MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP

http://www.musicoclcusers.org/

UNIVERSITY OF
NORTHERN COLORADO
(MUSIC LIBRARY)
GREELEY, COLO. 80639

NEWSLETTER

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From the Chair
Ruthann McTyre, University of Iowa

As I was preparing to write my last “From the Chair” submission for the Newsletter, I pulled out back issues for inspiration and information. While the musings of previous Chairs like Jean Harden and Steve Wright (even his great “X Files” homage) provided ample inspiration, I found even more by simply looking at the work of so many of our members. We are a busy lot! It’s obvious that we live up to those objectives set down in our bylaws:

ARTICLE II. OBJECTIVES

SECTION 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 systems and subsystems and their impact on music libraries, music materials, and music users.

SECTION 2. To encourage and facilitate the exchange of information:
   a) between OCLC and the members of the Group;
   b) between OCLC and the profession of music librarianship in general;
   c) between members of the Group and appropriate representatives of the Library of Congress; and
   d) between members of the Group and similar users’ organizations.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 4. To provide a vehicle for communication among and with the members of the Group.

If you take a look at the program for our approaching Annual Meeting, you will see that we continue meet these objectives head-on, even with the abbreviated program we are offering this time around. Remember, it was decided that MOUG would hold a shorter, rearranged meeting in D.C. in order for our members to take advantage of both our Annual Meeting and MLA’s preconference session, or perhaps to have the opportunity to actually go on one of the MLA-sponsored tours that most devoted MOUGsters tend to miss. By the way, if you find that you like—or dislike—this newly-designed meeting format, please let members of the board know. It’s important that we meet the needs of the membership as best we can.

On another note, be on the lookout for your membership renewal form and a ballot, through which we will elect a new Continuing Education Coordinator and a new Secretary/Newsletter Editor. These are big shoes to fill, but the Nominating Committee has put together a slate with strong, well-qualified candidates. Our Treasurer, Ruth Inman, will see to it that there aren’t any hanging chads to hinder the election process, I’m sure.

Finally, I would like to extend my thanks to the membership for the honor to serve as Chair. Being a member of this organization has allowed me the privilege of knowing many music librarians on a more personal level than I would have otherwise. Serving on the Board has allowed me to learn how a dynamic professional organization works from the inside out. As my students workers would say: "And it’s all good."

At the end of the February meeting, Mark Scharff will begin his term as Chair. I look forward to working with him on the Board and I know he will provide strong, forward-thinking leadership . . . and just think of the Ole and Lena jokes we’ll all get to hear! You betcha!

Thanks for everything!
Ruthann

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Communications concerning the contents of the Newsletter and materials for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Articles should be submitted 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.
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 will 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. It will also allow MOUG/MLA members to take advantage of some of the Wednesday tours.

As many of you know, last year we celebrated our 25th members from MOUG and OCLC. This year a Tuesday evening session will look at some of the exciting new products and initiatives at OCLC and what they might mean for MOUG. The speaker is tentatively scheduled to be Glenn Patton. (You may recall announcement of a different topic in this space in the last issue. Unfortunately Alastair Boyd had to withdraw due to personal circumstances.)

The plenary session will be followed by our traditional welcoming reception. Come hungry; we're featuring a truly international menu, in keeping with our host city's status as a world capital.

On Wednesday morning Joe Bartl (Library of Congress) will lead 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. Since this schedule is "experimental," your feedback is particularly valuable. Feel free to contact me at martin.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 1: "What's Up at OCLC"

Wednesday, February 11:
8:00 - 9:00 am: Continental breakfast
8:30 - 10:00 am: Plenary 2: LC's catalogs and OCLC
10:00 - 11:00 am: 2 concurrent sessions:
   1. Ask MOUG - Technical Services
   2. Ask MOUG - Public Services
the Western U.S., Canada, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Asia-Pacific Region as part of OCLC Worldwide Library Services.

Collections and Technical Services

Connexion Client for Power Cataloging

For those who prefer the familiarity and power of a desktop application over Web-based tools, a Windows-based interface is now available as a free download at http://www.oclc.org/download/. The Connexion client, released in October 2003, provides much of the same cataloging functionality as exists in the browser interface, while adding productivity-boosting enhancements including macros, additional keyboard customization—you can perform all navigation and cataloging actions using assignable key combinations—and integrated label printing. Additional features such as offline local files and batch processing are planned as enhancements to the client in later releases. Note that some Connexion functionality, such as express cataloging, pathfinders, and Dewey and Digital Archive services, is available only in the Web-based Connexion browser. A detailed comparison chart (http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/chart/) is available to help you compare available and planned functionality in the Connexion client and Connexion browser, point by point.

Connexion Browser Recent Enhancements

On 2003 August 24, the following enhancements were completed in the Connexion browser.

• Searching history:
  o Search History button added to Search WorldCat screen and the new Quick Search.
  o Allows you to view, revise or repeat up to 10 of your previous searches.
  o Search History is retained between sessions per authorization.

• Quick search:
  o WorldCat command line search now available from group lists, brief lists, and full records.
  o Toggle Quick Search on and off with the keystroke <Alt + Q> and move to Quick Search box with the keystroke <Alt + period>.
  o Connexion retains your Quick Search setting between sessions.

• Hotlink enhancements:
  o Now when you mouse over an OCLC symbol in the 040 field, the institution name displays.
  o You can now choose to display hotlinks in MARC tags 760-787 for related records and view these records by clicking on the link.

  o Connexion can automatically supply data in a linking field derived from another record. Enter the tag information and OCLC control number for the related record. Then choose the function Insert from Cited Record.

  • Expanded automatic logon options:
    o Connexion expanded from 5 to 10 the number of authorizations/passwords you can save in your Local Browser Settings and use for automatic logon.
    o Now you can assign a name to each authorization/password combination.

  • WebDewey: The retain search/browse feature is now available in the Quick Search or Quick Browse function.

  • Bibliographic Save File: changed to automatically delete records after the Update Holdings or Produce and Update Holdings actions on existing records.

OCLC Releases Algorithm To Convert Bibliographic Databases To FRBR Model

OCLC is making an algorithm available free of charge to organizations interested in converting their bibliographic databases to the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) model. The FRBR model was created to help information providers deliver the most appropriate records for people seeking specific items of interest. The algorithm was developed by the OCLC Office of Research following a 1998 recommendation by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) to restructure catalog databases based on particular works rather than on the various forms in which these works are expressed. The FRBR algorithm will make it possible for users to write computer programs to generate sets of records that can be grouped for display as single works. The algorithm is available from the OCLC Research site: http://www.oclc.org/research/software/frbr/

OCLC's FRBR algorithm describes an automated process that extracts information from MARC21 records, compares it with a standard name authority file, and then brings the records together, based primarily on their author and title. For example, in OCLC's WorldCat database there are records for more than 400 different forms of Arthur Conan Doyle's The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. Using the FRBR algorithm, those records can be brought together as a single work. This makes it easier for librarians and other information seekers to identify the most appropriate items to meet their specific needs. The algorithm is efficient enough to be run on large databases such as WorldCat. It is also meant to be understandable, so that a librarian creating a record will be able to predict what other records it will be associated with, and understandable for patrons.
so they are not surprised by the groupings. In large databases such as WorldCat, bringing versions of works together is helpful for successful discovery and navigation. OCLC plans to use the FRBR model as it implements WorldCat's new database technology.

The FRBR model specifies that intellectual or artistic products include the following types of entities:
- the work, a distinct intellectual or artistic creation
- the expression, the intellectual or artistic realization of a work
- the manifestation, the physical embodiment of an expression of a work
- the item, a single exemplar of a manifestation

A work is realized through one or more expressions, each of which is embodied in one or more manifestations, each of which is exemplified by one or more items. In traditional cataloging, bibliographic units are described out of context. With the FRBR model, each item must be described in context and related to the other items comprising the work. Having resources brought together under "works" will help users sift through the myriad information resources available electronically.

**RLG and OCLC Sponsor PREMIS Working Group**

OCLC and RLG are sponsoring PREMIS, a new working group that is developing recommendations and best practices for implementing preservation metadata in digital preservation systems. An essential component of most digital archiving strategies, preservation metadata is the information necessary to carry out, document, and evaluate the processes that support the long-term retention and accessibility of digital materials. PREMIS (PREservation Metadata: Implementation Strategies) will develop an implementable set of core preservation metadata elements, and will evaluate strategies for managing such metadata within a digital preservation system and exchanging it between systems. The group also plans to establish pilot programs for testing its recommendations and best practices in a variety of systems settings, and will explore opportunities for cooperative creation and sharing of preservation metadata. PREMIS will build on work completed in 2002 by the first OCLC/RLG-sponsored working group on preservation metadata, which established a metadata framework in the context of the Open Archival Information System model. PREMIS is composed of 29 members representing the library, academic, museum, government, and commercial communities. The working group includes 20 members, and is supplemented by an Advisory Committee of nine that will provide expertise in support of PREMIS activities, and periodically review the working group's progress. For more information on PREMIS, go to www.oclc.org/research/pmwg/.

**Deutsche Bibliothek, LC, OCLC to Develop Virtual International Authority File**

OCLC, the Deutsche Bibliothek (the German national library), and LC signed a memorandum of understanding to develop a Virtual International Authority File (VIAF), an effort to include authoritative names from national libraries into one common global service. The agreement was signed in Berlin in August 2003 during the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) annual conference. The initial goal of the VIAF project, launched in 1998 by the Deutsche Bibliothek and LC, was to reduce cataloging costs by providing access to authority records worldwide. The new VIAF proof of concept project will combine the personal name authority files of LC and the Deutsche Bibliothek into a single name authority service, making them available though an Open Archive Initiative (OAI) server. For example, German users will be able to view names displayed in the form established by the Deutsche Bibliothek (German), while U.S. users will be able to view names displayed in the form established by LC (English). OCLC will provide software to match personal name authority records between the two authority files, which will produce initial linking for the service. The long-term goal of the VIAF project is to include the authoritative names from many national libraries into a service freely available to users worldwide via the Web. It would be an integral part of future Web infrastructures, enabling displays of controlled names in the language and script of the user. The first stage of the current VIAF project, which involves matching the retrospective files, will take about one year to finish.

**Dublin Core Metadata Element Set Recognized by ISO; Finland Becomes First National Affiliate**

The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES) has been approved by the International Standards Organization (ISO) as an international metadata standard. DCMES, also known as "Dublin Core," was developed for use on the Web and in other information networks across a wide variety of subject areas and languages. Dublin Core has been adopted by 30 national governments and translated into 30 languages. OCLC serves as the primary sponsor for the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI), which is responsible for the development, standardization and promotion of DCMES. Helsinki University Library (The National Library of Finland) recently pledged Finland's continuing support of DCMI by becoming its first national affiliate. The DCMI Affiliate program is intended to provide a stronger link between local communities and DCMI. Affiliates help promote the adoption of Dublin Core, maintain local language translations, and help support the infrastructure and management of DCMI, including participating in its governance.
OCLC Cataloging Partners Program

A new program offered by OCLC and participating library materials providers saves libraries time and money by offering custom OCLC cataloging and physical processing to libraries during the acquisition process. The OCLC Cataloging Partners Program lowers the cost of cataloging for libraries, enriches WorldCat with records and holdings information for resource sharing, and makes it possible for all libraries that get materials from participating cataloging partners to become part of the OCLC cooperative. Participating materials vendors, who are designated as OCLC Cataloging Partners, collaborate with OCLC to provide high-quality cataloging records as part of the acquisition process rather than the more labor-intensive, post-delivery cataloging process used by libraries for published materials. The OCLC Cataloging Partners Program also improves library productivity by delivering shelf-ready materials so libraries can put materials into circulation faster. The Cataloging Partners Program is part of OCLC's ongoing effort to build relationships with distributors, importers, booksellers and publishers to get bibliographic information sooner and provide full MARC cataloging and shelf-ready materials at an overall lower cost to libraries, especially for non-English and non-book materials. The program guarantees that all titles on a vendor's active list are in WorldCat; OCLC Custom Services staff does any original cataloging that might be needed. For more information about the OCLC Cataloging Partners Program, visit http://www.oclc.org/catalogingpartners/.

Reference Services

RIPM Database Available on OCLC FirstSearch

OCLC has added the Retrospective Index to Music Periodicals 1800-1950 (Répertoire International de la Presse Musicale, or RIPM) database to the FirstSearch service following a successful install in November 2003. RIPM provides international coverage of music periodical literature published from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries in the United States and 15 European countries. The online index complements the printed volumes of the ongoing RIPM project, which has completed detailed tables of contents to 70 periodicals and publishes ca. 10 new volumes per year. The RIPM database is an excellent complement to the RILM Abstracts of Music Literature database, currently one of the most popular databases available through FirstSearch, which indexes writings on music from 1967 to the present. Both RILM and RIPM are also beginning a new initiative to expand the coverage of music literature chronologically with the goal of covering over 200 years of music scholarship.

OCLC FirstSearch Service: New Look, New Interface, More Options for Customization

The OCLC FirstSearch service has a new, updated appearance along with a new, integrated resource sharing interface for library staff, improved navigation, and more customization options. Among the new FirstSearch features and enhancements:

- New branding areas at the top of the screen where libraries or consortia can choose to display text, logos and images, helping libraries to better integrate FirstSearch with their other electronic resources. Librarians can select from one of four pre-defined color palettes or designate their own custom colors.
- New capabilities that allow library staff to make resource sharing requests directly within FirstSearch.
- A new basic search screen with additional search term boxes and fewer limiters.
- A new "Go to page" feature that allows users to go directly to a location in the interface rather than having to select multiple navigation links.
- Linking capabilities among a variety of databases. The newest linking agreements are with Bowker's Ulrich's, a periodicals directory that now links to library ownership information in WorldCat; TDNet, a database of e-journal Web sites that now links to OCLC FirstSearch ECO e-journals; and CISTI (Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information), a source for full-text document delivery.

More WorldCat Linking Options from Outside FirstSearch Now Available

OCLC and ExLibris have successfully implemented linking from ExLibris' SFX to WorldCat on FirstSearch. Libraries that subscribe to both products can establish links from a range of OpenURL-enabled resources, via the SFX link server, so that users can connect to WorldCat to discover holdings at their local library. Users with access to this feature will view library holdings in their region, plus all the fulfillment features the library employs in FirstSearch, such as links to OCLC interlibrary loan, links to Infotrieve for document delivery, and links to netLibrary eBooks. ExLibris is the latest company to link to WorldCat. Other participating partners include EBSCO and Bowker's booksinprint.com.

OCLC to Distribute CLASE and PERIÓDICA Databases Online

The General Directorate for Libraries of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) has granted OCLC the exclusive right to distribute UNAM's CLASE and PERIÓDICA databases online through the OCLC
Music OCLC Users Group Annual Meeting
February 10-11, 2004
Crystal Gateway Marriott, Arlington, VA

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: ____________________________

Mailing address: ____________________________

City: ____________________________ State/Province: ____________________________ Zip/Postal Code: ____________________________

Country: ____________________________ Telephone: ____________________________

Electronic mail address: ____________________________

Institutional affiliation: ____________________________

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Registration Fees

Early Registration Deadline: Postmarked by January 13, 2004

Annual Meeting - Personal Member $ 75 US
Annual Meeting - Non-Member $100 US
Annual Meeting - Student $ 35 US
Late Registration Fee (add to all on-site registrations and to registrations postmarked after January 13, 20041) $ 30 US

Total amount enclosed: ____________________________

If you have any questions for the speakers, feel free to submit them now and we will forward your questions to the speaker. Questions will be addressed during the appropriate sessions.

So that we can judge room size accurately, please indicate your session of choice for the Wednesday morning breakout sessions.

( ) Ask MOUG - Technical Services   ( ) Ask MOUG - Public Services

(continued on other side)

1 Please do not send registration forms by mail after February 3, 2004.
Registration fees will be refunded only in emergency situations and with the approval of the MOUG Chair. Make checks payable to the Music OCLC Users Group. Receipts will be provided at the meeting. Personal membership dues are $15.00 US per year. If you wish to join, please enclose a separate check for your dues.

Mail this form with your check to: Martin Jenkins
MOUG Continuing Ed. Coordinator
120C Dunbar Library
Wright State University
Dayton OH 45435

E-mail (inquiries only): martin.jenkins@wright.edu

Please make hotel reservations directly with the hotel at:

Crystal Gateway Marriott
1700 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington VA 22202

Reservations: 1-800-228-9290
Direct: 703-920-3230
Fax: 703-271-5127

Hotel registration deadline is January 19, 2004.

Request the group rate for "MUSIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION."

Room rates are:
$169 single or double; $189 triple; $209 quad
+ 9.75% tax

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For institutions who pay directly on a registrant's behalf, MOUG's Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) is: 31-0951917.
FirstSearch service beginning in November 2003. CLASE (Citas Latinoamericanas en Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades) and PERIÓDICA (Indice de Revistas Latinoamericanas en Ciencias) have been produced by UNAM since the mid-1970s. The databases offer information from articles, essays, book reviews, technical reports, and interviews published in journals edited in 24 different countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as from publications that focus on Pan-American issues. CLASE indexes documents specializing in social sciences and humanities; PERIÓDICA covers journals specializing in science and technology. Together they offer access to more than 400,000 citations from documents published in 2,800 selected scholarly journals.

OCLC will make these databases available as the combined CLASE/PERIÓDICA database to subscribers to the OCLC FirstSearch Base Package. Library users will be able to search the combined CLASE/PERIÓDICA database to retrieve citations from both databases, or limit their search results to citations from either the CLASE or PERIÓDICA database. CLASE/PERIÓDICA will also be offered as a database on FirstSearch that libraries can access either on a per-search or subscription basis. The CLASE/PERIÓDICA database in FirstSearch will expand OCLC's offerings in Spanish and Portuguese language materials. OCLC plans to add a link from records in the CLASE/PERIÓDICA database to the Web site of UNAM's Document Retrieval Service, enabling library users to order copies of desired materials directly from UNAM.

Resource Sharing, Shelf-Ready, and Contract Services

netLibrary to Distribute Spanish-Language eBooks

netLibrary has released two new collections of eBooks to meet the growing demand for Spanish-language content. These new collections currently include more than 200 titles, and are updated daily with new titles from leading Spanish-language publishers. The Spanish-Language Research and Academic Monographs Collection includes 150 Spanish-language titles for research and academic institutions in the United States, Latin America, Spain, and the European Union. The Reading & Resources for Native Spanish Speakers Collection includes 125 Spanish- and English-language eBooks designed for public, school, community college, government libraries, language schools/learning centers, and community resource centers in the United States. As part of an introductory program, the first 50 libraries to place orders for both collections will be eligible for savings of up to 40%. To support the introduction of Spanish-language eBooks, the netLibrary Web site now offers a Spanish-language interface. Libraries providing Spanish-language eBooks to their patrons will now be able to offer full Spanish-language search capabilities and navigation for both online and offline use.

netLibrary, Sybex: Sign Agreement to Distribute Acclaimed Computer Books

netLibrary has announced the availability of computer science titles from Sybex Inc., the world's largest independent publisher of computer books. Several hundred Sybex titles, including the acclaimed Mastering Series and other bestsellers are included. Forthcoming Sybex titles will be added as they are released. Sybex is the world's largest independent publisher of computer books. Available Sybex series range from the Mastering bestsellers, used by millions to address popular computer topics, to books that service the needs of highly specialized groups, including IT professionals, programmers, administrators and graphics professionals.

netLibrary to Distribute WHO Titles as eBooks

netLibrary announced the availability of eBooks from the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations health agency. Several hundred WHO titles have been added to the netLibrary catalog, including The Tobacco Atlas, World Health Report, and International Travel and Health. WHO publishes approximately 200 titles a year that provide content and statistical information on global public health, environmental issues, education and training, emergencies and disasters, health systems, nutrition, gender, and human rights.

netLibrary, Springer-Verlag Sign Agreement to Distribute STM eBooks

netLibrary announced it will begin distribution of eBooks from Springer-Verlag, one of the world's most prestigious scientific publishers. More than 100 current titles in key scientific, technical, and medical (STM) subject areas will be available before the end of 2003. With the Springer agreement, netLibrary has now established relationships with the world's top five publishers of STM content.

Microsoft Press Frontlist Titles to be Distributed by netLibrary

netLibrary has announced an agreement with Microsoft Corp. to distribute the latest Microsoft Press titles as eBooks. During 2003, netLibrary will release more than 270 frontlist Microsoft titles, ranging from self-paced tutorials for first-time computer users to advanced technical references and programming guides for computer professionals. Available titles include the "At a Glance" and "Running" series of desktop references, MCSE tutorials, and the "Step by Step" and "Inside Out" series.
Questions and Answers

Jay Weitz, OCLC

Q: We have a large collection of sets consisting of children's books with compact discs. Does it matter if they are on sound recording records with mention of the book in the subfield $d$ of the 300 field or can a book record also be used with mention of the compact disc in the subfield $d$ of the 300 field?

A: OCLC has always preferred that these sorts of "read-along" book and sound recording sets be cataloged as (nonmusical) sound recordings (Type "i") with accompanying text (coded with a Type "a" 006 field). Certainly since format integration in the 1990s, OCLC has never suggested that duplicate records done either way are acceptable. Including a "Books" 006 will make the record accessible to searches qualified by either REC or BKS. If you find records with incorrect Type Codes, please report them via the usual reporting mechanisms. Likewise, please report any duplicate records you find. Do pay attention to the medium of the sound recording, as separate records are justified for compact discs, cassettes, and analog discs.

Q: A local consortium with 30+ member libraries has asked me whether "abridged" and "unabridged" could be routinely added to the 250 fields of bibliographic records for books on tape and books on compact disc. The problem now is that their online catalog does not display this information at the search retrieval level--patrons must go into the record to see a 500 note indicating whether the book in question is abridged or not. Since patrons care passionately about this and want only the one or the other, the consortium would like to routinely add a bracketed edition statement. The edition statement will display on the screen listing all matches to the title search so patrons can more effectively and quickly put holds on the right version, according to their individual preference. I could not find a specific example of this in the LC Rule Interpretations but it seems to me that AACR2 Rule 6.2B3 would allow them to do that. Would you have time to comment briefly on this? I don't want to give them bad information.

A: A statement of "abridged" or "unabridged," however it may be presented on such a sound recording, is a perfectly legitimate edition statement under Rule 6.2B1. If it appears on the chief source of information (the cassette and label for a sound cassette, the disc and label for a sound disc), it should not be bracketed. If the statement comes from any of the other prescribed sources of information noted in Rule 6.0B2 (accompanying textual material, container), it should be bracketed. If there is no explicit wording in any of the prescribed sources of information that can be construed as an edition statement, one can be supplied under Rule 6.2B3, in brackets, of course.

Q: I have a sound recording with the title "Four Intermezzi" on side 1 and then "Sebastian, ballet suite" on side 2. The four intermezzi are each by three different composers. After reading AACR2, LCRI and MCDs, I think I've come up with a unique item:

245 00 Four intermezzi $h$ [sound recording] / $c$ Puccini, Mascagni, Wolf-Ferrari. Sebastian : ballet suite / Menotti.

What do you think?

A: Your solution sounds right to me, pending a few clarifying questions. Since you write of "side 1" and "side 2," I'm guessing you're dealing with an analog disc, correct? Since you arc citing rule X.1G ("Items without a collective title"), I'm also guessing that you have found no usable collective title (for instance on the container). Given an affirmative answer to each of those pseudo-questions, you've come up with the right formulation.

Q: Every now and then I get a score or sound recording of vocal music with several to lots of pieces on it, where all the music is by one composer but the words were chosen from the works of several poets. It seems most useful to put the poets/writers--especially when they are better-known--in the contents note. But since it is unnecessary to also put the composer's name after every piece in the contents, the result kind of looks like the poet wrote the music, e.g.

100 1 Composer, Good.
240 10 Songs. $f$ Selections
245 10 20 songs / $c$ Good Composer.
505 0 Song 1 / John Keats -- Song 2 / Robert Burns -- Song 3 / T.S. Eliot etc.

An option is to bracket in "[words by]" in front of the poet's name every time, but that's a lot of work. For some recordings of more popular music, at my library we sometimes add the name of the composer(s) and lyricist(s) in the 505 and don't distinguish between them, e.g., / R. Rodgers, L. Hart or / S. Cahn, S. Chapin. But that's a little different because one or more composers are always present. Has anybody come up with an elegant solution?

A: There doesn't appear to be a rule, Rule Interpretation, or Music Cataloging Decision that addresses this particular issue, as far as I can tell. The closest we get is LCRI 2.7B18 under "Format Contents Note," which says in part,
"include a first statement of responsibility (cf. 1.1F) if it differs in fact from the statement included in the title and statement of responsibility or editions areas; omit names according to 1.1F5." I would think that the addition of "[words by]" or something like it would be the clearest way to go, but I sympathize with the desire to avoid such repetitive work. You know my aversion to cataloging by example, but sometimes examples do come in handy especially when they can justify being lazy. Looking at some LC records, I find that they often have only a poet or lyricist's name as a contents note statement of responsibility in a one-composer collection such as yours. Here are a few examples located at random.

#11372989 (86-753321)

100 1 Bridge, Frank, ‡d 1879-1941.
240 10 Selections
245 14 The early Bridge ‡h [sound recording].
505 0 Songs for baritone and piano (Stephen Varcoe, baritone; Christopher Cox, piano): Blow, blow thou winter wind / Shakespeare. Tears, idle tears / Tennyson. Fën as a lovely flower / Krocke, after Heine. All things that we clasp / Lazarus, after Heine. Fair daffodils / Herrick. Adoration / Keats. My pent-up tears / anon. Come to me in my dreams / Matthew Arnold. The violets blue / Thomson, after Heine. A dirge / Shelley -- Three songs for medium voice, viola, and piano (Patricia Wright, soprano; Michael Ponder, viola; John Alley, piano). -- Berceuse (Patricia Wright, soprano; John Alley, piano) -- Pensiero. Allegro appassionato. Allegretto (Michael Ponder, viola; John Alley, piano).

#47237692 (2001-557815)

100 1 Britten, Benjamin, ‡d 1913-1976.
240 10 Serenade, ‡m tenor, horn, string orchestra, ‡n op. 31
245 00 Serenade for tenor, horn & strings, op. 31 ‡h [sound recording] ‡c Benjamin Britten.

#12914602 (82-761694)


Judging from all this, I'd say that if adding the "[words by]" phrase over and over is too much of a pain (and if you think users will not be confused), you may simply state the name of the writer of the words as a statement of responsibility without explanation.

Q: I'm cataloging a music CD of Beethoven's chamber music. I'm adding added entries for each work to the bibliographic record. It suddenly came to my attention that the numbering for each work is done differently. Some have a "Hess" number. Some have a thematic numbers used sometimes in place of thematic index numbers. Now I know there's a lot I have to learn about music authorities, but here are my questions: Is Hess an earlier thematic index number? If so, why aren't the numbers used sometimes in place of thematic index numbers? I thought that usually with a well-known composer that the thematic index numbers were used exclusively?
A: Note that the authority record for Beethoven himself (n79107741) includes the following 667 note: "Thematic-index numbers for works without opus numbers are from Kinsky, G. Das Werk Beethovens, e.g. [Variations, piano, WoO 80, C minor]. If Kinsky and opus numbers are not available, use numbers from Hess, W. Verzeichnis der nicht in der Gesamtausgabe veröffentlichten Werke Ludwig van Beethovens, e.g. [Minuets, string quartet, H. 33, Ab major]."

Q: We have just cataloged a stack of Faberprint items. I suspect they are of the "print on demand" variety of publication, but they don't say so specifically. One of them has a stamp saying something like "Authorized photocopy," but most have nothing of the sort. They appear to be copies of Faber publications. This particular stack is principally works of John Woolrich. OCLC has copy for many of these, cataloged simply as Faber Music publications, with [2002] as publication date (sometimes in tandem with a copyright date from the item, sometimes with no other date). The copy matches our item except that the size is quite different.

I made an executive decision that we would simply edit the existing record when the [2002] date (or something similar) is present, on the theory that these are of the same general sort as UMI copies of dissertations. In a very few cases it looks like the OCLC copy is for the original Faber publication. In these instances I decided we should do a new record with a [2002?] date and a note saying "Faberprint"--Cover. (In every case, the title page says Faber Music; the cover is the only place Faberprint shows up.) Does this seem to be a reasonable procedure? Do you have any information to clarify what is going on? (We did not order these specifically but got them on an approval plan, so it's not clear how the print came to be made, if it is indeed a "print on demand" situation.) Thanks for any guidance.

A: Your approach sounds reasonable to me, given the lack of any additional information. If you do determine that these are in fact on-demand reproductions, I think it would be preferable to treat them as you would other such reproductions, under LCRI 1.11A (and BFAS Section 3.2). Were you aware, by the way, that "Faberprint" is in the authority file (no97055976) as a traced series?

Q: Just a question about UPCs. I am seeing a lot of scores from abroad (we have an approval plan with Harrassowitz) with sometimes multiple barcodes; one for ISBN, one for ISMN, and one labeled UPC. I have no trouble getting these themselves differentiated, but what I notice is that, say, the ISMN number will be at the top of its barcode, with its own kind of UPC number below this barcode (e.g., ISMN M-2740-0007-3 and then below barcode 9 790274 000073). So in effect, you get a bunch of UPCs. Are these "faux" UPCs? Do these all go in a 024 1 or because this went with the ISMN, just ignore it (tempting) and let the 024 2 speak for that information.

A: Who knows what these publishers are doing? Let's take things at their word, as much as possible, coding the ISBN in 020 and the ISMN in 024/2. UPCs, however, should have only twelve digits, whereas the EAN has thirteen. So you may consider the thing labeled "UPC" as an EAN judging by its length and code it 024/3. Alternatively, we could code it as an invalid UPC in 024/1 subfield 7z. I lean toward coding it as an EAN, but think either choice is acceptable.

Q: I've got a bunch of African pop CDs from Stern's Music and, of course, most of them aren't cataloged in OCLC. The ones that are usually list languages, but those languages certainly aren't on the packaging. So, my question is, if I don't know much about them, and don't know what language they're sung in, should I just make them K level and put language undetermined? That way someone more knowledgeable could come behind me and add the languages. I've looked up some of them on the Web but even then, it's not always clear.

A: That's a perfectly legitimate way to handle the sort of material in which you lack language expertise.

Q: What do you think about including field 856 for the URL of the publisher of a sound recording? I could do this locally but I wonder if it would help to have it in the master record.

A: Although I've seen 856s included in Sound Recording records, it is not common practice. There is nothing inherently wrong, however, with including field 856. It may even occasionally be helpful for ordering information, additional details about the recording, an artist's Web site, and the like. If field 856 is to be included, it MUST be coded correctly, with the second indicator "2" for a related resource.

Q: In looking at AACR2, there is no requirement for the inclusion of a 508 field for Sound Recordings. Is it OK if this note is added? I can't quite get a sense of how music catalogers would feel about the inclusion of this note.

A: For Sound Recordings, field 511 contains performers both musical and non-musical, including narrators. Field 508 is used for other creative and production personnel. Most commonly, it will be used for producers and directors of non-musical works such as recorded plays. But it may
also be used for such non-performers as the compiler of an anthology or series, prominently-named and significant recording producers, the person(s) or organization(s) responsible for field recordings or putting together a historical reissue, and so on.

Q: I have a sound recording which has no publication date, but has a phonogram copyright date of (p) 1970, so I will enter:


It also requires the following note:


The MARC 21 and OCLC MARC manuals say to use Date Type 'p' when we have a date of original production (i.e. a recording date for a sound recording), but neither says which date (if any) to enter in the Fixed Field Date 2 position when there are multiple recording dates. Should I enter:

- DtSt: s
  Dates: 1970,
- DtSt: p
  Dates: 1970,1961 (the earliest of the recording dates)
- DtSt: p
  Dates: 1970,1969 (the latest of the recording dates)

I am leaning towards the first option (DtSt: s), but would appreciate any words of wisdom on this.

A: The (surprisingly) unstated assumption is that, when you have a range of original capture dates for Date 2, you input the earliest. (If you check my "Music Coding and Tagging," 2nd edition, on p. 41, it says this explicitly regarding DtSt "p".) That would make your second option the correct choice.

```
    DtSt: p
    260 fc: p1970
```

If this recording happens to be an audio compact disc, however, remember that the "p1970" date cannot possibly be the date of publication, as CDs did not exist until 1982. If that's the case, you will need to estimate a 1982 or later date of publication and enter that in Date 1, rather than 1970. The choices of DtSt and Date 2 will depend on the other information you have (for instance, if the 1970 date represents the original publication as a vinyl disc, use DtSt "r" and Date 2 of 1970).

Q: I was looking for a record in OCLC for the Carus-Verlag vocal score of Mendelssohn's oratorio Paulus. Using the old author-title derived search - mend, paul - and limiting to scores gets a whole pile of records, several of them published by Carus, including the specific edition I have (#39003331). But I did that search only after trying a keyword search in which I triple-checked to see that I spelled everything correctly. In CatME, it's a Find search: au mendelssohn and ti paulus and pb carus. After the CatME search, I replicated the search, on two different days, in FirstSearch. I used the Advanced option, looking for mendelssohn as Author and paulus as Title and carus as Publisher. All three times I was told there were no matching records, when I know from the derived search there are several matches to those search terms. Never before in my 17 years in the business have I received an OCLC search result I could not explain. But this one has me stumped. What am I doing wrong?

A: You've NEVER gotten a search result you couldn't explain? How come I get them all the time? Seriously though, what you're forgetting (and what is so easy to forget) is the definition of a "word" in keyword searching: "any character or string of characters between two blank spaces." In this particular case, we get tripped up twice by that definition. Remember that the authoritative form of old Felix's surname is "Mendelssohn-Bartholdy" (n79139515). And it so happens that the form of the publisher's name that appears most of the time in field 260 subfield 4b is actually "Carus-Verlag" rather than simply "Carus" or the phrase without a hyphen. In other words, you have to qualify both the "au" and the "pb" portions of the search so that you are accounting for the entire keyword "word" in each case. There are several ways to do this. Both of these search strings seem to work:

```
  au Mendelssohn? and ti paulus and pb carus?
```

and

```
  au Mendelssohn? and ti paulus and pb carus-verlag
```

The "au" portion is further complicated by the fact that "Mendelssohn-Bartholdy" exceeds the keyword limit of eighteen characters, so you have a number of other variations that would also work ("Mendelssohn-Barth" among them). Keyword searching can often be a nearly miraculous tool, but like so many computer-related things, it can also be both exacting and exasperating.
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