chapter 9 of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd edition (ALA, 1978), and more such articles are planned.

This article follows (with one exception in area 5) the *Guidelines for Using AACR2 Chapter 9 for Cataloging Microcomputer Software* (ALA, 1984). Relevant rules from other chapters of AACR2 and Library of Congress rule interpretations are quoted and used in the opening chapter and throughout the examples. The article seems to have been written early in 1985, though the footnotes giving the author's authority in the field and dates of submission and acceptance of the article are missing.

Seventeen examples are included, some cataloged both fully and briefly. For all examples, both disk label and title screen(s) are shown. In cases where one must go beyond the title screen(s) for further information, as through the menu to individual title screen(s), or through screens of instructions to get to information needed for cataloging, the entire progression of screens is shown. The examples chosen represent a range of educational and business software for use on Apple or Commodore computers.

There are some inaccuracies. Transposition of information on the title screen(s) is discussed briefly on page 4 and is interpreted incorrectly. Examples involving possible transposition are, however, cataloged correctly.

The author emphasizes copyright date on page 5, and incorrectly ignores evidence of later publication date.

Area 5 is explained to some extent. "Double disks" is used in the "other physical details" part of area 5, a use which is not permitted according to the *Guidelines*. Counting files is discussed briefly, and not quite according to the recently developed "standard practice" among OCLC users. However, the entire matter of determining type of file(s) and counting such files will no longer be necessary, if recent national and international discussions continue along the lines indicated during the ALA Midwinter Conference, January, 1986.

The explanations of the notes are too brief, and are confused by inclusion of MARC format field numbers, names and some descriptions (which are further confused by being labeled as OCLC fields rather than MARC). Notes citing other works are incorrectly done here and throughout the examples; AACR2 1.7A3 should be consulted for the proper form of these notes.

I could make some picky comments on some of the examples, as I could on much of my own cataloging when viewed at a later date. "Cataloger's Judgment" would cover many of the points; others are relatively minor matters of rule interpretation. The section on the future was written too long ago to be useful. It makes no mention of the extensive efforts underway to revise the cataloging rules at the national or international level.

There are good explanations of the problems involved with, and reasons for, multiple titles on a disk, and of the idiosyncrasies of punctuation involved in cataloging such disks without collective titles. The general tone of the work is reassuring, and it is easy to follow.

I would recommend this work to catalogers. It complements the recent Dodd-Fox book (*Cataloging Microcomputer Files*, ALA, 1985) in that this work has more examples than the ALA publication, and these examples are cataloged strictly according to the *Guidelines*, while the ALA book used personal interpretation. The Dodd-Fox book, however, includes excellent, extensive sections for each area of the bibliographic record and on choice and form of access points, subject access, and classification of software--topics not covered, or covered only lightly here. I assume individual issues of *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* are available; subscription price per year is \$36.00 (individuals), \$12.00 (institutions).

Reviewed by
Nancy B. Olson
Professor,
Mankato State University

Cataloging Music: A Manual for Use with AACR2. by Richard P. Smiraglia. Edited by Edward Swanson. 2nd ed. Lake Crystal, Minn.: Soldier Creek Press, 1986. ISBN: 0-936996-19-6. 181 p. \$35.00

The author, presently a member of the faculty at Columbia School of Library Services, utilizes his experience to update his 1983 work, expanded from a set of eighteen examples used in practicums and workshops. The text is based on AACR2 rules as currently applied by the Library of Congress, including rule interpretations and music cataloging decisions.

There is a valuable introduction, including a report on the state of music librarianship in 1986, a glossary, index and useful bibliography for music catalogers with selected thematic indexes.

The text is divided into five chapters: description, choice and form of entry, uniform titles, added entries and references, and examples. The examples are clear and concise. The compact audio disc examples are especially helpful since this is a relatively new genre.

The author reminds readers that his manual is intended for the beginning music cataloger. It serves as a place where all applicable rules may be found together. He succeeds admirably. The work is highly recommended for basic music cataloging. It is especially useful for dealing with recorded sound formats.

Barry Zaslou
Music/Media Catalog Librarian
Miami University Libraries

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS by VERNA URBANSKI

QUESTION: I do original cataloging of AV media in a community college. I would like to classify material so all formats, including books, could be shelved together. How do I manage this, however, with items such as the book and videocassette versions of *Under Milkwood*? The main entry for the book would be Dylan Thomas as author, while the videocassette would receive a title main entry. How do I manage the call number (including cutter number) so that it would be housed next to the book of the same title?

ANSWER: If you want to intershelve all materials, classify the books as appropriate and then use the same number with appropriate variant for the video/slide/audiotape version. This way each call number will be unique if your agency goes to an online catalog. Preferring to have the video version of something at the same number as the text means you will compromise on the general rule of cuttering by main entry. There also is the issue of using the same number for an item that really isn't the same. For example, the video version of a Shakespeare play probably isn't the same as the text of the play. There is nothing wrong with doing this when it fits local needs. Be sure to document what you're doing, with your rationale. That will help managers who follow to know what you were doing and why.

--- Urbanski

QUESTION: Increasingly I am finding records on OCLC for videos with no 007 and only 1/2 in. in the 300 field. Since we cannot tell if it is a VHS or BETA, should we input a new record for our format, or use what is there and make changes as necessary? I am also seeing 300s with VHS and 1/2 in. but the 001 has a subfield e coded "n." It seems that users are trying to do their own version of generic records. Could you offer some help on these concerns?

ANSWER: It is often difficult to tell, when examining these records, whether the library doesn't understand some essential points of video cataloging or whether these are simply errors. In either case, OCLC users should follow usual procedures in reporting errors to OCLC. OCLC staff will contact the institution to determine if corrections should be made, records merged, etc.

Keep in mind also in evaluating the coding of subfield e of field 001 that, prior to 1985 September, value "n" was the correct coding for all videorecordings.

--- Glenn Patton

QUESTION: Could we see some samples of computer software cataloged using the Chapter 9 draft revision? I am particularly confused about Area 3.

ANSWER: LC is not yet generating MARC records for microcomputer software, but OCLC's Online Data Quality Control Section is inputting CIP which LC has completed. Some samples are at: #15498908, #16313206, #15976499, #15910130, LCCN 87-3444, LCCN 87-5925. Note that reviewing these records won't help on applying Area 3. LC will not be using Area 3 for the most part. They have concluded that it is not particularly helpful. The one time Area 3 must be used is when cataloging remote access files for which no physical description can be provided.

--- Urbanski w/ Thaxter

QUESTION: I have received a set of slides which are intended to be inserted into an earlier set so that a new updated version is the result. There are both replacement slides and new slides being added. The slides are accompanied by a replacement set of sound cassettes, a new instructor's manual and a new instructor's sheet. How should I handle this? (Reconstructed from a telephone call)

ANSWER: If doesn't make much sense to just catalog the slides on their own, nor does it seem reasonable to add them as accompanying material to the old set. I suggest that you integrate the replacement slides per the publisher's instructions and catalog the resulting set as a new edition. Provide a note that will explain the relationship to the earlier version. I would discard the replaced slides. I would withdraw the earlier bibliographical record and reduce the statistical count. If it looks like the publisher is planning to continue this approach, you could treat the title following the "loose-leaf for updating" approach. I am not sure how satisfactory this would be with a set of slides, or what hidden ramifications there might be to doing it that way. (Readers--see OCLC #8920565 and #16644234)

--- Urbanski

QUESTION: I notice that a lot of libraries put the technical specifications at the end of the extent of item area (EX: 1 videocassette (VHS) (60 min.)) Is this correct? At my institution, we still use the note area for this information.

ANSWER: AACR2 caused a bit of a scramble in recording this information. Following 1.5B1, agencies could put this information following the extent of item area or as a note depending on the circumstances. Vol. 1, no. 4, p. 14 of the *OLAC Newsletter* still provides LC's current position on the treatment of this information. LC puts technical specifications in a note. In my own cataloging, I always use the first note position to describe the format. Ben Tucker, Chief, Office of Descriptive Cataloging Policy at LC, counsels that in the latest revisions of AACR2 submitted for the upcoming consolidated edition "such information has been weeded out of the 300 field."
--- Urbanski w/ Tucker

QUESTION: I need help applying \$i in the 007 field for videorecordings, "kind of sound." If the only characteristic listed on the videocassette is "hi-fi" how should subfield i be coded? Some OCLC members are putting "hi-fi" in the 300 field. What's going on? Fidelity is nice in a marriage, but does it belong in a 300 field?

ANSWER: If all the videocassette says is "hi-fi," I would code the subfield i as "u" for unknown. I see this as a parallel situation to the guidance for describing sound discs; that is, if it doesn't say "mono." or "stereo." on the item, don't guess. I would not put "hi-fi" in the 300. "Hi-fi" is descriptive of the quality of the sound reproduction provided, indicating the purity of the range of sound. It is not descriptive of the number of channels on which sound has been recorded. It is my understanding that the physical description should reflect this latter characteristic. In both the 001 and the 300, I would limit my coding to what I can verify from the item. Also, AACR2 revised will have trade names coming out of the physical description, so terms like Beta, VHS, Laservision, and Hi-fi will be in a note rather than in the 300 field.

Below are a few examples of sound statements taken from videocassettes in a local video store, and how I would treat them in the subfield of the 007 and in the physical description. Please note that for OCLC users, the area we're looking at is the \$i subfield of the 007. For RLIN users it is "KS."

I wrote Glenn Patton (OCLC), Ed Glazier (RLIN) and Dick Thaxter (LC) to see what they thought of the code assignment I provided. Reviews by OCLC and RLIN were mixed. Dick Thaxter agreed with the code assignments. Here's a summary of their comments.
--- Urbanski

1. *does hi-fi imply stereo?*

No, I think hi-fi without stereo implies mono. --EG

"Hi-fi" does not necessarily imply stereo. It may well just mean better quality monaural sound. --GP and Jay Weitz

2. *Does the coding of stereo/mono compatible (k) seem correct?*

Yes, I think your examples that say stereo and mono compatible would qualify as mixed. --EG

"Mixed" should mean more than one kind of sound in the sense of some portions in stereo and some portions in mono. In the "Dolby stereo, mono compatible" example, code \$i as 's' with "Mono compatible" note. --GP/JW

After reading the GP/JW explanation, I think I agree with a coding of 's' rather than 'k.' --VU

3. *How is it best to code "surround sound," with 's' or 'q'?*

I think it's 'q'--"multichannel, surround, or quadrasonic." --EG

The definition of code 'q' includes surround sound, so code \$i as 'q' in those cases. We don't think one can include "surround" in the 300 subfield b though. We'd opt for a quoted note. --GP/JW

"Surround sound" is probably just hype. There isn't as far as I know any home sound system that can produce more than stereo. I would code for stereo as you have done, 's' for stereo. --DT

4. *What do you make of "VHS hi-fi stereo playback, requires VHS Hi-fi VCR"?
Would it mean that there is only a stereo track?*

Yes, we agree. --GP/JW

Not sure, but that sounds right. Of course, most "stereo only" tapes will still play on mono machines. I am unsure if this is something different. --EG

5. *What is meant by "this videotape has been digitally mastered onto hi-fi." Are they talking about tape quality (hi-fi)?*

I don't think there are values yet for digital video recordings, although there are now values for digital audio recordings. There will be a new byte of the recordings 007 that includes digital techniques. --EG

"Digitally mastered onto hi-fi" sounds like PR. --GP/JW

"Stereo Beta hi-fi" (stereo.)	\$i s	sd.
"Hi-fi stereo" (stereo.)	\$i s	sd.
"Dolby stereo, (stereo.) mono compatible" note.	\$i s (k)	sd. "Mono compatible" in a note.
"Digital audio (hi-fi stereo" (stereo.)	\$i s	sd.
"VHS hi-fi monaural" (mono.)	\$i m	sd.
"Hi-fi mono" (mono.)	\$i m	sd.
"VHS hi-fi stereo Dolby (stereo.) stereo on linear track note mono-compatible"	\$i s (k)	sd. "Mono compatible" in a note
"VHS hi-fi stereo surround (stereo.) Dolby system on linear tracks"	\$i s (q)	sd.
"Hi-fi stereo" (stereo.)	\$i s	sd.
"VHS Hi-fi"	\$i u	sd.
Recorded in hi-fi"	\$i u	sd.
"VHS hi-fi stereo playback (stereo.) requires stereo VHS Hi-Fi VCR" Hi-FI VCR	\$i s	sd. "Requires stereo VHS for playing" in a note
"VHS hi-fi Dolby system on linear tracks"	\$i u	sd.
"Hi-fi Dolby surround (stereo.) stereo--this videotape has been digitally mastered onto hi-fi"	\$i s (q)	sd.

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