



M U S I C O C L C U S E R S G R O U P

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NEWSLETTER

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From the Chair

Neil R. Hughes, University of Georgia

As I write, the fiscal year is closing here at UGA, which means it's time for annual reports and the concomitant tallying of our annual production statistics here in the Music Cataloging Section. OCLC and WorldCat have, as always, been key to our successes, as well as occasionally being front-&-center in at least some of our frustrations and setbacks. Many of the new or improved features in the Connexion client, version 1.50, were welcome, helping us reduce the time spent by staff on copy-cataloging routines, as well as facilitating the creation of new bibliographic and authority records or the enhancing of existing ones (and 1.60, just loaded on my machine, is proving even better). On the other hand, the batch load of PICA GGC (Dutch union catalog) records into WorldCat, when OCLC removed access to the separate PICA GGC database on April 9, resulted in an unfortunate number of new duplicates and created some searching slowdowns for us, especially for an inherited backlog of scores published in the 1970s and 1980s. (I do use the term "duplicate" correctly here, referring to multiple records in the same language-of-cataloging-code representing the same treatment of the identical bibliographic entity—not "parallel" records, though of course at least one such record for each title functions correctly as a parallel record, too.) But all in all, the net result has been a slight increase in net productivity over the previous year, and I'm willing to extend some of the credit for that to the Connexion development teams at OCLC. I'm also very happy about OCLC's timely response to the decision by the Library of Congress to cease tracing all series at LC and to cease creating, editing, or referring to series authority records in their cataloging as of June 1st.

OCLC's quick reaction to the concerns expressed by member libraries is laudable, and—I'm pleased to say—typical of OCLC nowadays.

That said, what's on *your* minds re: OCLC, Inc., and the state of our shared world? That's what MOUG is here for, that's what Continuing Education Coordinator Bruce Evans and the Program Committee for next year's meeting in Pittsburgh wanted to know, too, and you apparently told them. See Bruce's article elsewhere in this issue for a summary of the expected offerings, which we trust will be enough to entice even those of you who live in tropical climes to visit Pittsburgh in late February.

An item of interest to MOUG, especially our large cataloging contingent: please consider registering for the always-wonderful, biennial conference of our organization-in-arms, OLAC (Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Inc.), to be held in Mesa, AZ, from Friday, Oct. 27 through Sunday, Oct. 29, 2006. The meeting theme is, "Preparing for a Brave New World: Media Cataloging on the Threshold of RDA." Can't get enough about FRBR and RDA? JSC members Jennifer Bowen and Barbara Tillett will present the opening keynote speech and closing address, respectively. A pre-conference SCCTP (*continued on p. 3*)

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Communications concerning the contents of the *Newsletter* and materials for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Articles should be submitted electronically in Word. Articles should be consistent in length and style with other items published in the *Newsletter*. Permission is granted to copy and disseminate information contained herein, provided the source is acknowledged. Correspondence on subscription or membership (including change of address) should be forwarded to Holling Smith-Borne, MOUG Treasurer, Music Library, Performing Arts Center, DePauw University, Greencastle, IN 46135 (Dues in North America, \$15.00 for personal members, \$20.00 for institutional subscriptions; outside North America, \$30.00; back issues for the previous two years are available from the Treasurer for \$5.00 per copy). A copy of the quarterly financial report is available from the Treasurer on request.

The Music OCLC Users Group is a non-stock, nonprofit association organized for these purposes:
(1) to establish and maintain the representation of a large and specific group of individuals and institutions having a professional interest in, and whose needs encompass, all OCLC products, systems, and services and their impact on music libraries, music materials, and music users; (2) to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information between OCLC and members of MOUG; between OCLC and the profession of music librarianship in general between members of the Group and appropriate representatives of the Library of Congress; and between members of the Group and similar users' organizations; (3) to promote and maintain the highest standards of system usage and to provide for continuing user education that the membership may achieve those standards; and (4) to provide a vehicle for communication among and with the members of the Group. MOUG's FEIN is 31-0951917

MOUG MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) is to identify and provide an official means of communication and assistance for those users of the products and services of the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) concerned with music materials in any area of library service, in pursuit of quality music coverage in these products and services.

(continued from p. 1)

(Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program) workshop on cataloging electronic serials will also be offered on Thursday, October 26. The registration deadline is **September 15**, with a \$15.00 late fee for registrations received after that date. See the conference Website at <http://www.asu.edu/lib/olac/>. In August, the MOUG Board explored the feasibility of meeting jointly with OLAC in 2008, as we have done to our mutual benefit several times in the past, and I will report on those deliberations at our business meeting in Pittsburgh.

The Board appreciates very much the feedback you provided to Bruce Evans re: possibly changing the annual meeting schedule. Again, because the Board discussion of the issue still lies ahead of us at this writing, I don't have anything to report here, but if significant changes were made, you should already have read about them on the MOUG e-discussion list, and a summary will appear in the December *Newsletter* as well. It's quite a challenge to provide enough content at our meetings, according to a schedule that the majority of members can meet in terms of time off work and money, while still recognizing that most of us face over three days of MLA meetings subsequent to MOUG and need to conserve our resources: mental, financial, and otherwise. A grassroots response to our initial thoughts on the matter was clearly very much needed, and we thank you for providing it.

I was not able to attend the May Members Council meeting in Columbus, so ever-stalwart Bruce Evans attended in my stead. (Past Chair Mark Scharff will be attending in October, so if you have questions you'd like him to take along, please let him know.) Look for Bruce's summary of the May meeting highlights elsewhere in this issue. For those of you who may be new to MOUG, librarianship, or the wonderful world of OCLC, and who may be saying, "What exactly *is* Members Council, anyway?," I refer you to its Website: <http://www.oclc.org/memberscouncil/>. Happy reading.

VOTE, please! I told you in the last issue that I'd keep harping on this, didn't I? Fortunately for one & all, I don't have much room in this issue, so you won't hear too much more from me beyond the observation that ballots, listing candidates for Chair Elect and Treasurer, will arrive in the mailboxes of all Personal Members soon. Please read the accompanying instructions and follow them carefully, especially the crucial part about putting your name legibly on the outside of the envelope in

which you *will* return your ballot, yes? And thank you, on behalf of all of us who value MOUG's continued vitality.

I appointed a task force in April, to investigate MOUG's potential for becoming a tax-exempt, charitable, educational organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the US Tax Code, comprising Beth Flood (then Kent State University), Jean Harden (University of North Texas), and Karen Little (University of Louisville, chair). Beth had to resign in June because of extenuating circumstances—including her new job at Harvard, starting August 1st!—but we found an able and willing replacement for her in Deborah Morris (Roosevelt University). They have made an initial, brief report of their findings to the Board, but their charge is, at least for now, open-ended in terms of a completion date. We hope to hear more from them on their progress at the business meeting in Pittsburgh.

I regret having to report that Deb Bendig, former Product Manager, Discovery View of WorldCat, has left OCLC to take a position as Systems Librarian at Onondaga County Public Library (Syracuse, NY). Deb has been a gracious, informative presence at many of our meetings in recent years, especially at our "Ask MOUG" sessions, and we will especially miss her uncanny ability to listen to our concerns, confirm that she understood them correctly, and then take them back to HQ to present them in good faith to the powers-that-be at OCLC. We wish Deb every success in her new position, and—as I said in my thank-you letter to her—to note she will always be welcome in the company of MOUG members, wherever any number of us may gather.

A pleasant and productive autumn to one & all, and as always, if you have any concerns or questions about MOUG and its activities, please don't hesitate to contact me.



**From the Continuing Education Coordinator
2007 Program update**

Bruce Evans, Baylor University

Though the program has yet to be finalized at this writing, we are 99% certain that it will reflect an acquisitions-centered theme, i.e., using WorldCat and other OCLC products and services to facilitate the selection and purchase of titles in all formats for one's music library. Sessions will be provided affording you the perspectives of speakers from both OCLC and your own, 21st-century music libraries, where you go to work each day and fight the good fight. Other offerings may include a "Hot Topics" session (possibly this year's "Ask MOUG"), at which four or five of the latest, biggest things (the LC series decision; OCLC's expected merger with the Research Libraries Group; etc.) will be analyzed. The implications of OCLC's Open WorldCat—a hot topic at OCLC Members' Council of late—may comprise an entire session, or they may be subsumed in the "Hot Topics" session, depending on the decisions taken by the Board at our August meeting in Columbus, Ohio (now behind you as you read this, but still ahead of the Board as I write). In any case, we will be doing our very best to make sure there is something on the menu to entice each of you to Pittsburgh in the winter.



News From OCLC

Compiled by Jay Weitz

General News

RLG Membership Approves Move to Combine with OCLC

RLG member institutions approved a proposal to combine operations with OCLC, clearing the way for two of the world's largest membership-based information organizations to become one beginning 2006 July 1. RLG's online products and services are being integrated with OCLC's, and RLG's program initiatives are being continued as RLG-Programs, a membership-based organization that operates as a new division of OCLC Programs and Research to support architecture, standards development and best practices. The RLG Board of Directors and the OCLC Board of Trustees announced the proposal to combine organizations May 3. The agreement was approved by the required two-thirds of voting RLG member institutions. Voting concluded during the week of June 9. Staff from both organizations have been meeting since the proposal was announced in May to begin planning for the integration of systems, products and services. RLG's online products and services will be integrated with OCLC's as appropriate. For example, RLIN, the RLG Union Catalog, will be integrated into WorldCat, delivering economies of scale and reach that will benefit members of both RLG and OCLC. An FAQ that includes information on the combined organization as well as updates on some specific products and services is at <http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/oclrifgfaq.htm>. The FAQ is updated as information becomes available.

LITA Names Winner of 2006 Kilgour Award

Ching-chih Chen, professor at Simmons College, is the winner of the Frederick G. Kilgour Award for Research in Library and Information Technology for 2006. OCLC and the Library and Information Technology Association (LITA), a division of the American Library Association, sponsor the award. The award consists of \$2,000, an expense paid trip to the ALA Annual Conference, and a citation of merit. The award was established to honor the achievements of Frederick G. Kilgour, the founder of OCLC and a seminal figure in library automation. The award is given to a person who has amassed a significant body of research in the field of library and information technology. Particular recognition is given to research which results in a positive and substantive

impact on the publication, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information. Chen has advocated the concept of the world digital library since 1993. Among her latest achievements is her Global Memory Net supported by the National Science Foundation's International Digital Library Program — a gateway to world cultural, historical, and heritage multimedia resources. It is an integrated world digital image library or portal which is seamlessly linked to all relevant multimedia sources — audio files, videos, and texts. Global Memory Net will be launched for universal access at the end of June 2006. Global Memory Net's innovative integrated multimedia content retrieval system (i-M-C-S) enables one to retrieve images not only by the traditional methods — such as through the metadata fields like author, title, keyword, and subject — but also through cutting-edge content-based image retrieval by color and shape from random access to the images. (Chen developed this system in collaboration with Prof. James Z. Wang of Penn State University.) The other features of the i-M-C-S include multilingual and multi-collection searches; instant link from images to related videos and documents when available, as well as to world bibliographical resources such as OCLC's World Cat and Internet resources such as Google Scholar, Google Video, and Google Image, Internet Archives and Million Books; geographical access to over 2,300 world digital collections; and dynamically generated digital watermarks of zoomed images for the protection of intellectual properties of the content providers. The three-tier i-M-C-S system will enable libraries, museums, and archives to organize, share and perform instant retrieval of their valuable digital multimedia resources using cutting-edge technologies. This three-tier approach can accommodate institutions with different levels of technology capabilities and sophistication.

NetLibrary Introduces New Remote Authentication Solution

NetLibrary has introduced a new authentication solution that will allow libraries to seamlessly extend access to remote users. With NetLibrary Authentication Server, librarians can now manage remote access to their NetLibrary collections using their existing Integrated Library System (ILS). Library users will be able to login and access NetLibrary eContent with their library ID or bar code, eliminating the need to create a separate NetLibrary account or login through a secure gateway. Powered by CybraryN™ software, the recognized leader in public access control, NetLibrary Authentication Server authenticates

against most databases and is compatible with all major integrated library systems that utilize SIP2 and patron API protocols. Supported ILSs include Innovative Interfaces, SirsiDynix, DRA, The Library Corporation, Carl and VTLS. The software offers built-in security control features that allow libraries to restrict usage based on stored user data that includes branch, card type, fines on card and more. In addition, subscribing libraries will have access to usage reports that provide sophisticated reporting tools for capturing and analyzing critical usage data. NetLibrary Authentication Server is currently offered for sale in the United States and Canada, and will be available worldwide within the next few months. Initial purchase price and annual maintenance fee is based on full time equivalents (FTE) for academic and special libraries and annual circulation for public libraries. NetLibrary also offers complete installation and product training via Web conferencing, and ongoing e-mail and telephone support. For complete details, contact an OCLC representative at: libservices@oclc.org or call 1-800-898-OCLC.

Collections and Technical Services

Connexion Client Version 1.60 Release

Connexion client 1.60 is now available. With client 1.60, you are able to:

- Catalog electronic resources using new tools.
- Use MARC Update functionality announced in Technical Bulletin 252.
- Specify fields to delete in exported records.
- Determine if local holdings are attached to records and launch local holdings maintenance in the Connexion browser.

See the Connexion client recent enhancements page at

<http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/enhancements/recent.htm> for more information and to download the software. OCLC will discontinue Connexion client 1.50 on 2006 October 1. This message applies to users of the Windows-based Connexion client interface; it does not apply to users of the Web-based Connexion browser interface.

Connexion Browser Enhancements, May 2006

Reimplementation of Metadata Extraction: The Metadata Extraction functionality in the Connexion browser has been revised and expanded. In addition to creating records for web sites, users may now extract metadata and create records for locally stored files in the following formats: .htm, .html, pdf, and .doc. Creating records automatically from extracted data will allow users to quickly start the cataloging process for more types of electronic resources, such as electronic dissertations and theses, government

documents on the web, and much more. The creation dialogs for metadata extraction have been revised to place all extract functionality on the same screen rather than splitting between Create/Single Record and Create/Multiple Records.

WebDewey / Abridged WebDewey May Quarterly Release: This May release consists of updating the DDC 22 and Abridged 14 databases in WebDewey and Abridged WebDewey, respectively. These database updates contain the latest changes to the DDC, including new editorially mapped LCSH including up to Weekly List no. 27 & 28 (2005) and monthly postings.

Material Types in Search Dialog: In the Connexion browser, the Material Type (Mat. Type) list has been added to the Keyword/Numeric Search area in the Connexion browser to join the existing limiters of Language, Source, Format, Years, Microform, Internet and Holdings.

Connexion Browser Logoff Warning Screen: The wording of the Active Records message on the Connexion browser logoff warning screen and the format of the screen has been changed to clarify the meaning of the active records message and to provide libraries with the information to hide the logoff warning if you prefer not to see the message.

Error Fixes: Ability to correctly control subdivisions (\$x/\$v): Recently, the Library of Congress launched a project to modify values of bytes 008/15 (Subj use) in subdivision authority records. The new values in the records are 008/15 = b and replace the previously coded values of 008/15 = a. This had a negative impact on the ability to control some subdivisions if the heading was represented in separate authority records as both a form and topical (e.g., \$x Congresses, \$v Congresses) and the 008/15 values in one record = a and in the other record = b. Changes have been made to ignore the value of the 008/15 value in all subdivision records that allow users to control to the correct subdivision record.

Connexion Browser and Client Enhancements, July 2006

On Sunday, 2006 July 9, the following functionality was installed for Connexion.

CONNEXION BROWSER AND CLIENT

- *Ability to correctly control subdivisions (\$x/\$v):* Recently, the Library of Congress launched a project to modify values of bytes 008/15 (Subj use) in subdivision authority records. The new values in the records are 008/15 = b and replace

the previously coded values of 008/15 = a. This had a negative impact on the ability to control some subdivisions if the heading was represented in separate authority records as both a form and topical (e.g., \$x Congresses, \$v Congresses) and the 008/15 values in one record = a and in the other record = b. Changes have been made to ignore the value of the 008/15 value in all subdivision records that allow users to control to the correct subdivision record.

- *Field 024 (Other Standard Identifier) now includes validation checks:* For certain Standard Identifiers, a calculated check character has been built into their structures in order to eliminate typographical errors. As a follow-up to the 2006 OCLC-MARC Update, OCLC is now implementing more thorough validation checks based on the check characters for most of the Standard Identifiers coded in field 024. For those Standard Identifiers that do not include check characters, OCLC is implementing tighter validation checks on their structure and length, as is possible and appropriate. If you encounter validation problems with 024 fields in existing records and are unable to correct them, OCLC recommends that you set your validation level to "None". Remember that in field 024, terms of availability, price, and any parenthetical qualifying information pertaining to a Standard Identifier belong in subfield \$c.
- *Fields 044 and 071 now valid:* The validation problems related to field 044 (Country of Publishing/Producing Entity Code) and field 071 (National Agricultural Library Copy Statement) have been resolved. These fields are currently valid for use in new and existing records.

CONNEXION BROWSER ONLY

- *Connexion Browser – L4 (My Local Holdings):* The search label qualifier, L4 (My Local Holdings), is now valid from the Holdings dropdown list in the Keyword/Numeric Search box.
- *Connexion Browser/Local Holdings Summary Display:* The 852 \$z (Public Note) from the Local Holdings Record will display in the Data column of the Local Holdings Summary display when no other holdings information from the 853-878 Holdings Data fields exist. The Local Holdings Summary displays when two or more Local Holdings records for one institution symbol are attached to a single Local Holdings record.
- *Diacritics in records exported via CatExpress:* CatExpress is now including the correct diacritics in records exported via the CatExpress interface. Users were getting question marks where the diacritics should be. This affected

both CatExpress subscribers and those using the Express tab for export.

- *CatExpress and MARC Subscription:* All users who have MARC subscription will see the Download Records prompt under Other Options when they use the Save to Catalog button in the CatExpress interface.

Full Implementation of OCLC-MARC Format Update 2006

With the official release of Connexion client 1.60 announced on 2006 June 15, OCLC users should begin to use all of the new capabilities, new fields and subfields, new codes, and new characters that were documented in OCLC Technical Bulletin 252 (<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/252/>) as part of the OCLC-MARC Format Update 2006.

- *New searching and indexing capabilities:* With the exceptions and Connexion interface differences noted in Technical Bulletin 252, all new searching and indexing capabilities should now be used in all Connexion interfaces. Note that, as OCLC continues to convert data, searches that include the qualifiers for Continuing Resources, Integrating Resources, and Serials may not retrieve complete results sets.
- *New practices for Integrating Resources, including the use of BLvl i:* These should be implemented in all Connexion interfaces immediately. Please use the "Guidelines for Integrating Resources" section of Technical Bulletin 252 to update the document "Cataloging Electronic Resources: OCLC-MARC Coding Guidelines" (<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/cataloging/electronicresources/default.htm>). The document will be revised online soon.
- *New fields, subfields, and indicators:* These should be used in all Connexion interfaces immediately.
- *New codes:* These should be used in all Connexion interfaces immediately. In Connexion client 1.50, new codes will not appear in dropdown lists, but can be input manually.
- *New characters:* These should be used in all Connexion interfaces immediately, subject to the revision of Library of Congress Rule Interpretations 1.0E, 1.4F5, and 1.4F6, where appropriate.

Note that some data conversions and other changes are currently still in progress and will be completed

over the course of the next few weeks and months. To the extent possible, these are noted in Technical Bulletin 252. OCLC will keep users informed about the progress of the major conversions. To take full advantage of the new capabilities that are now available in Connexion client 1.60 and to avoid the limitations of client 1.50, users are strongly encouraged to switch from 1.50 to 1.60 at their earliest convenience. Remember that OCLC will discontinue the Connexion client 1.50 on 2006 October 1.

OCLC's Response to the Library of Congress Series Decision

Since the Library of Congress announced its decision to discontinue providing controlled access to series in bibliographic records and to discontinue creation of series authority records, OCLC staff have been discussing possible actions to ease the effects of this decision. This decision affects our member libraries, participants in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging and Library of Congress staff. At the May 2006 OCLC Members Council meeting, discussions with the Cataloging and Metadata Interest Group were particularly helpful in forming OCLC's response. We are now ready to announce actions in several areas that will assist in maintaining controlled series access in WorldCat records:

1. Changes were made to the software used to load Library of Congress records into WorldCat so that, if the existing WorldCat record contains controlled series access (either field 440 or fields 490, first indicator '1,' and an 8XX field) and the incoming LC record contains only a series statement (field 490, first indicator '0'), the controlled series access will be retained. Implemented July 9, 2006.
2. Since, as part of the change in series practice, the Library of Congress has ceased to use the 042 code 'pcc' in records for monographs and integrating resources, OCLC has also adjusted the hierarchy that governs which record takes precedence when incoming records are compared with existing WorldCat records to insure that a PCC record is not bumped by a record not meeting PCC standards. Implemented June 11, 2006.
3. OCLC has changed existing Database Enrichment capabilities (<http://www.oclc.org/support/tips/worldcat/tip7.htm>) so that fields 440, 490, and 8XX can be added, changed or deleted by any user with a full-level cataloging authorization. This allows cataloging users to, for example, change series treatment in LC records to match existing authority records. Users will receive a Database

Enrichment credit for such changes. Implemented July 9, 2006.

4. OCLC staff in the Quality Control Section will continue to make changes to series treatment in master records in response to requests from libraries made through any of the usual reporting methods. Staff in the unit are NACO participants independent in series and can, as needed, create and maintain series authority records related to the records they are upgrading.
5. OCLC staff will review statements about Library of Congress Rule Interpretations and practices in *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, 3rd ed., to clarify that OCLC member libraries are not required to follow LC's decisions on controlled series access. Updates will be made to the web version of BFAS once review has been completed.
6. OCLC staff in the CIP Upgrade Unit (located at the Blackwell's Book Services warehouse in Blackwood, NJ) will continue to verify series information as part of the CIP Upgrading process and will, as necessary, change Library of Congress records to reflect appropriate controlled series access. Staff in the unit are NACO participants independent in series and will, as needed, create and maintain series authority records related to the records they are upgrading.
7. OCLC also receives upgraded CIP records from a variety of external sources and has asked those suppliers to continue verifying series access points against the authority file and to adjust coding of records as necessary to provide appropriate controlled series access.

We hope these steps will help OCLC member libraries in their efforts to provide controlled series access to their users.

OCLC Z39.50 Cataloging Enhancements

OCLC successfully installed enhancements to Z39.50 Cataloging on 2006 July 9. These enhancements allow search and retrieval of LC names and subjects authority file records, and options for non-Latin data in bibliographic records. Z39.50 Cataloging Web documentation has been updated, including a new searching tips section for authorities. Also, the Z39.50 Configuration Guide for OCLC Z39.50 Cataloging

(<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/z3950/>) has been revised to include information about non-Latin options.

- *Search and Retrieval of LC Names and Subject Authority File Records:* You are now able to search and retrieve records from several

authority file indexes: Personal Names, Corporate/Conference Names, Titles, LC Names, Geographic Names, Topicals, LCSH, Subdivision Headings, Children's Subjects, OCLC ARN, LCCN, ISBN, and ISSN. The domain name and port remain the same (zcat.oclc.org: 210). However, to search authorities you must access database OCLCAuthoritiesLC instead of OLUCWorldCat. Several of the Use attributes for authorities are different than those for bibliographic searches, so your local Z39.50 client may need configuration changes in order to search the authorities database. The Web documentation contains detailed information, including the Use attributes for the authority file indexes, along with the fields and subfields indexed. Please review the documentation prior to searching authorities. For phrase searching in the Z39.50 Cataloging authorities database you will need to enter the exact phrase, or enter a portion of the phrase and use right truncation. The fields that display in the search results list are determined by your local Z39.50 client. You may need to make changes so that the appropriate authority fields will display in the search results when you are searching the authorities database.

- *Non-Latin Script in Bibliographic Records:* The new default includes non-Latin scripts in bibliographic records. If your local Z39.50 client has the capability to send the appropriate value to the OCLC Z39.50 Cataloging service, you can change the default option and select one of the following options:
 - Include Latin script only.
 - Include all data, with Latin scripts in the 880 fields.
 - Include non-Latin scripts only.

The Z39.50 Configuration Guide for OCLC Z39.50 Cataloging includes information about the values you will need to send in order to select the various non-Latin options. The non-Latin scripts supported are the scripts supported by the MARC-8 character set only, including: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, and Cyrillic. This enhancement does not support scripts that are Unicode UTF-8 only, which includes Thai, Tamil, and any future scripts implemented by OCLC.

OCLC has notified local system vendors to make them aware of these changes.

MARC Subscription Service Supports Larger Length Records

The MARC Subscription Service (MSS) now supports larger length records, and also offers MSS users the option to select which transactions to receive. Available transaction activities include commands issued using Connexion or CatExpress for updating holdings, deleting holdings, produce actions, replacing and updating holdings. MSS users can complete the newly revised order form to update their subscription. The form is available in PDF at <http://www.oclc.org/support/forms/pdf/subser.pdf> and in HTML at <https://www3.oclc.org/app/subser/>. In addition, Appendix E of the OCLC-MARC Records Guide has been revised. See <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/records/subscription/appendix.pdf>. To learn more, go to: www.oclc.org/marcrecords/.

Introducing the New OCLC Terminologies Service

The new OCLC Terminologies Service offers multiple thesauri in a single interface. Using the Terminologies Service improves access to your library, museum, or archival materials and increases visibility of your collection. This powerful new metadata creation tool helps you easily catalog both digital and traditional hardcopy materials. The service brings multiple thesauri together into a single interface—to save you time and improve metadata creation. Among the features of this powerful new tool:

- Eliminates the need to learn multiple interfaces and search strategies for each terminology.
- Delivers more consistently tagged metadata to WorldCat or any union catalog.
- May be used as a stand alone service or with your Web-based metadata editor.
- Gives access to pertinent thesauri such as mesh, gmgpc, gsafd, lctgm, ngl and dct.

Learn more at <http://www.oclc.org/terminologies>.

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Press is well-known and highly respected for its broad range of textbooks and reference works for scientific, medical and technical professionals. Today, CRC press is part of the Taylor & Francis Group, a leading international academic publisher devoted to disseminating scholarly information of the highest quality. NetLibrary also currently offers more than 12,000 Taylor & Francis Group titles on its site, with more than 3,000 new Taylor & Francis titles added to its eContent catalog annually. This new agreement with CRC Press extends that relationship, and will result in an additional 1,000 science, technology, and medicine (STM) titles being added to the NetLibrary catalog each year. The full NetLibrary eContent catalog includes the latest information technology titles, reference essentials, business and economics resources, best-selling fiction titles, and more. NetLibrary continually adds different types of eContent to its catalog to further its objective of helping libraries meet the digital demands of their users. A complete list of NetLibrary Publisher Partners is available at: <http://www.netlibrary.com/Company/PublisherPartners.aspx>. For more information about CRC Press titles available through NetLibrary, contact a NetLibrary representative by sending an e-mail to sales@netlibrary.com.

Resource Sharing, Contract Services, Collection Management

Automatic Deflection Now Available

Available in June 2006, WorldCat Resource Sharing automatically deflects resource sharing requests based on policies defined in the Policies Directory. Users of the Policies Directory may set deflection criteria for borrowing requests so the requests will bypass the Request Manager. Deflection is based on the request service type, group membership, and format type requested. With deflection enabled, the Request Manager "skips" lenders based on deflection policies and automatically moves requests to the next lender, reducing the amount of time an unfilled request remains in the "Pending" status. This reduces processing time because library staff members do not see requests they cannot fill, resulting in speedier delivery of library materials to users. Several FAQs on deflection are available at the Policies Directory Frequently Asked Questions page. In addition, detailed instructions on how to create deflection policies are available at the OCLC Resource Sharing Enhancements [page](http://www.oclc.org/resourcesharing/support/enhancements/default.htm) (<http://www.oclc.org/resourcesharing/support/enhancements/default.htm>).

Local Holdings Enhancements, May 2005

Local Holdings Constant Data Record – Summary Field: The summary field will now be part of the Local Holdings constant data records. This will allow you to include repetitive data in the summary field of the constant data record, eliminating the need to re-key the same data in multiple Local Holdings records. An example would be if you wanted to add a ‘Retains Current 5 years’ note to multiple local holdings records. Currently if you would create a constant data record to copy the note into the 852 \$z or the 866 field but you would need to either type or copy the note into the summary field each time to complete the data entry. With this enhancement you will be able to include the note in the 852 or 866 field and the Summary field eliminating the need for you to re-key the data. A Blank Summary Field will be added to:

- Local Holdings Constant Data record workforms.
- Derived Local Holdings Constant Data record workforms.
- Existing Local Holdings Constant Data records.

Local Holdings Workform – 853 subfield \$v no longer a default subfield in the Local Holdings workform: Currently the 853 \$v with a default value of ‘c’ (increments continuously) is added to all Local Holdings workforms. Since this subfield applies only to Level 4 holdings statements and the default value that is set applies only to those items where the numbering of the issues continues regardless of the volume numbering the subfield \$v was removed as a default subfield.

WorldCat Collection Analysis, June 2006 Enhancements

In June 2006, OCLC installed the following enhancements for WorldCat Collection Analysis.

- *Predefined Groups for Group Subscribers:* Group Subscribers can now compare the aggregated holdings of their group to a selected Predefined Group (see Fig. 1 in the accompanying document). A comparison can be requested through the FirstSearch Administrative module, via the "Predefined Groups" button on the Collection Analysis tab.
- *Authoritative List Comparisons for Individual and Group Subscribers:* Authoritative List Comparisons allow individual subscribers and group subscribers to compare their collections to collection development lists. The three available lists are Books for College Libraries (3rd ed.), Choice Magazine's Outstanding Academic Titles, and titles reviewed in ALA's Booklist

magazine. Comparisons with the Authoritative Lists can be requested through the FirstSearch Administrative module, via the "Authoritative Lists" button on the Collection Analysis tab.

New WorldCat Selection Service to Streamline Selection Process

OCLC is working with Cornell University Library to develop a new WorldCat Selection service that will help libraries save time and money by streamlining the selection and ordering process for new library materials and delivering the corresponding WorldCat records. The WorldCat Selection service will allow selectors of new library materials to view records from multiple materials vendors in one central, comprehensive system. Libraries will be able to get WorldCat records for newly purchased materials into their integrated library system early in the technical services process. And the library's holding symbol will be automatically set on the WorldCat records for the materials. WorldCat Selection is being developed in partnership with Cornell University Library and is based on software known as the Integrated Tool for Selection and Ordering at Cornell University Library (ITSO CUL). The service is scheduled to launch in the second half of 2006. Cornell estimates that the software tool accounts for 40 percent of its firm orders and is saving approximately \$100,000 per year in staff costs. The WorldCat Selection service automates the middle part of the acquisition workflow—the selection process. Librarians still "select" materials, but the need for sending items via paper slips or selecting items in multiple vendor systems is eliminated with WorldCat Selection. Acquisitions staff automatically load WorldCat MARC records into the integrated library system, eliminating the need to re-key data or import data from multiple sources. OCLC is in negotiations with materials vendors Aux Amateurs de Livres International, Blackwell's Book Services, Casalini Libri, and Harrassowitz to participate in the initial release of WorldCat Selection. OCLC will add more vendors as the service moves forward. More information on the WorldCat Selection service can be found at www.oclc.org/selection.

OCLC Joins LOCKSS Alliance

OCLC has joined more than 90 libraries from around the world that participate in the LOCKSS (Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe) Alliance, a library membership consortium and active user community that provides open-source archiving software as a means to build digital collections. OCLC joins LOCKSS in support of its collaborative effort to

explore new uses of the LOCKSS technology to benefit the community and to build new capabilities for digital preservation. OCLC will work collaboratively with LOCKSS to explore the expansion of the LOCKSS technology to operate with different types of digital content. Members of the LOCKSS Alliance are interested in participating in the development and expansion of applications and services. Additionally, the Alliance community will help determine long-term priorities and strategies for digital preservation software and program evolution. LOCKSS' open-source software provides librarians a low-maintenance mechanism for collecting, storing and long-term access to a library's own local copy of authorized content. LOCKSS "boxes" at 157 institutions in more than 20 countries comprise a peer-to-peer system that automatically cross-checks content to ensure the accuracy and completeness of all member archives. Eighty publishers are now participating in LOCKSS or actively preparing to add their journals to the program. Founded and based at the Stanford University Libraries, the LOCKSS Program is funded mainly by contributions from the member libraries of the LOCKSS Alliance. It has received major funding in the past from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the National Science Foundation. For more information about LOCKSS, visit www.lockss.org/lockss/Home.



OCLC MEMBER'S COUNCIL MEETING: SUMMARY

Bruce Evans, MOUG Continuing Education Coordinator, attended the May 2006 OCLC Members Council meeting. Here are some of the meeting highlights.

At the opening general session, Kenneth Hamma, Executive Director of Digital Policy & Initiatives at the J. Paul Getty Trust in Los Angeles, gave the keynote address entitled Museums and Libraries: When Parallel Lines Converge. Mr. Hamma talked about how museums and their collections are starting to have a growing presence on the web. However, a challenge for this is digital representations of works of art to not lose their "museumness." This means that the impact of, for example, a 30 foot tall painting is lost on a computer. So, in the effort to preserve this aspect of the art, there is a move to create museum specific cataloging rules. This then is guiding museums and libraries towards shared network space, when they had been separate before (hence the presentation's subtitle).

The rest of the presentation Mr. Hamma showed the group a prototype metadata cataloging scheme for museum collections, which includes the ability to focus in on a specific portion of a work of art, and then magnify it (in addition to the metadata record which would have a link to this digital representation of the art piece). After the presentation there was time for an official response from Dr. Bob Martin, Lillian Bradshaw Distinguished Professor of Library Science School of Library & Information Studies, Texas Woman's University, and questions from the audience.

The next major highlight was the RLG/OCLC merger. Jay Jordan (OCLC President), Betsy Wilson (OCLC Board Chair), and the RLG President all spoke about this.

Jay Jordan began with some basic details behind the merger. OCLC's Office of Research and Programs will take in a lot of RLG employees; June 9 is the day of the ballot for the merger, which 2/3 of RLG employees must ratify; and the primary reason for the merger was the importance of "critical mass in getting attention and clout [for OCLC]."

Ms. Wilson said that this whole effort began with a phone call from her to the director of the Columbia University Library to see how OCLC and RLG could have a closer working relationship. The idea was to

reduce redundancy between the two organizations. At this point, there was no talk of a merger, but this is where it ended up going. After the RLG merger, there still will be an organization called RLG Programs which will seek to preserve some of the programs that are unique to RLG, such as its art image database.

The RLG president then continued on and said that the RLG union catalog will be merged into WorldCat, but that the RLG Citation Database will be preserved.

Another major issue for discussion at the meeting was Open WorldCat, and more specifically, the drive to make it function as an institution's local catalog. During one of the interest group meetings, a detailed presentation took place about the development and make-up of Open WorldCat.

The presenter started by saying that this project was born out of the desire to eliminate the dichotomy between the technical services and public sides of WorldCat. In other words, it seeks to have a single interface into WorldCat through the web (hence the other term for it, WorldCat.org). The presenter showed some of the searching capabilities and features of Open WorldCat, such as a Google-like search screen, relevancy, and FRBRized search results. The presenter then showed us how Open WorldCat would function as your local catalog. For example, the presenter went to a webpage entitled "OCLC Public Library", but was actually in WorldCat.

More information was provided about Open WorldCat as a local catalog at a presentation later in the day, given by Matt Goldner. Mr. Goldner showed us an interface where the name of a specific library was displayed, but once again, you were actually in WorldCat. The only information on the screen pulled from the local institution was circulation information. The overall goal is to make the information portable, so you don't have to be on a specific OCLC interface to access it (can get it through WorldCat.org).

The last major highlight to note is the LC Series decision. This topic came up for discussion at the Cataloging and Metadata Interest Group. The discussion began with the just-released announcement that ARL had unanimously endorsed LC's Series decision, primarily for cost savings, perceived little use of series searching by users, and LC shifting their efforts towards making "hidden" collections visible. Most of the participants in the

discussion seemed to support the decision, most notably because they thought searching should be more focused on keywords, since this is how they thought users searched. The few people who spoke up to critique it said that in public libraries patrons tend to search by novel series. However, the group was in agreement that the decision was not handled by LC in the best possible way, and that too few constituents were consulted before the decision was made. The meeting ended with the group drafting a statement to encourage LC to have a much broader discussion about this and any future decisions that have a major impact on the library community.



Thank You Letter to Deb Bendig

Deb Bendig
Product Manager, Discovery View of WorldCat
OCLC, Inc.

June 16, 2006

Dear Deb:

On behalf of the Executive Board of the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) and the MOUG membership, I want to express our regret that you are leaving OCLC and moving on to new horizons, but much more than this regret, I want to express our deepest thanks to you for your highly informative, friendly, cooperative, and just plain *useful* presentations at our annual meetings over the past few years.

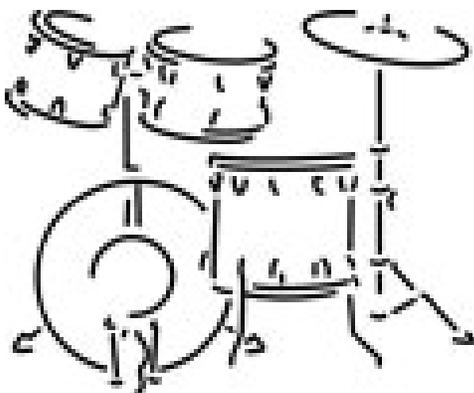
MOUG has gone to some lengths to expand outreach to our public service colleagues and to create an atmosphere at our annual meetings where communication among catalogers, public service

librarians, and library managers/administrators takes place in such a way that everyone's knowledge of OCLC products and services is enhanced to the greater good of each of our respective institution's patrons. Your presence at our meetings has enhanced that atmosphere of communication immeasurably, setting an example both as an outstanding speaker and a model listener, prompting us with your own perspective and then repeating our questions, comments, and responses back to us to demonstrate your effort to understand our concerns. Meeting evaluations of the sessions at which you have presented or moderated over the years have been uniformly high in their praise. You have become almost as much a figurehead at MOUG meetings as your colleague, Jay Weitz ... and believe me, I can offer no higher praise than that.

You will be much missed, Deb, and we wish you every joy and success in your new position and locale. You will always be welcome among MOUG members, wherever we gather in any number.

Yours truly,

Neil R. Hughes, Chair, Music OCLC Users Group



Questions and Answers

Jay Weitz, OCLC

Coded Data: When Simplification May Result in Complication

Q: All this talk about LC doing away with series and maybe subjects too made me think about how we could simplify and make cataloging easier and faster so that we have more time to do quality series and subject work. What is the point of most of the fixed field? Most of the information there is duplicated in the variable fields or useless to most libraries. I don't know who controls what MARC records look like, but couldn't they be simplified? For example, why do we need Cont, Ills, Conf, GPub, DtSt, Indx, Ctry, and Dates? You can get all that information from variable fields. And Fest, Audn, Biog, LitF, Ctrl, MRec, are these useful? Same with 006 and 007. Do patrons and librarians really need or want this information?

A: Certain elements of the fixed field (Leader and 008), 006, and 007 play crucial roles in indexing and in record matching, both for Batchloading of records and for deduplication of the WorldCat database. The presence and correct coding of those elements assist greatly in accomplishing all of that. In many cases, these coded elements concisely convey information that otherwise may not appear at all in a bibliographic record or that may appear only in more cryptic form in one or more places. Here is just one simple example of how useful a coded value can be for record matching (in the attempt to prevent record duplicates) and for duplicate resolution, even when some of the information appears in human-readable form in the body of the record. According to both OCLC's "When to Input a New Record" and the ALCTS document "Differences Between, Changes Within," differences in the place of publication within the same country do not justify separate records. Imagine the nightmare of trying to equate every possible place name within even a single country, especially when the name of the state, territory, province, or country may not even be stated explicitly in the 260 field. Supply a corresponding code for each country (or state, or territory, or province) and the machine task becomes relatively simple. Admittedly, the value of some of the elements in question is debatable. But there have been systems or processes that have used many of even the more obscure elements. Remember, of course, that some of those elements (AccM, Audn, Biog, Comp, Cont, Ills, Indx, LitF, among others) are optional.

Field 041 First Indicator

Q: In the 2nd ed. p. 109 of your *Music Coding and Tagging*, you explain that the 041 field 1st indicator will be coded "1" for printed music that has a translation of the text printed separately. This is an exception to the rule that accompanying material is not considered when coding the 1st indicator. But then on p. 112 under 041 subfield \$h, you say that "if subfields \$h relate only to subfields \$e or \$g, the first indicator should be '0.'" Do you mean, this is true EXCEPT for the case above (i.e., when a translation of the text is printed separately, even if this is the only translation, the first indicator will be "1" in such a case)? But in that case, the 2nd example on p. 113 seems to have the incorrect 1st indicator.

041 0 lat \$e lateng \$h lat
546 Latin words, also printed as text with English translations

Or am I missing or misunderstanding something?

A: It appears that I stated things too strongly when I said that, when the subfield \$h relates only to subfields \$e or \$g, the first indicator "should" be "0". As I look back to the wording in both MARC 21 and in LC's *Music and Sound Recordings Online Manual*, it is stated that the first indicator "may" be "0" and that's how I should have stated it. It would be "1" in the case of the stated exception about printed music containing a translation of vocal text printed as text. But it would be "0" when a sound recording is accompanied by a libretto that includes a translation, for instance. So, that example you cite on p. 113 is incorrect, and the first indicator should be "1". Thanks for catching that.

Computer Printouts of Scores

Q: I have some questions about scores printed from Finale or music printing software. Are these scores, unpublished ones, still considered ms. scores?

300 1 ms. score ([77 p.]), bound ; \$c 28 cm. + \$e libretto ([7 p.]) ; 28 cm.

Also, for a 500 note, how do I refer to these scores? Photocopies of computer scores? Computer scores?

500 Photocopy (from computer score)

I appreciate your help.

A: Printouts of notated music from music composition software strike me as unpublished, given that they are printed out in a unique copy or as one of a small number of copies intended for limited distribution. You may word the explanatory 500 note as you wish. It could be as simple as "Computer printout" (which seems to be the designation most commonly used by LC) or include an identification of the particular software package used. Identifying such printouts as "ms." in field 300, though, is more questionable if we read the AACR2 definition of "manuscript" strictly: "Writings (including musical scores, maps, etc.) made by hand, typescripts, and inscriptions on clay tablets, stone, etc." I would tend to omit the "ms."

"No Linguistic Content" Language Code "zxx"

Q: Could you give us some clarification on the matter of language coding (and notes) for music resources, specifically in cases where there is no language content. This message is specifically prompted by the implementation of the code "zxx" ("No linguistic content") in WorldCat records. To this point we have been coding instrumental music as "N/A", and vocal works on syllables not in any particular language as "und". We have not been applying "zxx". Our questions are as follows: (1) Should we cease applying "N/A"? (2) What is the proper usage for "zxx" (and the intended meaning of "No linguistic content")? (3) How should one code vocalises? (4) Would "Sung without linguistic content" be an appropriate note to include in a record? Would it be coded in a 546 field?

A: As of the OCLC announcement on 2006 June 1, you should begin to use the "No Linguistic Content" code "zxx" where appropriate. Following the Connexion host installation on 2006 May 21, all occurrences of "N/A" and three blanks in the Lang fixed field (008/35-37) were converted to the new code "zxx". Approximately 1.8 million records were changed. The "zxx" code is going to be used most commonly in bibliographic records for musical scores and sound recordings of instrumental works, that is, musical compositions that have no words associated with them, and in other cases when a resource has no sung, spoken, or written textual content. Technical Bulletin 252 (<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/252/>) has a section devoted to the "New Language Code for "No Linguistic Content," which has a bit more information. Vocalises (and any other human-produced sounds not associated with a language, including arbitrary syllables, humming, and the like) should continue to be coded as "und"

(undetermined). A note on the type of non-linguistic sounds being produced is usually a good idea. It would be preferable to be as specific as possible, though, in describing those sounds (for instance: "Words are primarily vowel sounds"; "Sung to syllabic sounds"; "Text is arbitrary sounds"; "Syllabic sounds and other vocally produced noises"; "Wordless"; "Text consists of sounds, vocables, and words in various languages"). Often, there will be a quotable description of the vocal part in the score or on the sound recording, for example:

- "The voice is called upon to produce modifications of the open vowel sound 'a,' as in the word 'father'"--Notes on performance.
- "The sounds of the vocal part are taken from the International phonetic alphabet [and includes other effects]"--Performance notes.
- "Voice is to sing a consistent open hum throughout"--P. [1].

You'll have to use judgment about the coding of the notes. If the note is exclusively about the vocal sounds, field 546 will often be fine. If the note goes beyond the vocal sounds ("For wordless voice with piano") and in cases of doubt, stick with field 500.

More on "zxx" and Language Notes in Field 546

Q: The short definition for the "zxx" code "No Linguistic Content," seems to be encroaching on the territory of the "und" code: "This code is also used for works having textual content consisting of arbitrary syllables, humming or other human-produced sounds for which a language cannot be specified." I suppose it hinges on the meaning of "linguistic" and "textual." I can imagine an inexperienced cataloger hovering between the two when faced with Debussy's *Sirènes*, mouth music, cainntaireachd, overtone singing, Native American vocables, and vocalises in general. So now, what comes across my desk but Feldman's *Voice and Instruments 2*, coded "zxx," rather than "und." Am I correct in my coding? This also hooks into a pet peeve of mine, specifically this "arbitrary syllables" language in 546 notes. Current usage seems to be that if the text is written as syllables, and those syllables don't make words in any (specified or determinable) language, they are called "arbitrary," despite the fact that the composer has determined each and every one down to the merest whisper and click. It would be nice to have clearer guidance on both language notes and 008 coding.

A: Sadly, the MARC format, its various code lists, and the cataloging rules were not designed to make life easy for us music catalogers. Nor do the codes and rules always pay sufficient attention to the

subtleties that we deal with everyday in our cataloging. Language Code "zxx" for "No Linguistic Content" is intended to mean that there is no text and no human-produced vocal sound of any kind associated with the work (not counting titles and the like, of course). The most common instance of this is the purely instrumental work. The use of Language Code "und" (for "undetermined") has not changed. When there is text or other human-produced vocal sound associated with a musical work, but the cataloger is unable to identify the language or there is no language to identify (for instance, because the text/sounds are semi-meaningful or without explicit meaning) the code "und" is used. Obviously, this is an oversimplification, but it should cover most of the common instances. Regarding the wording of 546 Language Notes, you should always try to describe as accurately and succinctly as possible the exact character of any such word-like (or non-word-like) "text" supplied by a composer, if there is a way to do that. If the composer supplies a description of the "text" in the score or recording, that could make a good quoted note. You should not feel obligated to call any such text "arbitrary" or "wordless" if those terms don't apply. The Feldman work and most of the other instances you mention, by the way, should properly be coded "und".

Order of MARC Tags and Time of Replace

Q: Why don't MARC tags display in numerical order? For example, why is the 049 tag displayed below the 050 or 090 tag? We also wondered what "time" is used in the "Replaced" fixed field. Is it whatever time it is at OCLC (EST) or maybe Greenwich Mean Time?

A: (Courtesy of OCLC's Gary Smith) The fields are not sorted by tag because the MARC format doesn't require that. The control (00X) fields are required to be in tag order, but the variable fields need only be grouped by the first digit. At the time OCLC's first system was designed, it was felt that the OCLC-defined local fields would be most usefully grouped after the standard 0XX fields, and it's been that way ever since. It's important to note that other groups of fields, particularly the 5XX and 6XX, must always retain the order in which the fields were entered. To sort them strictly by tag would be dysfunctional. The time recorded in the "Replaced" fixed field is the time at Dublin, Ohio, which is Eastern Standard or Eastern Daylight time, depending on the season.

Collective Title and Principal Performer

Q: I have been trying to find a rule that supports my inclination about a sound recording I have in front of me. How's that for putting the cart in front of the donkey? My sound recording has two pieces on it: the Sibelius violin concerto and the Tchaikovsky violin concerto. It does have a collective title: "Violin concertos." My inclination is to make Sibelius the 100 (with a 240) and make an analytic for Tchaikovsky. When I look (and re-look and re-look) in AACR2, I seem to always start with 21.23C1, which instructs me to enter it under performer. Something also stirring in me also brings up the rule of three, when you have two pieces, it's one up, one down. When it is more, then you start considering performer main entry. Can you help me? I need to either squash my inclination and follow 21.23C1 or find a rule that supports it.

A: When we're talking about a sound recording that contains works by two or more different persons or bodies, the key in determining the main entry is the presence (21.23C) or absence (21.23D) of a collective title. If we look at 6.0B1 and its LCRI, there seems to be no getting around the fact that the unsatisfying "Violin concertos" is a collective title, whether it appears on the disc labels, on the container, or on any accompanying textual material. That sends us to 21.23C1, which has us entering the recording "under the heading for the person or body represented as principal performer." LCRI 21.23C1 gives additional guidance on determining if there are principal performers. The "rule of three" doesn't come into play here, although as one reads through the texts of 21.23C1 and its LCRI, we have other choices to make depending upon how many principal performers there are, if any. Because you don't provide any details about performers (principal or otherwise), I can't comment on that, but that's where we stand so far. Hope this helps, as far as it goes.

Follow-up Q: I do have a principal performer, Vadim Brodsky, who stands out by typography and layout. His name is on the disc. So principal performer is it. Tell me though, was it ever that other way that I described (when you have two works by different composers on a classical sound recording, one goes up and the other goes down)? The only DLC example (granted I didn't search a lot) that I found on OCLC was #3291274 which is coded as "desc:a" but is old.

Follow-up A: Under AACR2, it is only when there is no collective title that you could have "one up, the other down," as you put it. Going back to the original

1978 version of AACR2, the distinction between recordings with and without a collective title comes slightly later in the decision process. Instead, the decision was based first on the number of principal performers. When there were one, two, or three principal performers (21.23C), the first (or only) named was the main entry. When there were more than three principal performers or no principal performer (21.23D), entry was under (collective) title. Rule 21.23D referred to other rules when there was no collective title, and then as now, you were instructed to enter under the heading for the first work. Back in 1978, there was no distinction made between so-called "popular" and so-called "serious" music, and there was much less guidance about identifying principal performers. But in essence, it's always been roughly the same result in these cases under AACR2.

Accompanying Material: Field 300 or Note?

Q: I'm curious about how others read AACR2 and LCRI 1.5E1. I have always read the four options as being mutually exclusive; that is, either you make a note about the accompanying material or you put it in the physical description field, not both. I'm prompted to ask now because someone Enhanced a record that I created, and changed this:

300 1 score (33 leaves) + 4 parts ; \$c 33 cm.
500 Accompanied by demo CD (1 sound disc : digital ; 4 3/4 in.) with performance by The Burdocks.

to this:

300 1 score (33 leaves) + 4 parts ; \$c 33 cm. + \$e 1 sound disc (digital ; 4 3/4 in.)
500 Accompanied by demo CD with performance by The Burdocks.

I'm about to work on more of these scores with accompanying discs, and I'd like to know the right way to do it. By the way, these are CD-Rs, with the title, composer, performer, and "demo CD" handwritten on the discs. If it's desirable to get the CD into the 300 field to make it more prominent, maybe this would be a better way to do it:

300 1 score (33 leaves) + 4 parts ; \$c 33 cm. + \$e 1 demo CD (sound disc : digital ; 4 3/4 in.)
511 0 Performed by The Burdocks on demo CD.

A: In answering an earlier question that partly concerned accompanying material (it appears in the *MOUG Newsletter* No. 91 (December 2005) p. 12-

14), I looked at all the relevant rules and LCRI's and came to the conclusion that 1.5E1, all the related X.5E rules, and all the corresponding X.7B11 rules seemed to agree that we had to choose between mentioning it in the physical description OR making a note, not both (assuming we don't catalog the accompanying material separately and ruling out multilevel descriptions as per LCRI 1.5E1). As such, your original record was certainly correct in following one of those possible options, and the Enhanced record is not strictly correct. Your final suggestion has a certain subversive appeal that gets around AACR2's either/or choice by making the note a performer note (511) rather than one on accompanying material, per se. It also takes advantage of the "term in common usage" option introduced to 6.5B1 in the AACR2 2004 Update, which is not taken into account in LCRI 1.5E1 (unrevised and dated "August 14, 1990").

"DualDisc" as Accompanying Material

Q: I was just given a book to catalog that has a 4 3/4 in. disc that has one side as a sound recording and the other side as a DVD. My question is how to formulate the 300 subfield \$e. Would you call this a CD-ROM/DVD even though the one side is a sound recording? The usual subfield \$e 1 sound disc (digital ; 4 3/4 in.) doesn't seem to work and "1 sound disc/videodisc (digital ; 4 3/4 in.)" looks strange but would better describe the item than calling it a CD-ROM/DVD.

A: Joe Bartl of the Library of Congress was kind enough to share with me earlier this year a document that he said would soon appear as an LC Rule Interpretation labeled "LC practice," dealing with "new formats." It included a section on this sort of CD/DVD hybrid disc, which often refers to itself as a "DualDisc." Adapting what this document presents in order to describe such a disc as accompanying material under current rules, here are my suggestions.

300 ... \$e 1 DualDisc (digital ; 4 3/4 in.)
500 Accompanying disc is hybrid CD/DVD-video disc.
538 [quote system requirements for accompanying disc, if present; if not present, provide no note]

Clearly, this violates the "either 300 subfield \$e or note, not both" stricture addressed in the previous Q&A, but I see no getting around the absolute need for further explanation in this case. New media call for desperate measures.

Notes on Copyright Registration in LC Brief Records

Q: I just came across an Encoding Level 3 bibliographic record for a CD, OCLC #50941025. LC announced at ALA that we would be seeing more of these ELvl 3 records for CDs. I know that I can lock and replace this record, which appears to have been input by the Copyright Office. Should I leave in the 500 note: "Copyright registration information: (c) (p) on music, sound recording; Richard Oscar Burdick, 1961-""? I believe I should leave it in, even though it seems strange. Just thought I would check.

A: If you are going to thoroughly revise this record, as I suspect you will, so that there is, for instance, a controlled access point for Mr. Burdick (based on no98007585?), I'd say you may remove that particular note unless you determine that it serves some useful purpose. Those LC brief records are *so* brief that they usually lack both publication information and any meaningful access aside from the title. If the recording is self-published and it would be proper to consider Burdick as the publisher (according to LCRI 1.4D1), you could remove the note in question. Because the formulation of this particular title includes a statement of responsibility, there may not be another statement of responsibility to add, but under other circumstances, such a statement would likely also take the place of that sort of note.



NACO-Music Project Cumulative Statistics through September 30, 2005

Library	NUC	New NARs	New SARs	Chg NARs	Chg SARs	Total New	Total Chg	Total
Bowling Green State University	OBgU-MA	9155		207		9155	207	9362
Brandeis University	MWalB-CA	1004		50		1004	50	1054
Brigham Young University	UPB-Mu	901		3		901	3	904
Brown University	RPB-M	7681	140	366	3	7821	369	8190
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	PPi-MA	19560		18113	6	19560	18119	33726
Center for Popular Music	TMurS-M							
Cleveland Public Library	OCi-FM	320	4	55	3	324	58	382
Cooperative Computer Services	IAhCCSM	1	1	7		2	7	9
Cornell University	NIC-Mu	6191	79	619	9	6270	628	6898
Curtis Institute of Music	PPCI			1			1	1
Dayton and Montgomery Co . PL	ODa-Mu	181		19		181	19	200
East Carolina University	NcGrE-Mu							
Eastman School of Music	NRU-Mus	2345		224		2345	224	2569
Harvard University, Houghton	MaCbHUHM	67		18		67	18	856
Harvard University, Loeb Music Library	MH-Mu	27		2		27	2	29
Indiana University	InU-Mu	18025	232	4134	65	19157	4199	23356
Indiana U. Archives of Traditional Music	InU-AT	223		11		223	11	234
Jacksonville (FL) Public Library	FJ-FA	313		86		313	86	399
Kansas State University	KsMaULM	5				5		5
Kent State University	OhKeUHG	5		1		5	1	6
Miami University	OOxM-Mu	1970		987		1970	987	2957
Michigan State University	MiEMMF							
Middlebury College	VtMiM-Mu	4297	202	1458	30	4499	1488	5987
North Carolina School of the Arts	NcWsNMU	43		2		43	2	45
Northwestern University	IEN-Mu	1637		158		1637	158	1795
New York PL, Performing Arts	NN-PAC	235		12		235	11	246
NYPL, Rodgers & Hammerstein Archive	NN-RH	1013	2	806	2	1015	808	1823
Oberlin College	OOC	10238		3522	2	10238	3522	13762
OCLC	OCoLC-M	24		24		24	24	48
Pennsylvania State University	PSt-AM	34	3	5		37	5	42
St. Olaf College	MnNfSO-H							
San Jose State University	CSjU-CM	129	0	21		129	21	150
Smith College	MNS-J	1410		770		1410	770	2180
Stanford University	CSt-Mus	1832	36	142	1	1868	143	2011
SUNY at Buffalo	NBuU-Mu	1992	4	110		1996	110	2106
SUNY at Stony Brook	NSbSU-Mu	231		11		231	11	242

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Library	NUC	New NARs	New SARs	Chg NARs	Chg SARs	Total New	Total Chg	Total
Tulane University	LNTUM	34		3		34	3	37
University of Akron	OaKU-MCU	231		115		231	115	346
University of California-Berkeley	CU-MUSI	351		5		351	5	356
University of California, San Diego	CU-SMu	294		11		294	11	305
University of Chicago	ICU-JRM	54		2		54	2	56
University of Cincinnati	OCU-Mu	1771		477		1771	477	2248
University of Colorado, Boulder	COU-MU	16				16		16
University of Georgia	GU-Mu	484		129	2	484	131	615
University of Hartford	CtWhU-Mu	122		9		122	9	131
University of Houston	TxHU-Mu	68		1		68	1	69
University of Illinois at Chicago	ICIU-MU	32		15		32	15	47
University of Kentucky	KyU-Mu	1				1		1
University of Louisville	KyLoU-Mu	359		27		359	27	386
University of Maryland	MdU-Mu	348	293	95	22	641	117	758
University of Massachusetts, Amherst	MU-Mu	33		4		33	4	37
University of Missouri, Kansas City	MoKU-MML	223		33		223	33	256
University of New Mexico	NmU-Fa	197	1	24	1	198	25	223
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	NcU-Mu	59	1	30	1	59	31	91
University of North Florida	FJUNFCM	425		84		425	84	509
University of North Texas	TxDn-Mu	1192		203		1192	203	1395
University of Notre Dame	InNdHIMu	45				45		45
University of Oregon	OrU-Mu	388		19		388	19	407
University of Pennsylvania	PU-AML	2650	64	514	55	2714	569	3283
University of South Carolina	ScU-MU	186		68		186	68	254
University of Southern California	CLSU-ML	141		3		141	3	144
University of Tennessee	TU-GFD	6		5		6	5	11
University of Texas, Austin	TxU-Mu	6673	7	1008	2	6680	1010	7690
University of Virginia	ViU-Mu	179		11		179	11	190
Vassar College	NPV-Mu	584		37		584	37	621
Washington University in St. Louis	MoSW-Mu	4648	314	2267	41	4962	2308	7270
Wayne State University	MiDWPkMu	22		3		22	3	25
Webster University	MoWgWMU	19		1		19	1	20
Westminster Choir College	NjPWCT	8		11		8	11	19
Wichita State University	KWiU-M	58		5		58	5	63
Yale University	CtY-Mus	12294	287	3420	21	12581	3441	16022
TOTAL		126184	1670	40582	266	127854	40848	168702

Statistics compiled by Michelle Koth, Catalog Librarian, Yale University

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