MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP

From the Chair
Ruthann McTyre, University of Iowa

For the first time in my career, I have been given the opportunity to teach a course in Music Librarianship for the library school here at the University of Iowa. It is a blast. There are three graduate students enrolled and we meet once a week. What a delight to be doing instruction with a group of people who actually want to be in the class, learn, and participate, and who ask truly thoughtful questions about the topic at hand. It is also a great refresher course for me since I'm doing all the readings along with them and rediscovering all sorts of things that had gotten swept off into the corners of my brain.

These weekly classes with such bright, energetic music-librarians-to-be have really brought home to me the value of being a mentor. This is a subject that is always right up at the top of the list with our sister organization (which happens to hold its annual meeting right after ours, by the way--you should plan on hanging around Austin for it after our big MOUG celebration!). While MLA does a lot of good work in this area, I see no reason why we MOUG members can't have our own informal kind of mentoring program. Let's seek out those first-timers at the MOUG meeting and make them feel welcome. Make an effort to introduce yourselves and get acquainted during breaks between sessions. Introduce them to other members. Let's make sure we include MOUG in the list of professional opportunities out there for new music librarians when we're talking about such things with library school students. Encourage support staff to become members--heck, encourage your public service librarians to join! There are plenty of opportunities for involvement for those folks too, don't forget. I think there are many of our colleagues who still perceive MOUG to be strictly the domain of catalogers. We know that isn't the case. As OCLC has moved into the reference products "biz," MOUG has moved in that direction too--fulfilling its mission "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." Note that "in ANY AREA of library service" part!

Participation in MOUG, for me, has been an opportunity to get to know colleagues that I might not have gotten to know otherwise. Once we move on from the MOUG meeting into the MLA portion of the week, we all tend to become immersed in our committee and roundtable work for that organization. The pace is hectic, we all have to be in two places at once and we barely have time to greet one another as we zip up and down hotel hallways from one meeting to another.

At the MOUG meeting, though, there always seems to be more time to sit and visit with folks in a more relaxed environment. It's also a time when we can take the time to listen and learn from one another. As a reference librarian, I have found that it helps me a lot to listen to my cataloging colleagues. I always learn something that enhances my work and my approach to working with my constituency.

So think about that. What do you take away from the MOUG meeting each year? What do you learn? What inspiration do you take away? Why not share that with a first time attendee--or pass it on to library school students or your staff members. Be a mentoring MOUGster!

Hoping to see y'all in Austin,
Ruthann McTyre
MOUG Chair

IN THIS ISSUE:

From the Continuing Education Coordinator
Marty Jenkins, Wright State University

2003 will mark the 25th anniversary of the first MOUG meeting. Please join us in Austin as we mark this important milestone in our organization's history. The highlight of the celebration will be the anniversary luncheon, featuring remarks on MOUG's past, present and future from Judy Weidow, Steve Wright and others.

Breakout sessions will feature presentations on netLibrary, RILM and WorldCat, and MARS Authority Control. There will also be a return of the popular Ask MOUG sessions. Finally, plans are underway for a very special plenary session on the interaction between cataloging and public services.

The celebration will begin with a Tuesday evening reception sponsored by OCLC. We hope to see all of you there.

News from OCLC
Compiled by Jay Weitz

General News

OCLC Members Council Establishes New Membership and Participation Categories

At its May meeting, the OCLC Members Council ratified amendments to OCLC's governance structure to facilitate broader participation in its cooperative by more libraries and institutions around the world. The 66-delegate Members Council voted unanimously to ratify amendments to OCLC's Articles of Incorporation and Code of Regulations adopted by the OCLC Board of Trustees that redefined membership and contribution and established a mechanism for annual review of membership requirements and apportionment of delegates. The vote culminated work that began in 2000 with the first study of OCLC's governance structure since 1977. Of the 42,000 libraries that participate in the OCLC cooperative, approximately 9,500 qualify as members under the 1977 rules, which defined contribution as input into WorldCat of all current-cataloging and holdings information. The new definition of contribution, which is the basis for calculating the apportionment of delegates to the Members Council, has been expanded. It now is defined as "intellectual resources provided and shared by libraries and other institutions through the products and services of

OCLC and its affiliates for the benefit of the other members of the cooperative." There are now two levels of membership and one of participation in OCLC. "Governing Members" contractually agree to contribute all their current cataloging to WorldCat, in addition to any other form of intellectual contribution to the cooperative. They receive credits for their contributions and elect delegates to Members Council, which in turn elects members of the OCLC Board of Trustees. "Members" contractually agree to contribute some intellectual property to the cooperative through cataloging, interlibrary loan, digitization or reference, but not all their current cataloging. Staff from member institutions are eligible for election to Members Council. "Participants" are institutions that use OCLC services, such as FirstSearch, and do not contribute intellectual property to the cooperative. While participants do not have a direct vote in the affairs of the cooperative, they are encouraged to communicate with their respective networks and service centers and Members Council delegates. A newly established Standing Joint Committee on Membership will meet at least once a year to review membership and contribution guidelines.

OCLC Access Suite Compact Disc Version 5.00 Available

Version 5.00 of the OCLC Access Suite compact disc is now available for order. All of the applications on the disc were previously released for electronic download. The following applications are new to the disc: OCLC Arabic 1.02 and OCLC CatME Spanish 2.11. Updated versions of the following applications are included: OCLC CatME 2.10, Label Program 1.21, OCLC CJK 3.11, and Searching WorldCat 1.02. All other applications on this version of the compact disc are unchanged from the previous release.

New Documentation Distribution Policy Now in Effect

The distribution policy for printed documentation changed on July 1. Users must order all printed copies of OCLC documentation. OCLC will continue to provide the first copy at no charge. This includes one subscription of printed copies of Technical Bulletins, provided the user indicates a continued desire to receive them. OCLC will charge for additional copies of documentation or Technical Bulletins subscriptions through the appropriate regional service provider.

A complete listing of all OCLC documentation is now available on the OCLC Web site at http://www2.oclc.org/documentation/. The new list is aimed at making it easier to find and print electronic copies (HTML or PDF) or order documentation available

in hard copy. The new web page includes links to a list of recent updates (revised or issued in the last three months) and other lists of documentation by specific type and language. Subscribe to the new listserv (DOCupdate-L) if you want to learn of new and revised documentation added to OCLC's Web site. Use the form at http://www.oclc.org/oclc/forms/listserv.htm or send an e-mail message to listserv@oclc.org with "subscribe DOCupdate-L your name" in the body of the message. This list is for announcements only; it is not a discussion list.

OCLC Registry and Metadata Services

The OCLC ISTC Global Registration service assigns unique ISO standard identifiers (numbers) to textual works to complement and combine existing schemes. It will be used by text producers and representatives of authors to link, collocate, and track royalties from various manifestations of their textual work. The OCLC ISTC Global Registration service is currently in beta test with five registration agencies, including RR Bowker, J. Whitaker & Sons, CANCOPY, ALCS, & Author's Registry. OCLC is applying to be the ISTC Registration Authority for ISO. The service is scheduled to go live in January 2003.

The OCLC Rights and Resolution service seeks to simplify the tracking and administration of content rights through the cooperative creation of a single database, benefiting both libraries and search services. OCLC Registry & Metadata services staff are currently presenting a thin prototype to libraries in order to gain feedback and to further validate the concept. Response to date has been positive.

Third Party Licensee Agreement

This agreement is available on NetWeb in PDF format at http://www2.oclc.org/oclc/pdf/forms/thipar.pdf. There are multiple uses for this form. Whenever a library has any third party, such as a commercial vendor or a consortium partner, pick up a file of MARC records from OCLC on its behalf, representatives of both the library and the third party must sign this form. Products for which this applies are OCLC MARC Subscription Service, PromptCat, GovDoc, Local Database Creation, SULOP (Serials Union List Offline Products), OCLC Bibliographic Record Notification, and WorldCat Collection Sets or any service for which MARC output is provided. For this purpose, the completed form must be sent to Order Services, MC 437, at OCLC. Whenever a library supplies its online cataloging authorizations to a third party, such as a

commercial vendor, to do cataloging on its behalf, representatives of both the library and the third party must sign this form. When the form is filled out for this purpose, the completed form must be sent to Cynthia Whitacre, MC745, at OCLC. If you have any questions, feel free to contact Cynthia (whitacrc@oclc.org).

Local Library Catalog Services

People, Places & Things

Due to many requests for multiple copies, OCLC has restructured the price of *People, Places & Things. People, Places & Things* provides a list of over 50,000 popular Library of Congress subject headings and pairs them with corresponding Dewey Decimal Classification numbers. Library users will find that this publication guides them to the right places to browse for information on topics that interest them. Classifiers will find that it can help them apply the DDC. Librarians in all types of libraries will find it a convenient aid to browsing and subject heading application.

Metadata Capture Services

Batchloading of PCC Records

OCLC processed the first file of Cornell PCC records through the new Batchloading software on June 5, and is ready to handle files from other PCC institutions. Please contact Joanne Gullo (1-800-848-5878, ext. 6415 or joanne_gullo@oclc.org) at OCLC if you are interested.

Concise Batch Processing Guide

Batchloading, the Local Data Record Updating Service (LDRUS), and the outputting of MARC records from batch processing whether from search key input or MARC record input (formerly RetroCon Batch) are all batch processes that update WorldCat (holdings, bibliographic records, LDRs) from input provided by the library. Reflecting this, OCLC is preparing a "Concise Batch Processing Guide" that serves as a supplement to the very detailed guides available on the OCLC Web site for Batchloading, LDRUS, and RetroCon Batch. OCLC will also be updating its Web site to show these relationships.

Batchloading Expanded

Currently, Batchload processing requires records to be in MARC 21 format. Records submitted in UKMARC or UNIMARC are converted to MARC 21 prior to Batchload processing. In response to member library requests and as

a result of tools developed for the Metadata Capture Project development effort, OCLC has expanded the scope of Batchload by developing custom processes that help "build" usable MARC records from "patterned data" received in non-MARC formats. "Patterned data" received in non-MARC formats must meet the following guidelines:

- Labeled data field descriptions immediately precede their content (e.g. AUTHOR: Smith, John TITLE: My Life Story) or labeled columns of data in a spreadsheet.
- Delimited data fields and records are separated by unique identifiable character or series of characters (e.g. tab delimited files).
- Positional data field descriptions and their content are related by record position (e.g. fixed length formatted records).

None of these data forms is mutually exclusive; sometimes records can be a composite of all three of these. Examples of commonly used non-MARC data formats are Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, Access databases, and Microsoft Word documents. Once the MARC records are built, the file is analyzed for Batchload processing as any other file submitted for batchload. There is no additional cost to have non-MARC data converted to MARC for Batchload processing, although it should be noted this preprocessing could extend the 90-day turnaround time.

Local Database Creation

Frequently Asked Questions for OCLC Local Database Creation is now available at http://www.oclc.org/oclc/faqs/ldc_faqs.shtm. The categories are "General," "CARS and BARS," "Holding Library Code," "Consolidation," "Billing," and "EDX and Product Services Web."

Online Cataloging Services

Integrating Resources

The Library of Congress has announced that it will implement the new AACR2 Chapter 12 on December 1. OCLC will implement most of the MARC format changes necessary to support the creation of records for integrating resources under this revised chapter to coincide with that date. Format changes were specified in the "MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data, Update No. 2" dated October 2001. Many changes and additions to the various code lists and other miscellaneous changes will be part of this update. A small number of changes, particularly the implementation of the repeatable 260 field and the definition of the new Bibliographic Level code "i," will not

be implemented prior to July 2003. As usual, all implementations will be coordinated with LC and RLG. Once AACR2 Chapter 12 and new guidelines from CONSER are both published, OCLC will review policies for Enhance.

Bibliographic Formats and Standards, 3rd edition, Published

Bibliographic Formats and Standards, 3rd edition, is now available in both HTML and PDF versions on the OCLC Web site at http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/. Distribution of printed copies began on June 28. You may purchase additional printed copies (product code MAN8069) and additional binders (BIN8122).

OCLC Connexion, the New OCLC Cataloging Service

With minimal fanfare, OCLC Connexion made its debut on June 30. Many users have logged on to take a look, but not surprisingly, migration to the new service is happening at a slow pace. The feedback from users is positive, and we've already been able to act on some of the suggested enhancements. The first set of quarterly enhancements was installed on August 25. This included label printing for cataloging along with numerous other new features. We are adding labels for CatExpress in September, outside of the normal quarterly schedule. In October, the Resource Catalog, Cataloging Save File, and Cataloging Constant Data will be moved to the Oracle platform, a change that should be fairly transparent to users. Numerous other enhancements are in the planning stages for the next quarterly release in November. Some of these may include Authority Controlling enhancements, Authority Sort Order, Quick Tips (similar to those provided in ILLWeb), Fixed-field enhancements, Record Navigation improvements, and a new logon page. Development is underway on the Microsoft Windows client for OCLC Connexion, which OCLC expects to release during second quarter of 2003. The first release of the client will focus on online interactive cataloging, macros, and labels. The second release, which OCLC expects to release by the end of 2003, will include offline cataloging functionality including a local file and batch processing.

We encourage Passport users to log on and take a look, so you can begin planning to move either to Connexion or to CatME by December 2003. The features spreadsheet, recently updated at http://www.oclc.org/prod/cataloging/features.xls, compares Passport and CatME functionality with Connexion features.

OCLC-Cat, a New Discussion List

To accompany the release of OCLC Connexion, OCLC has opened a new discussion list, OCLC-Cat. It is an open discussion list, intended primarily as a forum for library staff at all levels who use or are interested in any OCLC cataloging and metadata products and services (WebDewey, Passport, CatME, and Connexion, for example). OCLC staff will post announcements for conference sessions, meetings, new product releases, and so on to OCLC-Cat. Subscribers are welcome to post similar announcements of interest to colleagues. To subscribe, send an e-mail message with "SUB OCLC-CAT your name" in the body of the text.

Changes to 245 Subfielding Practice for Subfields ‡n and ‡p

In MARC 21 Update No. 2 (October 2001), the Library of Congress made a subtle change to subfielding practice for field 245, allowing subfield ‡n (Number of part/section of a work) and subfield ‡p (Name of part/section of a work) to follow subfield ‡b (Remainder of title) as well as precede it. These revisions have been made to the PDF and HTML versions of *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, 3rd edition. OCLC users may want to annotate their printed copies. The changed and/or corrected passages are as follows:

- ‡b Remainder of title
  "In records formulated according to ISBD principles, subfield ‡b contains all the data following the first mark of ISBD punctuation and up to and including the next mark of ISBD punctuation. That next mark of ISBD punctuation may be: (1) a slash (/) introducing the first author statement; (2) a period (.) preceding the number of a part/section of a work (subfield ‡n); or (3) a period (.) preceding the name of a part/section of a work (subfield ‡p)."
- ‡n Number of part/section of a work
  Please correct the following example (there should be a period following the first subfield ‡p, rather than a comma):
  > 245 00 Comptes rendus Lebdomadaires des s´eances de l'Acad´emie Des Sciences. ‡n A, ‡p Sciences math´ematiques. ‡n B, ‡p Sciences physiques.
- ‡p Name of part/section of a work
  "In records formulated according to ISBD principles, subfield ‡p follows a period (.) when it is preceded by subfield ‡a, ‡b, or another subfield ‡p."
  Please correct the second example:

> 245 10 Manufacturing industries of Canada. ‡p Geographical distribution = ‡b Industries manufacturi´eres du Canada. ‡p R´eparition g´eographique.

"Repeat subfields ‡n and ‡p only when following a subfield ‡a, ‡b, ‡n, or ‡p. If a title recorded in subfield ‡c includes the name and/or number of a part/section, those elements are not separately subfield coded."

Please correct the current final example:
> 245 00 Annual report of the Minister of Supply and Service Canada under the Corporation and Labour Unions Returns Act. ‡n Part II, ‡p Labour unions = ‡b Rapport annuel du ministre Des Approvisionnements et services Canada pr´esent´e sous l'empire et Des syndicats ouvriers. ‡n Partie II, ‡p Syndicats ouvriers.

Although this does not reflect a change in practice, please add this additional example that illustrates a name/number of a part/section that is not separately subfielded following a subfield ‡c:
> 245 00 Concerto per piano n. 21, K 467 ‡h [sound recording] / ‡c W.A. Mozart. L'assedio di Corinto. Ouverture / G. Rossini.

CatExpress

CatExpress is alive and well within the Connexion service. The new export feature was implemented on June 28, and is available to both subscribers and full users. Planned for September is the ability to let users print labels, similar to the service from within Connexion.

Using WebDewey: An OCLC Tutorial

This tutorial introduces you to searching and browsing, teaches you how to create user notes, and shows you how to build numbers accurately and efficiently with WebDewey. Using WebDewey is now available to you at http://www.oclc.org/fp/about/tutorials.htm.

Dewey Cutter Software

The Dewey Cutter Program has been revised to offer automatic text insertion and copying of the Cutter number. You can now take advantage of keystroke commands, and we've added a new help feature. It still offers the OCLC Four Figure Cutter tables, which are backwards compatible to the earlier Three Figure tables. Available free of charge, it can be downloaded from http://www.oclc.org/fp/products/index.htm.

OCLC CatME for Windows, Spanish Edition

OCLC CatME for Windows Spanish is now available in a Spanish edition. This edition (CatME 2.11) includes all of the same functionality as the latest English version (CatME 2.10). You can now download the software from the OCLC web site (http://www.oclc.org/catme). It is also available on version 5.00 of the OCLC Access Suite compact disc, which can be ordered at no charge. CatME Help, which is included with the CatME software, is currently available in Spanish. Spanish versions of the Getting Started and Quick Reference documents are available from the OCLC Web site. The Spanish version of the Learning to Use document will be available in the near future.

OCLC Cataloging Label Program

Version 1.21 of the OCLC Cataloging Label Program includes problem fixes to the Label Program. Version 1.22 includes additional changes that are needed to view labels from OCLC Connexion. Both versions are supported by OCLC. Users are not required to upgrade from 1.21 to 1.22 unless they are viewing labels from Connexion. Version 1.21 is included on the OCLC Access Suite compact disc, and version 1.22 is available for electronic download. Version 1.22 will not be released on compact disc.

Bibliographic PURL service

Previously, only CONSER participants used this service. The service has recently been expanded to include BIBCO participants. To date, PURLs have been created for over 2,000 URLs. The PURLs are entered in the 856 field of OCLC bibliographic records. If the corresponding URL changes, participants simply modify the PURL on OCLC's server. This effort saves OCLC users from having to update changed URLs in bibliographic records. The server is located at http://bibpurl.oclc.org/.

OCLC CJK and OCLC Multiscripts Z39.50 Client

OCLC CJK 3.11 and Z-Client 1.00 software are not being altered while OCLC Connexion evolves into the new integrated cataloging and metadata processing program. In July 2002, both applications were compiled into the OCLC Access Suite 5.00 compact disk version as the last OCLC Suite CD product for quick and easy installation by users. The OCLC Online System will continue to support OCLC CJK and Z-Client until further notice. The number of OCLC CJK users expanded from 139 to 153 at the end of the 2001/2002 fiscal year. OCLC QC is supporting

CJK quality assurance tasks, and the CJK Database Statistical Report is updated semiannually and posted at http://www.oclc.org/oclc/cjk/stats/stats.htm. OCLC Technical Bulletin 246: Database Enrichment (August 2002) provides CJK users with information on enriching WorldCat records with vernacular information. The recent OCLC FirstSearch implementation of the vernacular user interface and scripts display added more value to WorldCat for the library end users who deal with vernacular scripts, and is giving further encouragement to various OCLC vernacular support services.

PromptCat Enhancements

The following changes have been made recently to PromptCat:
- Removing tape as a delivery method. It hasn't been used by anyone in years. Technology upgrades were going to require us to make programming changes, and the decision was made to do away with this option instead.
- Flexible holdings were installed. PromptCat's ability to delay holdings for 21 days has been expanded to a profilable 1-180 days.
- DLC definition refined. PCC records were always defined as DLC, even when the cataloging source was NLM or UKM. PromptCat has now redefined DLC so that NLM and UKM records are never considered DLC.
- Formatting for SIRSI. Some SIRSI libraries need to have a dollar sign ($) placed in front of prices in their records. PromptCat can now provide the proper format.

We are currently working on providing two production runs a day for PromptCat. The first will take place in the afternoon, and will provide labels. The usual nightly run will provide records and reports. The afternoon production run is being added for vendors to make their processing operations more efficient.

PromptCat: New Vendors

The following vendors have recently partnered with OCLC to provide the PromptCat service. For more information about these vendors, please visit their company web sites.
- Coutts Library Services (http://www.couttsinfo.com/), a specialist in Canadian titles, is a leading international supplier to academic, medical, professional and reference libraries for materials available in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.
- Matthews Medical Books (http://www.mattmccoy.com/) is an established

supplier of health science books, multimedia products, and information to libraries. Matthews ships from two locations: St. Louis, MO and Fairfield, NJ.

- Theodore Front Musical Literature, Inc. (http://www.tfront.com/) provides a wide selection of custom-designed approval plans for books, sheet music, CDs and DVDs, as well as monographic order fulfillment, standing order and subscription services, and out-of-print searches.

- In addition, YBP Library Services has expanded its access to materials published in the U.K. In 1998, YBP purchased Lindsay & Howes (http://www.ybp.com/lindsayhowes.htm), a vendor of U.K. books to North American and other overseas libraries since 1988. YBP's U.K. division is now ready to provide PromptCat records.

Quality Control Activities

For the fiscal year ending June 30, the Quality Control Section received a total of 56,078 requests to change bibliographic records. This total also includes duplicate error reports. QC staff have manually merged 19,617 sets of duplicate records and have made changes and/or corrections to 9,787,874 bibliographic records in the WorldCat database, manually or via macros, as well as corrected a total of 5,284,407 records via automated scans. Some of the corrections of records via macros has included continuing updating of some old subject heading forms to current forms, bibliographic file maintenance on name headings based on changes in the authority file records, corrections in ISBN fields, GMD changes, type code changes on thesis records, coding of non-filing indicators, and corrections to some obsolete coding. The second pass of clean up of LC class numbers has been completed.

Database Enrichment

OCLC will implement enhancements to the Database Enrichment functionality on September 22. The enhancements add to the list of fields that any cataloging user may add to a bibliographic record; expands the list of fields that any user may modify in an existing bibliographic record; and allows any user to add local subject headings (with a second indicator value of "4") to any cataloging record. The only restriction to these enhancements is that authenticated CONSER records cannot be modified. Technical Bulletin no. 246 "Database Enrichment" was distributed to users in July and is available at the OCLC Web site in HTML (http://www.oclc.org/technicalbulletins/246/) or in PDF (http://www.oclc.org/technicalbulletins/246/246.pdf).

Shelf-ready Services

Language Sets

In June 2002, Language Sets added six South Asian languages, bringing the total offering to twelve. Libraries can now serve their Indian, Pakistani, and Bangladeshi communities with book sets for adults and children in Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Panjabi, Tamil and Urdu. To give libraries more flexibility, Language Sets now offers a Custom Collections option. Language Sets staff will select, acquire, and provide cataloging and physical processing for custom collections of books, videos, and other media based on a library's specific criteria. Each project is priced individually. The cost of a collection will depend on the level of services needed, collection size, subject matter, format of the materials, and the estimated cost of the materials. Currently, we offer custom collection development in six languages: Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Russian. Depending on the nature of the collection, projects for other languages may be possible.

WorldCat Collection Sets

Several sets of electronic records representing Knovel Scientific and Engineering Databases are now available. Group orders for netLibrary sets of records are still being processed through Collection Sets. The records are included in the netLibrary Content Support Service fee. Orders for netLibrary sets will be billed only if users select any options beyond 856 field processing and the required 049 code. As always, we are seeking cataloging volunteers. For additional information about Collection Sets please see http://www.stats.oclc.org/wcs_list.html.

Reference Services

QuestionPoint Collaborative Reference Service

The Library of Congress's Public Service Collections Directorate and OCLC have developed a new collaborative online reference service, which was released on June 3. The QuestionPoint service, available at http://www.questionpoint.org, provides libraries with access to a growing collaborative network of reference librarians in the United States and around the world. Library patrons can submit questions at any time of the day or night through their library's Web site. The questions will be answered online by qualified library staff from the patron's own library or may be forwarded to a participating library around the world. The service, which is available to libraries by subscription, will enable

reference librarians to share their resources and expertise with each other and with their patrons free of charge in unprecedented ways. QuestionPoint offers libraries and library groups a powerful, inexpensive and easy-to-use resource to provide and manage Web-based reference services. QuestionPoint can also be used in conjunction with existing Web-based reference services to add broader coverage and enhance reference resources. The Library of Congress and OCLC signed an initial cooperative agreement in 2001 to develop a prototype for a new reference service based on the Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS) pilot, begun in early 2000 by the Library of Congress and 16 partner libraries.

OCLC FirstSearch Provides Outbound Links to Full-Text Articles in JSTOR Archive

OCLC and JSTOR, a not-for-profit organization whose mission is to help the scholarly community take advantage of advances in information technologies, are working together to provide electronic access to full-text articles in the JSTOR Archive from the OCLC FirstSearch service. Citations in two dozen OCLC FirstSearch databases link to many of the articles within journals in the five JSTOR collections: Arts & Sciences I; Arts & Sciences II; Business; Ecology & Botany; and General Science. This "outbound linking," the first to be implemented in FirstSearch, is available to libraries with access to both the FirstSearch service and JSTOR journals. Libraries interested in activating the links to JSTOR may enable this option in a new Outbound Linking section of the Database Settings area of the FirstSearch administrative module.

PsycARTICLES Available on FirstSearch

PsycARTICLES, the American Psychological Association's full-text electronic journal article database, is now available on the OCLC FirstSearch service. PsycARTICLES covers general psychology as well as specialized basic, applied, clinical and theoretical research. The database includes searchable full-text articles from 41 journals published by the American Psychological Association and allied organizations, including the Canadian Psychological Association and Hogrefe & Huber. Seven more journals are planned for 2002. Coverage will increase from the 1999-2001 span available at release to include content back to 1988 and beyond.

Integration of NetFirst into WorldCat Now Complete

OCLC has integrated the OCLC NetFirst database into WorldCat on the OCLC FirstSearch service. NetFirst is no longer available as a separate database, and OCLC has removed access to NetFirst from all FirstSearch authorizations. As previously announced, virtually all NetFirst records have been part of WorldCat since August 2000, and WorldCat searches can be easily limited to Internet-only records. WorldCat also includes records for Internet resources that have been added by member libraries as well as netLibrary records, thus making WorldCat a more complete source of information on high-quality Web sites. Two ancillary services, NetFirst Hot Topics and the NetFirst Calendar Planner, will be discontinued in early September. The ongoing addition by member libraries of Web sites to WorldCat via OCLC Connexion, the growing practice of adding web resources to subject-specific databases, and the improved quality of general-purpose web resource locating services such as Google have contributed to OCLC's decision to discontinue NetFirst as a separate database on FirstSearch.

FirstSearch User Interface and Administrative Module Available in Simplified Chinese Language

Readers of the Chinese language will now have the convenience of searching FirstSearch databases in the language they are most comfortable using, and libraries will be able to customize their libraries' FirstSearch administrative modules in their own language, thereby providing optimum service and functionality to their users. These interfaces have been available in Japanese and Chinese (Traditional) since earlier this year. To optimally view the Asian language interfaces, users must have Microsoft Internet Explorer version 5.0 or above, or Netscape version 6.0 or above loaded on their computers. Although the use of a Japanese or Chinese operating system is not required, some interface display features (tool tips, title displays and alerts) may not display properly without the appropriate operating system. Characters in the Chinese and Japanese interfaces are displayed using Unicode (UTF-8 encoding). To view the interface with the intended character set, download and install a Unicode font such as Arial Unicode MS from office.microsoft.com/downloads/2000/aruniupd.aspx.

MLA Bibliography Thesaurus Now Available

Following a successful install on July 21, the MLA (Modern Language Association) Bibliography Thesaurus became available to users searching the MLA International Bibliography database via FirstSearch. The MLA Bibliography Thesaurus contains data including topical terms, geographic names, and corporate names relevant to MLA International Bibliography citation data, assisting library users in broadening, narrowing, or viewing headings related to their subject of research.

Digital and Preservation Resources

CONTENTdm

OCLC Digital & Preservation Resources is now offering the CONTENTdm Software Suite as a complete solution for libraries developing online digital collections to provide preservation and access to special collections. Already in widespread use and supporting hundreds of collections, CONTENTdm provides tools for all aspects of digital collection management. As the world's largest library cooperative, OCLC will help bring CONTENTdm to libraries of all sizes so that they can offer worldwide access to special collections. The CONTENTdm Software Suite is based on more than six years of development in collaboration with archivists and library professionals. With its ability to handle virtually all media types, CONTENTdm supports a diverse set of collection items, including photographs, slides, maps, yearbooks, fully transcribed diaries, rare books, audio and video clips, postcards, and any other assets accessible via a Web browser.

Organizations implementing CONTENTdm collections may either purchase a direct license to install the software on their own server, or take advantage of OCLC's new hosted offering of CONTENTdm as a member of the OCLC Digital & Preservation Cooperative. The hosted version provides full software functionality, while operating from OCLC's server. OCLC Digital & Preservation Co-op participants come together to share knowledge and to increase the value of digital collections by combining them with other collections. The Co-op provides the latest in best practices, standards, and technology white papers to help participants learn more about digitization and preservation trends. Members of the OCLC Digital & Preservation Co-op are eligible to receive an OCLC CONTENTdm 500-image Starter Kit.

OCLC to Use Olive Software to Digitize Historic Newspaper Collections

OCLC Digital & Preservation Resources will use Olive Software to help libraries provide full online searchable access to their historic newspapers so that these valuable resources can be preserved and made accessible over the World Wide Web. Through a unique process that builds an index of every article, photograph, and page, newspapers in print or on microfilm can be quickly and easily converted to digital format and delivered back to the library to make accessible via its own web site. Olive Software enables digitization of historic materials by providing two unique benefits: making digitization

practical by significantly reducing time and cost, and enabling browser-based, user-friendly access to and searching of retrospective newspaper collections. Collections digitized using Olive Software are fully searchable down to the article level. Olive Software technology is the first to bring together microfilm, clippings, entire saved newspaper editions, and recent digital page files in a single electronic archive in their original printed form.

Once a newspaper collection has been digitized and prepared for online access with Olive Software, a library can mount the collection on its own server or can choose to host the collection on an OCLC server. In either case, the library retains complete control over its collection, deciding whether to provide access to just its own community or to researchers worldwide. In addition, OCLC will provide a subscription-based service to provide access to selected full-text historic newspaper collections.

Resource Sharing Services

OCLC/NLM-SERHOLD Pilot Project Update

In May 2002 OCLC successfully loaded holdings data from the National Library of Medicine's SERHOLD database for eight NLM/OCLC libraries. This marked a major milestone in a pilot project that will allow NLM and OCLC to share SERHOLD and Union List data between the two systems.

During the first phase of the pilot, OCLC built MARC Holdings Format-compliant data from SERHOLD records to use in loading more than 4,100 LDRs for the eight pilot libraries. Phase 2 will focus on improving the transfer of records between NLM and OCLC and the post-Batchloading reporting features. Information about how SERHOLD libraries can participate will be available later from NLM. OCLC will continue to provide periodic updates on this project.

OCLC Policies Directory to Debut

OCLC will replace the current Name-Address Directory during the next several months with a completely new web-based system, the Policies Directory. The Policies Directory will continue to support summary-level policies information and will also allow libraries to provide in-depth ILL policy and contact information. The Policies Directory will be available to both members and non members at no charge. The prototype for the Policies Directory was featured at this year's ALA Conference in Atlanta.

Q: I have the following score:

Title page: Sonata for viola : in d minor = Sonate für Viola, d moll / Michail Glinka ; completed and edited by V. Borisovsky.
Cover: Sonata : in d minor for viola / Michail Glinka.
Plate number: M.R. 1034.
Publisher on title page: Breitkopf & Hartel ; Musica Rara.
This copyright statement is on page 1: "c1961 by Musica Rara, London [/]
assigned 2000 to Breitkopf & Hartel, Wiesbaden."

This is a reprint of the Musica Rara edition (see OCLC #368085 or OCLC #49599492) with a new title page and cover. I'd like to know which date(s) to use and if/how to mention the copyright statement. Should I only use 1961 and list both Musica Rara and B&H as publishers, or does the 2000 date need to be incorporated as well? This copyright statement is throwing me and I am not quite sure how to deal with it. I hope you can give me some advice.

A: These apparent republications are always confusing, and I'm never sure myself how to treat them. It's complicated by at least two other factors: changes in copyright laws over the years, and publishers who may or may not be presenting the publication information accurately. So here is my best guess based on the information you've presented. Since we've got a new title page with a new first publisher and place, let's consider it a new publication. Since I have no idea what the copyright "assigned to" really means, but it does clearly refer somehow to the new publisher, let's treat that as an inferred date of publication. So here's my suggested 260:

260   Wiesbaden : $b Breitkopf & Hartel ; $a London : $b Musica Rara, $c [2000?], c1961.

DtSt would be "t" and the Dates would be "2000,1961." I have no idea if that's correct, but it seems like a fairly reasonable guess.

Q: I am working on original cataloging for a boxed set of Vladimir Horowitz original jacket collection recordings on CD. There is a total of ten discs in this collection, which means ten separate contents notes and approximately sixty 700 fields for uniform titles. Am I going to run into any problems if I attempt to enter that many fields in OCLC? Please advise.

A: Unfortunately, under current system limitations, you are likely to run up against either record size or field number restrictions. Rest assured that these restrictions will not be a factor under the future platform. In the meantime, however, many users get around the system limits in cases such as these by, for instance, breaking up large sets bibliographically (not necessarily physically) into logically-divided separate records (for each disc, for instance) joined by "With" notes. That might allow fuller description and analysis of each disc without hitting system limits.

Q: We just hit another weird one. In a multivolume set that is being cataloged on one record (not analyzed), the last volume is titled "Duos." The pieces in this volume are by several different composers. This is the only volume in the set that has its own collective title. For all the rest, there are just titles of pieces, maybe a half dozen or fewer pieces per volume. Except in the "Duos" volume, there is only one composer per volume. The pattern for all but the last volume is clear:

1. <Title1> ; <Title2> ; ... / <Composer1> -- 2. <Title4> ; <Title 5> ... / <Composer2> - - [etc.]

The copy we are using has for v. 8 just

8. Duos / <composer9> ; <composer10> ; <composer11> ; <composer12>

Volume 8, however, consists of 8 titled pieces, and we'd like to include all 8, linked with their proper composers. If there were no overall volume title, we could do

8. <Title12> ; <Title13> / <Composer9>. <Title14> ; <Title15> ; <Title16> / <Composer 10> - - [etc.]

But we can't figure out a way to include the overall title. None of the composers titled his works Duos--the editor did that--so it doesn't work to use a <Whole. Part> pattern. We thought of using parentheses somehow, maybe:

8. Duos (<Title12> ; <Title13> / <Composer9. <Title 14> [etc.]...).

But we can't find any hint of parentheses being used for anything but performers or durations. Any ideas? We are editing this one, not making a new record, so we've just picked a method and gone with it for local purposes. But we'd like to know how we really should have done it. Thanks for any advice.

A: Given that we have only a limited number of punctuation marks at our disposal and an often large number of distinctions we are trying to make with some degree of clarity in a contents note, there are no perfect solutions. Parentheses are not the way to go in this context, since the convention of their use is pretty much limited to performers, durations, and the like, as you've

pointed out. Perhaps the cleanest way to cut this particular Gordian knot is to simply continue the same pattern for the final volume and to omit that collective title from the contents note. Then, since this volume is a special case within this set, you could simply add a 500 note that says something like: "Vol. 8 has title: Duos" (or whatever the circumstances happen to be). Since it's such a generic title, you probably don't need a title tracing for it, but that's up to you.

Q: I am cataloging an unpublished compact disc that was recorded locally. What we're wondering is whether it is appropriate to code the fixed field Ctry for the recording location? Another colleague here was under the impression that Ctry is generally not coded for unpublished works but we can't seem to find any explicit statements to that effect in the documentation. The field definition includes place of "production or execution" and indicates information may come from fields other that the 260. One could also extrapolate from the guidelines for visual materials which favor place of production over publication. My inclination would be to go ahead and code Ctry for the recording location. Would you agree with this interpretation or are we missing something?

A: This seems to be such a basic question that one would expect to find a definitive answer in MARC 21, but that appears not to be the case. Section 008/15-17 "Place of Publication, production, or execution" reads in part: "Choice of a MARC code is generally related to information in field 260 (Publication, Distribution, etc. (Imprint)) [...]. For sound recordings, the code represents the place where the recording company is located [...]. When the place of publication/production/execution is totally unknown, code xx[blank] is used." There is no further guidance in the field 260 description, in the "MARC Code List for Countries," or anywhere else I can find. Since the item in question is locally produced and otherwise unpublished, I like the analogy to locally produced and unpublished visual materials, where the place of capture is coded. Finding nothing to contradict this, and taking comfort in the implied license granted by that "generally" in MARC 21, I'd agree with you.

Q: Could you give me some advice regarding the coding for the Composition field for rap music? I would also like a source if you have it. I have read "Music Coding and Tagging" but I am still confused a bit. "Rap music" is a narrower term for "popular music," and the rule says you should code for a given term rather than use "zz" or "uu." So I would think that "pp" would be the correct code. Others in my department believe that the correct code

would be "zz". I have checked several titles and it seems that a lot of people are using the "pp" code. So I'd appreciate some advice from you on this matter.

A: Not that "Music Coding and Tagging" is necessarily the final word on anything, but it does say at the top of p. 13 that code "pp" may be used "for both instrumental and vocal works not covered in [...] other 'popular' categories [...]. [U]se for [...] rap, salsa, world music." Here's one means by which you might be able to decide which broader code to use for more specific genres that don't have their own code, such as rap. Check the LC authority record for the specific genre and see what's listed as a "broader term" in the 550 fields. For "Rap (Music)" (sh85111437), there are three 550 fields, only one of which has a corresponding Form of Composition code, "Popular music." Since according to MARC 21, the Composition codes "are based on Library of Congress subject headings," this does have a certain logic to it. Of course, remember that this is an optional fixed field, and no one should agonize too much about it.

Q: As a follow-up, I'd like to ask if is it necessary to use the 650 Popular music when I use the "pp" in the fixed field Comp, or is the 650 Rap (Music) enough? If there's an applicable rule in the documentation, please cite it.

A: Again, remember that the Composition codes are optional. Even more important, many local systems cannot do anything very useful with them, as opposed to formal subject headings, which most systems CAN do something with. One of the main tenets of subject cataloging is to "[a]ssign headings that are as specific as the topics they cover." (The definitive word on assigning subject headings is in the current 5th edition, with updates, of LC's "Subject Cataloging Manual," "Assigning and Constructing Subject Headings," SCM H 180. Generally, when you have an LC subject heading, such as "Rap (Music)," that specifically covers the genre, you don't need to have a more general heading such as "Popular music" as well (since this relationship is dealt with through reference to the LC Subject Headings list, the subject authority file, or whatever local means you may have). You needn't worry about any one-to-one correspondence between a more specific subject heading and a more general Composition code. Think of the subject headings and the Composition codes as related but separate means of expressing musical forms, genres, and other categories. Given that there are only a few dozen Composition codes but countless existing (and possible) musical subject headings, it's no surprise that the latter can be much more specific than the former.

Q: I just discovered a contradiction in online and printed OCLCdocumentation. Did something change and I didn't notice? The issue is the coding of FMus (previously Format) in the fixed fields, specifically for unaccompanied choral works. From the online OCLC help accessed through CatME (which goes to the OCLC website):

> d   Voice Score. Editions of a work for voices and instruments in which the voice parts are notated and the instrumental parts omitted completely. Use for unaccompanied or a capella choral works.

An earlier print version of the Scores Format says as the last sentence under Voice score, "For unaccompanied or a capella choral works, use code a." Which code is correct?

A: Looks like you've caught an error that appears in both the second and third editions of *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*. Code "d" is used for choral and vocal works that were composed with accompaniment, but for which the accompaniment has been omitted. Choral and vocal works that were composed without accompaniment should be assigned other codes, depending upon the format of the score in hand (code "a" for full scores, code "b" for miniature scores, etc.).

Q: Our local network tells me: "In MARC 21 Update No. 2 (October 2001), the Library of Congress made a subtle change to subfielding practice for field 245, allowing subfield ‡n (Number of part/section of a work) and subfield ‡p (Name of part/section of a work) to follow subfield ‡b (Remainder of title) as well as precede it. These revisions have been made to the PDF and HTML versions of *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, 3rd edition. OCLC users may want to annotate their printed copies." Does this mean that the following example (of mine) could change (using cataloger's judgment, I suppose)?

> Was: The fabulous Motown years, reliving the magic. $n Volume 1, $p Roberta Flack $h [sound recording] : $b struttin'.
> Could be: The fabulous Motown years $h [sound recording] : $b reliving the magic. $n Volume 1, $p Roberta Flack : struttin'.

A: Yes, that would be one new way of doing this title. By the way, the change in 245 practice has been folded into the PDF and HTML versions of OCLC's *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, 3rd edition. The item appears in the "News From OCLC" column in this same issue of the *MOUG Newsletter*, may be found online at the OCLC Web site at http://www.oclc.org/oclc/bit/266/content.shtm#changes, and is in OCLC System News.

etwas langsamer

NACO-Music Project Cumulative Statistics through March 31, 2002

Library	NUC	NARs	SARs	Chg NARs	Chg SARs	Total New	Total Chg	Total
Bowling Green State University	OBgU-MA	3878		81		3878	81	3959
Brandeis University	MWalB-CA	445		16		445	16	461
Brigham Young University	UPB-Mu	519		3		519	3	522
Brown University	RPB-M	5244	56	301	1	5300	302	5602
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	PPi-MA	10822		11653	1	10822	11654	22476
Cleveland Public Library .	OCl-FM	312	3	53	3	315	56	371
Cooperative Computer Services	IAhCCSM	1	1	7		2	7	9
Cornell University	NIC-Mu	2945	31	407	8	2976	415	3391
Dayton and Montgomery Co. PL	ODa-Mu	181		19		181	19	200
Eastman School of Music*	NRU-Mus	1783		145		1923	145	2068
Indiana University	InU-Mu	15950	141	3143	27	16071	3170	19241
Indiana U., Archives of Trad. Music	InU-AT	168		6		168	6	174
Jacksonville (FL) Pub. Lib	FJ-FA	313		86		313	86	399
Miami University	OOxM-Mu	1369		495		1369	495	1864
Middlebury College	VtMiM-Mu	2716	92	593	1	2808	594	3402
North Carolina School of the Arts	NcWsNMU	43		2		43	2	45
Northwestern University	IEN-Mu	1505		112		1505	112	1617
NYPL, Performing Arts	NN-PAC	85		2		85	2	87
NYPL, Rodgers & Hammerstein Arch.	NN-RH	556	2	512	2	558	514	1072
Oberlin College	OOC	5882		1935	2	5882	1937	7819
OCLC	OCoLC-M	24		24		24	24	48
Pennsylvania State University	PSt-AM	34	3	5		37	5	42
San Jose State University	CSjU-CM	129		21		129	21	150
Smith College	MNS-J	1045		160		1045	160	1205
Stanford University	CSt-Mus	733	19	69		752	69	821
SUNY at Buffalo	NBuU-Mu	637		53		637	53	690
SUNY at Stony Book	NSbSU-M	231		11		231	11	242
Tulane University	LNTUM	34		3		34	3	37
University of Akron	OAkU-MCU	77		27		77	27	104
UC Berkeley	CU-MUSI	351		5		351	5	356
University of California, San Diego	CU-SMu	261		9		261	9	270
University of Chicago	ICU-JRM	54		2		54	2	56

*has also contributed a total of 322 BIBCO records

Library	NUC	NARs	SARs	Chg NARs	Chg SARs	Total New	Total Chg	Total
University of Cincinnati	OCU-Mu	159		36		159	36	195
University of Colorado, Boulder	COU-MU	16				16		16
University of Georgia	GU-Mu	320		62	1	320	63	383
University of Hartford	CtWhU-Mu	85		4		85	4	89
University of Houston	TxHU-Mu	68		1		68	1	69
University of Illinois at Chicago	ICIU-MU	32		15		32	15	47
University of Louisville	KyLoU-Mu	177		14		177	14	191
University of Maryland	MdU-Mu	209	244	61	19	453	80	533
University of Massachusetts, Amherst	MU-Mu	33		4		33	4	37
University of Missouri, Kansas City	MoKU-MML	190		31		190	31	221
University of New Mexico	NmU-Fa	177	1	20	1	178	21	199
University of No. Carolina, Chapel Hill	NcU-Mu	57	1	30	1	57	31	89
University of North Florida	FJUNFCM	425		84		425	84	509
University of North Texas	TxDn-Mu	946		92		946	92	1038
University of Notre Dame	InNdHlMu	35				35		35
University of Oregon	OrU-Mu	327		14		327	14	341
University of Pennsylvania	PU-AML	1523	33	369	4	1556	373	1929
University of Southern California	CLSU-ML	141		3		141	3	144
University of Texas, Austin	TxU-Mu	4362	7	562	1	4369	563	4932
University of Virginia	ViU-Mu	45		2		45	2	47
Vassar College	NPV-Mu	362		19		362	19	381
Washington University in St. Louis	MoSW-Mu	3120	220	1631	35	3340	1666	5009
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-Mu	7050	124	2073	6	7174	2079	9253
TOTAL		78293	978	25107	113	79313	25220	104553

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