From the Chair 

Ruthann McTyre, University of Iowa

We have 2 dogs at our house and I can practically set my watch by them and their schedules. Their inner clocks are amazingly consistent. The alarm goes off at 6 and Scout, the little one, is in her "I'm waiting" pose, head on the floor between her front paws, staring at me. We get home after work and are 'herded' around the house until we pick up socks and walking shoes at which time both Scout and Nellie (the big one) erupt into barks and bounces as we pick up the leashes and head for the front door. Then at night, if I'm not headed up the stairs by 10:15, Nellie parks at the bottom of the stairs—and stares.

For the past 3 summers, the MOUG Executive Board meeting has kicked in my inner clock for the academic year. The Board meets each late July/early August. It's one of two meetings the board holds each year. The other meeting is always held as part of the organization's annual meeting. It has become my "and we're OF" signal for another school year and another year of the business of MOUG.

On the horizon for MOUG members this year will be elections for two important jobs within the organization: Continuing Education Coordinator and Secretary/Newsletter Editor. Those ballots will be coming your way later this fall. Also on the horizon, of course, is our annual meeting, to be held in Washington, D.C. in February 2004. Marty Jenkins sheds light on what to expect elsewhere in this issue.

The summer board meeting is mostly a "business as usual" kind of meeting, with officers' reports and the nearly-final sorting out of the annual meeting, spearheaded by the current Continuing Ed. Coordinator. This year, we did initiate one particularly newsworthy piece of business. The Board discussed the fact that MOUG has been the lucky beneficiary of the services of the MLA Convention Manager for 25 years at no cost. As might be imagined, it didn't take very long for a consensus to be reached that MOUG should address that issue. So, to that end, MOUG will be donating $1000 annually to MLA as an expression of our appreciation for their convention services in the past and our hopes that our contribution will enhance cooperation and collaboration in the planning of future annual meetings. Those of you have had responsibility for planning any kind of conference know very well how much time is involved. The fact that we have not had to negotiate for a hotel, meeting spaces, equipment, and so forth, for the past 25 years, has been a true gift from our friends in MLA. The Board is pleased to initiate this annual contribution as a means of saying "thank you."

The next issue of this newsletter will be chock full of conference information, items that will require your votes, deadlines to meet, and all sorts of useful information. That's not to say that THIS issue isn't just as chock full, so settle back and have a nice read!

Already looking forward to D.C.,
Ruthann

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Thanks to all who contributed to this issue. The Newsletter is a publication of the Music OCLC Users Group. It appears three times a year: June, September, and December. Editor: Stephen Luttmann, Music Library, University of Northern Colorado, Campus Box 68, Greeley, CO 80639-0100.

Communications concerning the contents of the Newsletter and materials for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Articles should be submitted on 3.5" disk in ASCII format, Word, WordPerfect, or sent electronically. 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 Ruth Inman, MOUG Treasurer, Kennedy-King College, 2538 W. 119th St., Chicago, Illinois 60655 (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 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.

Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter no. 84
From the Continuing Education Coordinator
Marty Jenkins, Wright State University

The 2004 Annual Meeting will be Tuesday & Wednesday, February 10-11, at the Crystal Gateway Marriott in Arlington, Virginia. We will be starting earlier on Tuesday, and ending earlier on Wednesday. This should allow those members who wish to attend the MLA preconference workshop to participate significantly in MOUG, but still be able to travel on Tuesday instead of having to come another day early. Ending earlier on Wednesday will allow MOUG members to take advantage of some of the tours arranged by MLA, which has been a frequent request on past MOUG meeting evaluations.

The business meeting will be at 5:00 Tuesday, followed at 6:30 by an exciting plenary session. Alastair Boyd of the University of Toronto has agreed to speak on his recent article, "The Weakest Link: Subject Access to Music in Online Catalogs." We hope to also recruit respondents from LC, OCLC, and the Music Thesaurus Project.

Wednesday morning will feature a panel discussion on the relationships between the various LC catalogs and the OCLC database, from the perspectives of both cataloging and reference. This will be followed by the popular Ask MOUG breakout sessions.

We are considering making this schedule the model for future MOUG annual meetings. As noted above, our goal is to facilitate participation in MOUG in light of MLA's desire to have a preconference workshop every year. Since this is an "experimental" schedule, your feedback will be particularly valuable. Feel free to contact me at marty.jenkins@wright.edu.

Here is the complete outline schedule:

Tuesday, February 10:
3:00 - 4:00 pm: Enhance working session
4:00 - 5:00 pm: 2 concurrent meetings:
   1. NACO Music Project working session
   2. Reference Products Committee business meeting
5:00 - 6:15 pm: Business meeting
6:30 - 8:00 pm: Plenary Session 1: "The Weakest Link"
8:00 - 10:00 pm: Reception

Wednesday, February 11:
8:00 - 9:00 am: Continental breakfast
8:30 - 10:00 am: Plenary Session 2: LC's catalogs and OCLC
10:00 - 11:00 am: 2 concurrent sessions:
   1. Ask MOUG - Technical Services
   2. Ask MOUG - Public Services

News from OCLC
Compiled by Jay Weitz

General News

OCLC to Hold Prices at Current Levels through June 2004

In recognition of the current economic realities facing libraries during the continued downturn in the global economy, OCLC will hold prices at current levels next year, implement a number of business restructuring actions to control and reduce operating costs, and continue to invest in the future for libraries. During the 2003/2004 fiscal year (beginning July 1) there will be no price increases in OCLC cataloging and metadata services, cooperative discovery services, and digital and preservation services. For OCLC services that provide access to third-party content, OCLC will pass through to libraries any royalty increases that are charged by content owners. OCLC provides third-party content in the FirstSearch service, Electronic Collections Online database, and netLibrary eBooks. OCLC continues to invest in the future of libraries. OCLC is enhancing WorldCat to provide libraries with new functionality and efficiencies to help them control their costs. OCLC has also recently launched new products and services—such as the QuestionPoint virtual reference service, Digital Archiving, CONTENTdm digitization software, and netLibrary eBooks—that will help libraries meet the challenges of the digital age.

OCLC Registry and Metadata Services

The OCLC Rights & Resolutions initiative is at the conclusion of the analysis and design phase. The high level requirements document was completed in April 2003 and the team met with management for a review of the project. The team is currently working on development plans for management review. This initiative is focused on creating a cooperatively developed central repository of rights metadata designed to help libraries manage their electronic and print-based content.

OCLC System Usage Statistics

Cataloging, ILL, and Union List users order and cancel OCLC System Usage Statistics subscriptions in the NAD via Passport. We've added a new order form that can now be used to order OCLC System Usage Statistics from the OCLC Web site. The order form is available from the forms list at http://www2.oclc.org/forms/forms_index.asp and from the OCLC System Usage Statistics page at
http://www.oclc.org/oclc/promo/9501/prst/9501.htm. Users can complete the form online.

Collections and Technical Services

OCLC Connexion

Maintenance and Enhancements: We continue monthly maintenance and quarterly enhancement installs to OCLC Connexion. A summary of the changes since the last update follows. Details may be found in the monthly install messages and in Connexion News, available online at http://www.oclc.org/connexion/enhancements/.

- January 2003: ended support for Netscape 4.x and 6.01.
- February 2003: record display changes and options, including new record ID area and option to display fixed fields and status areas at either top or bottom of record; diacritics entry and display changes, with diacritics entered after characters; constant data enhancements, including changing "current" constant data to "default" constant data and addition of "My Status" for CD; authority controlling improvements, with more automated matching of headings, especially when an exact match is not found; preferences terminology updates and enhancements.
- April 2003: Digital Archive and CatExpress Export databases moved to Oracle.
- May 2003: searching enhancements, including retaining previous searches, adding an Internet Qualifier option in keyword searching, and adding command line searching for the authority database; changing the way save file slot numbers are assigned in order to eliminate problems with database contention. The save file also now assigns slot numbers 1-9,999 and does not assign slot 0.
- June 2003: some problem fixes; OCLC PICA Dutch Catalogue GGC becomes the first database to be linked remotely through Connexion, providing search and derive; WebDewey/Abridged WebDewey quarterly update, with WebDewey now based on Edition 22.
- July 2003: Pica GGC searching improved by the addition of Corporate Name and Conference Name indexes and the ability to limit searches by date(s); WebDewey/Abridged WebDewey searching enhanced with improved search result sort, left truncation, and expanded searching capabilities.

Client Interface and Passport: End of Life: The Windows-based Connexion client interface is currently in field test, and we have discovered some performance issues related to response time which do not meet the criteria that OCLC cataloging members have come to expect. Improving the response time for both the client and browser interfaces is a top priority for OCLC staff. Because we want you to have a positive experience when you migrate to the client, OCLC has decided to delay the release of the client interface. At this time, we expect the first release of the client (online cataloging functionality without NACO) to be in September/October 2003. Since our top priority with both the Connexion client and browser is providing adequate performance levels, we will not be able to move all Passport functionality to Connexion in the schedule previously outlined. As a result, OCLC will extend the life of Passport for cataloging past the previously announced end-of-life date of December 31, 2003. The new date will depend on the release dates for the first and second phases of the client. OCLC will provide at least a six month notice of the new end-of-life date. At this time, we are focusing on Passport functionality, and we have not finalized the plans for migrating CatME functionality. No end-of-life date has been set for CatME. The third phase of the client will include offline local files, batch functionality, and other CatME-like features. More information about Phase 3 and the end of life for CatME will be announced as it becomes available.

Using OCLC Connexion Browser: An OCLC Tutorial: This tutorial (http://cweb.oclc.org/connexion/support/training/connexiontutorial/cxbouv02/index.html) was revised in May 2003 to incorporate February 2003 enhancements.

OCLC PICA Dutch Catalogue GGC: The OCLC PICA Dutch Catalogue GGC has been made available to Connexion users. The Pica GGC database resides in Leiden, the Netherlands, and is made up of over 18 million authority and bibliographic records for materials in all formats. Used primarily by Dutch libraries for their daily cataloging, it is a rich source of bibliographic information for European publications. It is the first database to be linked remotely through Connexion. Users may access this database through the Connexion browser (it will not be available in the Connexion client). By opening the Cataloging Search option, choose "Pica GGC." Searching in Pica GGC will mirror search applications in the Resource Catalog, but may retrieve both bibliographic and authority records. The resulting records are in MARC format. The only functionality associated with the Pica GGC records will be printing and deriving (bibliographic records only). In deriving the bibliographic record, all Connexion functionality is present. A new Source status has been defined for the saved records. Users may limit by, or search by Status: Pica GGC. Once a record has been added to WorldCat, there will be no indication of the
original source. When deriving records from Pica GGC, users are reminded to search WorldCat first to determine that the record does not already exist in WorldCat. The language of the cataloging should be in the language of the deriving library. For instance, notes may need to be converted from Dutch to English. While the Dutch subject headings may be retained, users are urged to add subject headings appropriate to their audience.

**MARC Update**

Changes to OCLC's implementation of the MARC 21 formats were implemented on May 18, 2003. Besides several miscellaneous changes, the major changes improve the compatibility between UKMARC and MARC 21, add subfield $u$ for URLs to several specific notes fields, revise coding practices in field 655 (Genre/Form headings), and implement several new MARC 21 Language Codes. Specific details are outlined in Technical Bulletin 249, OCLC-MARC Format Update 2003. For an HTML version of Technical Bulletin 249, see http://www.oclc.org/technicalbulletins/249/; for a PDF version of Technical Bulletin 249, see http://www.oclc.org/technicalbulletins/249/249.pdf.

**QC (Quality Control)**

During the last few months, more than 200,000 miscoded book records have been modified to indicate they are fiction. This effort to improve access to fiction materials will continue for the foreseeable future. During the week of May 18, more than 1500 records were modified to reflect the new language codes that were validated over the previous weekend.

**CatExpress**

CatExpress continues to be popular with school and small public libraries. As of April 2003, more than 1,600 libraries subscribe to the service. Networks are reminded that they may offer a one-month free trial subscription that automatically renews to a year's subscription. This offer is not applicable for new libraries joining existing CatExpress group subscriptions.

**OCLC CJK and OCLC Multiscripts Z39.50 Client**

The 2003 CJK Users Group Annual Meeting was held at Queens Borough Public Library, Flushing Branch Library, in New York on Friday, March 28, 2003. Over 80 CJK librarians and technical specialists attended and listened to OCLC annual update reports, and participated in open questions and answers. The PowerPoint presentation is available at http://www.oclc.org/oclc/cjk/news.htm/report.

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**OCLC Access Suite: Windows 98 and NT Support Ended June 30, 2003**

OCLC discontinued support for Windows 98 and NT 4.0 on June 30, 2003, at the same time that Microsoft discontinued support. OCLC expects that applications will continue to work; however, no testing will be completed or support offered for Windows 98 and NT 4.0 after this date. The OCLC Access Suite Applications System Requirements document on the OCLC Web site at http://www.oclc.org/oclc/menu/suite/systemrequirements.htm has been accordingly.

**PromptCat**

We have almost completed a series of enhancements to PromptCat. These enhancements include:

- Ingram data: add Ingram full MARC no matches to WorldCat, and return to Ingram full MARC records for brief records that matched against WorldCat.
- III Multiple Copy: III needs the pricing information summarized based on the quantity ordered.
- Add DLC matching to manifest processing: enhance the PromptCat manifest process to recheck that a DLC record does not exist in WorldCat when the cataloging source of the record originally matched is not LC.
- Tracking vendor matching rates: create a procedure for tracking vendor bib updates and matching percentages that defines minimum thresholds for vendor performance and the steps to be taken when vendors fall below this threshold.
- Variable matching metric: currently, all PromptCat and Selection vendors are required to use the same metric (0.75) for DDR. Because the record quality level differs between vendors, the need exists to choose the metric at which matches are made on a vendor-by-vendor basis.
- "Y" on Dewey nonfiction: add the ability to add a prefix of up to 5 characters (e.g., "Y", "YA", "JUV" or "Young") to the beginning of Dewey classification numbers in records and on call number labels that are sent in the manifest on site IDs that have been identified as young adult.

PromptCat participation has increased to 213 active libraries. For the period of February 2003-April 2003, PromptCat delivered 243,584 records, an increase of 11.8% over the same period in 2002.

**DDC 22**

*Every seven years, a new print edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification is published. The new edition,*
DDC 22, was published in July 2003. Among the features of DDC 22 are

- many new numbers and topics;
- significant updates to several schedules, including 004-006 Computer science, 200 Religion, 305-306 Social groups and institutions, 340 Law, 510 Mathematics, and 610 Medicine and health;
- a streamlined manual and the replacement of Table 7 with direct use of notation already available elsewhere in the DDC.

WebDewey and Abridged WebDewey

The WebDewey and Abridged WebDewey services are updated quarterly. Both services are available to all libraries via annual subscription for single user or site license access. Access to both services is available through OCLC Connexion. Both are available to all libraries, whether or not they use OCLC Cataloging services (those who do, receive a discount on the WebDewey annual subscription). Dewey-only sessions (also available via Comexion) extend Comexion's default inactivity timeout of 40 minutes up to two hours. The following enhancements were part of the June 15, 2003 WebDewey install:

- The DDC Introduction is easier to find. Under the Show Options dropdown list, select "Introduction to the DDC" (or "Introduction to the Abr. DDC" depending on your authorization).
- Relocations, discontinuations, and reused numbers will be available in WebDewey's Help as a downloadable Excel file. This file will also be available as a PDF file on the Dewey web site.
- New Terminology: A small number of MeSHs have been intellectually mapped to Dewey numbers. More MeSH terminology will be added to later WebDewey releases. EM, PPT, and SM descriptions have been updated.
- Flow charts: All flow charts and one optional schedule have been added to WebDewey as PDF files. Flow charts to aid number building occur in the Manual records at T3A, T3B, 782, 913-919, and 930-990. An optional schedule at M 221 is also now available.
- Quick Search/Browse: The popular quick search/browse function has been added to Search results and Browse results screens. Previously, the quick search feature was available only in record displays.
- Go to DDC record from User Note: You can now quickly navigate from a User Note to its associated Dewey record. The feature does not apply to General User Notes as General Notes don't associate to Dewey records.
- New action bar added to bottom of User Note: The User Notes power users can now quickly save User Notes with the keyboard after they finish inputting a new User Note.

Abridged WebDewey is a web-based version of the enhanced Abridged 13 database. Abridged WebDewey features LCSHs that have been intellectually mapped to Dewey headings by DDC editors, including many from the OCLC publication "Subject Headings for Children"; links from mapped LCSHs to the LCSH authority records; mappings between abridged Dewey numbers and subject headings from the latest edition of H.W. Wilson's Sears List of Subject Headings; and quarterly database updates incorporating the latest changes to the DDC, new LCSH mappings, index terms, and built numbers. The next release of Abridged WebDewey will be the last release based on Abridged 13. In January 2004, OCLC will release Abridged Edition 14 in print and Web versions.

WebDewey Tutorial

"Using WebDewey: An OCLC Tutorial" is now available on the Dewey web site. This new 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.

Reference Services

Number of Index Terms Matched by Truncated Searches Increases

Responding to users' requests, the truncation limit for FirstSearch searches that use wildcards has been raised by a factor of 10. From the previous limit of 50, FirstSearch now allows wildcard searches to match up to 500 index terms, prior to returning results. This action was taken to lessen the frequency of users' receiving a message from FirstSearch indicating "Your search contained a term with wildcard characters that matched too many terms." The truncation limit is intended to maintain good performance of the system, and OCLC will continue to monitor both system performance and the error message occurrences to determine if further adjustments need to be made.

New Customization Options in FirstSearch

You can now add your library's logo to the FirstSearch service by typing the URL of the logo's image file in the administrative module. If you do, your logo appears throughout each FirstSearch session, either in the upper left or upper right corner of each FirstSearch screen, depending
on where you designated it to appear. The URL of the logo's image file must begin with http:// and include the complete address of the file. The file must be located where your FirstSearch users can access it. If you have multiple FirstSearch accounts, you can add your library's logo in the administrative module for each account for which you want the logo to appear. If you prefer to specify the logo through automatic logon rather than the administrative module, leave the administrative module feature blank. You can also use the administrative module to select the color scheme that displays with the FirstSearch interface. You can choose blue, green, gray, FirstSearch classic, or you can design your own color combination.

FirstSearch User Interface Changes

The OCLC FirstSearch service user interface now has a new, updated appearance, shaped by user feedback and usability testing results. The changes, implemented July 13, 2003, improve navigation, provide more customization options, and give FirstSearch a similar look to other OCLC products and services.

XML Support for Z39.50 Added

OCLC FirstSearch strives to adhere to library community standards to benefit our membership. The Bath Profile is an internationally recognized standard that deals with interoperability between Z39.50 servers and clients. Support for this standard is often required in RFPs. Functional Area C of the Bath Profile requires support for XML Dublin Core Simple records and this support is now available for WorldCat on FirstSearch. Support for other databases will be added in the future. The Z39.50 Access to the OCLC FirstSearch Service documentation at http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch/documentation/z3950/bath.htm will be updated to reflect support for this in WorldCat. Further updates will be made as XML support is added to other databases and as Bath Profile version 2 is pursued.

"Find Items about" Links in WorldCat

New "Find Items about" links that lead to records for other works about the title or author(s) of items retrieved in a search now appear in WorldCat detailed records on the OCLC FirstSearch service. These links launch additional subject searches for the title or author's name and can lead to records for works such as criticism, biographies, autobiographies, collections of essays, etc. The links provide a convenient way for users to expand their original searches and locate related items of interest, as well as demonstrating the depth of WorldCat to those less familiar with WorldCat and library collections. A click on any of these links counts as a search.

Links to Essay and General Literature Index Database from WorldCat Detailed Records

Detailed records in the FirstSearch interface of WorldCat include new links that make it easy for users to get to related information contained in anthologies indexed in the Essay and General Literature Index database. These links will appear in the area labeled "More About This in" that follows the "More Like This" area in the detailed record display. The links display when no table of contents data is present in the WorldCat record, if the library provides access to both WorldCat and the Essay and General Literature Index database. No further action is required to activate these links, which cannot be turned off. Clicking a link counts as a search, as does further searching done in the linked Essay and General Literature Index database.

Holdings Display Enhancements

Names, locations, and OCLC symbols of the user's home library and of libraries that make up custom groups set up by the home library in the FirstSearch administrative module are now highlighted with colored text and the My Library or My Library Group icon in the holdings display. If it is among the holding libraries, the user's home library's name appears at the top of the list. A new icon placed next to the home library's name in the holdings display lets users jump straight to their library's OPAC to check on local availability of items they find in their searches, if the library has set the link to their OPAC either through http linking or Z39.50. These enhancements help users easily see that their library and/or affiliated libraries own an item, making local collections more visible, and they can more readily see the shelf status of an item.

Union List Data Now Visible on "Display All Libraries" Holdings Screens and from Serials Records for Libraries with Z39.50 Access

Holdings information as recorded in Local Data Records (LDRs) in the OCLC Union List service is now accessible from the "Display All Libraries" holdings screen for all users of WorldCat on FirstSearch, as well as on the initial holdings screen. In addition, clicking the LDR column heading on this screen will sort the entries by LDR, making it easier to see the libraries that provide year and volume holdings information. Users of libraries that access FirstSearch via the Z39.50 protocol can see union list data for their institution on the detailed record display, and for other institutions when holdings are displayed from a WorldCat serial record. Extending the availability of LDR data helps users more easily locate information in the collections of their own and others' libraries, and gives them better overall access to information sources contained in libraries' physical collections.
Records Exportable to RefWorks, ProCite, Reference Manager Bibliographic Management Software

In response to many requests, FirstSearch users can now export one or more bibliographic records directly into RefWorks bibliographic management software, in addition to the previously available EndNote package. Those lacking access to either will be able to export data as delimited text files for use in other popular programs such as ISI ResearchSoft's ProCite and Reference Manager. The link to RefWorks appears on the Direct Export Records page in FirstSearch, accessed by clicking the button at the top of the brief and detailed records screen. To export to ProCite and Reference Manager, users should choose Text file. Note: OCLC does not distribute or provide support for the bibliographic management programs.

WorldCat Hot Topic

Users of WorldCat on FirstSearch will notice a box labeled WorldCat Hot Topics at the top of the basic and advanced search screens from which they can view a drop-down menu of current, popular search topics. Selecting any of these will generate a search on that topic. Complete terms and search structure will be displayed with the search results, as with other searches on FirstSearch. The Hot Topics will be updated monthly and will provide library users with a quick and efficient means to retrieve relevant results. Initially, OCLC has identified topics of current interest that would appeal to users in public libraries. Based on feedback from users and librarians, we hope to expand the feature in the future, and may provide libraries with a mechanism to create their own pre-formed searches, or to edit the existing searches to suit their local environments. Please use the Comments link in the FirstSearch interface to send suggestions about Hot Topics.

"See More Details for Locating This Item" Replaces "Get This Item" In Brief Records

In response to feedback from librarians and library users, the link "See more details for locating this item" will replace "Get This Item" in brief records contained in databases in which ILL or library ownership information is available, but a link to full text is not. Clicking the link labeled "See more details for locating this item" will take a user to a 'Get This Item' section at the top of the detailed record. The wording change makes it clearer to users that the link they will bring up more options for obtaining the item, instead of leading them to expect full text.

Date Last Updated Displays on Interface

In response to users' suggestions, dates when FirstSearch databases were last updated will display on the search interface next to the drop-down box where the database name appears. While the majority of FirstSearch databases will display a date last updated as of this feature's first release, other databases will not until subsequent releases.

Resource Sharing, Shelf-Ready, and Contract Services

Batchloading of PCC Records

Since introducing the new Batchloading software in June 2002, OCLC has processed the PCC records of seven participating institutions, with a total of 163,941 holdings set, 29,739 records replaced, and 26,434 records added. We are 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.

Migration from the Name-Address Directory to Interlibrary Loan Policies Directory

Effective August 24, 2003, ILL Policies will no longer reside in the Name-Address Directory. ILL Web will search the ILL Policies Directory and no longer link to NAD. OCLC encourages libraries to enter ILL policies, contacts, and site information into the new Directory during June, July and August. ILL Policies Directory is available directly within ILL Web and in OCLC ILLiad.

Custom Cataloging Services

Recent Contract Services staff project highlights:

- OCLC will catalog 65,000 NYPL LPs through 2005.
- Boston Public Library extended a conversion project to include an additional 26,000 records. The original project consisted of ca. 19,000 records.
- Work continues on the conversion of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Dutch Royal Library). Conversion of approximately 400,000 records using PICA-MARC is scheduled to run through September 2005.
- The University of Texas at Austin extended its current conversion project with another 40,000 records. Completion is expected in August 2003.
- For the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, OCLC will catalog about 1,225 books and scores in English, Lithuanian, Ukrainian/Slavic, French, German and Polish. These materials come from their Anthracite Heritage Museum collection.

OCLC MARC Record Service (MARS)

MARS recently added another option for automated authority control using Getty's Art & Architecture
Thesaurus (AAT). The Getty AAT is a structured vocabulary containing around 125,000 terms and concepts that can be used to improve access to information about art, architecture, and material culture. Current MARS projects include authority control for Harvard, University of Chicago, and Lee County Public Library (Florida).

Automated Collection Analysis Service (ACAS)

Through a partnership with Alibris Library Services, a new ACAS option can help libraries take the first step from collection analysis to collection development. After completion of a comparison analysis, OCLC can send the "Miss Report" (the list of titles the library may want to purchase to fill the collection gaps) to Alibris to produce a list of titles in Alibris' inventory, thus saving library staff the time-consuming task of manually researching what's available on the list. The list from Alibris will be ready in about a week. There is no additional cost and no obligation to purchase materials from Alibris. Alibris Library Services is the leading library supplier of used and hard-to-find books, movies and music. ACAS staff is currently preparing collection analysis reports for the University of Hong Kong and the ARLCAP (Australian Research Libraries Collection Analysis Project) group of top Australian academic libraries.

WorldCat Collection Sets

Among the new sets recently added to Collection Sets are:

- ACM Digital Library
- Anti-Slavery Collection, 18-19th centuries
- eHRAF Collection of Ethnography
- Fowler Collection of Early Architectural Books
- Literature of Theology and Church History in the United States and Canada
- Wright American Fiction (electronic version)
- Beyond The Shelf: Serving Historic Kentuckianas

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 microform and electronic sets. Our set catalogers are given a special symbol to use only for cataloging the set. Using this symbol, set catalogers search free of charge and get regular cataloging credits. We create the set by collecting all cataloging done using the special symbol. For a listing of available sets and additional information about Collection Sets, please see http://www.stats.oclc.org/wcs_list.html.

Questions and Answers

Jay Weitz, OCLC

Q: When, if ever, is it appropriate to use "mul" in the Language fixed field or 041? In OCLC Bib Formats, under Fixed Field Lang: "Use the predominant language code for a multilingual item that has two to six languages. If predominance cannot be determined, use the code that is first alphabetically. If the multilingual item has more than six languages, use the code for the language of the first title." Mul is a valid MARC21 language code, but OCLC does not seem to allow its use. Is that true? If so, is it because "accurate Lang codes are important because the system ignores initial articles according to the language of the text of the item when indexing corporate names and certain title fields?"

A: Pretty confusing, no? The intention, I think, is to encourage the use of specific language codes whenever a predominant language can be determined, because OCLC indexing software relies on these codes. It's interesting to note that MARC 21 documentation isn't much more clear, though in slightly different respects. MARC 21 Bibliographic says of the "mul" code: "Code mul indicates that the item is multilingual with no predominant language and the cataloging institution has chosen not to specify a language in 008/35-37." The MARC 21 Code List for Languages says of "mul": "This code is used when two or more languages are associated with an item, and it is not practical to use codes for all of the languages." The best I can suggest is to use judgment, coding "mul" only in cases where there are more than six languages and no predominant language can be determined.

Q: I've been seeing a bit of a new trend and wanted to know if I've missed something. I have copied a 505 from an OCLC record to show you this trend. My question is with regard to the use of subfield $g$ for initial articles. Is this something that we should be doing? I read "Bibliographic Formats and Standards" online and it states that subfield $g$ is for: "Miscellaneous information. Any information other than statement of responsibility or title in an enhanced contents note (2nd indicator value 0) including page numbering, part, timing, volume or other extent information such as dates.

505 00 $g$ A $t$ hundred yards over the rim / $t$r Jim Caviezel -- $g$ The $t$ Lateness of the hour / $t$r Jane Seymour and James Keach -- $g$ A $t$ Kind of stopwatch / $t$r Lou Diamond Phillips -- $t$r Mr. Dingle, the strong / $t$r Tim Kazurinsky.

So my question is, should we be following this practice?
A: This is an incorrect use of subfield $g$. Initial articles in titles are part of the title information and should be included in subfield $g$ when one is using the so-called "enhanced" contents note convention. Under discussion in the MARC 21 community, however, is a technique to set off non-filing characters in a more consistent and legitimate manner. See MARBI Proposal No. 98-16R (http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/1998/98-16r.html), Discussion Paper No. 118 (http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/dp/dp118.html), and Discussion Paper No. 2002-DP05 (http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2002/2002-dp05.html), among other documents. Under no circumstances should subfield $g$ be used this way in field 505.

Q: LC name authority records do not have a period at the end of the heading, and we are wondering here if there should be a period at the end of the name heading in the 100 field of a bibliographic record (and also at the end of the 650). We checked several sources and find conflicting results.

A: According to MARC 21 (the "Input Conventions: Punctuation" sections in the X00, X10, X11, X30, 650, and 651 fields) all of these fields (exclusive of such control subfields as $2$, $3$, $4$, or $5$, of course) should "end with a mark of punctuation or a closing parenthesis." When a heading in a 6XX field is followed by a subdivision subfield, there would ordinarily not be a period at the end of the heading proper.

600 10 Shakespeare, William, ‡d 1564-1616 ‡x Books and reading.

When a heading is followed by a subfield ‡t, there will usually be a period after the heading proper, even if that heading ends with a closing parenthesis.

700 12 Chalaev, Sh. ‡q (Shirvani). ‡t Maugl.

If the heading proper ends with an open date, of course, there would be no additional final punctuation.

700 12 Talma, Louise, ‡d 1906- ‡t Sonatas, ‡m piano, ‡n no. 1.

Q: I have before me a score that presents the question, "Mini or not mini?" It's 41 centimeters high, intended for the performance conductor's use, but has so many staves that the print is reduced to what we would normally consider miniature size. Is this a miniature score for descriptive cataloging purposes? (This item has not been cataloged by anyone else on OCLC as yet.)

A: The AACR2 definition of "miniature score" reads: "A musical score not primarily intended for performance use, with the notation and/or text reduced in size." So it sounds as though your score qualifies.

Follow-up Question/Comment: Thanks; I agree! The one part of the definition I'm wrestling with is "not primarily intended for performance use," whereas this item is clearly intended as the performance conductor's score. But I think it's more important that the potential user be warned of the small typeface, which I would consider "tiny," actually.

A: When the definition says "performance use," I think of performance by an instrumentalist or vocalist, who would need every detail large and clear enough to reproduce in performance, rather than by a conductor who won't need every tiny detail in that performing context. (This is not to belittle the role of the conductor, whose attention to detail in this sense is concentrated in rehearsal rather than in performance.) If the item presents itself as a conductor's score, you may be able to work that into the record as a clarification of the physical description. Or you may otherwise clarify if there may be confusion.

Q: How should I handle the following situation, in particular the statement of responsibility, in the 245? The main problem is "English version by Vernon and Jutta Wicker," which appears only in English. Everything else (except the BWV number) appears in both German and English, so it would work to put parallel title and subtitle in German and English, then statement of responsibility only in German. But then what should be done with that one English-only statement? Or is it better to spell out the whole thing, under the circumstances? Or even mix languages in the statement of responsibility to avoid some repetition of information? Title page reads:

Johann Sebastian

BACH

Jesu, der du meine Seele

BWV 78

Kantate zum 14. Sonntag nach Trinitatis
für Soli (SATB), Chor (SATB) und Orchester
(Zink ad lib., Querflöte, 2 Oboen, 2 Violinen, Viola und Basso continuo)
herausgegeben von Reinhold Kubik

Jesu, you have freed my spirit

Cantata for the 14th Sunday after Trinity

for soli (SATB), choir (SATB) and orchestra

(cornett ad lib., flute, 2 oboes, 2 violins, viola and basso continuo)
Which of these versions would be better? This is going to be a new input, so it needs to be as "correct" as possible from OCLC's viewpoint. And I'm sure I'll need to explain it to our cataloging paraprofessional, which I'm ill equipped to do when I'm not certain of the answer myself. Thanks for any insights.

A: As I read 1.1F, 5.1, and the various respective LCRIs, my preference is for your first, long option. There doesn't seem to be a direct reference to your specific situation, but that solution seems to be in the spirit of 1.1F10 and LCR1 5.1B1, in particular.

Q: This one has a conflict in choice of main entry. Please compare fields 245 and 505, both of which are in order as presented in words on the disc (245) and liner notes (505).

100 1 Rachmaninoff, Sergei; ‡d 1873-1943.
240 10 Concertos, ‡m piano, orchestra, ‡n no. 3, op. 30, ‡f D minor
245 10 Prokofiev 3 ‡f [sound recording] ; ‡b Rachmaninov 3.
505 0 Piano concerto no. 3 in D minor, op. 30 / Sergei Rachmaninov (41:43) — Piano concerto no. 3 in C major, op. 26 / Sergei Prokofiev (29:31).
700 12 Prokofiev, Sergei, ‡d 1891-1953. ‡t Concertos, ‡m piano, orchestra, ‡n no. 3, op. 26, ‡f C major.

Rule 21.23Db applies, and the cataloger appears to have chosen Rachmaninoff rather than Prokofiev because the Rachmaninoff is actually played first. But if you go by the wording on the disc rather than the actual order of pieces played, then Prokofiev should be main entry. Is there any ruling on this beyond AACR2?

A: As far as I can tell, the word on this is 1.1G3 regarding items without a collective title: "In describing the item as a unit, transcribe the titles of the individually titled works in the order in which they appear in the chief source of information" (that is the disc and label, according to 6.0B1). In conjunction with 21.23Db, that means the entry is "under the heading appropriate to the first work" with "added entries for the other works as appropriate." Since the prescribed source for notes is "any source" and there is no further guidance concerning the order of titles in a contents note specifically, the contents note can reflect the actual order of the pieces. If you think there is potential for confusion, you can include a note explaining the contradictory information.
Q: What to do when this is found on an item: "Copyright ©1977, 2002 by Carl Fischer"? In my example (OCLC #51035916) this appears on both the title page and at the bottom of music. Of course this kind of evidence also is found on a lot of French publications, particularly those by Durand. I've taken this to mean that the second date is a copyright renewal date. Is that true, or is it a date of publication, to be transcribed as "c2002", as opposed to "©c 2002"? I'd be happy just to understand this, but if it is a copyright renewal date, would the transcription still be "c1977" because of LCRI's 1.4F6: "Ignore copyright renewal dates for works first copyrighted before 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest date for works copyrighted after 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest date for works copyrighted after 1978."

A: Working in a state of relative copyright ignorance (and knowing that publishers are notoriously lax in the correct presentation of such publication information, in any case), I consider to be "copyright renewal" dates only those that are stated explicitly to be "copyright renewal" (or "renewed" or the like). When other strings of dates appear, such as the one you cite, I'd simply take the latest to be the date of copyright, transcribing it as "c2002." From what I've seen, these multiple copyright dates tend to be for revisions of an original work (sometimes stated as such, but often not), compilations, publications, new material, and other sorts of changes that (one supposes) must legally justify a new copyright date.

Q: If an ISMN is added to a score, does that mean that it has a later date of publication, to wit, it needs a new record? I'm inclined to this is not the case, but I'm glad to stand corrected.

A: Generally speaking, unless there is evidence suggesting other changes or differences that would lead you to suspect a new publication, consider the addition of an ISMN to be simply a new printing, not justifying a new record.

Q: When a uniform title includes a designation of a single movement that is identified by an ordinal number and the term "movement" or its foreign equivalent (such as "1st movement" or "1. Satz") rather than by what AACR2 calls "a title or other verbal designation" (25.32A1), is that movement subfielded as $n or as $p? It has always seemed to me analogous to other such clear subfields $n as "Act 1" or "Part 1," but I find a number of contradictory examples in the authority file and in LC records. (I realize that some of the bibliographic records are LC copy cataloging and some of the authority records are preliminary, machine-derived, or otherwise not full, and that could well account for some of the contradictions. Also, many more are coded $n than $p; I've cited only a few of the former plus one bibliographic record that codes it as subfield $k, of all things.)

Coded as subfield $n:

Bach, Johann Sebastian, $d 1685-1750. $t Brandenburgische Konzerte. $n Nr. 2. $n 1st movement (no00027143)

Chemin-Petit, Hans, $d 1902-1981. $t Symphonies, $n no. 2. $t C major. $n 1. Satz (n92097420; 92-771553)

Coded as subfield $p (or $k):

Paul, William Charles. $t Concerto from bagatelles. $p 1st movement (no00059067; 98-707457)

Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel, $d 1714-1788. $t Sonatas, $n violin, harpsichord, $n H. 542.5, $t G minor. $p 1st movement; $o arr. (n94043683; 94-703569)

Hart, Weldon, $d 1911-1957. $t Concerto, $n violin, orchestra. $p 1st movement (n2003124612; 2002-657779)

Gruenberg, Louis, $d 1884-1964. $t Serenade for strings. $p Fourth movement (a00114560; 00-580477)

Diehn, Friedrich Ludwig, $d 1910-1995. $t Sinfonietta, $n op. 1. $k 1st movement (Yes, $k; no authority record; 2002-658327)

There seem to be no explicit examples in LC's "Music and Sound Recordings Online Manual" or in MARC 21.

A (courtesy of Richard H. Hunter, Library of Congress): There's no doubt in my mind that numeric movement designations should be in subfield $n. Although the instructions for subfield $n are in some respects confused and contradictory in the various places where they occur in MARC 21-Bibliographic and MARC 21-Authority (I have complained about this in the past and have proposed fixes, but to no avail), I believe they are clear on this point. For example, the X30 section in MARC 21-Bibliographic says in part, "Subfield $n contains a number designation for a part/section of a work used in a uniform title field. Numbering is defined as an indication of sequencing in any form (e.g., Part 1, Supplement A, Book two)." Surely "1st movement" is a number designation for a part/section of a work. I'll make a note to add an example of this type to MOIM 240 the next time it is updated.
Plenary Session: "The Truth about CAT(alogers) and DOG(ged Reference Librarians)—Generating Symbiosis in the Relationship between Public and Technical Services"

Donna Arnold, Music Reference Librarian, University of North Texas:

At the University of North Texas Music Library we have what I fondly refer to as tag-team reference service. There is a noticeable similarity between it and tag-team wrestling: when one team member is having trouble and begins to squeal, he or she can tag a teammate instead of just giving up and losing a match.

For example, we are fortunate to have many full-time staff members with language expertise. One of us is bilingual—one of us knows five European languages well; one of us did extensive doctoral research in a European country and also knows Latin, etc. When language-related reference or cataloging questions come up, we try to tag the colleague best able to help. Among us, we can provide in-depth help in Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, and Polish, German, and French. We have multiple coverage for Russian, German, and French!

However, some questions involve cataloging expertise. When do I most want to consult Jean or another cataloger for help on the reference front line? It is mainly when I am trying to help a patron find material, but I need to know more about how it is cataloged in order to get to it.

True confession: I readily admit that I am subject-heading challenged. I know quite a few subject headings or subject heading concepts by heart. Some others I can successfully look up in those big red books. Others, however, completely elude me. If a patron needs to browse a certain area of the shelves, I might need to look up a subject heading to get the person to the right place. Why fumble when a cataloger is handy?

Sometimes a patron is trying to find a particular score or book, but can’t remember its title or who wrote it. In such cases we often use the tag team to see if one of us just knows. "Someone who just knows" is the best reference resource of all. If no one just knows and keyword searching isn’t working, it might help to browse either the shelves or the list of call numbers in the online catalog.

If I don’t get there quickly, why waste the patron’s time if Jean could get there immediately?

Jean Harden, Music Cataloger, University of North Texas:

Donna has described the tag-team reference service we have in the Music Library at UNT. How often does this team get called into play? I would estimate that except at extremely quiet times—during school breaks, for instance—some tag-team reference occurs several times a day. For me, the very existence of this system keeps public service in the front of my mind most of the time, even though by job title I am a music cataloger and I spend the far greater part of most days with cataloging-related work.

What can a cataloger contribute to public services, besides what Donna has mentioned? A few examples:

1. **Helping patrons find a call number range, using the classification schedule used by catalogers.** Donna mentioned browsing either the shelves or the list of call numbers in the card catalog. As she pointed out, searching by subject heading may reveal the appropriate call number range. From time to time, I also find myself going back into the workroom to get my cataloging schedule to find a relevant range or set of ranges. Since I use that book many times a day, usually I can find the number I want very quickly. If a subject search in the catalog turns up either no hits or a far too diverse set of hits, that book can save the day. A "pure" public services librarian would have no reason to be able to use it, though.

2. **Classifying new materials where patrons are apt to look for them.** If I am cataloging a book that covers several subjects and thus could have several different call numbers, I may explain the options to Donna and ask her where patrons are most likely to look for such a book. Then I classify the book in the area she suggests. This avoids the possible problem of my effectively "losing" the book by how I catalog it. Even if it’s "right," if our patrons won’t look for it there, it’s not helpful.

3. **Adding tracings to a catalog record to coincide with the way the work is being assigned to students.** What if a professor was one editor of a book (say, the fifth one listed), and he assigns his students to read the book he edited? Normally there won’t be an entry for
a fifth editor, but if we know that the work is being assigned that way, I can add the relevant tracing. Then the book becomes easily findable from the information the student has on his assignment sheet. This is a process only a cataloger can do, but it helps with public services; indeed, a public services librarian might bring the need to the attention of a cataloger.

4. **Work on or with authority records:** A patron might ask the death date of a person in our catalog, the original medium of a composition, or any of a million other specific details. In our catalog, authority records are not visible to the public, but often they contain useful information. A problem of course is that the type or extent of information in the notes of an authority record is not standardized. For instance, for one composer, all the details about his date and place of death may be there, for another nothing. Even so, looking at the authority record is quick and may save trolling through reference sources. One thing I do to try to make these as helpful as possible is to *add information in notes to existing authority records* whenever I find it. Most often I do this only locally, not in the national authority file. For instance, when a composer’s death is announced on MLA-L, I will usually add the death information to the authority record in our local system. I do not revise the heading, which means the new information will not be visible to the public, but add it in a note. Looking there would often be much quicker than searching for the same information in reference sources. For very recent information (death date of a composer who died last week, for instance), these locally-added notes might give information not findable anywhere else.

What have I learned by working closely with a public services librarian? What it comes down to is the mind-set that *patron needs come first.* For instance,

1. **Cataloging something so that patrons can find it is more important than sticking strictly to AACR2.** Of course, when I am adding a record to OCLC, I do follow AACR2, the LCRIs, and so forth, but then I add information locally that is needed locally.

2. **When cataloging rules allow a choice, patron needs often will guide me.** If there are two or more "correct" ways to catalog an item, considering patron needs often will lead me to the more useful choice.

3. **There’s no law against tinkering with records locally to make them useful locally.** For instance, tracing the fifth editor when he is on the faculty at my university makes the record more useful to my patron population.

Adding new information to authority records, as notes, not heading changes, can save the day on occasion but doesn’t add to the workload beyond the two minutes needed to add the note (no database maintenance required).

4. **A few cataloging tools can have public-services uses.** An example is the classification schedule—definitely not something the public uses frequently, but in some instances it provides a quick answer to a question, such as "where can I find music for piano, left hand? I injured my right hand a few days ago and want something to play while it is healing." I do not try to teach patrons how to use the schedule but just find the number in it myself and direct the patron to the appropriate call number range.

Examples could go on and on, but these make the point. *Patron needs come first. The purpose of cataloging is to make materials accessible.*

Kay Lowell, Catalog Librarian, University of Northern Colorado:

My focus was on how the cataloging operation has changed over the years—of sheer necessity—from being done strictly by degreed musicians/librarians to being a cooperative effort among people with a variety of backgrounds (in one case, somebody with nothing more than a secretarial associate degree!).

I contrasted the situation in 1993, when:

- scores and sound recordings were done strictly (and very slowly) by the Music Librarian and music cataloger;
- monographs and dissertations were done in Michener (our main library) by the Catalog Librarian and staff with reluctant acceptance (at best) and frequent nastygrams (at worse) by the Music Librarian;
- there was an enormous backlog of all kinds at the Music Library;
- there was *no* authority control;

with the situation in 2003, wherein

- We spread various kinds of cataloging—and the training to go with it—among whomsoever has the most time and the most aptitude, not discriminating based on educational status;
- We don’t have a dedicated Music Cataloger who has no other duties (due to fiscal realities);
- Steve, the Music Librarian, relies on me to stay current on the cataloging rules and authority control, as best I
can, and I rely on him to be the go-to guy when I'm stumped by something or we've plain messed up because of sparser musical knowledge;

- We have very little in the way of backlog, and that primarily leftovers from the old days;
- We have a cordial relationship built on mutual respect, and our few misunderstandings are cleared up ASAP;
- We have an authority control module, do daily work, and continue to work on older headings as we are able and as problems are found;
- We (the collective we this time, including my cataloging staff) have worked together to implement several projects that have increased access to formerly-inaccessible collections such as the journal collection, sheet music, LPs, what have you.

The primary point was that even in separate buildings, with limited staffing all around, we are able to do a decent job of making materials accurately available by cooperating and having respect for each other's abilities, and by recognizing our own shortcomings and knowing when to ask questions. It is a situation which definitely wouldn't work without realistic attitudes, a concern for quality, and a lot of trust.

Stephen Luttmann, Music Librarian, University of Northern Colorado:

One of the reasons I was called in for an interview for my present job was the fact that, although I was a public services librarian, I had considerable experience in cataloging. When asked during the interview how I felt about cataloging standards, I answered that no one set of standards applied to all libraries, but that I felt certain information had to be correct. It may not matter how a particular note field is worded, and a record without O48s may be just fine, but properly formulated uniform titles were absolutely necessary—certainly for music—and in any case, no typo in a searchable field should go unfixed.

Fortunately, this happened to be the right answer for the folks who would soon become my colleagues.

For me, there's an obvious moral to the story, and one I tell any prospective library student I meet: If you want to be a good reference librarian, learn how to catalog. I know fine reference librarians who know next to nothing about MARC tagging, but it's just plain easier to know how to search—and teach effective searching—when you know how catalog records "work" (and, of course, what the local OPAC is capable of doing with them).

The benefits in terms of communication with the cataloging staff are obvious: You can talk their language. This sounds like a comfortable platitude, but our recent LP retrocon project would have been much more difficult to formulate on paper if Kay and I hadn't been able to identify just what kinds of work we wanted TechPro to do with the quantity of LPs and the available budget we had—as well as what work we would be able to do ourselves.

Knowing how to catalog sometimes even makes some of the communicating unnecessary. All that's needed is a degree of trust: We both know what I'm capable of doing, and what will aid access—and what I shouldn't do, or else I'd make a nightmare out of her next morning's headings report. But I can tell which Purcell Ode for St. Cecilia's Day is on which LP, and fix the catalog record for the LP accordingly. If I find something called "Concertos, orchestra" in the list of Bartók titles, I can diagnose the problem immediately and fix it in seconds—in less time than it would take just to dial Kay's number. Not that we don't talk frequently. After all, she's one of my most trusted sources of main-library insider news . . .

Margaret Kaus, Music Cataloging and Reference Librarian, University of Tennessee:

After cataloging for nine years, it is often hard for me to think of myself as both a music cataloger and a reference librarian, with the reference portion of my duties accounting for half of my time. As a cataloger, I always understood the importance of a good bibliographic record with correct subject headings, classification numbers and added entries. After working at the reference desk for two and a half years, this really struck home. As a librarian and cataloger, it is easy for me to understand the complexity of searching for music materials. Working with public gives me a good understanding of how patrons search for materials. It is often a very haphazard approach, enforcing the concept that without good bibliographic records, the patrons would be unable to find any of our materials.

Working as reference librarian also enforces the idea that the bibliographic record must be a readable entity. The cataloger can become more concerned with following the rules than in presenting the information in a readable form. Patrons could be confused by the presentation and may leave in frustration or leave believing that the library does not have the item they are looking for. A good example is the display of the contents notes or the 505 fields. If you have a multivolume CD, AACR2 does not have specific rules as to how to display multiple 505 fields, or how to punctuate the various options. One obvious solution is to have separate contents note fields for every volume. Depending on your local system, this choice can enhance the display of the contents notes and make the contents notes much more readable. The patron can easily see that the selection they are looking for is located on volume 1 or 2 or disc 1 or 2 of a specific title.
As a cataloger recently turned part-time reference librarian, I also have the advantage of knowing how information is input into a bibliographic record. Most importantly, I know how cataloging rules have changed over time. The online catalog at UT still has bib records with uniform titles in pre-AACR2 form. Many uniform titles in our online catalog still have the uniform title "concerto, piano" rather than "concertos, piano, orchestra." When I search in the online catalog, I always truncate genre designations in order to get back the most results possible.

When I started my reference duties, I began using online databases with an eye toward teaching patrons how to use them. My first instinct was to learn what information is going into the fields that I am searching. My approach to WorldCat is a good example. I had been using Prism for my entire cataloging career, but had never really sat down and searched in WorldCat. After entering a keyword search with a common composer and a common title, and only receiving a handful of hits, I immediately knew that something was wrong with my search strategy. So, I opened the help pages and looked for the listing of the MARC tags linked to the search options in WorldCat. After finding the MARC tag list, I discovered that personal names or authors are not searchable in a keyword search, they must be entered in a keyword author search. I used this same approach when I began searching in the International Index to Music Periodicals, Music Index Online and RILM Abstracts.

In conclusion, I would have to say that my experience as a cataloger has helped with my reference duties, but I would also have to say that my reference duties have helped me to look at bibliographic records in a different way.

MARS Authority Control

Mickey Koth, Yale University

Yale University began using MARS (MARC Record Service), OCLC's authority control processing, in the fall of 2000. In planning for OCLC's MARS implementation at Yale, we did extensive analysis on two test files sent to OCLC for MARS processing.

The first test batch, done in November 2001, included essentially everything in our online catalog. Eleven Yale catalogers looked at 300 records each, checking for local problems and problems specific to MARS.

The second test batch included all records added to the catalog since November 2001, which were duplicated in a test region of our online system. The testers made changes to create errors in previously correct headings to see how MARS fixed specific types of errors, such as common typos, commonly-made errors in descriptive and subject cataloging, punctuation and spacing errors, and some pretty far out errors. These records were then sent to OCLC for processing, and, when returned to Yale, entered into the test region as new records, so we could compare the old and new versions of the records.

For both these tests, I focused on music name/uniform title headings, subject headings, and series, so my report will be very specific. In general, what MARS can do works well and we at Yale are pleased with what it does for our database. However, there are some problems with music headings that need to be noted.

What MARS can do for an institution is based on its profile, and depending on that, the resulting processing may vary. Each library can indicate which MARC fields or groups of fields are to be processed, or ignored during processing, and which national authority file(s) to use, and, when using more than one, the order in which they are to be used.

MARS now processes these types of headings:

- main entries (100, 110, 111, 130) including a uniform title in the 240 field (100/240, 110/240, 111/240)
- series (400, 410, 411, 440, 800, 810, 811, 830)
- subject headings (600, 610, 611, 630, 650, 651, 655)
- added entries (700, 710, 711, 730) including the title portion of name/uniform title headings.

To process a heading, MARS normalizes the headings by removing diacritics and punctuation and capitalizing alphabetic characters and can "update, validate and normalize" USMARC fields such as the leader, the 008, the 010, 020, and 022.

One thing I want to emphasize is the importance of authority records in what MARS can do. MARS bases most of its corrections on the authorized heading and references in an authority record. These corrections include spacing and punctuation errors as well as tags, indicators, and subfield code errors. When the heading does not match an authorized heading or cross-reference in the authority record, MARS searches it against variant forms stored in the OCLC MARS Authority File. MARS provides authority records associated with the headings that are processed.

My analysis of the two batches of test records from Yale that MARS processed made me an even firmer believer in creating authority records at the national level.
From my perspective as a music cataloger, MARS is most successful for correcting personal and corporate name headings. In terms of MARC tagging, MARS can find and correct tagging and indicator errors, based on the tagging in authority records. However, MARS cannot change obsolete first indicator "2" for compound surname unless the heading matches an authority record with first indicator "1." Also, second indicator 0 is not deleted if the heading matches an authority record that still contains the obsolete indicator. And, when this is the case, not only is the second indicator 0 not deleted, it is added to headings in bibliographic records with the correct value of blank. This issue has been added to MARS list of enhancements with no implementation date set.

MARS can correct the name portion of a name/uniform title heading, based on the authority record for the name alone, as long as it appears as the authorized heading or a reference.

When there is an error in part of the date, MARS is able to correct a heading as long as the error is not in the first date in the heading. In matching name headings, MARS searches up through the first date in ‡d and then looks for a match. Thus "Haydn, Joseph, ‡d 1732-1819" would be corrected, but "Haydn, Joseph, ‡d 1722-1809" would not. But this also means MARS cannot fix headings with incorrectly added dates and missing dates. The result is that MARS will miss all such name headings as well as any name/uniform title headings.

The bibliographically undead are killed off when a death date has been inadvertently added to the heading. Likewise, a missing date will be added to the heading for someone inadvertently made bibliographically undead.

There were a few quirks. For example, MARS was occasionally inconsistent when correcting first indicators within the same bibliographic record. A first indicator 2 would be changed to 1 in the 100 field, but in a 700 field with the same name, it would not be corrected. Several headings for Telemann had the date incorrectly tagged in subfield ‡f rather than in subfield ‡d. Even with the correct tagging in the authority record, MARS corrected some of the headings but not others.

Names with qualifiers also cause MARS some problems. If the subfield tag ‡c is missing before a qualifier, MARS is unable to recognize the qualifier as not part of the name, even when an authority record exists for the heading. Additionally, MARS cannot fix incorrectly tagged qualifiers (‡e instead of ‡c).

Common spelling errors, such as McCormick instead of McCormack, are not caught unless that form appears as a reference in the authority record. However, MARS will catch common misspellings, such as "Great Britain" spelled "britian," because it is added as a reference to OCLC's internal authority records. Common misspellings are added to records for the most commonly misspelled headings.

MARS can be very successful with name/uniform title heading corrections. When MARS is successful in changing headings, it is for the most part useful and changes are for the better. Some affect access: MARS can flip a heading based on a see reference in an authority record. Some don't affect access and satisfy—and are noticed by—probably no one but us music catalogers: incorrect punctuation and tagging can be fixed. But some of the changes made to headings can be spectacularly creative and annoyingly inaccurate.

The most common, and most successful, correction is a simple flip based on a see reference in an authority record. MARS can handle uniform titles beginning with a number, in either spelled out or numeric form, when they appear in see references in authority records in either ‡t or ‡p.

As with name headings, there were some quirks. MARS occasionally missed a flip for no discernable reason.

There are problems with MARS processing of name/uniform title headings. Any difference in the initial title element that does not appear in an authority record's heading or references will make MARS unable to match a name/title heading. This includes form (singular vs. plural), initial articles, typos, and completeness. One type of problem that may be programmed to automatically change obsolete forms of the initial title element, such as "trio-sonata(s)," perhaps using the List of Types of Compositions as a basis for a program to do this. MARS appears to be able to deal with initial articles as long as they are in English and are the first element of the title in ‡t. Initial articles in other languages are not detected by MARS. Since MARS can correct filing indicators in the 245 based on language, one would hope that deleting initial articles in name/title headings will be possible in the future. A typo in the initial title element may prevent MARS from recognizing it as a match with an authority record. An incomplete uniform title may also cause the processing to miss a matching authority record. Likewise, when the heading has a fuller form of heading than found in the authority record, MARS can't tell that they match.

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MARS handles the title of a part (†p) of a work less well. A flip based on a see reference works only when it applies to the entire uniform title in the heading being processed. When the title of a part of a work is incorrect, MARS cannot fix it, even when the variant title of the part is a see reference. MARS cannot recognize an initial article in any language, even English, when it appears in the title of a part of a larger work. MARS also has a problem when the title of a part of a work is incomplete or when intervening elements are not in the heading.

MARS handles problems with the statement of medium of performance well when it matches exactly the form found in the authorized heading or in a see reference. The most common form of this is flipping a heading based on a see reference, for alternate instrumentation. MARS can also detect and delete incorrect indications of medium of performance in a heading using the authority for the work. But MARS cannot correct pre-AACR2 headings, in which the number of specific instruments precede the name of the instrument (e.g., 3 violins) or in which the medium of performance includes an ampersand (e.g., 3 violins & continuo) unless a reference with the exact form is found in an authority record.

With numbering, MARS again uses the flip technique based on a see reference in an authority record. This works well when the numbering scheme for a composer has changed and old or alternate forms of numbering are included in references. MARS bases corrections to punctuation in the numbering primarily on authority records. But once again, MARS is not infallible, especially with headings of any complexity. Also, an omitted number will make it impossible for MARS to find the authority record. When a uniform title lacks a space in the number and an authority record exists, MARS can sometimes detect and correct it, but not always.

An unfortunate problem with the MARS processing is that even when the rest of the uniform title matches, if there is anything different about the key, it is not matched to the authority record. The difference could be the incorrect key, incorrect mode, incorrect character (small B instead of flat sign), or incorrect spacing.

Missing punctuation anywhere in the uniform title is added, but apparently only when the space the punctuation should occupy is there. If both punctuation and space are missing, MARS cannot correct the heading. It can fix incorrect punctuation and deleted unnecessary punctuation; however, extra punctuation, such as a period following a question mark, is not removed even with an authority record.

One process that is not based on the authority record, but rather the tagging in the bibliographic record, concerns final punctuation. MARS can determine when final punctuation is needed or not, depending on the field in which the heading is found in the bibliographic record (240 ‡t or 700 ‡t) and the final punctuation in the heading (e.g., closing parenthesis following a qualifier or period following "& o arr").

Spacing problems make MARS less effective. As with punctuation, MARS can sometimes deal with missing spaces; it cannot deal at all with extra spaces. It detects some missing spaces, but not others, even with matching authority records. Extra spaces render MARS incapable of matching a title to an authority record.

MARS very successfully makes use of authorized forms in authority records to correct capitalization errors in both alphabetic and numeric portions of a title. MARS adds missing diacritics, fixes incorrect diacritics, and removes unnecessary diacritics.

MARS can detect and correct MARC tagging errors, but again relies on authority records to find them. MARS can find and change an obsolete first indicator on the basis of an authority record. Because authority records don't include or indicate what the second indicator should be, invalid second indicators in the bibliographic record are not changed. For example, an obsolete second indicator 1 is not changed to blank. MARS cannot tell when there should be a second indicator 2 when it is missing.

MARS has more success in detecting and fixing incorrect or missing subfields. Most of the time, incorrect or missing subfield tagging does not make MARS unable to recognize matches—when authority records exist.

Problems with the delimiter itself give MARS problems. Missing delimiters or the incorrect character used for the delimiter will throw off MARS. With missing delimiters, MARS will miss a match with an authority record. An incorrect character (| instead of ‡) in the title portion of the heading will result in part or all of the title being stripped.

Not all changes MARS makes to music name/uniform title headings are for the better. And some of these changes seriously affect access.

The worst of the bad changes happen to individual uniform titles that MARS changes based on authority records for collective uniform titles. For instance, the following heading was changed from what appears to be a distinctive title that needed to be qualified because it conflicted with another work with the same title:

Charpentier, Marc Antoine, ‡d 1634-1704. ‡t Litanies de la Vierge, ‡m voices (6).
This was changed to:

Charpentier, Marc Antoine, †d 1634-1704. †t Vocal music. †k Selections, †m voices (6).

based on the authority records no2001-35645 and n85-72043:

100 1 Charpentier, Marc Antoine, †d 1634-1704. †t Litanies de la Vierge, †n H. 83
100 1 Charpentier, Marc Antoine, †d 1634-1704. †t Vocal music. †k Selections
400 1 Charpentier, Marc Antoine, †d 1634-1704. †t Litanies de la Vierge

MARS made changes based on a see reference for a collective uniform title, resulting in "Vocal music. Selections, voices (6)". Obviously, no music cataloger would ever make a uniform title like this! Because the heading in the bibliographic record did not have the H. number, MARS used the see reference in the second authority record to flip the heading, even though there was an authority record for the correct title:

Charpentier, Marc Antoine, †d 1634-1704. †t Litanies de la Vierge, †n H. 83.

The following uniform title underwent a similar transformation. The cataloger used the obsolete form of numbering for C. P. E. Bach, which MARS found in a see reference, and used to flip the heading:

Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel, †d 1714-1788. †t Sonatas, †m harpsichord, †n W. 49. †n No. 1.

This was changed to:

Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel, †d 1714-1788. †t Sonatas, †m keyboard instrument. †k Selections †n No. 1.

based on the see reference in n82-101542:

100 1 Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel, †d 1714-1788. †t Sonatas, †m keyboard instrument. †k Selections
400 1 Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel, †d 1714-1788. †t Sonatas, †m keyboard instrument, †n W. 49

Any self-respecting music cataloger would have modeled a uniform title along the lines of n91-106903, which has a see reference that is very close to the incorrect form of the heading in the bibliographic record:

100 1 Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel, †d 1714-1788. †t Sonatas, †m keyboard instrument, †n W. 49, no. 1, †t A minor

It takes machine processing to come up with a truly creative uniform title such as this one, again based on a see reference in an authority record for a collective title:

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, †d 1809-1847. †t Lieder ohne Worte, †m piano, †n op. 102. †n No. 5.

changed to:

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, †d 1809-1847. †t Piano music. †k Selections, †m piano, †n op. 102. †n No. 5.

based on the see reference in n84-180486:

100 1 Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, †d 1809-1847. †t Piano music. †k Selections
400 1 Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, †d 1809-1847. †t Lieder ohne Worte

The heading should have been changed to:

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, †d 1809-1847. †t Lieder ohne Worte, †m piano, †n op. 102. †n No. 5.

Another creative "correction" was made to this Milhaud title:

100 1 Milhaud, Darius, †d 1892-1974.
240 10 Piano music, †m 2 pianos
245 10 Scaramouche †h [sound recording] : †h suite for two pianos ; Second concerto : for two pianos and percussion / †t Darius Milhaud. Sonata for two pianos / Francis Poulenc.

changed to:

100 1 Milhaud, Darius, †d 1892-1974.
240 10 Saudades do Brasil, †m 2 pianos

based on the reference in n80-150423:

100 1 Milhaud, Darius, †d 1892-1974. †t Saudades do Brasil
400 1 †w mnb †a Milhaud, Darius, †d 1892-1974. †t Piano music
It is incorrect for two reasons. The correct form of the medium is "pianos (2)"—and Saudades do Brazil is not even on the recording. The uniform title should have been corrected to:

240 10 Piano music, pianos (2) (with no ‡m)

There is no authority record for this heading, which is a good reason for NMP participants to create name/title authority records for as many headings as possible. But lacking the authority record, there really was no way MARS could have correctly dealt with this. A problem like this would be a good candidate for manual review, but since the MARS processing "fixed" it, there would have been no way that it would have been flagged for review.

Lesser problems were created when correct punctuation was erroneously changed, which happened even with matching headings in authority records. These incorrect changes involved adding extra punctuation, changing the punctuation, and removing punctuation between subfields. The most common problem was removal of the period before ‡p. The reason for the punctuation problem is that the name/uniform title heading processing is based on rules for non-music titles, which vary from the rules for music. Changing this is not on the list of enhancements. While these changes do not affect access, it can change the meaning of the uniform title. It is also annoying, given the care with which uniform titles are created and then changed from correct to incorrect.

One other punctuation problem was MARS adding final period because one exists in the authority record. OCLC responded to this last problem as follows:

"[I]t is a previously unidentified issue. MARS added the final period based on the presence of the period in the LC authority record. [...] Initially, we hoped to resolve this issue by working with LC to remove the incorrect final punctuation from the LC authority records. [Our] initial research, however, uncovered almost 5,000 LC 100$110$1 authority records that contain incorrect final punctuation. Even worse, records are regularly being added (dated 2001) that contain incorrect final punctuation."

Subject headings

What MARS can do with subject headings is pretty much the same as what it can do for name and title headings: MARS relies on authority records to correct punctuation errors in subject headings and subject subdivisions and uses references to flip unused or obsolete subject headings to their current form. Additionally, MARS flips subject headings divided into two or three different headings, based on the authority records, and adds all of the new subject headings to the bibliographic record.

MARS cannot flip longer subject headings, such as "Songs, Sacred (High voice) with instrumental ensemble," because reference in the authority record is "Songs, Sacred."

MARS cannot split an incorrect subject heading like "Waltzes (Guitar)" into "Waltzes" and "Guitar music." LC has been changing dance music subject headings from qualified by medium of performance to not qualified. MARS can flip the subject heading only when the authority record includes see references from the qualified form. Even then, MARS could remove the medium of performance from the dance music heading, but would not add the second subject heading for medium.

Some of the same problems with uniform title processing show up for subject headings and subdivisions. Common typos, such as "Excerpts," are not caught. MARS cannot detect and fix differences in singular and plural forms, such as "Suite (String orchestra)" and "Suites (String orchestra)." Incorrect formulation of subject headings,
Correcting mistakes in the statement of instrumentation, such as order of instruments and how and whether the number of each instrument is indicated, is generally not possible. Even when a subject authority record exists, it doesn't aid the process of detecting and fixing the errors, because the incorrect form would not be a reference in the authority record.

Concerto subject headings that include "with orchestra" are not corrected, because references in that form never appear in authority records. However, since there are many subject headings with implied, and therefore omitted, medium of performance, it seems possible to program MARS to deal with them even without authority records. Also, MARS also cannot correct a subject heading with intervening elements even when there is an authority record for the heading without those elements. MARC tagging in subdivisions cannot be corrected without a match to an authority record.

**Conclusion**

The analysis of what MARS can and cannot do reinforces the importance of national-level authority records. MARS processing relies on the existence of authority records that it can match to headings. If authority records for even the simplest headings are created, MARS will be more effective in handling for name/uniform title headings. However, national-level authority records without references from unused forms of the heading may well be useless to MARS.

This outline demonstrates pretty much what MARS can do; what is beyond its capabilities would probably be beyond what any machine processing could do. MARS is effective and successful most of the time. In general, MARS seems to deal with the name portion of name/uniform title headings well and is most successful with simple flips and correcting MARC tagging. But MARS cannot help with common problems with generic uniform titles. Even with authority records, MARS simply cannot handle the minor problems in name/uniform title headings, even when the rest of the heading matches an authority record exactly: singular vs. plural form; extra or missing spaces or punctuation in the alphabetic portion of the title; wrong key. It is also disappointing that MARS does not do well processing the title of a part of a work.

Policies concerning subject headings are found in the Subject Cataloging Manual, or in 680 fields in subject authority records. This doesn't help MARS process headings, because the information it needs has to be in a 150 or 450 field in the authority record.

The reliance on authority records has an inherent problem: Unless all variant forms are included as a reference in an authority record, MARS will often be unable to recognize a match. And including all variant forms is usually against the rules or not possible for other reasons. It seems that OCLC still has some programming to do in order to make this a more effective product for music catalogers.

Examples for this paper are online at http://www.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/marsexm.htm.

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**Cataloging of Web Sites**

**Robert Freeborn, Penn State University**

**Report by Diane Napert, University of Hartford**

Robert Freeborn took on the daunting task of trying to review cataloging of music websites. Since this area is new and evolving, definitions of some basic terms were reviewed. These included electronic resource, continuing resource, and integrating resource. The guidelines are to use AACR2 chapters 9 and 12 for all electronic integrating resources. Then one uses any other chapter relevant to the resources' predominant type, such as Chapter 6 for digital sound files. One can use the HTML code as the source of information such as the title of a site. The source of the title proper is always given in a note. A list of resources was given as well as examples. The room was filled with talk of fields such as the 256 and 538, cataloger's heaven. One question that came up was: "Are all Web sites considered integrating resources?" The answer was, for the most part, yes, but not PDF files or electronic serials.

OLAC's "Introduction to Cataloging Electronic Integrating Sources: An Online Training Presentation" is available at http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/units/cts/olac/new/. A copy of Rob's presentation can be requested from him (rbf6@psulias.psu.edu).

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**netLibrary**

**Stephen Luttmann, University of Northern Colorado**

netLibrary was acquired by OCLC in 2002, and as a collection of online books (eBooks) it is of obvious interest to reference and public service librarians. This session sought to examine improvements or changes OCLC has made to the product, evaluate its music offerings, and determine its usefulness as a music reference tool.
Those familiar with the original netLibrary product will note the following changes over the past few years:

- Originally, the price of eBooks was negotiable; now they are sold at the list price of the analogous paper items.
- Ownership of an eBook was originally guaranteed in perpetuity; now ownership guaranteed for only 5 years.
- Rather than use proprietary software to convert paper text into electronic format, .pdf files of the books are sent directly from the publishers and made available online. This eliminates the need to clean up characters that didn’t make it through OCR, and sometimes didn’t make it past the netLibrary proofreaders as well (e.g. the I. C. Bach biography by "Gèartner" instead of Gütter).

The patron interface has not changed drastically. One can use either a field search or a wide range of usage reports.

Unfortunately, netLibrary’s music offerings have not reached the critical mass necessary for patrons to begin thinking of it as a collection where they are likely to find desired materials. This disadvantage is mitigated somewhat when the owner library makes eBooks accessible via its online catalog—but it hardly lends profile to the eBook medium. Some publishers are well represented (Amadeus Press, University of California Press, Scarecrow Press); others with relatively few of their music titles (Indiana UP); others not at all (Cambridge UP, Yale UP, Schirmer Books). In general one gets the impression that the music collection is less the result of conscious selection than the product of whatever contracts netLibrary/OCLC was able to work out with individual publishers. As of February 2003, only 439 music titles were in the collection. This represents steady growth from the figure of May 2001 (349), and most of the top ten publishers, and about 70% of netLibrary’s music-related holdings, are from university or academic presses.

eBooks are available individually or in bundled collections, with considerable effort being made toward compiling and marketing the latter. However, the collection bundling leaves much to be desired. The public library collection (190 items as of February 2003) includes items of a more mass-market appeal, but it also includes the aforementioned J. C. Bach biography. The academic library collection consists of all netLibrary music titles—a mixed blessing. Some academic collections may well want to include Acid Power!, but might balk at spending money on the series of David Barber humor books.

Establishing a "reference eBook" collection is underway, but will be something of a daunting project in music, as the holdings contain few music reference items—mostly aging Scarecrow bibliographies. In fact, only two items are actually coded as reference eBooks: the Musician’s Dictionary by the aforementioned David Barber, hardly a work one would normally care to see cited in a term paper, and the NPR Classical Music Companion.

The eBook is a particularly promising medium in terms of reference service; netLibrary is only at the beginning of realizing this promise. One hopes that OCLC will devote the necessary efforts to acquire a truly useful online reference collection.

RILM on New FirstSearch: Recommendations for Improvement

Tracey Rudnick, University of Connecticut

The following updates and new recommendations are based largely on the FirstSearch RILM review (2000 MOUG meeting) by Robert Acker, Emma Dederick-Colón, and Rebecca Littman; recommendations assembled by Martin Jenkins (2001 MOUG meeting) that took into account changes brought by the New FirstSearch interface; MLA-L correspondence; and new observations of FirstSearch RILM. Improvements or new problems occurring after OCLC’s July 2003 interface update are appended where appropriate. The recommendations were presented to 2003 MOUG attendees for comments, amendments, and priority setting; Deborah L. Bendig, OCLC’s Product Manager for WorldCat in FirstSearch participated in all public-services sessions. A more concise set of recommendations has been prepared for the MOUG Reference Services Committee; it will be forwarded to the MOUG board for review, then submitted to OCLC. All examples were verified and edited as needed on 10 August 2003. All web sites and examples were accessed 7 February 2003 and confirmed 10 August 2003.

I. FURTHER READING: PREVIOUS REPORTS AND ENHANCEMENT UPDATES


II. RECOMMENDATIONS IMPERFEKTLY REALIZED AS OF 2001

The following recommendations have been implemented but might benefit from enhancement.

1. Fix pre- and post-search sorting

Post-search sorting is available by year, author, title, classification, and library count for results lists containing 200-500 records. Pre-search ranking and sorting is not presently available. See also #17 ("Sort Order") below.

2. Plurals function

There is no automatic plurals function. Users may search for simple plurals (s, es) by adding + to a term, or use right truncation (*) and wildcards (#, ?).

3. Limit searches to holdings in local library, region or state

The RILM search screen has a check box for a pre-search limit to "items in my library"; a pre-search limit may be set for any library code if you know its OCLC siglum. 2001 MOUG participants observed that there is a link to the sigla, but results can be unpredictable (e.g., if one's library is part of a consortium). There is no limit for states/regions. Sometimes the search inexplicably does not work.

III. UPDATES TO RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN 2001

The following items are updates to previous recommendations.

1. Author Punctuation

Original recommendation: Multiple names in the author field have no punctuation separating them. This makes for a confusing display, e.g., Holst, Imogen Britten, Benjamin. Update: This has been fixed in both the List of Records and Detailed Record. For example, an author search on "holst" (ninth record) shows "Holst, Imogen; Millan Capote, Federico; Britten, Benjamin" in the List of Titles and "Holst, Imogen; Trans. by - Millan Capote, Federico; Intro. by - Britten, Benjamin" in the Detailed Record.

2. Authority Records

Original recommendation: Add RILM's complete authority file to the subject indexes (rather than separate XReference index), with links to actual records. This would be best implemented in a browsable subject heading index by providing hyperlinks in the authority file, which would automatically execute the search for the correct form of name. Example: a subject search for Mozart's Magic Flute should refer to Zauberflöte, with the opportunity to search that term by clicking a link. Another example: if a student searches for Tchaikovsky, s/he will get very few hits because RILM spells it Cajkovskij; the user will not be prompted with the cross reference. It would be nice if the cross references automatically appeared as part of the search results. This is true for piece names too, e.g., original-language names for things like Julius Caesar (Giulio Cesare in Egitto), The Love of Three Oranges, etc. Include "see also" references in the authority file. At the very least, the authorized form found in XReference search should be clickable, bringing up a search screen with an authorized name form entered in one of the boxes. At present, piece names are not included in the XReference search at all.

Update: Authority files still appear in neither the subject nor subject phrase indexes. The keyword search now retrieves cross reference records (e.g., for Tchaikovsky). Records are displayed at the top of the results list, but their function and syntax are somewhat unclear to users. As with the cross reference search (formerly XReference), the cross reference (e.g., Cajkovskij) is not clickable; one must re-enter the search. At the very least, the authorized form found in XReference search should be clickable, bringing up a search screen with an authorized name form entered in one of the boxes. Name/title cross references (e.g., for Mozart's Magic Flute) should also be added to the cross reference or keyword searches. Postscript: the July 2003 interface update adds a new link next to each record, titled "see more details for locating this item." As of 11 August 2003 the link does not offer further detail; it simply leads to the same cross reference record as clicking on the term itself.

(An aside: unauthoritative names and titles appearing in abstracts, titles, or subjects are retrieved in keyword searches. They are also retrieved as part of subject or subject phrase searches if they are part of a proper title for another work (e.g., Poznansky's book, Tchaikovsky's Last Days: A
Documentary Study or Ingmar Bergman's film treatment of Magic Flute). Those bibliographic records include authoritative titles in other subject headings, but users must be taught to redo the search using the correct form. The appearance of the unauthoritative title in a subject heading can be misleading to users who assume that the term's appearance in the controlled vocabulary means that they have found the correct form; in this context cross references are especially important.

3. Citations in List of Records

Original recommendation: In brief displays of multiple hits, include the journal title, volume, issue, and page number, thus providing users with the information needed to track the item down without having to go into the full record. This would result in a reduced load on the OCLC servers by largely eliminating the user's need to toggle back and forth between the list view and the full record.

Update: Brief displays now include all source information (e.g. title, volume, issue, year, page numbers, and standard number). Formatting and punctuation could be tidier (e.g., fewer redundant marks), but punctuation is clear.

4. Database Name

Original recommendation: Change the label of RILM on the new FirstSearch from MusicLiterature to MusicLit (RILM). Otherwise, people aren't sure it is still RILM! Currently the name is inconsistently applied. The database is listed as RILM on the FirstSearch database list, though it is in the position where MusicLiterature would be alphabetically. In the list of databases on the FirstSearch Help screens, the title MusicLiterature is used.

Update: Done. In FirstSearch, the database is called RILM Abstracts of Music Literature (most common) or RILM Music Abstracts (where truncated titles are helpful, for example in the Help pages).

5. Stopwords

Original recommendation: Provide the ability to override stopwords such as the single letter "a." Another example is Japanese Nō drama. Right now RILM transliterates this as "nō," but to be consistent with RILM's own transliteration system, it should be spelled Nō. Stopwords should be searchable using quotation marks or some other operator. In WorldCat this works for "no" but not for "a." No override appears to be available in RILM at this time.

Update: Stopwords have been removed from all indexes in the RILM database and are now searchable (see 14 October 2001 OCLC announcement cited above). As follow up, OCLC should remove the list of stopwords from RILM online Help, or specify those databases in which the stopwords still apply (e.g., WorldCat). FirstSearch does have reserved operators that one must type in quotes (e.g., "and", "with", "near"); these are clearly indicated in the online Help. The following characteristics should also be explained in Help. Single- and double-character stopwords (or regular words) tend to retrieving an excessive number of false hits, so users should be encouraged to use phrase or proximity searching (e.g., "a major"—with the quotes—or a w1 major), rather than a and major. Also, RILM spells out the words "sharp" and "flat," rather than using the symbols # and b.

6. Searching RILM Numbers

Original recommendation: There is some access to RILM numbers. Patrons can use the RILM Number index to search the complete RILM number (e.g., 95-16338-ap); use the Main Work index to find partial RILM numbers (e.g., 95-16336); or use the Contents of Collected Work index (partial number, e.g., 90-00244) to find entries for the contents of a work. For more information, consult a RILM search guide at the University of Connecticut: http://www.lib.uconn.edu/music/guides/RILMguide.pdf. Unfortunately, these search strategies are beyond most RILM's users. The problem may partially be resolved by creating hyperlinks between parent-child references. Users do encounter RILM number references in other sources, so they still need the ability to search numbers in a single simple index. Clear instructions would be helpful.

Update: The "RILM Number" index has been renamed "Accession Number." The Accession Number search (formerly the RILM Number search) allows users to omit the two-letter document-type suffix; this should increase user success.

Otherwise, the situation has gone from bad to worse. The Contents of Work index, helpful for searching individual articles or essays in a Main work, no longer functions; even the online Help example (92-00276) no longer works. Many RILM records for essays no longer display the Main Work number for the collection. (Barbara Mackenzie of RILM indicated in a 4 February 2003 email to this author that the problem happened after the last reload.) A Contents Browse search finds some records with hyperlinks back to the parent record, but the contents of Main Works are incompletely represented, many links do not work, and the RILM Numbers are wrong; perhaps these are experimental records. The loss of these features is unfortunate. While they were confusing to some users, at least professionals could mediate a search and help users quickly find what they needed. If and when the search works again, there should be hyperlinks between...
parent/child records, users should not have to reconstruct RILM numbers (e.g., derive 90-08210 from 8210), and online Help should clearly explain how and when to use each search.

7. Limiting by Document Type

Original recommendation: Provide more choices for material type limits (at least include periodical articles) in Advanced searches. Barring that, list codes for all document types in Help screens and explain how to search in Expert mode. Currently, results may be limited by six document types: articles, books, commentary, dissertations, media, reviews.

Update: Document Type and Document Type Phrase indexes have been added to drop-down index menus in Advanced and Expert search modes. Online Help should indicate that the Document Type Phrase index provides the most complete list of document types. Online Help for Basic, Advanced, and Expert searching should also indicate that index codes (especially document type) used in Expert mode also work in Basic and Advanced searches. For example, adding dt=ap or dt="article in a periodical" to a Basic or Advanced search limits results to periodical articles.

8. Online Help

Original recommendation: Expand Help screens, including more meaningful examples, provide classifications and classification numbers (or link to RILM's list at http://www.rilm.org/classnum.html), give proximity searching tips more prominence, and explain how to limit to document types in Expert searches. Searchable Help screens would also be desirable.

Update: FirstSearch Help topics, including RILM Help screens, are now searchable via a keyword search box. Otherwise, add the following recommendations. Put a box at the bottom of the Advanced search screen (similar to that found on the Expert search screen) explaining truncation, Boolean, and proximity operators. Define and explain each index: online Help provides index names and examples, but users must guess their meaning and appropriate usage. (The recently revised OCLC database guides at http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch/databases/index.htm include more indexes, index codes, and some additional information, but are still incomplete.) Explain the use of Expert indexes and codes (particularly document type) in all search modes. Provide links to document type code lists. Explain how to use classifications, document types, and descriptors to refine searches. (Postscript: on 18 August 2003 the Help pages were changing. It is too early to assess progress at this writing.)

9. Journal Cross References and ISSNs

Original recommendation: Provide cross-references from a journal whose title is an acronym or abbreviation to include information such as the name of the publishing organization or an ISSN, to verify the publication. The table version of the list of titles included in RILM on FirstSearch (that is accessible) includes most ISSNs but not all. This would also be helpful to less experienced users who may not know what the acronyms mean.

Update: Recommendation stands. Options: add full titles or organization names to the list of titles; link to a list provided by RILM; do a global update incorporating this information; or provide a searchable abbreviation box similar to that used in GroveMusic online. The table version of the list of titles included in RILM on FirstSearch includes most but not all ISSNs; it may be that these titles do not have ISSNs assigned at all.

10. Subject Heading Indexes

Original recommendation: Include subject heading and subject indexes in New FirstSearch.

Update: Users can now identify subject terms and subfield phrases by browsing the subject and subject phrase indexes. They can neither browse lists of complete subject headings containing multiple phrases/subfields (e.g., Brahms, Johannes—reception), nor can they perform any kind of search that crosses subfields (e.g., proximity searching, phrase searches using quotes, or FirstSearch's subject phrase search). Users are limited to the subject [keyword] search to find terms in subject headings; the results are imprecise, pulling unrelated terms from different headings (e.g., a subject search seeking materials on Brahms's reception finds an article on the reception of Bach's works and Bach's influence on Brahms). Subject access is further weakened by several omissions: cross references to authoritative terms, a thesaurus or thesaurus-like structure, and especially a progression from broad to specific headings similar to those found in online catalog subject heading browse searches. Users can see full subject strings (e.g., Beethoven, Ludwig van—Reception—Austria—Wien—ca. 1900) in RILM's print volumes. NISC and SilverPlatter allow users to browse complete subject heading fields. It would be interesting to know if users take advantage of that feature.

11. Synonyms

Original recommendation: Implement a synonym list for multilingual musical terms (e.g., sinfonia = symphonie = symphony, or hautbois = oboe), English names for foreign cities (e.g., Florence = Firenze); incorporate it into a
browseable subject index (this may be part of RILM's internal thesaurus; see #10 above).

Update: Recommendation stands, with the suggestion that OCLC also investigate GroveMusic's "concept" search, in which the system substitutes synonyms upon the user's request.

12. Hyperlinks in Bibliographic Record

Original recommendation: Provide hyperlinks within the elements of the bibliographic record (e.g., author, subject headings, and other indexes in the bibliographic record). WorldCat [formerly] provides a similar capability via its "Expand" button.

Update: Recommendation stands. Note that WorldCat now provides hyperlinks in the bibliographic record for authors, descriptors, and class descriptors. WorldCat users can also follow hyperlinks by clicking on links or buttons for "Related Subjects," "Related Authors," "Limit By," and "More Like This" (observed 7 February 2003; confirmed 10 August 2003).

IV. NEW ITEMS IN 2003

13. Keyword Index and Authors (RILM and WorldCat)

RILM's (and WorldCat's) keyword search indexes the abstract, source phrase, subject, title, and cross references; it is a subject/topic-driven search. Author fields are excluded. This is contrary to the way many other databases function, and contrary to the way most users are taught. Library users expect their keyword searches to search for all terms in a record. In spite of the fact that there will be some useless hits, a pure keyword search will get the most complete search results possible. Many users use only the keyword search, and many reference librarians encourage this. Users cannot be expected to know whether an author's name will appear in an author, title, abstract, or subject field (this is especially true in WorldCat); a pure keyword search allows some success under any circumstances. (To identify fields indexed: for WorldCat, go to the online Help and search the word "MARC." For RILM and other databases, see the revised RILM guide at http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch/databases/index.htm or the RILM Z39.50 guide at http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch/documentation/z3950/rilm.htm.)

14. Field Labels

Some users and librarians find the fields (and index?) labels to be redundant or even confusing; this is a matter that warrants further investigation.

15. Reviews, and the Relationship Between Reviews and Reviewed Items

From Barbara Mackenzie of RILM (4 February 2003 email correspondence to author): "Reviews are too hard to retrieve. Specifically: the only way to find the reviews of an item is to search title only; if one retrieves a book record with author-title search, there's no mention of reviews, let alone a way to get to them. There's a link from reviews to the main entry, but not the other way around, which would actually be more useful." Online Help should indicate appropriate strategies.

16. Advanced Search (RILM and WorldCat)

The word "advanced" is misleading; this search is just as easy as a single keyword search (or the new multi-box Basic Search offered after the July 2003 interface update), and presents several useful options. Many librarians teach the Advanced search to their novice users as the "easier and more effective" search method. The search could have a more inviting name (e.g., "Guided Search"). Readers of this report are reminded that local systems administrators can set the Advanced search as the default.

The Advanced indexes should be standardized to match the Expert indexes. Only three indexes would need to be added: Abstract Present (pr.), Issue (is.), and Volume (vol.). These indexes might be used more often if they were in the Advanced search; their use would not detract. Index labels (e.g., au:) should be included in the Advanced search indexes. This will help encourage users to learn and use index labels in any search mode. Also, it may be desirable having "all of these," "any of these," or "as a phrase" drop-down boxes next to each search text boxes, similar to that found in Endeavor's Voyager.

17. Sort Order in "List of Records"

The Help topic for "sorting" confirms that records retrieved in a search are numbered and listed in the order in which they were added to the database, with the most recently added record appearing first. To users, this default display order is seemingly random, even chaotic. Users frequently ask about display order and expect something alphabetical or chronological. They also indicate that accession number or load date makes no sense to them. While users can perform post-search sorts, applying a sort for every search is inconvenient. Adding further to the confusion, the sort button does not appear if there are more than five hundred items in the results list. RILM needs a logical default sort. If OCLC cannot change the default, then sort buttons should be prominently placed on the search and display screens for maximum effect; users should also be able to set a session sort order.
18. Hyphen as a Non-indexing Character

(This item was added to the list after the February 2003 MOUG presentation.) The hyphen needs to be re-indexed as a non-indexing character. Many online library catalogs already do this. Currently, the hyphen is treated as a literal character in the searching and indexing, rather than as a blank. This poses problems when searching hyphenated surnames (e.g., Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov or Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy) or hyphenated terms (e.g., "full-text database" and other adjectival forms). For example, if one omits the hyphen or types only part of the name (e.g., Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy or Felix Mendelssohn), there are no retrievals on the authoritative form of the name, Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. Any hits on the word "Mendelssohn" come from other places (e.g., poor authority control, the composer's sister Fanny Mendelssohn Hensel, a performing group with Mendelssohn in the name, or some other source for the word Mendelssohn). Unwary users incorrectly assume that they have effectively executed a search. One can find the full form of the name by typing the hyphen, using truncation, or using a Boolean "or" to search for alternate forms, but this strategy is unintuitive for most users. Users who type the hyphen also risk missing non-hyphenated uses of the word. (This entry was largely drawn from MLA-L correspondence from Darwin Scott and Yale Fineman 17-18 April 2003.)

WorldCat on FirstSearch
Cheryl Taranto, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Cheryl Taranto identified five areas of concern, citing relevant examples from the FirstSearch interface of the WorldCat database:

- "A" acts as a stopword in all searches. This can be a problem in dealing with keys of works.
- There are no cross-references for uniform titles. The authority file should be incorporated to provide cross-references.
- There is no uniform-title search option.
- The default order of display in the results list is neither clear nor intuitive.
- Information in the individual records does not display in AACR2 order, and often displays in no sensible order. Problems resulting from the WorldCat display order include:
  - Uniform title appears near the end of the record and is labeled "Other title."
  - Composer names appear after the work title (245 $a and $b) in a long laundry list of other added entries called "Author(s)"; the first is not clearly associated with the item title, and the others are not clearly associated with their works as added entries, or consistently identified as performers, etc.

In the questions and answers that followed, some suggestions were put forward for improving the database's functionality:

- OCLC should consider adding its "extended title" (i.e. uniform title) option to Advanced Search mode.
- The Help menu should offer some explanation of uniform titles and how to search by them.
- The pull-down boxes for selecting search fields should incorporate the search codes used in Expert search (e.g. au, au=).

Deb Bendig of OCLC noted that the entire database will be reindexed when WorldCat is reinstalled on the new Oracle platform, and entertained the following considerations:

- Index uniform titles as well as 245 titles, just as some OPACs do; this would be better than unsearchable titles.
- Different searches should yield different list displays, instead of a one-size-fits-all results display that orders results by accession number.

Ask MOUG--Technical Services

Jay Weitz, OCLC
Report by Bruce Evans, Baylor University

Jay opened the meeting by asking for cataloging questions from those in attendance.

Margaret Kaus asked what to do with Smithsonian Folkways CD's that are burned on demand and given a p date they are pressed (i.e. CD's created on demand). One person suggested that perhaps a 533 reproduction note needs to be created, like with microforms, but others expressed concern that this would go against AACR2. Margaret said she would contact Smithsonian Folkways and get more information from them. (Note: On February 17, the New York Times came out with an article about this very practice by Smithsonian Folkways.)

One person asked what to record in the 260 when there are two sound recording labels on the disc, and a third one on identified on the case. Jay said in the case where a parent company/ corporation name and label name are present to choose the label name for entry in the 260 $b, according to
AACR2 6.4D2. If the two publishers are equal, make two 260 $b$'s as needed, following 1.4D4 and its LCRI.

Another person asked if there are any advantages to moving to OCLC Connexion. Jay said that the current version does not yet include many of the features needed by so-called "power users." The Microsoft Windows client version of OCLC Connexion, which OCLC expects to release in June 2003, will begin to address many of these needs. Subsequent releases throughout 2003 will bring the client more in line with the functionality of CatME. There are additional details about the client, its features, and its schedule at http://www.oclc.org/connexion/features/client/.

Mark Scharff did say that he used it to create a record too by so-called "power users." The version of OCLC

260 AACR2

240 $a$'s

Deb Bendig of OCLC led a well-received and lively "Ask MOUG" reference breakout session. She began by relating some recent and planned developments regarding OCLC databases:

- WorldCat now displays result lists according to numbers of holdings libraries per item, the most widely-held ones listed first; formerly the lists were in chronological order, with the earliest accession numbers first.
- A "Suggest for Purchase" feature is being considered; this would enable users to e-mail OCLC records of items not owned by their home libraries to the libraries' acquisitions/collection development staff.
- WorldCat will be reindexed. One possible result of the indexing could be a "keyword-plus-author" field option that would compensate for WorldCat's noninclusion of author fields among those indexed for keyword searches.
- A "Suggest for Purchase" feature is being considered; this would enable users to e-mail OCLC records of items not owned by their home libraries to the libraries' acquisitions/collection development staff.
- WorldCat will be reindexed. One possible result of the indexing could be a "keyword-plus-author" field option that would compensate for WorldCat's noninclusion of author fields among those indexed for keyword searches.

The upcoming reindexing of WorldCat became the point of departure for a number of questions and concerns:

- Participating MOUG members expressed unanimous desire to make all 7xx $a$ fields searchable as titles. This would also be highly desirable for 505 $a$ fields as well because of their use for song titles in collections, recordings, etc.
- Musical vocabulary is not always well served by FirstSearch's command semantics. "$A,$" as a key, is not searchable in title fields, because FirstSearch considers this a stop word. Pound keys cannot be used as sharp signs for key signatures, because FirstSearch uses the pound key as a truncation symbol. Ways to accommodate these would be appreciated.
- Could keyword searches be enhanced to allow for bound phrase searches?
- Most of the 5xx fields are searchable in WorldCat, but they are lumped together under the single rubric "Notes/Comments" in Advanced Search. "$nt:" in Expert Search. Could the various kinds of 5xx fields be differentiated, yielding a greater variety of more useful, better-named search options?

Participants raised the issue of enhancing music searching by greater incorporation of authority control into the patron search process. Some possibilities include:

- a "show"/"turn off" option that could redirect a patron searching for "Petrouchka," for instance, to the uniform title "Petrouchka" via hyperlink;
- a "bound name-title" search option, perhaps accessing the authority file and perhaps incorporating some kind of "broader/narrower" search refinement options, that would enable a patron to search for "leonard bernstein" and "symphonies" to retrieve only symphonies composed by Leonard Bernstein;
- making the authority file itself accessible via WorldCat, either separately or via hyperlink within the results page.

The display of WorldCat records was also a matter of concern: the separation of the 245 $a$-$b$ (the focal point of the bib record) from the 245 $c$, and, for that matter, the preference of the 245 over the 240 in the display. There was some questioning as to whether certain types of "view" should be specific to specific tasks, such as music searches, or whether a "clean" display was more preferable to a "comprehensive" one. Participants were agreed that the most important information (e.g. authors, titles, statements of responsibility) should appear in a logically related fashion, and "above the fold," i.e. on the first screen.

There was some discussion regarding the future nature of WorldCat. Should the contents of ArticleFirst be added to the WorldCat database? Response was more negative than positive; however, there was substantial agreement that book chapters could be indexed to advantage, perhaps made accessible by means of some kind of enhanced title search.

One recent WorldCat development allow patrons to limit results to holdings in the patron's home library; this led to
the question whether OCLC was moving WorldCat toward outright competition with library ILSs. Deb assured the questioner that OCLC has no plans to enhance WorldCat with the various modules for circulation, ordering, etc. necessary for an ILS, but did foresee the possibility of offering WorldCat subsets that could function as consortial catalogs. In fact, some planned developments will serve to enhance the usefulness of individual online catalogs, rather than detract from them—for instance, OCLC plans to link the library codes displayed in the "Libraries that Own Item" list directly to the individual libraries' catalogs.

Participants noted that a number of these issues are not new, and noted that the distinction between librarians and end-users identified by OCLC at times in the past does not withstand scrutiny: Librarians are end-users too, and they teach patrons how to use FirstSearch databases. This much said, there was general appreciation for Deb Bendig's willingness to listen to concerns and advocate music librarian issues at OCLC. She invites further user input; her e-address is bendigd@oclc.org.

Minutes of the 2003 MOUG Business Meeting
Austin, Texas, February 12, 2003, 10:30-11:30 a.m.

1. Adoption of agenda
   The agenda was adopted unanimously without change.

2. Approval of 2002 Las Vegas meeting minutes
   The minutes were approved unanimously without change; the absence of apostrophes was noted.

3. Board reports
   a. Chair (Jean Harden for Ruthann McTyre)

      Jean announced that Ruthann was unable to attend the annual meeting because of illness.

      On behalf of Ruthann, she thanked the Nomination Committee (Neil Hughes, chair; Jean Harden; Mary Prendergast) for arranging the slate of candidates for the past fall's Board elections. She also thanked the Bylaws Committee (Ruthann McTyre, chair; Kerri Scannell; Julie Graebel) for their hard work in compiling proposed bylaws changes. She also thanked the Program Committee (Martin Jenkins, chair; Tracey Rudnick; Jack Knapp; Lee Richardson; Margaret Kaus; Keith Chapman; Diane Napert; Bruce Evans) for their hard work and the fine array of sessions, and announced that new Program Committee members would be needed for planning the next year's meeting. Interested parties should contact Martin Jenkins, Continuing Education Coordinator.

      Ruth Inman and Emma Dederick-Colón were the two candidates for Treasurer; Mark Scharff and Alice LaSota were the candidates for Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect. Ruth was reelected Treasurer; Mark will become Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect. In congratulating the victors, Jean offered special encouragement to the others, noting that she lost the first time she was a candidate for MOUG office.

      New appointees to the Reference Services Committee (Tracey Rudnick, chair) were John Redford and D. J. Hoek.

      Jean noted that Ruthann had sent a letter to Libraries Unlimited granting permission to reproduce Jay Weitz's Q&A columns in a collection to be titled Cataloger's Judgment: Music Cataloging Questions and Answers from the Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter. The volume is scheduled to appear later this year.

   b. Past Chair (Jean Harden)

      Jean reported some success in her efforts to publicize MOUG to the IAML membership: 5 inquiries to date. Other publicity efforts included flyers for the MLA packets and publicizing the Austin MOUG meeting at Texas library schools. The latter effort did result in student attendees at the meeting.

      OCLC responded favorably and generously to a request for support for this year's annual meeting; there was no response from AMIGOS.

      The winner of the Distinguished Service Award would be announced later in the meeting.

   c. Secretary/Newsletter Editor (Stephen Luttmann)

      Three newsletters (nos. 80-82, May, September and December 2002) were published and mailed at a cost of slightly more than $2000. 482 copies of no. 80 were distributed, 471 each of nos. 81 and 82.

   d. Treasurer (Ruth Inman)

      According to preliminary figures, MOUG had $23,937.80 in funds as of the end of December 2002. There were 216 personal memberships paid through the end of 2002, and 230 institutional subscribers.

      The bylaws revisions passed overwhelmingly; 87 votes were cast.
e. Continuing Education Coordinator (Martin Jenkins)

Marty thanked the Program Committee for its hard work. Registration was down slightly from previous years, perhaps due to the economy and travel safety concerns. In all there were 66 registrants, including 3 students and 2 walk-ins. He encouraged all attendees to fill out the meeting evaluation forms at the end of the meeting.

Tentative plans for next year's meeting focused on a preconference workshop on subject access, to be sponsored jointly with the Library of Congress as an MLA preconference workshop.

4. Other reports

a. NACO-Music Project Advisory Committee (Jean Harden)

Jean Harden (MOUG representative) and Patty Falk (OCLC representative) will be stepping down from the NMP Advisory Committee. There were four admissions/reinstatements: James Alberts, Kathy Blough, Marlene Frackowski, and Alan Ringwood. In all there are ca. 70 active members at ca. 40 institutions; 27 members have independent status with regard to at least one kind of record. Cumulative total production through September 2002: 84,160 new NARs and 1048 SARs, for a total of 85,208 new records; 27,160 changes to NARs and 174 changes to SARs, for a total of 27,334 changes.

b. OLAC Liaison report (Robert Freeborn)

OLAC officers at the time of the MOUG meeting were Kay Johnson, President; Cathy Gerhart, Vice-President/President-Elect; Kevin Fumiss, Past President; Rebecca Lubas, Secretary; Jan Mayo, Treasurer; and Jain Fletcher, Conference Reports Editor. Elections were being held for a new Vice-President/President-Elect and Treasurer. The 2002 conference was held in September in St. Paul, MN; the 2004 conference is being planned for Montreal in October of that year.

The OLAC Cataloging Policy Committee is looking for interns and full members. Major activities include task forces on AACR Chapters 7 and 9; Nancy Lorimer is working on a DVD guide. A task force on Chapter 3 will be created as well.

c. Reference Services Committee (Tracey Rudnick)

Tracey thanked the committee (Robert Acker, Emma Dederick-Colón, D. J. Hock, Rebecca Litman, Stephen Luttmann, John Redford, Holling Smith-Borne, Cheryl Taranto) for its work on the meeting's reference-related sessions. She noted that updates to RILM and WorldCat on FirstSearch were underway, taking into account some of the suggestions the Committee made in recent years. She also noted that more public services links would be added to the MOUG Web site.

d. Library of Congress (Joe Bartl)

Joe submitted an extensive written report of LC activities in the past year [note: this is reproduced in Newsletter no. 83]. Highlights included recent developments in copyright/fair use policy and legislative developments; arrearage reduction projects, and the relocation of MBRS to the Culpeper facility.

e. OCLC (Jay Weitz)

Jay submitted an extensive written report of OCLC activities and developments [note: this is reproduced in Newsletter no. 83]. Highlights included the OCLC-MARC format update effective December 2002, the new subfield for DVDs in the Videorecording 007 field, and progress on OCLC Connect.

5. MOUG Distinguished Service Award presentation

The second recipient of the MOUG Distinguished Service Award is Judy Weidow, Head Librarian of the Music Cataloging Unit of the University of Texas at Austin's General Libraries. The award consists of a presentation letter from the Chair, a plaque, complimentary registration at the year's conference and a lifetime honorary MOUG membership. Jean read the presentation letter on behalf of Ruthann, and presented Judy with the plaque and the letter.

Judy received the first of the two standing ovations she would receive at the meeting; the latter would be in response to her 25th anniversary luncheon speech. [The text of the award letter is reproduced in Newsletter no. 83.]

6. Old business

a. Cataloger's Judgment

The draft of Jay Weitz's collection and index of Q&A columns was sent to the publisher on December 31, 2002.

b. 25th anniversary celebration

Jean again expressed thanks to Marty and the Program Committee for its preparations; the Bylaws Committee for its work in organizing bylaws changes; Rebecca Litman for her continued work on the MOUG Web site, and OCLC for its generous support of the meeting.
7. New business

Judy Weidow's upcoming retirement raised the question of the future of *Best of MOUG*. There was general agreement that such a publication was still useful; catalogers use it for reference, and even generate student database cleanup projects with it. A new, expanded edition, in paper and/or online format, could be compiled, although perhaps not in the previous manner of automatically gleanig authority records created past a certain date. The only thing lacking would be someone willing to take on the project; the Executive Board agreed to solicit volunteers.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:40 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Stephen Luttmann
MOUG Secretary/Newsletter Editor

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**Are you...**

**THE BEST OF MOUG**

... or would you like to be?

*THE BEST OF MOUG* has been an indispensable guide to catalogers and their staffs since its first edition in 1987. Its lists of authority records for works by major and bibliographically challenging composers have been an effective tool for countless bibliographic cleanup projects.

Judy Weidow, the long-standing editor of *The Best of MOUG*, is retiring, and the editorship is now available. It is an excellent undertaking for a librarian seeking professional development opportunities, and an appreciated contribution to quality cataloging efforts.

We are particularly open to suggestions from applicants as to how to continue the project (e.g. print vs. electronic formats, coverage, methods of data compilation), and encourage all interested parties to contact the MOUG Executive Board (see page 2 of this Newsletter) for more information.

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**MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP**

**Financial Report 2002**

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<td>Best of MOUG</td>
<td>68.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACO Music Project</td>
<td>681.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank fees</td>
<td>155.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td>10,832.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NET GAIN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,398.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in savings, Jan. 1, 2003</td>
<td>14,629.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in checking, Jan. 1, 2003</td>
<td>13,595.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash available, Jan. 1, 2003</strong></td>
<td>28,224.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Sehr langsam. Mit Ausdruck und Wärme*

Music OCLC Users Group *Newsletter no. 84* 31
MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP
Application for New Members

Personal Membership is $15.00 (North America); institutional membership is $20.00 (North America); international membership (outside North America) is $30.00. Membership includes subscription to the Newsletter. New members receive all newsletters for the year, and any mailings from date of membership through December (issues are mailed upon receipt of dues payment). We encourage institutional members to subscribe via their vendor.

NAME:__________________________
PREFERRED ADDRESS:__________________________________________________________
CITY___________________________STATE____ZIP________________COUNTRY__________
WORK PHONE: (____)____________________FAX NUMBER: (____)___________________

INSTITUTION NAME:______________________________________________________________
POSITION TITLE:______________________________________________________________
E-MAIL ADDRESS:______________________________________________________________

A check payable to MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP must accompany this application. Rates are as follows:
$15.00 Personal Membership (North America)
$20.00 Institutional Subscription (North American)
$30.00 Personal Membership or Institutional Subscription (outside North America)

Please complete this form, enclose check, and mail to: Ruth A. Inman, MOUG Treasurer, Kennedy-King College, 2538 W. 119th St., Chicago, IL 60655

Stephen Luttmann
MOUG Secretary/Newsletter Editor
University of Northern Colorado Music Library
Campus Box 68
Greeley, CO 80639-0100