DVD2: Cataloging Them

By Jeanne Poole, Assistant Manager Technical Services, Toledo-Lucas County Public Library

In the last few years a new format, DVD, has appeared on the media scene. DVDs offer features that videos do not, have better sound and picture quality, and are relatively inexpensive compared to videos. These qualities make them very popular. This same popularity means that libraries will be adding them to their collections.

For reference staff, DVDs mean a new format to market to their patrons and to include in reader's advisory. For cataloging staff, DVDs mean the acquisition of new knowledge and learning how to apply it properly.

At first glance, this seems quite daunting. A second look, however, is more reassuring. If one is already cataloging video, 95% of the knowledge and skills needed to catalog DVDs already exists. The remaining 5% is easily acquired and applied. That 5% is the focus of this article.

DVDs use the same format and tags used for videos. However, DVD records are generally a little longer than video records because of the features and information they contain. Modifications need to be made to the numeric tag, the 2XX and the 3XX tags, and additional 5XX tags need to be added.

The 007 tag requires more revision than any single field in the record. The following chart provides the correct codes for both OCLC MARC and MARC21:

Information Type	OCLC Position	MARC21 007 Position #	DVD Code
Specific material designation	b	01	**d** – videodisc
Videorecording format	e	04	**g** – laser optical (reflective) videodisc
Dimensions	h	07	**z** – other
Configuration of playback channels	i	08	**q** – multichannel, surround or quadraphonic OR **s** – stereophonic

Almost all DVDs require a 041 (Language Code) tag. The majority of DVDs are recorded in English, Spanish, and/or French with subtitles in the same languages or in some combination; (e.g., 041 1_ engspafre #h engspafre). The 041 tag should have a corresponding 546 tag repeating this information.

Consider duplicating the classification/fiction designation systems found in the video 092 (Locally Assigned Dewey Call Number) tag for DVD records. Reference staff and patrons are familiar with that system and would appreciate its transference to the new format.

With very few exceptions, DVD, like video, are title main entry records. If the gmd [videorecording] is used in the 245 tag for video records it also should be used in DVD records.

DVD records frequently have a 250 (edition statement) tag. Many DVDs carry the traditional edition statement, such as collector's edition. They may also carry a format designation for DVDs, may be available in a widescreen format or full or standard screen format, or both. This information needs to be noted here. For example: 250 la Widescreen/full screen format; special ed. An accompanying 500 tag explains which format is on which side of the disc.

The 300 (Physical Description) tag requires two changes. Delimiter la will read "1 videodisc (xxx min.)" and delimiter lc will read "4 3/4 in."

DVDs, more so than video, belong to series, necessitating a 440 or 490 tag.

The 5XX area of a DVD record is more extensive than in a video record. It may be useful to begin the note area with a 500 note that reads DVD. Having this note enables reference staff and patrons to do a keyword search to

Charleston Conference is a Hidden Gem

By Patrick Steele, Order Department Manager, Cuyahoga County Public Library

I was excited to learn about and attend the **Charleston Conference: Issues in Book and Serial Acquisition** this past fall. The conference is held annually in Charleston, South Carolina, on the first weekend in November.

This conference does not have exhibits and is not attached to any professional organization. It is, instead, a great opportunity for librarians, vendors, and publishers to come together as equals, to learn and share information. It provides an organized forum, with an informal, friendly atmosphere, to address current issues relating to the acquisition of library material. As such it represents an opportunity for all the players to work toward resolving current and sometimes hot issues relating to acquisitions.

This year's theme, "And the Beat Goes On!" included sessions on purchasing and maintaining e-book and e-journal collections, funding electronic resources, and vendor mergers to name only a few. The presenters on each topic were knowledgeable and thought provoking, providing the perfect segue to lively and candid discussion. The participants seemed to leave no stone unturned when it came to discussing and thoroughly covering the topics.

Another way in which this conference is a bit different is that rather than having several concurrent sessions from which to choose, all participants attend the same sessions throughout the day. This schedule promotes group unity, because everyone is together throughout the conference. By the end of the conference almost everyone had developed a relationship with several others in the group.

The Charleston Conference has grown tremendously. Approximately 500 people attended this year compared to about 25 at the first conference held in 1980. Despite the large number, the facilities and the congeniality of the group as a whole provided a friendly and welcoming atmosphere. Some of the attendees had been present at all 19 conferences while other participants prefer to attend every other year. As a new attendee, I was pleased and inspired to be with other people who were as passionate about acquisitions as I am.

This conference is a hidden gem, and I'm pleased to share it with others. For more information about the Charleston Conference contact: Katina Strauch, Head, Collection Development, College of Charleston Libraries, Charleston, SC 29424, 843-953-8020, strauchk@confc.edu, or visit the Charleston Conference web site at http://www.cofc.edu/cdconference.

Spring Conference Pick-me Ups – From your TS Division!

Look for these fine programs at your local OLC Chapter Conference.

BookWhere:
Jonathon Hodge from BookWhere or Carol Plympton, Pickerington Public Library

Cataloging DVDs
Jeanne Poole, Toledo-Lucas County Public Library

Clearly Superior Subject Access to Fiction and Films
Margaret Maurer, Kent State University Libraries and Media Services

Collection Development Policies
R. J. Richards, Greene County Public Library

Dealing with Backlogs
Bonnie Doepker, Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library, Roger Miller, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County

Subfield v: What's the Controversy?
Margaret Maurer, Kent State University Libraries and Media Services

Tales from the Stacks
Jennifer Bull, Ashland Public Library

You Want Me To Put It Where?
Jeanne Poole, Toledo-Lucas County Public Library

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easily determine the extent and contents of the DVD collection.

546 (Language Note) tags are widely used in DVD records. One is needed to indicate "Closed captioning for the hearing impaired" or "Visual description for the vision impaired." Closed captioning is found in almost all DVDs; the only exceptions seem to be silent films and films recorded prior to the 1940s. A second 546 is used to list the languages the film is recorded in and the languages the subtitles are in. These languages are generally repeated but there are instances when the primary languages are English and Spanish while the subtitles may be in Portuguese, Chinese, Korean, or Thai in addition to the more familiar Romance languages.

As stated above, DVDs may come in widescreen, full or standard screen formats, or a combination. A 500 note should indicate which format is on which side of the disc; (e.g., 500 la Side A is widescreen; Side B is in full screen).

DVDs include features not historically found on video, though videos are now beginning to include interviews, commentaries, biographical information, theatrical trailers, scene selection, to name a few. Because these features may add greatly to a person's enjoyment and understanding of a film, consider listing them in a 500 note.

The last tag that varies in DVD records is the 538 (System Details) tag. In this tag replace the familiar "VHS format" with "DVD player required." Sound characteristics, remastering information, etc. may be included in this tag or, for the convenience of the patron, may be placed in a separate 500 tag following the 538. This information can be quite extensive since sound qualities may vary with the languages found on the DVD.

The remainder of the DVD record is the same as a video record so apply the same standards and access points that one would normally apply to a video record.

Relax, enjoy, and help your library's patrons explore this new format.
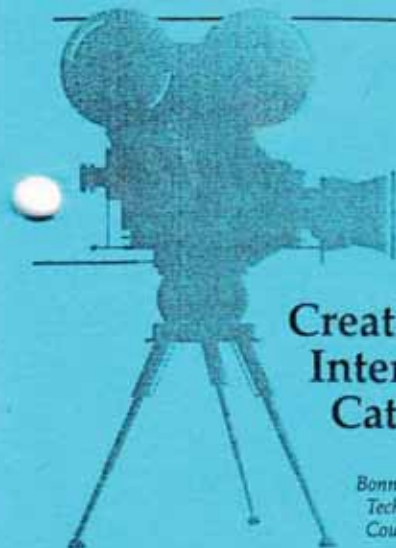
Creative use of the Internet for AV Cataloging

Bonnie Doepker, Assistant Director for Technical Services, Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library

Have you ever held a sound recording in your hand and wondered which line of print represented the title and which the artist or group? Did you ever wonder if that new CD should be classed to sit with the new age music or the world music? What is this music on the next CD? Should the subject be "contemporary Christian music" or "gospel music?" Have you ever had to determine if the video in your hand is a recording of a TV series episode, or a release made for sale in video stores? Ever need a good brief plot summary of a video for a 520 field?

These are all good examples of new dilemmas that music and video catalogers face daily. Increasingly they are finding the answers to these questions and other useful pieces of information for the MARC record on the Internet.

Catalogers at Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library use lots of Internet site information in their work. Here are some useful sites:

- **The All Movie Guide** [http://www.allmovie.com]
  Search this site by movie title, actor, keyword, etc. It includes information on foreign films and older films, and provides brief plot summaries and more.

- **The All Music Guide** [http://www.allmusic.com]
  Search this site by artist, song title, styles, and labels. It includes an explanation of various music styles with key recordings and artists in each category.

- **Billboard Online** [http://www.billboard.com]
  This site includes music news, reviews, lists of top albums, and more. It also features an online artist finder.

- **DirecTV Online Guide** [http://www.directtv.com]
  The web presence for DirecTV provides information on TV series and movies and includes links to other series and channel sites.

- **The Internet Movie Database** [http://www.imdb.com]
  This database of movies with plot summaries lists cast members and parts played, and other useful information.

- **Nick Jr. Online** [http://www.nickjr.com]
  This site provides loads of information on children's materials, including episode descriptions for "Blue's Clues," "Franklin," and other series that appear on the Nick Jr. TV channel.

Mona L. Scott.

Conversion Tables.

Libraries Unlimited, 1999. 750 p. in 3 v. ISBN - 56308-596-8 $75.00 [ASCII disc version on IBM-compatible disk ISBN 1-56308-597-6 $85.00]

The long-awaited second edition of Mona L. Scott's *Conversion Tables* has finally been published. For the uninitiated, the last edition of this valuable tool mapped DDC classification numbers to LC classification numbers and LC numbers to DDC numbers. The new edition also provides LC subject heading access to both schemes in its own volume, unlike the first edition which used subject descriptors rather than actual LC headings.

There are countless uses for this tool in typical technical operations. Copy catalogers who only have an LC number to work with can discover the appropriate DDC number simply by looking in Scott's charts. When faced with copy cataloging that has no classification numbers, catalogers can use the charts in volume 3 to map from the LC subject headings to number ranges in the DDC or LC. It is also useful for large conversion projects between classification schemes.

The new edition has been expanded to three volumes, bound especially to lie flat. It is current to DDC21 and to the 1996 edition of Library of Congress Subject Headings. Each volume contains "the same lists of classifications in the two systems and corresponding subject headings, but in different arrangements." Users simply choose the appropriate volume based on access point, DDC, LC or subject, locate the heading or notation they have in hand, and look across the page for the notation or heading they need. Scott has done a good job of connecting LC to Dewey, considering how differently the two systems are structured, making use of notation ranges and broad dates when necessary.

The tables are available in an ASCII disk version as well. They come bundled with proprietary access software and can be loaded onto IBM PCs. The same search mechanisms are available for the electronic version as for the paper version.

NOTSL Announces 2000 Scholarship

The Northern Ohio Technical Services Librarians (NOTSL) are again offering scholarships to Ohio librarians for educational activity related to technical services. Up to $1,000 will be awarded to fund continuing education taking place between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2001. Typically funded activities can include costs for workshops or coursework, professional meetings, or research.

For more information, or an application you can apply online at http://www.purl.org/net/notsl Via snail mail or e-mail, contact: Margaret Maurer, Kent State University Libraries and Media Services (330-672-3022 mmaurer@lms.kent.edu). Completed applications must be post-marked or e-mailed by May 1, 2000. The winner(s) will be announced at NOTSL's spring meeting in June.

TSLIBRARIANS@kent.edu

If you're looking for a place where technical services staff can discuss professional issues and get good advice, then TSLIBRARIANS may fit the bill. TSLIBRARIANS was created for technical services staff in Ohio. All types of technical services questions are welcome on this list, including acquisitions, cataloging, physical processing, authority control, vendor relations, outsourcing, serials, etc., as well as conference announcements and job openings. All types of technical services librarians are welcome; the list has a secondary purpose of promoting communication between different types of technical services librarians in Ohio, whether they work in public, school, academic or special libraries. With just over 250 subscribers the list is big enough to provide good advice, but not so large that subscribers are flooded with daily messages.

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