CatME 2.00 Now Available

OCLC CatME for Windows, version 2.00, is available for download from the OCLC Web site. Version 2.00 includes several enhancements to existing functionality and new support for NACO activity for creating authority records. For more information on the enhancements and to download the software, please visit the CatME home page at:

http://www.oclc.org/catme/.

OCLC CatME software, which combines interactive online searching and processing with optional offline batch functionality, is available at no charge to OCLC Cataloging members.

[David Whitehair, Netlist-L Electronic Discussion Group, Oct. 28, 2001; edited]

GENERAL

OCLC Researchers Find Slowdown in Web Growth

The OCLC Office of Research has determined that the number of public web sites continues to expand but at a slower rate, that the distribution of public web sites over countries and languages has been stable over the last several years, and that information and professional consulting industries operate the largest proportion of web sites.

"We may be witnessing the cresting of the first wave of new web site providers," said Ed O'Neill, OCLC consulting research scientist and manager of the OCLC Web Characterization Project. "The recent string of dot-com failures may also be a factor in the slowdown, as well as the increased use of virtual hosting technologies, which permit the clustering of multiple 'virtual sites' at a single Internet location."

The Web Characterization Project, conducted by the OCLC Office of Research, has collected a random sample of web sites annually since 1997.

According to statistics compiled for the 12 months ending June 30, the public web includes more than 3.1 million sites, a 6 percent increase over the previous year's total. A public web site is defined as a distinct location on the Internet offering unrestricted public access to content via web

protocols. The rate of growth of the public web has been slowing over the last few years, a trend that was especially pronounced over the last 12 months. From 1997-2000, the public web increased by about 700,000 sites each year, but increased by only 200,000 sites between 2000 and 2001.

Public web sites constitute 36 percent of the web as a whole; the remainder includes sites that are duplicates of other public sites, sites that offer content intended for a restricted audience (e.g., those sites which require prior authorization for access, or are a web interface to hardware such as routers or printers), and sites that are "under construction." Over the past year, the web as a whole grew by 18 percent, reaching an estimated total of nearly 9 million sites. Although more than 1.3 million new sites were added to the web during this period, growth over the past year is substantially slower than that observed between 1998 and 1999 (71 percent) or 1999 and 2000 (52 percent). Overall, however, the number of web sites has increased almost six-fold since OCLC's first survey in 1997.

Analysis of public web sites suggests that the international character of the web -- as measured by the country of origin and languages of public web site content -- has changed little in the last several years. About half of the sampled public web sites in 2001 were provided by organizations or individuals located in the United States, 5 percent by German organizations, and 4 percent each by Canadian and Japanese organizations. These results are similar to statistics compiled in 1999. The distribution of languages across web content has changed very little since 1999: about 75 percent of all public sites in 2001 contained some content in English; 7 percent in German; and 5 percent in Japanese.

Analysis of the organizations providing content on public web sites indicated that the largest proportion (about 16 percent) is associated with information industries, including Internet service providers, commercial publishers, software companies and online information services. Professional and technical consultants (ranging from web site and software designers to lawyers and accountants) comprised the second largest proportion at 14 percent. Retailers were also widely represented in the sample at 12 percent.

Adult sites (those containing sexually explicit material) constitute approximately 2 percent of the public web, or about 74,000 sites. The proportion of the public web occupied by adult sites has remained steady since 1998.

More information about the OCLC Web Characterization Project is available at the project web site:

http://wcp.oclc.org

[OCLC News Release, Oct. 4, 2001; edited]

OCLC Members Council Discusses Partnerships in Building the Worldwide Library Cooperative

The OCLC Members Council welcomed new delegates from six countries and discussed plans, directions and partnerships in building the worldwide library cooperative Oct. 7-9. It was the first of three regularly scheduled meetings for the 2001/02 Members Council term, which will have the dual themes, "OCLC Strategic Plans and Business Directions" and "Old Friends and New Partners: Building the Worldwide Library Cooperative."

OCLC Members Council was formerly known as the OCLC Users Council. Under bylaws adopted May 21, the Users Council changed its name to Members Council and added six new delegates from outside the United States to better define its role in strategic planning and extend global representation.

Members Council welcomed new delegates from the Netherlands, Japan, South Africa, France, Mexico, and China who will serve for the next three years while a group of representatives from the Council, the OCLC Board of Trustees, regional networks, and service centers continue work on a new policy to help define new standards for membership and council representation.

Jerry Stephens, OCLC Members Council president and librarian and director, Mervyn H. Sterne Library, University of Alabama-Birmingham, said, "Similar to the first meeting of Users Council 23 years ago, we are embarking on an expanded partnership, one in which Members Council will play an even more significant role as we move upstream in the planning process." Fifteen percent of 2001/02 Members Council delegates are from outside the United States.

Featured speaker Robert A. Simpkins, founder and president of Global Crosswinds, an international advisory and training firm, discussed "Global Partnerships and Communications." Simpkins explained that borders are not what divide people; a lack of understanding of value systems and cultures causes the greatest difficulty in communication among people around the world. He said people cannot be successful in building global partnerships if they make decisions and judgments based on their own beliefs and values without considering others'.

Phyllis B. Spies, vice president, OCLC Worldwide Library Services, spoke about OCLC's commitment to removing barriers to international resource sharing. Spies described OCLC initiatives to bring library collections to the web; move WorldCat to a Unicode-compliant platform; implement gateways to major international union catalogs; and continue to build community among libraries around the world thereby increasing the success of global resource sharing.

Extending WorldCat is a major part of OCLC's plan to increase membership and participation. Lynn Kellar, director, OCLC Enterprise Database Technology, briefed delegates on progress in extending WorldCat to a new technological platform (Oracle database technology) that will support Unicode, facilitate linking to international repositories, and make it possible to provide text, graphics, sound and motion in the database.

Delegates met in "type-of-library" discussion groups including Community College and Academic Libraries; Consortia; Federal, State and Special Libraries; Large Research Libraries; Private Academic Libraries; Public Libraries; and State Academic Libraries. These groups came together to discuss library environments and services that might be needed in the next three to five years. Delegates also met in interest group discussions focusing on Collections and Technical Services, Cooperative Reference, Member Services and Global Librarianship, Preservation/Electronic Collections, Research, and Resource Sharing.

The next regularly scheduled Members Council meeting is Feb. 10-12, 2002.

Minutes from the October 2001 meeting will be available by Nov. 12 on the OCLC Members Council web site:

> http://www.oclc.org/oclc/uc/

[OCLC News Release, Oct. 16, 2001; edited]

COLLECTIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

CORC Pathfinders

OCLC members are encouraged to request additional cataloging authorizations at no charge to provide non-technical services staff access to CORC's Pathfinders. An authorization with limited privileges allows your institution's subject specialists, collection development, reference and webmaster staff to search, export, edit, create Pathfinders, at no cost, while limiting access to other CORC features.

Expand Access to Subject Specific Collections

Staff can create Pathfinders by using CORC's 500,000+ records of electronic resources selected by librarians around the world. And, use CORC's Pathfinder toolset to create up to 250 brief bibliographic records at a time from a URL. For more information, contact the MINITEX Bibliographic and Technical Services unit (800-462-5348, 612-624-4002)

[Sandy McIntyre Colby, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

Bibliographic Descriptions for Large-Print Publications

In the past, there have been problems when bibliographic records for large-print publications were merged into records for their regular-print counterparts. Recently, changes have been made to matching algorithms to prevent these incorrect matches. OCLC staff believe that, as long as bibliographic records are correctly coded, the potential for these incorrect merges has been eliminated.

Correct coding in records for large-print publications is essential to the matching process. Libraries that catalog large-print publications may wish to pay particular attention to the following fields:

Fixed-field element "Form"
This element should be coded 'd' for a large-print publication. (Note also that correct coding of the "Form" element is also an essential part of the matching process for other forms of material, including electronic (code 's'), microfilm (code 'a'), microfiche (code 'b'), and Braille (code 'f').)

Field 010
If the large-print publication contains the Library of Congress Control Number (LCCN) for the regular-print counterpart, enter that LCCN in 010 ⇓z, rather than ⇓a.

Field 300
For the matching algorithms used in Duplicate Detection and Resolution software, the presence of the phrase "large print" in field 300 is also a factor in correct matching. (See AACR2 rule 2.5B24.)

[Glenn Patton, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

Implementation of AACR2 Amendments 2001

The Library of Congress has announced the following plans for the implementation of *Amendments 2001 to AACR2* at:

> http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/amen2001.html

The Library of Congress intends to implement *Amendments 2001 to AACR2* on Dec. 1. By that time, the *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* related to *Amendments 2001* will have been distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service to LC staff and to NACO participants.

The Amendments 2001 rule revisions are already included in the current LC Cataloger's Desktop; they have been incorporated into the AACR2 text, and they also appear separately under "Most recent Amendments." Printed copies of *Amendments 2001* are available from the American Library Association, the Canadian Library Association, and Library Association Publishing.

There are three major rule revisions in *Amendments 2001*:

1) Conference publications can be entered under the heading for the conference if the name of the conference appears anywhere in the item being cataloged (21.1B2(d)). LC will apply this rule revision to conference publications cataloged after Nov. 30.
2) British terms of honor ("Sir," "Dame," "Lord," "Lady") will no longer be included in headings (22.1C, 22.12) but will be retained in statements of responsibility (1.1F7) and can be used to resolve conflicts in headings (22.19B). LC will apply this rule revision to headings being newly established after Nov. 30.
3) Chapter 9 has been renamed "Electronic Resources." The GMD "electronic resource" replaces "computer file" and conventional terminology (e.g., "1 CD-ROM") can now be used in the extent statement. The entire chapter has been reissued although a number of the rules within the chapter do not contain any changes. LC will apply revised Chapter 9 to items cataloged after Nov. 30.

OCLC will coordinate its implementation of the *Amendments 2001* with LC's implementation and asks that member libraries begin applying the amendments for items cataloged after Nov. 30, 2001.

In conjunction with the implementation of revised Chapter 9, "Electronic Resources", OCLC member libraries are asked to cease using *Guidelines for the Bibliographic Description of Interactive Multimedia* (American Library Association, 1994) as the basis for bibliographic descriptions and to use the revised Chapter 9 for the bibliographic description of all electronic resources. OCLC staff are investigating conversion of the existing general material designations, "computer file" and "interactive multimedia," to the new general material designation, "electronic resource."

[Glenn Patton, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

OCLC Language Sets Forms

Order and Cataloging Information forms for Spanish Sets and AsiaLink Sets are now available in PDF on the OCLC Support home page. Please go to:

http://www.oclc.org/support/forms/

If you have questions or feedback regarding the forms, please contact the MINITEX Bibliographic and Technical Services unit (800-462-5348, 612-624-4002)

[Lydia Kegler, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

OCLC Pinyin Conversion Progress Report

During October, OCLC converted non-Chinese language bibliographic records in WorldCat (the OCLC Online Union Catalog) from the Wade-Giles transliteration scheme to pinyin. A total of 24,909 records with Language Codes other than "chi" in the Language fixed field (008/35-37) were converted. These records were selected by algorithms designed to find identifiable Wade-Giles text and represent all of the non-Chinese bibliographic records that could be safely converted. This includes the two categories purposely deferred earlier in 2001:

- Records with numerous Language codes in field 041, especially records that contain Japanese and/or Korean codes in addition to Chinese.
- Score and sound recording records that are coded "N/A" in the Language fixed field but that are identifiably Chinese.

For specifications on the conversion at the Library of Congress Pinyin Conversion Project Web site, see:

> http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pinyin/nonchi-contents.pdf

OCLC, the Library of Congress, and the Research Libraries Group have worked on this massive conversion process for more than two years. The conversion was designed to be conservative, so as much data as could be safely and reliably converted would be converted. All bibliographic records created in pinyin or manually converted to pinyin should contain the marker field 987. This includes records submitted to OCLC for batchloading. The presence of field 987 ensures that the record is not inadvertently converted again by the pinyin conversion software.

Of course, as with any conversion of this size and complexity, some records were converted incorrectly. The Library of Congress is identifying and fixing records. OCLC users with Chinese language skills can correct records as they come across them. (Remember that you must be using OCLC CJK software to lock and replace any record with vernacular data.) Minimal Level records Encoding Levels K, M, 2, 3, 5, 7, and all 4s that do not include field 042 with code "pcc" may be locked, corrected, and replaced by any OCLC user with a Full Level authorization or above. If you are a participant in CONSER or OCLC's Enhance program (as many OCLC CJK users are), you are additionally encouraged to fix any incorrectly converted records with Encoding Levels higher than minimal, in accordance with your CONSER, Regular Enhance, or National Level Enhance authorization.

We strongly urge you to report, via the usual error reporting mechanisms, any erroneously converted records that you cannot correct. For a description of paper and electronic means of reporting errors, see chapter 5, "Quality Assurance", of OCLC's *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*.

For an outline and explanation of the conversion process that was jointly developed by LC, RLG, and OCLC and answers to many questions about the conversion, see the LC "Pinyin Conversion Project" website:

http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pinyin

You may contact OCLC's Midwest Region Marketing Manager, Chris Mottayaw (e-mail: chris_mottayaw@oclc.org; phone: 800-848-5878 x6476; fax: 614-718-7444) for more information about the local pinyin conversion service options. Questions concerning the specifications for the bibliographic conversion should be addressed to Philip Melzer, Team Leader, Korean/Chinese Cataloging Team, Library of Congress at pmel@loc.gov.

[Jay Weitz, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

RESOURCE SHARING

ILL Web Interface: Enhancements

The web interface to the OCLC ILL service, released in September, provides all OCLC ILL users with the basic functionality of OCLC ILL service. It is an alternative to, not a replacement for, the current Passport interface. The web interface to OCLC ILL benefits all sizes and types of libraries. Its simple, intuitive interface is ideal for infrequent users of the OCLC ILL service.

Several enhancements to the OCLC ILL Web Interface will be installed in October and November. These include:

- An option to have both the authorization and password, or the authorization alone, entered automatically each time you log on, enabled via the Local Browser Settings
- Pop-up help for Cataloging Source "DLC"
- Pop-up help for Message File categories
- NAD links for non-supplier status ("lower case") institutions in holdings displays
- Derived name-title searching functionality

Benefits of these enhancements include:

- Libraries will be more likely to start or continue using the web interface because new scripting makes it easy to log on.
- Additional, complete contextual pop-up help screens will help staff save time.
- Training staff will be easier because terminology is more consistent and improved help screens are provided.

OCLC *Technical Bulletin 245* "Web Interface to the OCLC ILL Service" has been revised to include these enhancements. OCLC *Technical Bulletin 245* is available online at:

    http://www.oclc.org/technicalbulletins/245/

[Cathy Kellum, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

ERIC Document Reproduction Service (OCLC symbol EDR)

This month's featured participant in the OCLC ILL Document Supplier Program is the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). The following article details its collections along with some ILL policies.

EDRS provides microfiche or 8" x 11" paper copies of more than 400,000 documents announced in the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) monthly journal and Resources in Education (RIE). Shipment occurs within 3 business days after receipt of an order. Electronic copies of Level 1 ERIC Documents after 1993 (ED348466 and higher) are available for FTP download. Ordering of these electronic copies is only available through the EDRS web site.

EDRS coverage includes technical and research reports, conference papers, government documents, and documentary materials acquired by the ERIC system. ERIC, sponsored by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement of the U.S. Department of Education, is the world's largest education database.

EDRS can be searched through the OCLC FirstSearch service and other sources. ERIC documents are also listed in the *ERIC Microfiche Indexes*, a set of indexes that are cumulative from 1966 to the most recent full calendar year (updated annually). Indexes include title, author, subject, institution, descriptor usage, identifier usage, and the resumes of all ERIC documents issued during the past year. The set can be purchased from EDRS.

PRE-PAID ACCOUNTS OR CREDIT CARD PURCHASES ONLY. If using a credit card, enter credit card type (Visa, Master Card, American Express, or Discover), number, expiration date, name on card, contact name, and phone number in the BORROWING NOTES field of request. RIE citations include a price code for paper copy (PC) and microfiche (MF). Fax service is available for a handling fee and transmission costs. For current price information, see Name-Address Directory record, NACN :9824.

Orders to EDRS are processed within three business days of receipt. Fax (up to 50 pages, but not greater) and overnight-mail delivery are available. Charges are billed at cost plus a handling (service) charge.

For complete lending polices and workform instructions, please see Name-Address Directory record NACN :9824, or contact the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS).

> EDRS/DynEDRS, Inc.
> ERIC Document Reproduction Service
> 7420 Fullerton Road
> Suite 110
> Springfield, VA 22153-2852
> Telephone: 800-443-ERIC or 703-440-1400
> Fax: 703-440-1408
> E-Mail: service@edrs.com
> URL: http://edrs.com

[Mark Tullos, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

REFERENCE SERVICES

Recent Update to *FirstSearch Administrative Module Reference Guide*

The *FirstSearch Administrative Module Reference Guide* is located at:

> http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch/documentation/adminref/

The *Reference Guide* is updated on an ongoing basis when features are added to the administrative module. On Sept. 16, documentation for the *Enable a link to the Alibris site from WorldCat* records feature was added. The "link to Alibris" feature is the first step in OCLC's Partner Access Program, which will expand the reach of WorldCat and libraries by establishing relationships with commercial providers of books, alternate information providers, and specific non-OCLC databases.

You must turn this feature on in the administrative module to make the link available to your users. The section of the *Reference Guide* titled, "Link your library, FirstSearch, and other web resources" has been revised to describe the new feature. (This section was previously called "Add your library's logo and catalog links to FirstSearch.")

[Ken Thomas, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

SiteSearch Plan Finalized

OCLC has recently contacted SiteSearch users with information about its final plans for SiteSearch. During the past month, letters were sent to users to advise them of details about this plan, including notification that OCLC will open source SiteSearch for non-commercial use by the first quarter of 2002.

Based on feedback from SiteSearch sites and discussions at OCLC, the following plan was decided upon. OCLC will:

- Deliver SiteSearch version 4.2. on schedule in October of this year.
- Make the full java source code available to current SiteSearch licensees at the same time.
- Extend the period under which OCLC will provide support until the end of 2003. This means not only continued troubleshooting of problems, but also the provision of annual maintenance releases in 2002 and 2003.
- Continue Custom Services and Training availability until the end of 2003.
- Discount maintenance fees beginning in 2002.
- Eliminate restrictions on user population and simultaneous users after the end of the maintenance period (i.e., 2004).
- Make the full java code available on an open source basis by the first quarter of 2002. It would be available to anyone for non-commercial purposes and subject to royalties for commercial "re-sellers."

A number of considerations have helped to shape the OCLC decision. Among them:

- Most SiteSearch users require more time to assess alternatives (thus the extended period of support).
- The SiteSearch code is stable and viable. With scheduled maintenance releases, we are confident that it will continue to serve libraries well through and beyond 2003.
- The open source model offers the best opportunity for future collaborative development of SiteSearch.

[Meredith Dean, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online (ECO) Print Subscription Verification for Print Subscriber Program (PSP) Titles

Electronic Collections Online Print Journals can be purchased several different ways. The ECO Print Subscriber Program (PSP) is one method of adding electronic access to a print journal to which an institution already subscribes.

OCLC has recently been assessed annual online subscription charges for libraries that have not had a print subscription to certain publisher titles. In the past, OCLC requested the subscription information for each journal ordered with an add-online-to-print content fee through this program. This information is vital in the process of verifying print subscriptions, because publishers scrutinize which institutions have access to their journals.

Effective immediately, OCLC requires print subscription verification information for every journal purchased through the Print Subscriber Program. Verification information includes the name of the subscription agent or consolidator and any subscription agent contact information available, including (but not limited to) name, company, address, and phone number and subscription order number. All orders received after Nov. 1, 2001, must include this information. Orders not including this information will be returned.

This change in procedure applies to all Electronic Collections Online orders worldwide that include journals where a print subscription has already been purchased. This does not apply to electronic-only subscriptions. All networks and distributors are responsible for supplying this information.

Please contact Mary Parker at MINITEX (612-624-4002, 800-462-5348, m-park1@tc.umn.edu) for further clarification on this policy change.

[Christa Starck, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

Enhancements to RILM Abstracts of Music Literature Database on OCLC FirstSearch Service

OCLC has added several enhancements to the RILM Abstracts of Music Literature database on the OCLC FirstSearch service in response to requests from users of this database.

RILM Abstracts of Music Literature enhancements include:

- Name Change. The short database name, "RILM Music Abstracts", has replaced the previous name for this database, "Music Literature", on database lists within the FirstSearch interface.
- Cross References. Cross-reference records have been added to the default Keyword index. The cross-reference records will appear initially on the bottom of the results list, but will be moved to the top of the results display in November.
- Stopwords. Stopwords have been removed from all indexes in the database to allow searching of terms such as works in the key of "a" or the document type "as" for an article in a symposium.
- Index Labels. Some index labels have been changed for clarity and consistency with other FirstSearch databases. Renamed indexes are:
  - Journal Title and Journal Title Phrase indexes have been renamed Source and Source phrase.

- The Place index has been renamed Publisher Location.
- The XReference index has been renamed Cross Reference.
- The RILM No. index has been renamed Accession Number. This index displays at the bottom of full records, consistent with record displays in other FirstSearch databases
    - New Indexes. Several indexes have been added. The new indexes are:
        - Volume number is available in the Expert search mode.
        - Issue number is available in the Expert search mode.
        - Access Method searches URLs.
        - Descriptor and Descriptor Phrase indexes have been added for consistency with other FirstSearch databases. These indexes are the same as the Subject and Subject Phrase indexes.
    - Hotlinks. Hotlinks have been added in several places:
        - Hotlinks to URLs of web sites included in RILM records. In addition, the 856/u tag for URLs is searchable in the Access Method index.
        - Hotlinks from some records that represent contents of works to records for main work.
        - Hotlinks from some records for reviews to records for reviewed works.
    - Search Screens. Document Type and Document Type Phrase indexes have been added to drop-down index menus in the Advanced and Expert search modes.

An upcoming enhancement in progress is the addition of a link from RILM to the OCLC Interlibrary Loan service. This is now scheduled to occur in early 2002.

For more information about the RILM database or the OCLC FirstSearch service, contact Mary Parker at the MINITEX office (800-462-5348, 612-624-4002, m-park1@tc.umn.edu) or access the FirstSearch web site at:

http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch

[Sonya Oliver, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

Better Browsing, Streamlined Searching in OCLC ArticleFirst

The OCLC ArticleFirst and OCLC ContentsFirst databases, which have been available to users of the OCLC FirstSearch service since 1992, have been combined and enhanced with bibliographic records from the OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online database to provide a single, powerful serials content resource for libraries and their users at no additional cost.

The ContentsFirst database was incorporated into ArticleFirst to give users the ability to browse journal tables of contents, as they can now in Electronic Collections Online. To access the tables of contents, users simply click a link to Browse Journals and Magazines, then select the title of the periodical they want to browse from an alphabetical list. With the integration of these two

databases, separate access to the ContentsFirst database has been discontinued in the FirstSearch Web and text-only interfaces. Combining the databases streamlines the search process, eliminating the need to go to one database to view the contents of a journal and a different one to search for articles. This change was made in response to requests from users for access to both the tables of contents and article-level information in a single database.

Bibliographic information from the Electronic Collections Online database has been added to ArticleFirst. If an Electronic Collections Online record duplicates a record present in the ArticleFirst database, the search automatically keeps only the Electronic Collections Online record, thus automatically removing duplicates from the results set. Electronic Collections Online remains as a separate database, as well, and continues to offer the following options not available to ArticleFirst users: limit to subscription, limit to publisher collections, limit to subject collections, abstracts, and references.

The enhancements provide additional ways to browse the ArticleFirst database, making it easier and more efficient to discover content. Per-search institutions will save money since users can accomplish in one search what it formerly took multiple searches to do. Per-use purchase of Electronic Collections Online articles will now be available from ArticleFirst, making it easy for institutions to deliver content from journals to which they do not have subscriptions.

Please contact Mary Parker at the MINITEX office (800-462-5348, 612-624-4002, m-park1@tc.umn.edu) with questions.

[Joan Giglierano, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

IP Address Recognition for FirstSearch

OCLC is working on an OCLC FirstSearch service enhancement that will allow libraries to manage their IP address recognition access through their own FirstSearch administrative modules. Once implemented, library staff may use the administrative module to view, update, and add IP address information for their FirstSearch accounts in a real-time system interaction. This new administrative module control of IP address information is scheduled to occur during or after Nov. 2001.

To protect the integrity of libraries' IP address information and to prevent libraries from accidentally overwriting other institutions' IP addresses or FirstSearch access, one change is being made in the way that IP address access to FirstSearch is established. Staff at service providers have contacted the few libraries that require revisions to their current IP address settings to insure uninterrupted access to the FirstSearch service.

Effective immediately, all primary and additional authorizations associated with an IP address must belong to the same FirstSearch institution, consortium, or subgroup. This will eliminate the chance

that library staff would accidentally modify the IP address recognition information in place for another institution.

Details about the upcoming IP address recognition control in the FirstSearch administrative module will be disseminated once a firm availability date has been determined. This information will be distributed through the FirstSearch-L Internet list.

Please contact Mary Parker at the MINITEX office (800-462-5348, 612-624-4002, m-park1@tc.umn.edu) or OCLC User and Network Support (1-800-848-5800 or support@oclc.org) with questions about IP address recognition access to the OCLC FirstSearch service.

[Sonya Oliver, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

OpenURL Server Link from OCLC FirstSearch Service

OCLC has added the option to link from the OCLC FirstSearch service to libraries' OpenURL servers to support libraries efforts to streamline user access to many different online full-text resources. Through the FirstSearch administrative module, library staff may establish a link to an existing OpenURL server.

Libraries that have an OpenURL server in place may link to this server from the OCLC FirstSearch service to deliver documents to users who identify needed items when searching FirstSearch databases. Once implemented, the OpenURL links display in detailed records in FirstSearch results sets.

FirstSearch administrators establish access to a library's OpenURL server by entering the URL of the server in the FirstSearch administrative module. This administrative module feature works in a way that is similar to the way libraries link to their library OPAC for the display of local holdings. Libraries may choose to display their OpenURL link using text, a library-supplied icon, or both text and an icon. When a library implements the OpenURL link, it will be available by default for every citation database in FirstSearch, with an option to disable the link at the database level.

Online help within the FirstSearch administrative module and the OCLC FirstSearch Administrative Reference Guide contains information to help administrators implement the OpenURL link in the FirstSearch administrative module.

      http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch/documentation/adminref/

[Sonya Oliver, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

Changes in Access to the ATLA Serials Database

The American Theological Library Association (ATLA) has informed OCLC that it has implemented the following changes in access to the ATLAS: ATLA Serials database on OCLC FirstSearch. These changes include a new print feature that will allows users to display a range of page images for printing or saving through their browser.

1) ATLA switched to its new ATLAS server on Oct. 3. Since the ATLAS image server has a new IP address, users may have to configure their networks to allow continued access to the full text in the ATLAS database. When users click on the full text URLs, they will be directed to the updated server with the new IP address for the ATLAS image server. If some institutions have trouble accessing after the switch, they need to ensure that their security or proxy servers allow access to IP address 63.136.1.23.
2) The ATLAS application is running on port 80 of their image server, which should work well for any institution that blocks port 7777 or other non-standard ports.
3) ATLA has also added a simple print feature that will allow users to display a range of page images for printing or saving through their browser. This print feature does not change image resolution nor does it automatically fit images to a paper size, but it should help users with their basic printing needs.

[Sonya Oliver, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]

MLA Bibliography Now Includes Material on Teaching

For the first time ever, beginning with the 2000 volume, the MLA International Bibliography covers material on the history, theory, and practice of teaching language, literature, rhetoric, and composition at the college level, including professional and administrative issues. The expanded scope provides language, literature, and writing educators with essential resources for the scholarship and practice of teaching in their fields. On FirstSearch, MLA journal citations are linked to library holdings and to full text from other FirstSearch databases. Check here for details on MLA on FirstSearch.

http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch/databases/details/dbinformation_MLA.html

[Sonya Oliver, OCLC, *Bits and Pieces*, Oct. 2001; edited]