FROM THE CHAIR, Karen Little

Greetings! I hope you find this issue of the MOUG Newsletter valuable. As always, your input on the Newsletter is of interest to the Board. Don't hesitate to let us know if you'd like to see something different or additional items of interest included.

The Nominating Committee is hard at work considering possible candidates for the two Board positions that will be open at the conclusion of our annual meeting in Boston. The positions of Continuing Education Coordinator and Secretary/Newsletter Editor will both be available. If you are interested in holding one of these positions, or would just like to know more about what the work of the position entails, please contact a member of the Nominating Committee. Those members are Paula Hickner (chair), Ralph Hartsok, and Neil Hughes. Thanks go to them for their efforts.

MOUG's website continues to need attention as it expands. Ralph Papakhian and Debbie Herman-Morgan have agreed to help in this endeavor but they and the Board would like to have additional help. If you are interested in assisting in the development, maintenance, and oversight of MOUG's World Wide Web site, please contact either Ralph, Debbie or any Board member.

The MOUG Executive Board will meet in Louisville on September 19 and 20. We will review reports from the various committees working within MOUG and spend a great deal of time finalizing plans for our meeting in Boston. The Board is always interested in your input-on any topic relevant to MOUG-and encourages you to send your comments, suggestions, and/or questions to any Board member at any time.

See you in Boston!

FROM THE CONTINUING EDUCATION COORDINATOR, Neil Hughes

MOUG will turn twenty years old in 1998, so we need you to come to Boston to celebrate . . . and it ain't gonna be no tea party, neither! (My apologies—I find vestiges of my Canadian Loyalist tendencies floating to the surface, past the sinking bales of tea, whenever Boston is mentioned.) Indeed it was in Beantown in February of 1978 that MOUG was born, so we shall all truly be returning to our roots.

We will meet February 10 and 11 at the Boston Park Plaza Hotel. The 1998 Program Committee (Grace Fitzgerald, University of Iowa; Marlena Frackowski, Westminster Choir College of Rider University; Marty Jenkins, Wright State University; Tracey Rudnick, Southwest Texas State University; and myself) is working hard on a program that will help escort us all, in grand style, out of our teen years as an organization and into full maturity.

To this end, our 1998 meeting is slowly gelling around the theme, "MOUG: Past, Present, Future." Then again, we may abandon that idea altogether if it looks like the most interesting sessions can't be pulled together under such an umbrella. Among the proposed sessions for the Board's consideration at their fall meeting in Louisville:

1) A subject authority workshop, modeled somewhat along the lines of last year's series workshop;
2) A session on how a change in the concept of the work, which may actually occur in AACR2 (or—dare one say it?—its successor) sooner than we think, will change how we use OCLC to carry out our daily tasks;

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Communications concerning the contents of the Newsletter and materials for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Articles should be typed (double-spaced), submitted on 3.5" disk using WordPerfect or ASCII text, 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 changes of address) should be forwarded to Jane Edmister Penner, University of Virginia, Music Library, Old Cabell Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903. (Dues in North America, $10.00 for personal members, $15.00 for institutional members; outside North America, $25.00; 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.
3) A session on the history of the MARC format and its adaptability to the future of cataloging;

4) A program session on editing formatted contents notes (MARC tag 505) in the cataloging record: how to do 'em right when a) you have a multi-part item; b) you want to include performer names; c) there's more than one work by some composers on the CD but not by all; d) there's more than one section to some of the works in the score or on the tape; etc.;

5) A program session on how the WorldCat database (i.e., the "Interface Formerly Known as PRISM") stacks up against MLA's requirements for an automated library system;

6) A session on the future of music cataloging, and how current trends, from the changing involvement of paraprofessionals to the changing nature and goals of OCLC's WorldCat database, will affect the professional lives of music catalogers.

... and other proposed topics, all still in their nascenty.

None of the above sessions is guaranteed to be offered—but most of them may be! We're still in the planning stages, and the Board has to wrestle with the logistics and costs involved in each. The Program Committee also hopes to schedule a special reception on Tuesday night (February 10) to help celebrate our 20th birthday, an event which should remind all of us to keep our eyes on the future as OCLC and the very nature of music librarianship change and grow together.

I look forward to seeing each of you in Boston next February.

FROM THE SECRETARY/NEWSLETTER EDITOR,
Lynn Gullickson

This issue contains summaries from many of the sessions from the New Orleans meeting along with the regular features. The next issue will present the remaining summaries from the New Orleans meeting and registration information for the anniversary meeting. See you in Boston!

NEWS FROM OCLC
Compiled by Jay Weitz

CATALOGING

OCLC Develops UNIMARC Conversion Capabilities

OCLC has developed software to convert bibliographic cataloging records created under the UNIMARC (Universal Machine-Readable Cataloging) format to USMARC bibliographic records, and vice versa. UNIMARC is widely used, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. UNIMARC approaches and organizes bibliographic records from a different perspective than that of USMARC: distinct character sets require translation of most diacritics and special characters; main entry is de-emphasized in UNIMARC; notes fields are tagged differently; there are embedded fields in UNIMARC for linking records. OCLC's UNIMARC conversion project will enable UNIMARC output through subscription and tape services, as well as cataloging system export; batchload capability for WorldCat (the OCLC Online Union Catalog); output from CatCD for Windows, CatME for Windows, and other micro cataloging products, and from OCLC Conversion services.

Baker & Taylor Begins Active Participation in OCLC PromptCat Service

Baker & Taylor Books, a leading supplier of books and related services, is now an active participant in the OCLC PromptCat service. The OCLC PromptCat service delivers cataloging records for any title supplied by participating vendors that has a monographic record in WorldCat. Records arrive at libraries at the same time as library materials sent by the vendor, and the libraries' holding symbols are set in WorldCat. Baker & Taylor distributes a wide range of products—books, video, audio, software and related services— to school, public, university and special libraries worldwide as well as government agencies and more than 100,000 bookstores. One of Forbes' Top 500 Private Companies for the past three years, Baker & Taylor distributes more than one million titles annually and maintains a database of more than 3.1 million current American, British, Australian and European English-language titles.

Two More Vendors Begin Active Participation in OCLC PromptCat Service

DA Information Services, located in Victoria, Australia, and Rittenhouse Book Distributors of King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, are the newest active participants in the OCLC PromptCat service. Founded in 1951, DA Information Services supplies science, technology, medicine and business information. In 1995, DA received ISO 9002 international quality standard accreditation and became the first Australian library and information supplier to achieve accreditation as a Quality Endorsed Company by Standards Australia. Rittenhouse Book Distributors began as a retail medical bookstore, and 50 years later, the company continues to specialize in health sciences information [www.rittenhouse.com]. The two new vendors bring the total number of participating book vendors to eight: Academic Book Center, Ambassador Book Service, Baker & Taylor Books, Blackwell North America, DA Information Services, Majors Scientific Books, Rittenhouse Book Distributors and Yankee Book Peddler. Other
vendors who have agreed to join the OCLC PromptCat service are Book Clearing House, Casalini Libri, Eastern Book Company, Iberbook International, and Puvill Libros.

Introducing the OCLC Cataloging Label Program

OCLC will introduce a new Label Program in September 1997. It will be available at NO CHARGE. This new product allows you to import labels from text files and then display, edit, and print them. Features include the ability to create new labels from a blank label workflow, print labels in both immediate and batch modes, print labels on pinfeed stock or on sheets of label stock for laser printers, print multiple copies of the label, and specify print constants, ranges, and copy numbers. The Label Program supports the standard OCLC label formats: SL4, SL6, SLB, and SP1. You can import labels that you create with OCLC micro products such as OCLC Passport for Windows (or DOS) software, OCLC CJK software, CAT ME Plus software, CatME for Windows software (when available), and OCLC CatCD for Windows software. The Label Program is also compatible with label files created by the PromptCat service from a new processing option available later this year. The Label Program is a 32-bit Windows-based product that requires either Microsoft Windows 95 or Windows NT (version 3.51 with Service Pack 5, or higher). A Guided Tour overview of this new product is currently available on the Label Program home page on the OCLC Web site at www.purl.oclc.org/oclc/label. Select Guided Tour and take a look at the product. The Label Program will be distributed electronically via the OCLC Web site and anonymous FTP. You will receive two files: readme.txt, which contains installation and setup instructions, and setup.exe, a self-extracting setup program to install the software on your workstation. In September, after the Label Program is available, you can download it from either the Web (www.purl.oclc.org/oclc/label) or anonymous FTP (connect to ftp.rach.oclc.org; enter user name "anonymous"; enter your E-mail address as password; change to dir pub/pc/label; FTP the files in binary mode). Watch for more information when the OCLC Cataloging Label Program is available.

Abridged Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index, Edition 13, is now available from OCLC Forest Press. The new abridged edition provides smaller libraries with the up-to-date features of the unabridged 21st edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index. The improved and updated schedules for 350-354 Public administration, 370 Education, 570 Life sciences, 580 Plants, and 590 Animals are provided in a single volume. Revised table numbers for countries of the former Soviet Union, updated terminology, and new topics including virtual reality, Internet, rap music, and in-line skating are also included in the new abridged edition. More than 40 pages of additional index terms are provided.

New Workbook is Guide to Abridged DDC

OCLC Forest Press has introduced Abridged 13 Workbook, a tool for catalogers and students working with the new Abridged Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index, Edition 13. Written by two experts in the field, Sydney W. Davis, senior lecturer at Charles Sturt University, School of Information Studies, Australia, and Gregory R. New, assistant editor at the Decimal Classification Division of the Library of Congress, Abridged 13 Workbook introduces students to the main features of the DDC and to the practical application of assigning classification numbers. For those already familiar with the Dewey Decimal Classification and wishing to improve their skills, the workbook explains the use of the manual, the tables, the schedules, and the relative index, and examines the new features found in the 13th abridged edition.

SUNY-Buffalo Enters 37 Millionth Record into WorldCat

The State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY-Buffalo) entered the 37 millionth bibliographic record into WorldCat on June 2, 1997. The record describes a work of fiction, The Guilty are Afraid, by James Hadley Chase, published in 1974 by Corgi Books, London. The book is part of the Lockwood Memorial Library's George Kelley Paperback and Pulp Fiction Collection, donated by SUNY-Buffalo alumnus George Kelley. The collection contains in excess of 25,000 adventure stories, mystery and detective stories, and science fiction titles issued in paperback, many dating back to the 1950s. All titles in the collection, including the significant number that require new records, are being cataloged online in WorldCat. The Central Technical Services (CTS) unit of the University Libraries at SUNY-Buffalo began cataloging the collection in May.

REFERENCE PRODUCTS

OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online Debuts

The OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online service is now available to libraries around the world. OCLC developed Electronic Collections Online to support the efforts of libraries and consortia to acquire, circulate, manage and archive large collections of electronic academic and professional journals on the Web. The service enables libraries to subscribe to large collections of academic journals, from many publishers and disciplines, and access them remotely through a single Web interface that supports cross-journal searching and extensive browsing. Libraries choose the journals they want and subscribe to them through the individual publishers or through participating
subscription agents. Additionally, Electronic Collections Online provides usage statistics at the journal level to help with selection decisions, and an archiving solution that ensures perpetual access for a library to its collection of journals, even if that library discontinues its subscription for subsequent issues. Abstracts and indexes on the new service are available in HyperText Markup Language (HTML). Full-text articles are currently available in Portable Document Format (PDF) or, in some cases, HTML. OCLC intends to support additional data formats later in 1997. OCLC launched the service with 100 journals available and is adding more titles as they become available from the 16 participating publishers. Approximately 500 titles are scheduled to be available by the end of 1997. A complete list of publishers and journals, as well as additional information, is available on the service’s Web site [www.oclc.org/oclc/menu/eco.htm]. Libraries order the service by establishing an access account with OCLC, or their OCLC-affiliated regional network or international distributor, then ordering journals through the individual publishers or through one of six participating subscription agents: Blackwell’s, DA Information Services, EBSCO Information Services, the Faxon Company, HARRASSWITZ, and Swets & Zeitlinger. OCLC expects to add more subscription agents, publishers and journals in the coming months. Electronic Collections Online is designed to accommodate access and storage of thousands of titles. In future releases, OCLC plans to fully integrate Electronic Collections Online with the OCLC FirstSearch service. The launch of Electronic Collections Online comes at the conclusion of a successful preview program, which began in March 1997 and ran through the launch with nine universities and university systems and nine library consortia participating.

**OCLC to Integrate Catchword Server into FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online**

CatchWord, an Internet publishing service provider, and OCLC have agreed to work together to help publishers offer their journals electronically through the OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online service. Users who subscribe to journals from publishers using CatchWord to prepare their data will be seamlessly connected through Electronic Collections Online to a CatchWord server. All journals offered through Electronic Collections Online will be archived to assure permanent access. Carfax is the first publisher to provide OCLC with journals through CatchWord. Carfax is a specialist publisher of learned journals, serving a dynamic academic community worldwide, with offices in the UK, the USA, and Australia. Its program has expanded from one title in 1972 to more than 180 in 1997. Carfax is the UK’s foremost publisher of educational research, with 50 titles in publication. It is particularly strong in geography and planning, area and cultural studies, politics and economics, and gender studies. Its most rapid growth in recent years has been in medicine and related professional disciplines, where it has a leading position as a social work publisher, with journals in counseling, disability, drug and alcohol addiction, and in psychiatry and psychology. OCLC is in contract negotiation with a number of other publishers who currently use CatchWord or plan to in the near future.

**Blackwell’s to Support FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online**

Blackwell Ltd., which includes B.H. Blackwell Ltd. and Readmore Inc., has signed a cooperative agreement with OCLC to offer subscriptions to electronic journals available via the OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online service. Under the agreement, a library will be able to subscribe through Blackwell’s to a journal, or group of journals, available via Electronic Collections Online, just as it would a print journal. Blackwell’s will then relay account information to OCLC, and OCLC will provide the library with access to the journal via Electronic Collections Online. Through a single Web interface, the library will have access to full text from the journals it subscribes to, as well as citations from all journals available through the service. The cooperation of OCLC and Blackwell’s will provide libraries with centralized purchasing for electronic journal subscriptions and integrated purchasing procedures and collection management for electronic and paper journals. Other benefits include access through a service that maintains the best qualities of print journals—archives, browsing capability, high-quality page representation, cover-to-cover content, and locally defined collections—in an electronic form with powerful searching capabilities and access to hundreds of titles.

**Three Additional Subscription Agents Sign on with FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online**

DA Information Services, HARRASSWITZ, and Swets & Zeitlinger have signed cooperative agreements with OCLC to offer subscriptions to electronic journals available via the OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online service, which OCLC launched June 16, 1997. The cooperation of the subscription agents will provide libraries with centralized purchasing for electronic journal subscriptions, as well as integrated purchasing procedures and collection management for electronic and paper journals. Other benefits include access through a service that maintains the best qualities of print journals—archives, browsing capability, high-quality page representation, cover-to-cover content, and locally defined collections—in an electronic form with powerful searching capabilities and access to hundreds of titles. Founded in 1951 and based in Australia, DA Information Services is a leading supplier of science, technology, medicine, business, and other academic information. Eighty highly trained staff provide global information in the form of academic books, electronic media, journals, document delivery, and video. DA is a
Quality Endorsed Company—a guarantee that each and every customer experiences exceptional service. For more than 125 years, HARRASSOWITZ has provided services to the academic and research library community supporting the selection and acquisition of books and periodicals in all formats and media, as well as management reports and data to facilitate the administration of information access. Over the last 90 years, Swets & Zeitlinger has grown from a small book shop to a major international library supplier and information provider. Based in Lisse, the Netherlands, and with 17 offices around the world, the company’s core business is subscriptions, electronic services and serials management; other major divisions are involved in library automation, scholarly publishing, psychological and educational tests, optical disk and microfilm production as well as a comprehensive backsets and reprints business.

Contemporary Women’s Issues Database to be Added to FirstSearch

Contemporary Women's Issues, a database from Responsive Database Services, will be available on the OCLC FirstSearch service via per-search and subscription in the fourth quarter of 1997. CWT focuses on timely and relevant topics and meaningful issues for women, such as health, human rights, development, the workplace, and legal status. It covers more than 600 sources, both periodical and nonperiodical, published by more than 100 organizations from around the world--research reports from nonprofit organizations, nongovernment organizations, international agencies and governments, which are often unavailable in libraries; journals and newsletters, including the alternative press; proceedings; pamphlets; fact sheets; media reviews; and legislative actions. Full text is available for more than 98 percent of the materials. Coverage dates from 1992 to the present. Responsive Database Services Inc. is a privately owned company founded in 1994 and based in Beachwood, Ohio. The company also operates Responsive Database Services Ltd. in the United Kingdom. It is engaged in production and global marketing of electronically accessed databases and CD-ROM products.

Internet Links Now Available in FirstSearch WorldCat Records

The OCLC FirstSearch service now includes Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) for Internet resources on some records in WorldCat. This additional information allows library users to access Internet information sources referenced in WorldCat through Web browsers or other Internet software. FirstSearch users will find the URLs in the field labeled “INTERNET.” Users of the FirstSearch Web interface can use the hotlinks in this field to access the resources directly from the record. Three other databases include URLs in records on FirstSearch: NetFirst, OCLC’s index of Internet resources, includes URLs and WWW hotlinks in all records; while FactSearch, a database of facts and statistics on topics of current interest, and Consumers Index, a database of information on consumer and health-related topics, contain URLs and WWW hotlinks in some records. In February 1997, OCLC added the 856 MARC record field, which includes URLs, to the FirstSearch WorldCat database record display. OCLC began adding hotlinks to WorldCat on FirstSearch via the Web in late March 1997.

FirstSearch to Offer Full Text from H.W. Wilson

H.W. Wilson has signed an agreement with OCLC to make H.W. Wilson Select Full Text available through the OCLC FirstSearch service. This database of more than 430 periodical titles includes a detailed index, high-quality abstracts, and companion full-text ASCII for each record. H.W. Wilson Select Full Text is scheduled to be available through per-search and subscription options on the FirstSearch service in July 1997. In addition to the new H.W. Wilson Select Full Text database, full text will be added later this year to five Wilson databases already available on FirstSearch: Readers' Guide Abstracts, Social Sciences Abstracts, Humanities Abstracts, General Science Abstracts, and Wilson Business Abstracts. H.W. Wilson involves librarians (including the ALA Committee on Wilson Indexes) in selecting titles for its databases and regularly surveys librarians about titles to add or delete. Therefore, the titles covered by these databases form the basic serials collection in many public, academic, and school libraries. These multidisciplinary databases offer coverage of key substantial titles and reliable indexing done by trained librarians and others with subject backgrounds in fields from art to zoology. H.W. Wilson, founded in 1898, is a leading provider of bibliographic references and other library resources in print and electronic formats. The company publishes indexes, abstracts, and full-text databases on CD-ROM, magnetic tape, online, over the World Wide Web and through information partners.

Six More Publishers to Offer Journals Through FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online

Blackwell Publishers, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Munksgaard, NRC Research Press, Scandinavian University Press, and Stockton Press have agreed to offer their journals electronically through OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online. These six bring the number of publishers to 16 and the number of journals to almost 500. Additional content agreements are expected in the coming months.

Ohio Schools Try FirstSearch Through INFOhio

In more than 150 schools in 60 Ohio school districts, 86,000 K-12 students and their teachers tried the OCLC FirstSearch service as part of the Information Network For Ohio (INFOhio). Through June 15, 1997 students,
teachers, and others were able to access 10 databases on FirstSearch: WorldCat, OCLC NetFirst, Books in Print, Datatimes, EBSCO MasterFile Full Text 1000, ERIC, the New York Times, Newspaper Abstracts, Periodical Abstracts, and Readers' Guide Abstracts. The INFOhio FirstSearch trial was coordinated by OHIONET, an OCLC-affiliated regional network serving libraries throughout the state of Ohio. In addition to the FirstSearch trial, eight Ohio school districts will be part of an OCLC cataloging project. Staff from these districts will work with national cataloging specialists to address issues facing INFOhio schools' development of electronic catalogs. Austintown Local, Brecksville/Broadview Heights, Findlay, Hudson, Lakewood, D. Russell Lee Vocational, Lima, and Shaker Heights schools will participate in the cataloging project.

SiteSearch Version 3.1 Enhances Access, Management of Information

OCLC has released version 3.1 of OCLC SiteSearch software. This version has new features that enhance the management of and access to information, including an improved interface, sophisticated search functionality, and tools to monitor usage of library resources. OCLC SiteSearch 3.1 includes: The Z39.50 Sort feature, which allows end users of the OCLC SiteSearch WebZ software to specify the order in which results sets are sent from Z39.50 servers that support Sort (the OCLC SiteSearch Z39.50 Server System supports this Sort feature); the Thesaurus-aided Searching feature, which gives libraries the capability of integrating thesauri into the search process to provide enhanced subject access; the ISO Interlibrary Loan feature, which allows ILL requests to be sent to automated ILL services from the Web browser (this feature interacts directly with the OCLC Interlibrary Loan service); a diacritics-handling enhancement, which allows the proper display of special characters in databases and records in many languages; the WebZ Out-of-the-Box interface, which provides a sophisticated interface that incorporates the new features. Release 3.1 also provides enhanced statistics capabilities. System administrators can now use WebZ to locally define statistics and gather statistics data in log files. This data can be output in common formats for use in popular statistics or spreadsheet software packages. Currently used by more than 50 libraries and consortia around the world, OCLC SiteSearch is a family of software products used by libraries to build, integrate, and access information resources in a World Wide Web environment. The OCLC SiteSearch software components help libraries create new electronic image collections and virtual union catalogs, as well as provide access to remote information resources, all through a single sophisticated interface. These software products, used separately or in combination, give libraries the tools they need to build electronic library collections, provide users with access to these resources from the Web, and manage information resources with an integrated interface.

Edinburgh University Data Library Uses OCLC SiteSearch Software

The Edinburgh University Data Library, in Scotland, has launched a new periodicals contents index, PCI-Web, using OCLC SiteSearch software. PCI-Web provides Chadwyck Healey Periodicals Contents Index on the Web to registered users of EDINA, a United Kingdom national data center that was launched in January 1996. Containing information from the tables of contents of thousands of English and other European language journals from their date of issue to 1990, PCI-Web provides researchers and students in the humanities and social sciences with detailed and comprehensive online access to the periodical literature in their academic disciplines. EDINA, OCLC, and Chadwyck Healey formally launched PCI-Web at the meeting of Scottish Consortium of University and Research Libraries (SCURL) library directors in Scotland on April 24, 1997. The Edinburgh University Data Library, a national data center offering access to a library of data, information and research resources to the higher education and research community network of the United Kingdom, manages the EDINA service, which is available free of charge to students and researchers in UK higher education institutions for academic use. Future plans for EDINA include moving SALSER, a virtual union serials catalogue, into OCLC SiteSearch to make those holdings lists searchable via Z39.50.

Libraries Use OCLC SiteSearch to Manage Electronic Resources

The Harvard University Library System, the National Agricultural Library, and two State University of New York libraries have recently chosen the OCLC SiteSearch software to integrate access to local and remote information resources and to build unique local information resources. The Harvard University Library System—which includes more than 90 libraries in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Boston, and around the world—recently licensed OCLC SiteSearch WebZ software to provide access to a selection of their information resources. As a part of the HOLLIS Plus system, which provides Web access to networked information resources, WebZ will integrate access to local and remote Z39.50 resources. Special-interest index and abstract databases will be built and maintained locally by Harvard using the SiteSearch Z39.50 Server System. For example, Harvard will locally load the Environmental Periodicals Bibliography and use WebZ to provide access to users with Web browsers. One of four national libraries of the United States, the National Agricultural Library (NAL) in Beltsville, Maryland, is the largest agricultural library in the world. NAL will use WebZ to integrate its local collection, through access to its Online Public Access
Catalog, with a variety of databases accessible via the OCLC FirstSearch service. Web7, will provide a Web-based interface to these resources. Libraries at the State University of New York at Albany and the SUNY Institute of Technology at Utica/Rome will use Web7, the Z39.50 Server System and the Imaging Support Package to provide an electronic library service to multiple SUNY institutions. SiteSearch allows SUNY libraries to create and house electronic resources that are unique or of local interest. These unique, locally stored resources can be combined and presented through a single user interface with access to remote resources. A Web site will seamlessly provide SUNY users with access to remote information resources through the FirstSearch service and to locally created image databases.

RESOURCE SHARING

Enhancements for OCLC Interlibrary Loan

OCLC's enhancements to the OCLC ILL system were successfully installed in June 1997. These enhancements were installed in preparation for future ILL projects, but will be useful to ILL staff now. The enhancement release includes the addition of 12 new fields to the ILL worksheet; addition of two new categories in the message file; addition of a new command to apply bibliographic and/or lender information to a review record; increased limits for Custom Holdings; change in date format to accommodate the year 2000. The fields being added to the ILL worksheet can be broken into two categories: patron information fields, and borrower information fields. The patron fields consist of: PATRON ID, PATRON ADDR, PDEPT, PATRON PHONE, PSTATUS, PATRON E-MAIL, PATRON NOTES, PATRON FAX. The borrower information fields consist of: Source, LOCATIONS, AFFILIATIONS, DIRECT NOTES. Additional information on the fields being added can be found in OCLC System News. The two new categories being added to the Message File are: Review in Process, Save. Libraries will be able to use these categories to manage their review and save records. The "apply" command will allow libraries to add bibliographic and lender information to Review Records without rekeying the information. By popular demand, the limits for Custom Holdings will be raised. The number of symbols that can be added to a Custom Holdings Group record will be increased to 2,500. This will allow libraries to add an addition 1,000 symbols to their Group records. In addition, the System will now use up to 5,000 symbols from the library's Custom Holding Path record to formulate a Custom Holdings display. This is an increase of 3,500 over the previous limit of 1,500. As part of the enhancements OCLC will be changing the dates in the ILL worksheet to make them year 2000 compliant. Dates will now appear in an 8-digit format, rather than six digits. The arrangement of the fixed field in the ILL worksheet will also be changed to accommodate the longer dates. This date format and fixed field arrangement change may impact many of the commercial and locally produced ILL management programs that accept savescreen files from Passport.

OCLC ILL Save Record Macro

In response to users' need to save screen full ILL records that frequently use two screens, the staff at OCLC have written and tested a Passport for Windows macro that will save a full ILL record regardless of whether it is one, two, or three [just kidding . . . for now :-)] screens long. This is a fully integrated macro that checks the status of each screen and performs the appropriate action, not a patchwork of save screen, pagedown, save screen, pageup. It works like the <F12> Print Record macro. We are posting it to the Passport for Windows download macro web page and to the Product Services Menu. The URL for the Web is http://www.oclc.org/oclc/passport/download.htm. It is called illsave.mb. This macro saves the screen images to the same file SCREENS.SVS that the <Shift F12> Save Screen function key. If you want it to save to a different file name, there are commented directions in the macro telling you how. It skips all the leading screen information (such as SID, database indicator, message line, search key statement, and record count indicator) and captures just the ILL record. This is different from the current Save Screen macro which captures everything on the screen starting at home position. The record is complete with nothing to indicate a screen break. It does insert a single line between records. Again, there are commented directions for changing the macro to capture more heading lines of the screen. OCLC has sent sample savescreen files to PRS, Clio, and SAVEIT. Clio's Ver 1.2 works fine with the new macro. PRS asks that their users continue to use the macro that was distributed in June 1997. We have not heard from SAVEIT whether it is compatible or not. Go to the URL noted above and follow the directions to download the macro. Save the downloaded macro in your OCLCAPPSPWD directory. For those of you unfamiliar with assigning macros to shortcut keys, instructions follow. If you have any problems, call your Network Office or OCLC User and Network Support at 1-800-848-5800. ATTACHING A MACRO TO A SHORT CUT KEY WITHIN A KEYMAP:

1. Click on Tools
2. Click on Customize
3. Click on the Keyboard Tab
4. Click on the Keymap drop down list
5. Choose the keymap that you want to create a shortcut key in, i.e., Prisma
6. Under Category, Click on the Macros button
7. Scroll down the Macros list and highlight the ILLSAVE! ILLSaveRecord macro
8. Position the mouse in the empty box below Press New Shortcut Key, and click once
9. Type the shortcut key(s), example: <Alt F12>
10. Click on Assign
11. To verify the shortcut key is now in the desired keymap, click on List All . . .

Note: If the shortcut key you type in is already assigned to another macro, the macro it is currently used for will be displayed below the box you typed the shortcut key in. If you choose to use that shortcut key anyway, you will no longer be able to call up the original macro with that shortcut key.

LDR Number Removed from the OCLC Union List Local Data Record Display

On February 2, 1997, OCLC removed the Local Data Record (LDR) number from the OCLC Union List LDR display and system messages. The LDR number was not indexed and was not distributed in Serial Union List Offline Products. Removing the LDR number from the display will not affect how users create, update, delete, or use LDRs. When union listing moved from the First System to OCLC Union List in 1994, the LDR number was included in the LDR record in the OCLC Union List display for the first time. The LDR number was displayed to keep options open for its future use. However, there was some confusion among libraries about the use of this number because it was not indexed and appeared to serve no useful purpose. In the OCLC Local Data Record Updating Service project currently under development, we are planning not to use the LDR number for maintenance. Because the LDR number will not be used in maintenance and because it is not indexed, we decided to remove it from the LDR display. In the display for an existing LDR, the line containing “LDR: [nnnnnn]” and “Date Modified: [YYYYMMDD)” changed to include only the “Date Modified [YYYYMMDD]”. In the LDR workflow display, “LDR: NEW” no longer displays. “Date Modified: [YYYYMMDD]” moved from its current position in an existing LDR display and a workflow display to the beginning of the line. Two system messages were changed:

ô The message “LDR [#nnnnnn] deleted” was changed to “LDR deleted.”
ô The message “LDR [#nnnnnn] and holdings deleted” was changed to “LDR and holdings deleted.”

The message for updating records, “LDR updated,” did not change. Information about these changes will be included in revision pages to the Union List Users Guide.

George Mason University Enters 75 Millionth ILL Request

George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, made the 75 millionth OCLC interlibrary loan request on May 28, 1997 for a journal article. The request for the article, “Real Time Strategic Change—How to Involve an Entire Organization in Fast and Far-reaching Change,” in The Journal for Quality and Participation was filled two days later by the Virginia Commonwealth University Library in Richmond. The libraries at both George Mason University and Virginia Commonwealth University are members of the Virtual Library of Virginia (VIVA), a consortium of the 39 state-assisted colleges and universities, at 51 campuses, in the commonwealth of Virginia. George Mason University Library is a member of SOLINET. Bridgewater State College, in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, made the 74 millionth OCLC interlibrary loan request on April 9, 1997. The 75 millionth request was made 48 days later.

GENERAL NEWS

Gores Technology Group Acquires Information Dimensions From OCLC

Gores Technology Group, an international high-technology business management specialist, has purchased Information Dimensions Inc., a for-profit subsidiary of OCLC Online Computer Library Center. OCLC will remain a strategic business partner of Information Dimensions and continue to have preferred access to the company’s complementary technology. Information Dimensions’ flagship product, BASIS, has an installed base of 2,600 customers, and more than 300 of them have deployed BASIS on intranets. Information Dimensions’ prestigious customer base spans virtually every industry that requires the rigorous management of documents for business-critical purposes. More than 1.1 million people use BASIS. Gores Technology Group [www.gores.com], based in Los Angeles, is a worldwide high-technology business management company composed of a growing association of independently software companies. With this Gores Technology Group’s affiliate companies have consolidated revenues of more than $145 million. Gores’ affiliate companies include Artemis Management Systems, which specializes in high-end project management software and services; Applicon Inc., which specializes in integrated CAD, CAM, and Product Data Management software; and Computer Design Inc., which specializes in design and merchandising software for the apparel and textile industry. Information Dimensions will retain its current management team with Bill Forquer, IDI’s president, reporting directly to Gores’ executive management team.

OCLC Institute Launched with First Seminar

Twenty-two library leaders from 15 major Brazilian libraries traveled to Dublin, Ohio, in early June to attend the first OCLC Institute offering. Sponsored by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the five-day seminar, “Information Technology Trends for the Global Library Community,” featured lectures, panel discussions, and demonstrations presented by technology and library and information science experts. Speakers and panelists included: Priscilla Caplan,
assistant director, Systems, University of Chicago Library; Kenneth Crews, director, Copyright Management Center, Indiana University; Barbara Ford, professor and director of University Library Services, Virginia Commonwealth University, and president-elect of the American Library Association; Bill Graves, professor of Information and Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Jose-Marie Griffiths, chief information officer and executive director of Information Technology, University of Michigan; Sally McCallum, chief, Network Development and MARC Standards, Library of Congress; Lizanne Payne, executive director, Washington Research Library Consortium; John Richardson, OCLC Visiting Scholar from the UCLA Graduate School of Education and Information Studies; Dennis Royalty, systems engineer, Sun Microsystems; Ralph Russell, library consultant; Sharon Rogers, library consultant and chair of the OCLC Board of Trustees; and Tom Shaughnessy, university librarian, University of Minnesota. OCLC staff members also made presentations. The seminar marked the official beginning of the OCLC Institute as an educational organization. In the coming months, the institute will release its upcoming course schedules and offerings.

Thomas Shaughnessy Elected to OCLC Board of Trustees

Thomas W. Shaughnessy, university librarian, University of Minnesota, has been elected to the OCLC Board of Trustees. Dr. Shaughnessy was elected by the board February 24, 1997 to a four-year term, replacing Dorothy Gregor, who resigned to focus on responsibilities as OCLC assistant to the president for academic and research library relations. Dr. Shaughnessy was the 1996 recipient of the Hugh C. Atkinson Memorial Award presented to recognize outstanding accomplishments of an academic librarian. He has served as university librarian at the University of Minnesota since 1989. Previously, he was director of libraries at the University of Missouri-Columbia and held administrative positions at the University of Houston, Texas, and Rutgers University, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was also a professor in the graduate library schools at the University of Southern California and at Rutgers. He is a past chair of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges Board on Library Resources and Services. Dr. Shaughnessy earned a bachelor’s degree from St. Vincent College in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, his master’s degree in library science from the University of Pittsburgh, and his doctorate from Rutgers University. He is the author of more than two dozen books and articles on library services and administration. Dr. Shaughnessy served on the OCLC Research Library Advisory Committee from 1988 through 1991, and on the OCLC Users Council from 1991 through 1994.

OCLC Users' Forum Held in Paris to Mark 10 Years of French Academic Libraries' OCLC Use

More than 100 delegates from libraries in Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom attended the 16th annual OCLC Europe Users' Forum in Paris on April 9, 1997. Jointly hosted by AUROC (Association des Utilisateurs du Réseau OCLC en France) and OCLC Europe, the Users' Forum celebrated 10 years of participation of the French academic library community in OCLC. In France, OCLC originally concluded an agreement in 1987 with the Ministry of Education (Ministère de l'Education Nationale, de la Jeunesse et des Sports, Direction de la Programmation et du Développement Universitaire) and SUNIST (Serveur Universitaire National pour l'Information Scientifique et Technique), later replaced by ABES (Agence Bibliographique de l'Enseignement Supérieur). Representatives of these partners spoke at the forum in Paris, along with Phyllis Spies, OCLC vice president, Sales and International, who discussed the development of OCLC's new strategic plan. Through the agreement, five pioneering libraries became full members of OCLC in 1987: the universities of Compiègne, Cujas, Dauphine, Lille, and Nice. At the same time the ministry funded AUROC to provide support and training to the French OCLC libraries. Today, OCLC and AUROC provide services to 45 French university libraries. Through current cataloging by the French academic library community, WorldCat has been enriched through the addition of 150,000 original bibliographic records and 2.5 million holdings locations. Retrospective conversion funded by the ministry and contracted to OCLC has resulted in 1.5 million manual catalog records being converted to machine-readable form. Two French library directors have been active in the OCLC Users Council: Christian Lupovici, who at the time was the library director of one of the initial member libraries, Compiègne; and subsequently, Christine Deschamps, director, Bibliothèque de l'Université Paris V, who was elected to the OCLC Board of Trustees in 1996.

FROM COLLECTIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Marda Johnson Named Director of OCLC Collections and Technical Services Division

Following a nationwide search, Marda Johnson has been named director of the OCLC Collections and Technical Services Division, where she will be responsible for planning and implementing a full range of products and services in cataloging, resource sharing, collection development, and authority control. The division also manages WorldCat (the OCLC Online Union Catalog). She replaces Martin Dillon, who was recently named executive director of the newly formed OCLC Institute. Ms. Johnson
joined OCLC in 1979 as project manager in the Local Systems Division and in the ensuing 18 years has managed several departments, including Tapeloading and Database Services, and Project Management and Training. Most recently, she was manager of OCLC’s Product Implementation Department. Previously, she was a cataloger, film librarian, and branch librarian at the Atlanta Public Library. She holds a bachelor’s degree in Russian language and literature from Michigan State University; a master of library science degree from the University of Michigan; and a master of business in information systems from Georgia State University.

Invaliating Field 350

On August 10, 1997, OCLC plans to invalidate field 350 (price). It will not be valid for input into WorldCat after August 10. Field 350 became obsolete in the monographic formats in 1983 and in the serials format in 1993. It was never valid for input on OCLC in maps or computer files. If appropriate, users should enter price information in fields 020 subfield $c, 024 subfield $c or 037 subfield $c. To prepare for the change in validation rules, we ran a scan in April that deleted field 350 from 443,798 records. In June we ran the scan again and removed the field from an additional 27 records. After the field has been removed from the validation rules, the scan will be run one last time. Information about field 350 will be removed from Bibliographic Formats and Standards in a future revision.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Compiled by Jay Weitz

Question: Has there indeed been a change in the coding of the Type for published facsimiles of music manuscripts? *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, p. FF:75 says to use Type “d” for published facsimiles of music manuscripts (I just noticed). USMARC Format for Bibliographic Records doesn’t specify so clearly. Your *Music Coding and Tagging*, 1st ed., indicates that published facsimiles were Type “c.” That surely reflects coding when the book was written. So I wanted to verify whether OCLC coding practice, as on FF:75, indicates a genuine change in practice.

Answer: There has been no change in policy, just some garbling of text that we must have missed in the proofreading process. I conferred with Glenn Patton just to make sure I wasn’t forgetting something, but we both agree that published facsimiles of manuscript music should be Type “c” as they have always been. In BF&S p. FF:75 in the section entitled “Manuscript music,” only the first sentence should be part of this passage. The second and third sentences (starting with “Use Scores format ...”) should be removed. A very similar passage appears in the “Manuscripts” box on p. FF:73. That next-to-last sentence that begins “For Scores format ...” should probably read something like: “Use Type ‘d’ for manuscript music, microforms of manuscript music, and score theses.” The last sentence (“Adjust ...”) should be deleted. We’ll try to get it fixed during the next round of BF&S revisions. I’ve also made sure that I have it right in the second edition of Music Coding and Tagging, which is in (slow) progress.

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Question: In reading your response to the question about how many digits to use in the UPC code for field 024, I have come up with another question. You said the change was made to accommodate users who would like to scan the UPC instead of typing. I tried this and every time I get an extra zero at the beginning of the numbers. So that makes 13 instead of 12. Is this acceptable, or should I delete the extra zero? It really does make it easier to wand in. I have come across a couple of titles that have 13 digits already, so when wandling it, it is correct. One example is Kenny G.’s *The Moment*, which has the UPC 0078221893527. Can you shed any more light on this?

Answer: It should come as no surprise that these so-called “standard” numbers turn out to be a lot less standardized than we might want to think. I couldn’t really be sure from your question whether you are finding that the eye-readable (twelve-character) code differs from the (thirteen-character) scanned version of the code or if both have thirteen characters. Or perhaps you are finding both circumstances. When the UPCs are both the same and both have thirteen characters, I can only conclude that they are invalid codes and should be input in 024 subfield $z$ (with a second indicator of “0” since both the eye-readable and scanned versions are the wrong number of characters). In cases where the eye-readable code differs from the scanned code but both are twelve-character codes, you may enter both in separate 024 fields, each the second indicator “1,” which says that they differ. They can be put in the same 024 if one is a valid code (twelve characters, in subfield $a$) and the other is invalid (thirteen characters, in subfield $z$). There is also the possibility that the code in question is not a UPC at all, but an EAN instead. Standard EANs are thirteen digits. In my experience, eye-readable UPCs tend to be printed with hyphens and EANs without hyphens, but that might not be 100% reliable. USMARC suggests that you may find hyphens in printed EANs. Another hint for differentiating them is that EANs are not usually found on U.S. imprints, but that might not be universally true, either.

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Question: Oberlin is grappling with an issue that was apparently discussed at MOUG. The Smithsonian has produced in cooperation with Microsoft Corporation a CD with 16 folk songs that, if used in a compatible CD-ROM drive, is complemented by “hundreds of photos, texts, maps, audio and video clips, and artist interviews” (Crossroads - Southern Routes: music of the American South/Smithsonian Folkways). There is a record in OCLC for the sound recording aspect of this work. What does OCLC recommend? Shall we represent the fullest aspect of this work? Can we use additional 006s and 007s for something that is not “accompanying material”? Any comments would be much appreciated, since this item has been passed from cataloger to cataloger to decide what it is.

Answer: Here is a paraphrase of my answer to a similar question in the MOUG Newsletter no. 63 (May 1996). Your question concerns an interactive computer file that can also be played as an audio compact disc; or maybe it’s an audio compact disc that can also be played interactively as a CD-ROM. You would first have to decide which aspect (computer file or sound recording) was dominant. If you chose computer file, you could add a field 006 for the sound recording aspect. (If it is interactive and you want to catalog it as such, please be sure you use the ALA Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Interactive Multimedia.) If you catalog it as a sound recording, you could add field 006 for the computer file/interactive aspects. You’ll also want to note the system requirements in a 538 field. As usual, we’d prefer duplicates that disagree over the predominant aspect of an item NOT be input. If you think an incorrect decision about format has been made, please report it as a potential Type Code change (with corroborating evidence if needed). From your description, it sounds like Crossroads would certainly be appropriate as a computer file with 006 for the sound recording aspects. Since the 007 field is supposed to be a representation/extension of the physical description, and this is one physical item, I think you’d have only one 007, for computer files.

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Question: This afternoon I was working on a Mozart CD and was almost through editing it for our local system when I discovered a real discrepancy between the item in hand and the OCLC record. I think I shall have to create a new record but wanted to ask your opinion about this first. The music number on the CD that we have is 417 395-2, and everything about our CD matches the OCLC record (well, the original cataloger used “c1986” in 260 Sc instead of “p1982”—both appear on the back of the jewel box). Performers are the same: Te Kanawa, Popp, von Stade, etc. with Sir Georg Solti and the London Philharmonic. Selections are identical to the ones in the OCLC record.

Answer: You should first investigate if the Item field in MARC is empty (no item record). If the item record exists, the Item field is usually empty. However, the OCLC record describes an accompanying booklet of 23 p., with notes and libretto (or synopsis) in English, French, and Italian. The CD that I have here has an insert of 7 p. with very brief program notes and synopsis in English only. So my question is, does this justify a new record in OCLC?

Answer: Accompanying material generally is not taken into consideration in the decision about when to input a new record. We’d prefer that the existing record be edited, in this case the 300 subfield $e, the 041, and the 500 note on the program notes.

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Question: I’m cataloging a “conductor’s score” and can’t seem to find the proper information for where and how the term should be entered in the record. Should the physical description be just “1 score” with a musical presentation statement indicating what kind of score it is? Or perhaps “conductor’s score” should only be in a note? Could the uses of “miniature score” be used as models for “conductor’s score”?

Answer: First you might want to check the AACR2 definition of “piano [etc.] conductor part” (p. 621) to see if what you have fits; publishers are notoriously unreliable about applying such descriptions, at least for the purposes of cataloging. If it fits, you may use the appropriate designation (for instance, “1 piano conductor part”) as the MCD in the 300 field. If it does not fit, look at rule 5.5B1 and its MCD to see if any other designation fits; again if not, describe the item as “1 score” in the 300. If the designation “conductor’s score” appears on the item itself, it would be appropriate as a 254 if it refers merely to a particular physical manifestation of the score. If creating the “conductor’s score” involved some sort of intellectual work (arrangement of the music, for instance; with or without an indication of just who is responsible), it should instead be part of the statement of responsibility. If the publisher’s use of the term is somehow quirky and what you are trying to describe is not otherwise made clear in the record, you may optionally further explain the format of the score in a 500 note.

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Question: Although LC and many other music libraries no longer use LC classification for sound recordings, our institution does. I am confused as to how we should record the LC class number for original bibliographic records that we create for sound recordings. Should we use the 099 field, since our LC class numbers are not what LC currently uses for sound recordings? Should we use the 090 field, since we do use LC’s music classification schedule? Should we use the 090 for labels, producing, and exporting, but
then delete the number right away, before anyone else might, perchance, see the LC class number assigned outside the scope of LC policy?

**Answer:** Since you are using LC’s Music classification, you can justifiably put the numbers in the 090 field. LC itself may not use them, but other institutions do and may well find them useful. I hope you are also aware that you may add an LC call number to records that do not already have one, via Database Enrichment, and earn a credit in the process. The Cataloging User Guide, 2nd edition, p. 6:6-6:8, provides details.

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**Question:** To follow up, when doing original bibliographic records, I CAN add LC class numbers in the 090 field and leave them there. And I can also enhance sound recording records that I am editing by adding LC class numbers to them. I am really surprised! Since I hardly ever find LC class numbers in sound recording records, I have always thought it was “bad form” or something to add them. I thought that that was something that all “real” music catalogers just knew not to do, and I had missed out on the news somewhere along the line. I enhance other bibliographic records with some regularity—when I am certain that my choice of LC class number is correct. If it is OK to do so, I will begin to add class numbers to sound recordings as well.

**Answer:** One finds LC (or other) classification numbers on Sound Recordings so infrequently because LC no longer routinely assigns them (as they used to assign broad LC class numbers in the days of cards) and because relatively few libraries classify their recordings. As far as I am aware, though, there is nothing inherently incorrect about using LC or Dewey (or ANSCR or any other appropriate system) to classify recordings. Please feel free to include them on original records. When you are using existing records, you may do a Database Enrichment (on a Full Level record) or a Minimal Level Upgrade, looking the record, adding the call number or what have you (details are in the Cataloging User Guide, as I noted), and replacing the record. This is optional, of course.

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**Question:** One of my libraries wants to catalog a series as sound recordings and OCLC is split in whether this is a recording or a score. Approximate vote online:

Score: 225, Recording: 150. Who do you think is right? The series is: A new approach to jazz improvisation. It is a score with a sound recording. Or is it a sound recording with a score? How do we tell? Check out LC on #22980660, #7106251. Others are #28304166, #20844964, #20844964. The whole mess can be seen with the search: “new,ap,to,j”.

**Answer:** Your approximate count is backwards, I think, with 233 Sound Recordings and 162 Scores. It is a toss-up, though, especially not having any of the items in hand for examination. My inclination would be to follow the lead of read-along book/recording sets; we recommend cataloging those as recordings with accompanying book. All else being equal here, I’d lean toward treating them as sound recordings with accompanying scores. But reasonable catalogers will differ. Sorry if that doesn’t help much, but I don’t think there’s a definitive answer. Don’t forget that by adding a 006 for the other format’s aspects, the item will be retrieved when the search is qualified by either format.

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**Question:** What is the accepted practice for coding the Language fixed field for scores of vocal works that contain interlinear or supralinear text in several languages, including the original language? The only guidance I can seem to find is a statement such as that in Music Coding and Tagging, p. 29: “If no predominant language can be determined, the codes are recorded in alphabetical order in the 041 field and the first is recorded in the Language fixed field.” That raises other questions: 1) What are the marks of prominence—the language of the title page, the language of the text printed above others in the score? Does dissonance between these two sources produce a lack of predominance? 2) Is there some pronouncement that documents this concept, or is it one of those “common-sense” things that everyone knows about but me? Putting this question in concrete terms: What is the coding for a G. Schirmer vocal score of The Magic Flute? The title page is in English; the text is printed interlinearly in German and English, the German on top.

**Answer:** Determination of prominence isn’t an exact science. [So, what in cataloging is?] I think it tends to be common-sensical, but I doubt that there’s universal agreement on it. UEMARC doesn’t give much guidance, but I’d consider the language(s) of the title page, the original language of the work, and the language(s) of the translation. Not having your Schirmer Magic Flute in hand, I can’t say for sure, but it sounds like it may have been intended as an English translation. In that case, the predominant language may well be English (title page, interlinear text translation). Although you are supposed to ignore accompanying material in this determination, you might also keep in the back of your mind the language(s) of any preliminaries (preface, table of contents, etc.), indexes, and so on, but only as a minor corroborating.
factor. Ultimately, when all other things are equal, you may want to base your final decision on the language of the title page (first title), if only to keep the 245, the 041, and the Language fixed field in sync. That's the direction I would go when there is dissonance. Remember: Don't agonize.

Question: To follow up, I came across a record that illustrates part of the dilemma I see with the coding. This is an item whose contents are probably far more often used in the original language than in the translations, yet the fixed field is coded "eng". My concern is that systems that allow patrons to limit by language (including OCLC) exclude relevant material. There is probably a lower correlation between the title proper of items and the "operative" language of the contents in music than in any other field, and this lack of correlation is a problem when the language fixed field or the first code of the 041 are the only retrieval points.

Answer: There will always be problems with trying to reduce multifaceted information down to a single code, especially when the limitations of a bibliographic format based on decades-old technologies. And as long as one person wants this item because it contains the English translations and another wants it because it contains the original Italian text, we'll never be able to satisfy all needs, human or machine. Examples such as this are evidence for not qualifying by language unless it is absolutely necessary.

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Question: I have always wondered about the numbers that often show up on foreign CDs that have ten digits below the barcodes, but which are not formatted in the xxxx-xxxxx-x pattern shown in Music Coding and Tagging. They are usually formatted “xxxx xxxx”. The example that you give of a number NOT to record (EAN) has twelve digits under the bar-code. Since these ten-digit numbers occasionally show up only on labels that have been added by distributors such as Allegro, I have been unsure of their status; yet I see cataloging from institutions whose work I respect who record them, so I have followed suit in most cases — don't agonize, right? Still, it's a gray area that an example could help clear up.

Answer: The 024 section will be greatly expanded in the second edition of Music Coding and Tagging since the use of the field itself has exploded with the definition of new indicators. There seem to be more variations in these so-called "standard" numbers than are dreamed of in our bibliographic formats, Horatio. It's possible that some of these could be familiar numbers with the Number System Character and/or the check digit missing; but who knows?

If these numbers are showing up on distributors' labels, I'd say they usually won't be candidates for 024 at all. These might be clear-cut distributor's stock numbers, which would currently go in 037. Field 024 is supposed to be reserved for widely recognized standard numbers, after all. But I'd have to look at some examples before I could say anything definitive.

Report on the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, Jennifer Bowen, NACO Music Project Representative to the PCC Executive Council and Chair, NACO Music Project Advisory Committee, Eastman School of Music

The Executive Council of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging met on Thursday, June 26, 1997 from 2:00 to 3:30 p.m., immediately prior to the ALA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. I participated in this meeting as a member of the Executive Council, representing the NACO Music Project.

As has been the case for the past year, the meeting’s agenda centered heavily upon preparations for the upcoming consolidation of PCC and CONSER, which will occur on October 1. June 26 actually marked the final meeting of the PCC Executive Council, which will disband in favor of the new PCC Governance structure at the time of the Consolidation.

Consolidated PCC

The Committee reviewed the Final Draft of the Consolidated PCC Governance Document, which includes:

- Descriptions of the structure and function of the committees who will oversee the PCC (Policy, Steering, BIBCO, and CONSER Operations Committees)
- Charges and descriptions of the PCC Standing Committees (Standards, Automation, and Training)
- Explanations of PCC component programs (NACO, SACO, CONSER, BIBCO) and of levels of membership in the PCC
- Description of the PCC election process
- Description of the PCC advisory structure

The Committee suggested several changes to the document, including adding mention of the possibility of the creation of BIBCO funnel projects. The final draft of the document will be ratified via E-mail by the end of July.

Two members of the PCC/CONSER Consolidation Working Group, Colleen Hyslop and Sally Sinn, have developed a consolidated PCC Strategic Plan, which shows a consolidated history of the goals of the two separate
programs. This document will be used by the new PCC Policy Committee as the basis for creating a new plan for the future.

Consolidated PCC Policy Committee

The new PCC Policy Committee will consist of permanent members representing five institutions: the British Library (Alan Danskin); the Library of Congress (Beacher Wiggins); National Library of Canada (Ingrid Parent); OCLC (Liz Bishop); and RLG (Karen Smith-Yoshimura); plus eight elected, rotating members representing the three major PCC programs (3 for BIBCO; 3 for CONSER; 2 for NACO), who will serve 2-year terms.

The inaugural Policy Committee membership, as ratified by the Executive Committee, will include the five members above, plus the following rotating members:

BIBCO: Brian Schottlaender, UCLA (2nd year of term); Catherine Tierney, Stanford University (2nd yr.); Roxanne Sellberg, Northwestern University (1st yr.)

CONSER: Carol Fleishauer, MIT (2nd yr.); Sally Sinn, NAL (1st yr.); Marietta Plank, Maryland University (1st yr.)

NACO: Jennifer Bowen, NACO Music (Eastman) (2nd yr.); Colleen Hyslop, Michigan State University (2nd yr.)

This Committee will hold its first meeting on November 13-14, in Washington, D.C., and thereafter meet once a year in the Fall. Elections for new members will be held next spring.

Other PCC Committees

The new PCC Steering Committee will consist of three permanent members representing LC, OCLC, and RLG; plus the Chair and Chair-Elect of the Policy Committee. This group will oversee many of the administrative matters of the Program, such as membership applications and seeking and managing resources in support of Program goals.

The existing CONSER Operations Committee will continue in its current form, and a new BIBCO Operations Committee will be created as well. These groups will meet in the spring, one right after the other. The BIBCO Operations Committee will consist of ten representatives from BIBCO libraries, plus OCLC, LC, and RLG representatives. All BIBCO libraries will be eligible to send a representative on a rotating basis.

PCC Outreach and Communication

The Executive Council decided to create a new listserv (to replace CoopCat) which will be hosted by LC and open to all PCC participants (except SACO-only participants). The CONSER List will also continue in its current form. The need for continuing PCC outreach was reaffirmed as part of a Council discussion of a program which was presented as this year's ARLIS meeting. This program included much erroneous information about the PCC and the core record, with no time allotted for questions/rebuttal. It was suggested that the BIBCO Operations Committee could have a role in continuing outreach activities.

Standing Committee Reports

Standards Committee

Willy Cromwell reported that the Committee has some concern about maintaining consistency between various special-format core record standards, and for having the groups that recommend the addition of format-specific fields provide justification for the inclusion of additional fields. However, it was decided that the Core standards that have already been approved would not be revisited at this time. A group of museum libraries within ARLIS is working on its own "core" record for ephemeral materials and will work with the PCC Standards Committee.

Automation Committee

The Committee is continuing to promote the development of batch loading capabilities by the utilities. Currently RLIN can accept both new and changed BIBCO records; OCLC is testing the feasibility of loading new BIBCO records but there are no plans to test loading enhanced records as BIBCO at this point. Most institutions prefer not to have to send BIBCO records as separate streams, but to have internal coding suffice. The ability to create NACO records locally is also a major issue as more libraries are migrating to new systems. Real-time copy/paste of all Program records is another possible option for overcoming problems with batch loading (especially of enhanced records) while having the advantage of making the records available immediately and preserving utility pricing credits. Michael Kaplan also announced the publication (by ALA editions) of his book, Planning and Implementing Technical Services Workstations. This book owes much to the work of the PCC and its automation efforts.

Training Committee

Joan Swanekamp reported that a series of ALCTS institutes, entitled "Cataloging Now", will probably begin early in the winter of 1998. These one-day sessions will be intended for technical services staff and administrators at all levels, and are being designed to brief participants on the use of the core level record standards and in the application of informed and decisive judgement in their cataloging.
PCC Participants Meeting

The PCC Participants Meeting, held Sunday, June 29, from 7-9 p.m. in the Grand Hyatt, included a celebration in honor of the first twenty years of NACO. John Byrum, Library of Congress, presented a summary of 20 years of NACO achievements, followed by reports on the PCC/CONSER consolidation by Brian Schottlaender and reports on the various PCC programs by coordinators Jean Hirons (CONSER) and Ann Della Porta (NACO, SACO, BIBCO).

The majority of the meeting included a panel discussion on the core record. Panel participants Karen Callhoun (Cornell), Jain Fletcher (UCLA), Margaret Shen (Cleveland Public Library), Joan Swanekamp (Yale, reporting on Columbia), and Beacher Wiggins (LC) responded to questions regarding the use of the core record at their institutions. Each institution is at a different stage of implementation and each is using its own approach to selecting appropriate records for core level cataloging.

Some are using (or plan to use) core as the standard level for all cataloging unless a cataloger determines that an item needs fuller treatment; others have applied it on an item-by-item basis at the catalogers' discretion or to specific categories of materials; another (Columbia) worked out a local interpretation of "core" which included some additional elements requested by public services staff. Most of the institutions reported a variety of initial reactions from catalogers. However, results have been positive as savings in time can be seen over a span of records which may not be apparent at first, and as cataloging statistics have not declined with the need to do additional national-level authority work.

The meeting concluded with a reception sponsored by Blackwell North America, which included punch and commemorative NACO mouse pads for everyone present.

For more information:

More information regarding the Program for Cooperative Cataloging can be found on the PCC Web Page (http://locweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc), or by contacting me at the following E-mail address: jbsm@cc.rochester.edu.

OLAC Report, Richard Baumgarten

OLAC’s CAP-C (Cataloging Policy Committee) met Friday night, June 27 in the San Francisco Marriott. Ann Caldwell reported that more than 600 authority records have been contributed by the NACO AV Funnel project. All of them have been personal and corporate names with the majority of them concerned with videos and some with CD-ROMs.

The Audience Characteristics Subcommittee submitted their report. Since there hasn’t been the expected demand for audience characteristic information that was expected after the Americans with Disabilities Act, the report was accepted and the suggestions for subject headings (especially 655s) will be passed on as suggestions.

The core records for computer files (electronic resources as they will soon be called) and graphic and moving images are moving at different speeds through the process. PCC made only one change on the computer files record and it should be accepted shortly. There were more suggestions concerning the core records for graphic and moving images. A rebuttal was sent to protest some of the deletions.

Relevant MARBI proposals and discussion papers including the paper on the 028/037 field was discussed. The draft document of the Task Force on the Cataloging of Works Intended for Performance was discussed. The paper concerns main entry of videos of works originally in another medium. The paper will be presented in Toronto at the Experts' Cataloging meeting in October. The committee working on updating the "Rationale for Cataloging Nonprint Collections" presented a draft of their document. Some suggestions were made and there will be a call for comments. The document will be discussed again at Midwinter.

The OLAC membership meeting was held Sunday, June 29 at the Marriott. Pat Thompson announced that she contacted some of the regional OCLC groups with the suggestion that OLAC cosponsor some workshops and help provide the trainers. One group asked for any people to hold map workshops. Kay Johnson reported that photographs may appear in future newsletters. The results of this year's elections were announced. The new Vice-President/ President-Elect is Virginia Berringer of the University of Akron. The new Treasurer is Richard Baumgarten of Johnson County Library. A report on the OLAC conference in Charlotte was given. It will meet one of the first two weeks in October 1998. The OLAC Audiovisual Librarian of the Year went to incoming President Sue Neumeister for all her work as the previous OLAC Newsletter Editor and work on the OLAC home page which she updates regularly, despite other claims on AUTOCAT. Richard Harwood gave Harriet Harrison's LC report. Two summer interns are cataloging sound recordings at LC, Laurie Philips-Gibson from Loyola University in New Orleans and Barry Zaslow from Miami University in Athens, Ohio. There are various collections of 78s and the NBC Radio collection that will be cataloged soon. Glenn Patton gave the OCLC report. There are currently more than 1,140,000 sound recording records in the WorldCat database. After the meeting adjourned, the "Question and Answer" session convened. A discussion on digital versatile discs ensued. The experts were divided on discs that are basically sound recordings, but have multimedia aspects. Some thought they should be sound recordings, while others said electronic resources.
“Ask MOUG” Reference/Public Services Session  
Facilitator: Ruthann McTyre (Baylor University)  
Summary by Bob Acker, DePaul University

Before the session got under way, Marty Jenkins announced the formation of a MOUG Reference & Public Services Task Force to recommend improvements to WorldCat on FirstSearch, and asked for volunteers to serve on the committee.

The session began with participants sharing their experience with FirstSearch, including how their libraries access the service. Baylor University has two accounts: one via their OPAC with student access to 16 databases, and a staff account with all databases available. Consortial agreements with OCLC have been made in Texas, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. In many cases subscriptions to RILM are extra. Ohio libraries are currently negotiating with RILM to have that database mounted on OhioLink using the innovative OPAC software. The Manhattan School of Music purchased blocks of searches which are mediated by a librarian. The University of Maryland has approximately seven databases available through their OPAC but not RILM. At some institutions such as Vanderbilt University access is at the main library only, but many others were networked through the campus LAN.

Discussion then shifted to specific questions or problems participants had. Some preferred PRISM to WorldCat for certain types of searches, especially if a publisher’s number or record label were known. Others expressed frustration over the absence of certain advanced searching features; these limitations included the limit of two terms that can be used with the Boolean operator "or", lack of thesauri, browsable indexes, and searchable fields such as Library of Congress classification numbers. Another complaint was the slow response time during peak hours.

Bob Acker had posed a question via E-mail to Ruthann about the best strategy for searching contents notes, wondering whether they were indexed under Title. The answer is apparently not, but contents notes are indexed under subject (the default if no label is used). Many participants agreed that the Help feature on FirstSearch and WorldCat was somewhat unwieldy and could be improved.

On the issue of instruction, there was general agreement that hands-on practice was very important. Cheryl Taranto reported that after FirstSearch was introduced in instruction sessions at UNLV, usage increased dramatically. At Baylor University the training of its part-time and student staff in the use of FirstSearch has facilitated assistance at the reference desk. At many libraries, usage seems to be primarily by faculty and graduate students; WorldCat and the "First" databases (Article 1st, etc.) seem to be the main databases used by patrons. The question of what other FirstSearch databases contain useful information relating to music was raised. It was suggested that the business databases were good for contemporary, especially popular, musicians, and that Ebsco and Arts & Humanities Citation Index were also useful.

At this point representatives from RILM, Barbara Dodds Mackenzie and Kristine Day, arrived from the airport and provided an update on recent developments with that database. Perhaps the most significant announcement was that RILM has changed its policy of waiting for abstracts of articles from the various committees and would instead update the database as soon as possible; abstracts will be attached to the records when they are received. Consequently, citations to articles from 1996 and early 1997 have recently been added to the database. Updates to RILM on FirstSearch will now occur monthly. RILM is working on an International Thesaurus; an English version will be added to RILM on FirstSearch soon; the thesaurus will contain links to bibliographic records. The thesaurus will also be published in book form. OCLC has dropped many of the diacritics that RILM has worked so hard to develop; there is an effort to restore at least some of them on FirstSearch. Barbara announced that RILM has 20 subscribers so far, but that figure counts systems such as the University of California as one, so the actual number of libraries is much higher.

Rick Noble of OCLC addressed some of the criticisms mentioned above. OCLC has software that can help trace slow response times on the Internet; he urged those libraries that were experiencing this sort of problem to contact OCLC. As to limited functionality, he mentioned that the database producers, who are getting lower royalties from OCLC than from commercial vendors such as DIALOG, had insisted on these kinds of search limitations. Also, in an effort to keep prices low, functionality is sacrificed. He reminded his audience that FirstSearch was targeted to the end user. He noted that only .04% of searches use "or." However, he stressed that OCLC was willing to listen to suggestions; they have telephoned libraries and conducted online surveys in an effort to get feedback. The MOUG Task Force, announced at the beginning of the AskMOUG session, would be another way for music librarians to make their wishes known.
I. Questions Submitted in Advance

Fitzgerald opened the session, an opportunity for catalogers to communicate with each other about issues encountered in their work, by presenting several previously submitted questions to the audience:

1) Why does OCLC not allow full contents (505 field) to fit in a multi-volume CD set record, one with a lot of songs on each disc?

Following the observation that keyword searching of the 505 field is very helpful and highly desirable, several mechanisms for coping with OCLC’s limitations of field length and record length (total number of characters) were offered:

A) use multiple 505 fields (a cataloging microenhancer allows more than 2-3 505s);

B) catalog each CD separately, as an analytic, providing each record with full contents;

C) add contents notes locally;

D) delete other fields (e.g., 306) in favor of retaining 505s (this was referred to as the triage approach);

E) create contents notes first and see how much space you have left for other fields;

F) run the validation program periodically during input to check whether you are exceeding field and/or record limits.

Jay Weitz of OCLC shared the welcome news that OCLC is currently working on expanding bibliographic record size, in terms of both field lengths and total record length.

2) Is there a possibility that OCLC could run a program to generate an 028 field based on the 305 $d in pre-AACR2 scores bibliographic records, thus making them searchable?

Jay Weitz reported that this is not possible due to the complexity of the prefixes for 028s and the additional problem of priorities for OCLC.

3) How do institutions intend to make use of authority-record holdings/notification services when/if they become available?

This question was never answered, but was transformed into a poll of the audience for users of OCLC’s bibliographic notification service. The twelve users present expressed concern about protecting local records from being altered by overlaying from OCLC (e.g., when K level records are upgraded to I level, and the upgraded records are sent to local systems by OCLC).

4) Can CatME Plus be used in a networked environment (LAN, with OCLC access through Windows), such that a record can be worked on by different people at different machines?

Jay Weitz read a response from David Whitehair of OCLC:

"The DOS version of CatME Plus supports LANs for telecom ONLY ... You can use your LAN to connect to OCLC. You cannot load the software or local files on the network.

However, CatME for Windows (expected release during 2nd half of 1997) will have complete LAN capabilities. With this product, users will be able to share their local file on the LAN, have one person start the workflow, then have another finish it. They will be able to do this all in one local file, or they will be able to move records from one file to another (maybe set up one file that is being edited; then when they are ready for review, they can move them to another 'ready to review file', then after review, they can mark the records for update/produce, etc., and move to the 'ready to send to OCLC file')."

5) When there is both a "c" date and a "p" date, do we use both? If so, in what order? Which is the most significant date?

This question was answered in terms of a review of the changes in the recording of dates in the fixed fields which were implemented in the last phase of format integration. In summary, these include codes c (detailed date), q (questionable date), and t (publication date and copyright date). Anyone who has not become familiar with these changes should review either OCLC or USMARC documentation. One particular concern raised was the indexing of items with a fixed field date such as 198u (260 Se [198-]); in some instances these file together at the end of the index rather than with the range of dates 1980-1989.
II. PRISM Review Task Force Report

Sue Weiland (Ball State University) and Jean Harden (University of North Texas) presented the preliminary report of the PRISM Review Task Force, a list of proposed enhancements to be submitted to OCLC. Discussion focused on priorities and some revisions to the list. Strong support was expressed by the audience for eliminating duplicate records, expanding the size of the list. Strong support was expressed by the audience enabling searching by more than one language, include all relevant OCLC record numbers in the 952.

III. Additional Questions

1) Should one presume that sound recordings of film music, musicals, etc. are complete or selections, i.e., should $\&k$ Selections be included in the uniform title?

The Library of Congress says to assume that such recordings are complete unless otherwise stated. Our resident film music expert said, however, that the contrary is true, that it is in fact quite unusual for such recordings to contain the complete music of a film or musical. One exception to this rule is Rhino’s archival recordings of classics.

2) How many of us add 740s to records when a 700 $t$ is present, since 700 $t$ is not indexed?

A poll of the audience revealed that most of us do not add 740s in this case.

3) How many of us use enhanced 505s?

Very few of us use enhanced 505s. The question of whether our local systems index this field was raised.

4) How should the 500 and 546 fields be applied to the language of main and accompanying material?

Use 546 for the main item, 500 for accompanying material.

5) Should enhanced CDs be considered computer files or sound recordings?

Several responses were offered:

A) consider it a sound recording because it was purchased for that collection;

B) always consider it a sound recording;

C) it depends on the visual vs. aural content;

D) you can’t trust the packaging;

E) MARBI was planning to discuss this issue at 1997 ALA Midwinter.

Authority Control in Sonata Form:
OCLC/LC Uniform Title Correction
Rebecca Dean, Deta S. Davis, Susan K. Westberg

INTRODUCTION

Good morning. It is an honor and a privilege for me to be invited to talk with you today. Today Susan, Deta, and I will be presenting information to you about the joint research project with OCLC and the Library of Congress to research and develop algorithms to identify errors and make corrections to uniform titles.

I would like to take this opportunity on the behalf of Susan, Deta, and myself to thank Neil Hughes, Ralph Papakhian, and the entire MOUG committee for their help in putting this program together. During the planning process for this program, Neil and I exchanged a few phone conversations, in which we found we shared more than one common interest. As we talked we realized we had three things in common: 1) we were both music librarians, 2) we both were familiar with Athens, Georgia (where I received my undergraduate degree), and 3) we are both violists—and so far, we haven’t shared one viola joke with each other.

As you have seen, we have used the traditional sonata-allegro form as an architectural model for our presentation today. For Western music, the principles found in the sonata allegro form influence composers from Haydn to Stravinsky. Similarly, the concept of authority control has been with us for almost a century, with its basic principles of access and control.

We have broken our presentation into various sections to parallel sections in a traditional sonata allegro form.

As discussed in the introductory material, I will provide you with some background information about OCLC’s Authority Control Service.

This will lead us into the exposition, during which, Deta will present information about the background of LC’s request to co-fund the uniform title research project with OCLC.

Susan Westberg, the OCLC product manager for the research project, will navigate the tricky development
During the late 1980's, OCLC, there is a specific department dedicated to the Online Union Catalog, now referred to as the WorldCat. The initial correction projects began, the WorldCat contained approximately 28 million bibliographic records--many times more than most library catalogs. Also keep in mind that the WorldCat is growing each year by approximately 2 million records. Broken down, to maintain the quality of 28 million records, each of the 10 staff would have been responsible for 2.8 million bibliographic records, with an additional 200,000 bibliographic records added per year at the current growth rate.

Within the Collections and Technical Services Division at OCLC, there is a specific department dedicated to the Online Union Catalog, now referred to as the WorldCat. During the late 1980's and early 1990's, when the Authority Control Service was in research and development, a group of 10 staff comprised the former Online Database Quality Control Section.

Of the ten staff, five staff had masters degrees in library science and had worked in library technical services departments before accepting positions at OCLC.

The remaining staff members were paraprofessionals, all who had worked at OCLC for many years and had received intensive cataloging training from the professional staff. These ten people were responsible for the following tasks:

- processing bibliographic record change requests from member libraries
- bibliographic file maintenance resulting from updates made to the LC weekly list, etc.
- duplicate detection resolution (for non-book materials)
- processing authority record change requests from member libraries
- authority record creation through OCLC's participation in the NACO project
- other services (e.g., user support)
- support for the CONSER project, the OCLC/Fiction project just to name a few

In the down time, the database quality staff would go on search-and-destroy missions. Staff would look for commonly misspelled words (e.g., University) or common personal names (e.g., Bach) that contained errors.

Now this doesn't sound so bad--10 staff dedicated to identify and resolve errors. But please keep in mind--at the time the initial correction projects began, the WorldCat contained approximately 28 million bibliographic records--many times more than most library catalogs. Also keep in mind that the WorldCat is growing each year by approximately 2 million records. Broken down, to maintain the quality of 28 million records, each of the 10 staff would have been responsible for 2.8 million bibliographic records, with an additional 200,000 bibliographic records added per year at the current growth rate.

In a slow month, staff would correct approximately 11,000 bibliographic records. This would average out to 1,100 bibliographic records per person. This does not include user support phone calls, or other duties outlined previously.

Based on the size and growth rate of the WorldCat, OCLC realized it needed a means to automate the correction processes.

This answers the question of why, but now we're faced with the next questions, which are what and how. For a composer, the questions what and how are related to the medium of performance and musical form.

I equate the size of OCLC's project to the scope of composing a symphony on Mahler's scale. Specifically, I'm thinking of his symphony number eight, subtitled Symphony of a Thousand. For OCLC, this undertaking would be a project for the millions--those millions are comprised of the millions of headings found in (at the time 28 million) bibliographic records.

For OCLC, the next step was determining what form would yield the desired outcome. The desired outcome was guided by some basic rules of composition.

**GOALS**

The first and foremost goal determined by OCLC staff was to collocate variants under one form. Whenever possible, Library of Congress authority records would be used to collocate variants. Because OCLC needed to control all the headings in the WorldCat, all headings from the WorldCat would need to be used to build the internal correction files. A means to identify and control headings not associated with authority records needed to be developed. After headings are collocated under one form, the ability to change and update the form of a heading is a simple process.

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The steps needing research to meet the goal to collocate headings were then identified. As previously discussed, all the headings from the OCLC Cataloging System were used to create the internal correction files, and OCLC staff were aware that all the headings used in the OCLC Cataloging System were not governed by established authority records. Based on those facts, the first step of the research project was to identify the coverage of authority records for each heading type. The second step was to create a means for software to automatically select a preferred heading in absence of an authority record. The third step was to identify the types of errors found in headings for each heading type (e.g., personal names).

During the study of authority record coverage, OCLC staff learned only a very small number of the headings found in the WorldCat were represented by authority records. During the initial research project for subject headings, the corrections file contained approximately 3.5 million unique subject headings. Of those 3.5 million headings, only 200,000 (5.7%) were represented by LC authority records. For corporate names, the initial research efforts found that approximately 21% of headings were represented by authority records, and for personal names, approximately 50% had corresponding authority records.

Following the completion of the studies on authority record coverage, research and database quality staff worked closely together to develop a means to “teach” software to automatically select a heading for headings not represented by LC authority records. Headings selected by the software are referred to as “preferred headings.” To select a preferred heading, the software uses information from the bibliographic record, specifically:

- **Cataloging source (040) field**
  - DLC $a DLC
  - DLC $a member
  - Member $a member

- **Encoding level (Fixed field)**

- **Cataloging rules (Fixed field)**

- **Frequency of occurrence in the WorldCat**

Please note that at the member/member level, individual institution symbols are not being evaluated by the software. The $a (Original cataloging agency) and $e (Transcribing agency) information is only used as a means to set a status code for the heading(s) extracted from each bibliographic record.

By teaching the software to identify, evaluate, and collocate data from bibliographic records, many more corrections can be made for headings not represented by LC Authority records.

**HEADING “SUITE” FOR INITIAL RESEARCH**

The Office of Research and database quality staff then determined which headings would be included in the initial project. The first round included five heading types, and were decided based on the contract OCLC had signed with Harvard University for automated authority control processing. The heading types selected for inclusion in the initial research project were:

- LC Subject headings
- Corporate name headings
- Personal name headings
- Medical Subject headings
- Series headings

The next step was to identify the types of errors found in each of the heading types. This was a slow and iterative process of collecting and analyzing data. After the types of errors were identified, research staff and database quality staff worked together to develop a means to correct various types of errors. In some cases, the same type of error is found in multiple heading types (e.g., typographic errors). However, what became interesting during the research phase is that the software solution to correct the same type of error differed for each heading type. To demonstrate this best, I will discuss the correction of typographic errors during the course of this presentation.

**LEITMOTIFS**

At each stage of the research effort, research and database quality staff worked together to evaluate the types of corrections made, and the success rate for each algorithm. At this time, I would like to introduce two leitmotifs we will be returning to today.

Because of the nature of the project, OCLC staff acknowledged that a 100% correction rate was unattainable. In cases of doubt regarding the application of a heading correction, OCLC staff felt it was desirable to err on the conservative side. This would result in no changes being made to a heading rather than to change a heading inappropriately. This would result in fewer corrections, however, the confidence level for the corrections made would be high. With these thoughts in mind, I would like to provide you with more specific detail about the types of corrections made by the software.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS:

The first subsystem we’re going to cover is the subsystem comprised of Library of Congress subject headings. Using the information gathered by the Office of Research and database quality staff on the types of errors found in subject headings, algorithms were created to address specific types of error conditions, including:

- Inverted headings (e.g., Bridges, Covered)
- Misspelled headings (e.g., University)
- Split headings (e.g., Child study)
- Abbreviated headings (e.g., Spain $x$ Pol. and govt.)
- Compound headings (e.g., Factories $x$ Power supply)
- Obsolete headings (e.g., $x$ Addresses, essays, etc.)

As work progressed to correct typographical errors, it became necessary to develop a means to prevent changes to some words with one-character differences. By creating a dictionary, “creative changes” would be prevented. Some of the creative changes discovered during the research effort included:

- House to Horse
- Bats to Cats
- Wigs vs. Pigs

In total, OCLC research staff developed an on-line dictionary of more than 50,000 words to prevent words with one-character differences from being paired by the typo algorithms.

CORPORATE NAMES

The next heading correction was developed to identify and correct errors in corporate name headings. Specifically $Sa$ and $Sb$’s in 110 and 710 fields. Corrections for the title portion of a corporate name heading ($St$ and all subfields following) would be handled by a future project for uniform titles.

OCLC research staff took the knowledge and experience gained through the subject heading correction project and applied it to corporate headings. As with subjects, one type of error for which a specific algorithm was developed to address was typographic errors. However, the guidelines used to identify and correct typographical errors in corporate names differed entirely from the criteria established for subject headings. As you may recall, for subject headings, a dictionary of 50,000 words was developed to prevent words with one-character differences (e.g., pigs/wigs) from being paired by the typo algorithm.

For corporate names, corrections to one-character words are carefully restricted. Some examples of restricted corrections are:

- Va. vs. Pa.
- N.Y. vs. N.J. vs. N.M.
- Local 95 vs. Local 96
- Company A vs. Company B

In addition to the typo algorithm, specific algorithms yielded sweeping benefits to change the spelled out word Department to its abbreviated form governed by the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2). Other corporate specific algorithms were developed to identify and correct corporate headings containing/lacking terms of incorporation.

In total, nine algorithms were created to identify correct errors in corporate name headings. The algorithms run in a prescribed manner, meaning that the changes made by each of the algorithms become building blocks for the next algorithm. This building block approach is also used for subject processing.

PERSONAL NAME HEADINGS

We have now reached the subsystem which has been described as “the most advanced and complex work OCLC has done in authority control...”

In a similar manner to the processes described for deriving a preferred heading, OCLC went back to the bibliographic record in search of information to “fingerprint” personal name headings. Recall when we discussed how the software identified a preferred form—key pieces of bibliographic data was extracted from the software, specifically: 1) the source of cataloging, 2) the encoding level, 3) the descriptive rules used to create the record, and 4) the frequency of occurrence in the WorldCat.

Using this approach for personal names, the Office of Research staff identified key pieces of information in a bibliographic record which would allow the software to “fingerprint,” if you will, each personal name heading. This would allow the software to automatically differentiate authors with similar names. The pieces of data used:

- When the author began publishing (Dates)
- the language in which the author published (Lang)
- the country(ies) in which the author published (Ctry)
From variable fields:
  c the subject(s) of the publication (050,090, etc.)
  c the relationship of the author to the publication
  c the titles the author published (245)

To best illustrate how this data is used, I would like for us to walk through a couple examples together. I have found three bibliographic records which contain a form of name I used during my "rebellious" stage in college. One heading form represents my maiden name, one form represents a form of name I used during my "rebellious" stage in college, and the third represents my married name. If I were to create a name authority record for myself, it would appear as:

Type: z  Upd status: a  Enc lvl: n  Source: Roman: Ref status: a  Mod rec: a  Name use: a
Govt agn: a  Auth status: a  Subj: a  Subj use: a
Series: n  Auth/ref: a  Geo subd: n  Ser use: b
Ser num: a  Name: a  Subdiv tp: a  Rules: c

100 10 Dean, Rebecca (married name)
400 10 Beck, Rebecca (maiden name)
400 10 Beck, Rebekah (rebellious name)

With that in mind, evaluate the data from bibliographic records which contain "my" name. The data presented here is the same information taken from bibliographic records that the software uses to "fingerprint" personal names (Note: the elements from the fixed field are in bold type). Using this information, I would like you to make the following decision: do the three headings represent one person or three individual people?

Maiden Name: Rebecca Beck

Type: a  Bib lvl: m  Source: d  Lang: eng
Repr: Enc lvl: I  Conf pub: 0  Ctry: xx
Indx: Mod rec: 0  Govt pub: Cont: b
Desc: a  Int lvl: Festschr: 0  Illus: Dat tp: s
FB: Dates: 1991,

090  LD3950.T9 Sb B425 1991
100 1 Dean, Rebecca.
245 10 Atitudes and behavior : Sb a study in staff management / Sc by Rebecca Beck.

"Rebellious" Name: Rebekah Beck

Type: j  Bib lvl: m  Source: d  Lang: N/A
Repr: Enc lvl: K  Format: n  Ctry: xx
Accomp: Mod rec: Comp: zz  LTxt:
Desc: a  Int lvl: Dat tp: s  Dates: 1989,

245 00 Graduate recital Sb sound recording
700 1 Beck, Rebekah. S4 prf

Married Name: Rebecca Dean

Type: a  ELvl: I  Srce: d  Authn: Ctrl:  Lang: eng
Blvl: m  Form: Conf: 0  Biog: MRec: Ctry: pau
Cont: Gpub: Fict: 0  Indx: 0
Desc: a  Ills: a  Fest: 0  DtSt: s  Dates: 1986,

100 1 Dean, Rebecca.
245 10 Vital signs : Sb study guide and workbook / Sc author Rebecca Dean

The correction software correctly identified these three authors as "unrelated," even though I consider the forms "variants" for myself and those variants would appear as 400 fields on "my" authority record. This best demonstrates the ability of the personal name software to evaluate bibliographic data.

Unlike the subsystems for corporate names and subjects, the processing of personal names does not use the building block approach used by corporate name and subjects. Rather, the software uses various matching techniques. Matches are attempted on name headings, and name/title fields using weights derived from the information taken from the bibliographic record. Using these matching techniques, OCLC's personal name correction software corrects headings containing differing forms of name, incorrect or missing subfield codes, as well as typographical errors.

- Misspelled headings (e.g., Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616)
- Differing forms of name (e.g., Klerk, W. J. de vs. De Klerk, W. J.)
- Incorrect subfield code (e.g., Werner, Josef, 1837-1922)
- Omitted subfield code (e.g., Kleeman, George, 1920-)

A 440 OR A 442?

In much the same manner that an oboist carefully tunes an orchestra, OCLC staff tuned the correction software. This tuning concept best illustrates the leitmotiv we have discussed earlier—the process by which the correction software that balances the concepts of precision and recall.

Best illustrated by the software developed for personal names, the correction software determines the accuracy of the match and proposed correction. Using a threshold determined by the database quality staff during the tuning process, the software either applies or rejects the proposed correction. Based on this threshold, the correction software automatically identifies headings needing manual review.
SHAKESPEARE

We have talked throughout the morning about the inclusion of all headings from the WorldCat to create and maintain the correction files. I would like to take a few moments to illustrate the benefits of using those headings. Headings from the WorldCat are used in two scenarios—either as preferred headings, which are headings not represented by authority records. The second use of headings from the WorldCat are added as additional variants for headings that are represented by authority records. The benefit of using additional variants can be seen in the following example.

The following are the variants that currently appear in the name authority record for William Shakespeare. In total, there are twenty variants, and all of them were added to the internal correction file. If any of the variants were used as name headings (100 or 700) in bibliographic records, they would be evaluated by the correction software, and if appropriate, the correct heading for William Shakespeare would replace the old heading in the bibliographic record.

400 10 Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Shakespeare, Goulliam, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Shaksere, William, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Shikisbir, Wilyam, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Szekspir, Wiliam, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Šěkspyras, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Shekspir, Viliam, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Šekspir, Vîljem, $d 1564-1616
400 20 Tsikinya-chaka, $d 1564-1616
400 20 Sha-shih-pi-ya, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Shashibiya, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Sheōkspir, Vîlyam, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Shaōkspir, Vîlyam, $d 1564-1616
400 00 Seyelksceupio, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Shekspir, V. Sq (Viliam), $d 1564-1616
400 10 Skzekspir, Viliam, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Shakespeare, Gugielmo, $d 1564-1616
400 20 Shake-speare, William, $d 1564-1616
400 00 Sha-o, $d 1564-1616
400 10 Sekspir, $d 1564-1616

However, when the headings were extracted from the WorldCat, an additional set of variants for William Shakespeare were found, however, none of them appear in Shakespeare’s authority record—or should they? There were nine headings in this set:

Additional variants from internal correction files for Shakespeare, William

Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616
Shakespeare, William
Shakespeare, William, $c merchant, $d 1564-1616
Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616

What is interesting about this example, is that NONE of the LC variants were found in WorldCat. So if OCLC relied solely on the variants in the LC record for Shakespeare, no corrections would have been made in its online catalog. Had no corrections been made, there would be approximately 120 incorrect headings for Shakespeare. In other words, ALL the corrections to Shakespeare were a direct result of adding headings from the WorldCat to the internal correction file.

I would like to draw your attention to the heading form Shakespeare, William (lacking dates), which was identified by the software as an additional variant. In the same manner the software correctly determined that Rebecca Beck and Rebecca Dean were not the same person, the software evaluated the heading Shakespeare, William using the attribute information we discussed earlier. Please note that this does not mean that every occurrence of Shakespeare, William lacking dates is changed to Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616. Rather, for each occurrence of the heading, the software evaluates the appropriateness of the match.

SERIES

Series headings were the next heading type to tackle, and OCLC staff used concepts from all three of the other subsystems in the creation of the correction algorithms.

 c From subjects, the concept of applying corrections in a batch mode.

 c From personal names, the technique of using information from bibliographic records. For series headings, the information selected for evaluation is the publisher, found in the 260 or 262 field.

 c From corporate names, the corporate names file is used to correct the name portion of name/title series headings (e.g., $a and $b).

In addition, a few new concepts were developed to address the characteristics found in series headings. One decision OCLC staff needed to address was how to correct the tracing decisions for headings represented by LC records that had two differing tracing decisions (e.g., not traced until January 1, 1995; trace after January 1, 1995). OCLC considered tracing more important than not-traced decisions. Thus, in the case of conflict, a series heading was traced.
We have now completed a very quick overview of the four major components that comprise OCLC’s suite of heading correction software. In the interest of time, I am going to hold-off discussing the correction algorithms which identify and resolve errors found in Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). Rather, at this time I would like to share with you some results.

At the top of this presentation, I noted that the original purpose of developing the correction software was to correct headings in the WorldCat. To date, OCLC has corrected approximately nine million headings in WorldCat.

**STATISTICS**

Subject headings 4,634,764  
Corporate names 1,106,056  
Personal names 2,529,284  
Series headings 1,692,963  
MeSH 163,122  
**Grand total** 9,036,446

What is significant about this effort you may ask? Remember from earlier this morning when we noted database quality staff corrected approximately 11,000 headings per month? At that rate, it would require 68 YEARS at that staffing level to apply the number of corrections made by the software. Also, please note that this figure does not include the number of corrections that the software will make in the future.

Following the creation and application of those heading corrections, the next step was to determine the next heading type for research. When determining the next heading correction software to develop, staff evaluated a 1% sample of headings from the WorldCat. The 1% sample revealed that uniform titles comprised roughly 12% of the headings in the WorldCat, and conference headings made up 1%.

Based on that research, uniform titles was selected as the next heading type for automated corrections. Around that same time, OCLC received a proposal from the Library of Congress to develop and correct uniform title headings. I would now like to turn the podium over to Deta Davis, to discuss the background of LC’s proposal to OCLC to develop correction software for uniform titles.

**INTRODUCTION**

According to the LC/OCLC contract, corrections efforts would be concentrated in the following areas:

- Delete initial articles, including 6XX/7XX $t$.
- Remove general material designations (GMDs) in 240; add GMDs to 245 if not already present and/or to correct GMD placement to current standards.
- Delete $f$ from 700s with 2nd indicator value 2.
- Replace a tag when bibliographic heading matches an authority heading, but the tag does not.
- Distinguish between distinctive and non-distinctive uniform titles.
- Update pre-AACR2 forms of uniform titles, such as collective uniform titles.
- Correct $m$, including replacement of & with and; and/or validate the medium of performance terminology.
- Assure $p$ and $u$ are in the correct language.
- Validate the use of $s$ for sound recordings.
- Assure correct use of all other subfields.

Much of the software research and development was directly related to music uniform titles. Software would be applied to fields: 130, 100/240, 240, 630, 6XX/7XX $t$, 730 and any other subfields.

**RESEARCH**

A joint project with OCLC and LC, the OCLC Office of Research and OCLC Collections and Technical Services staff researched, analyzed, and reviewed the various categories of corrections. The review was an iterative process, reviewing results, making changes to the software, and reviewing results again. LC and OCLC staff met several times over the course of nine months, reviewing software results. The following is a look at the uniform title correction software.

**INITIAL ARTICLES**

Example 1

240 13 The Republic. $1 English & Greek
240 10 Republic. $1 English & Greek

Example 2

240 10 The Republic. $1 English & Greek
240 10 Republic. $1 English & Greek

Indicated initial articles will be deleted and indicators corrected in fields 130, 240, 630, and 730. Many of the software programs use tables of potential candidates for change. The initial articles program uses a standard list of articles to generate changes to the field. In Example 1, the second indicator does not match the article, but as the is a common article a correction will be made.

Identified non-indicated initial articles will either be flagged for review or, in the case of the, will be deleted, as in Example 2.
Pre-AACR2 forms of collective uniform titles will be changed to AACR2 forms. In Example 3, Works, $m orchestra is changed to Orchestra music. A table of pre-AACR2 forms and appropriate AACR2 forms drives the needed change. Obsolete forms may or may not contain the $m in the bibliographic form. When identified, either forms are corrected.

**SUBFIELD F**

Example 4

700 12 Verhey, Theodor H. St Concertos, $m clarinet, orchestra, $n op. 47, $r G minor. $f 1979

700 12 Verhey, Theodor H. St Concertos, $m clarinet, orchestra, $n op. 47, $r G minor

When $f is present in 7XX and the 2nd indicator is 2, $f is deleted as shown in Example 4. As $f information may be found elsewhere in the bibliographic record, $f is not desirable unless it is required by the form of heading or authority record. For instance, in the uniform title Works, $f 1997, the $f subfield is a required element to distinguish it from other editions of complete works by the same author. Therefore, the $f would not be removed.

**SUBFIELD H**

Example 5

240 10 Symphonies, $n no. 4, op. 60, $r Bb major; $o arr. $h phono disc
245 10 Symphonie no 4 en si bemol majeur, op. 60 / $c Ludwig van Beethoven
240 10 Symphonies, $n no. 4, op. 60, $r Bb major; $o arr.
245 10 Symphonie no 4 en si bemol majeur, op. 60 $h [sound recording] / $c Ludwig van Beethoven

GMDs will be removed from 240 and 7XX fields [the software does not include removal of $h in the 740 field]. When the 240 $h is removed and no GMD is present in the 245 field, the 240 GMD is placed before $b or before $c if no $b is present. Obsolete GMDs are changed to current terminology according to a table of obsolete terms. As shown in Example 5, phono disc in the 240 is deleted.

Since the 245 does not have a GMD, the GMD sound recording is correctly placed before the $c as no $b is present. Sound recording is lowercased and bracketed.

**SUBFIELD L**

Example 6

$1 French and Old French
$1 French & French (Old French)

With a new version of USMARC Code List of Languages imminent, the language table is still in a review process. OCLC and LC preferred to wait until the revision is complete rather than use the 1989 version. Many new languages have been added. When the table is finalized, it will correct obsolete forms of languages and $l language format to current standards, as shown in Example 6. Ampersand or and usage will also be changed to the symbol &.

**SUBFIELD M**

Example 7

700 12 Vivaldi, Antonio, $d 1678-1741. St Concertos, $m 2 horns, string orchestra, violin, wood winds, $n RV 568, $r F major
700 12 Vivaldi, Antonio, $d 1678-1741. St Concertos, $m woodwinds, horns (2), violin, string orchestra, $n RV 568, $r F major

As shown in example 7, when names of instruments are given in languages other than English or in other English forms, they are changed to the standard English form. The order of instruments or voices is also checked and corrected to standard score order. Wood winds is changed to woodwinds. Also note that order of instruments has been changed. Again, these corrections are table-driven.

Example 8

Quartets, $m violins (2), viola, violoncello
Quartets, $m strings

When combinations of instruments or voices are standard combinations, they are changed to a less specific term. For instance, in Example 8, the combination of violins (2), viola, violoncello when used in combination with Trio(s), Quartets, or Quintets, triggers a less specific term, strings. When this combination of instruments is used with forms other than trio(s), quartet(s), or quintet(s), string quartet is used.

Example 9

$m sopranos, alto, and piano
$m sopranos, alto, piano
Example 10

$m 2$ flutes
$m$ flutes (2)

In Example 9, obsolete occurrences of *ampersand* or *and* are deleted, with a comma added and spacing adjusted. In Example 10, pre-AACR2 numbering format of instruments are changed to AACR2 standards.

**ABBREVIATIONS IN SUBFIELDS M, O, R**

Example 11

700 12 Vivaldi, Antonio, $d$ 1678-1741. $t$ Concertos, $m 4$ violins, string orch., $n$ RV 553, $r$ Bb maj.; So arranged

700 12 Vivaldi, Antonio, $d$ 1678-1741. $t$ Concertos, $m$ violins (4), string orchestra, $n$ RV 553, $r$ Bb major; So arr.

Abbreviations in subfields M, O, and R are corrected to spelled out forms or from spelled out forms to abbreviations. In Example 11, *orchestra* and *major* are abbreviated and *arranged* is spelled out. In the corrected version, *orchestra* and *major* are spelled out and *arranged* is abbreviated. There is also a correction of the medium numbering.

**ABBREVIATIONS IN SUBFIELD P**

Example 12

Bible. $p$ Old Testament. $p$ Amos $x$ Commentaries

Bible. $p$ O.T. $p$ Amos $x$ Commentaries

Example 12 is a specific correction for Bible headings. Spelled out forms of *Old Testament* and *New Testament* are corrected to *O.T.* or *N.T.* as appropriate.

**SHARPS AND FLATS IN SUBFIELD R**

Example 13

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel, $d$ 1875-1912. $t$ Quintets, $m$ clarinet, violins, viola, violoncello, $n$ op. 10, $r$ F (sharp) major

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel, $d$ 1875-1912. $t$ Quintets, $m$ clarinet, violins, viola, violoncello, $n$ op. 10, $r$ $F$# major

Flats entered as the letter $b$ or spelled out are changed to a flat sign. Sharps entered in a spelled out form are changed to a pound sign as seen in Example 13. When the sharp sign is implemented by LC, the pound sign will be changed accordingly. In a previous example (Example 11), there is a $r$ with a B flat major. Unfortunately, the font I used does not contain the flat sign and I was forced to use the letter $b$.

**STYLE**

Example 14

Koran. $d$ English & Arabic. $r$ 1994

Koran. $d$ English & Arabic. $r$ 1994

Spacing between words and subfields will be adjusted as seen in Example 14.

**TAGGING**

Example 15

240 10 History of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. $p$ Selections

240 10 History of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. $k$ Selections

Some common tagging errors may be corrected by the software; however, not all tagging errors may be identified or correctable. Example 15 is the type of error that will be corrected. Mistagging of *Selections* is a common error.

**TYPOS**

Example 16

Comi, sel, Florin, $d$ 1922- $t$ Sorele Londrei. $k$ Selections

Comi, sel, Florin, $d$ 1922- $t$ Sorele Londrei. $k$ Selections

Some typos will be corrected by a table of common misspellings. Singular/plurals will not be corrected for the most part unless a cross-reference from an authority record is used.

**CROSS-REFERENCE MATCHING**

Example 17

Bib: 730 0 Haggadah. $p$ Ehad mi yodea

Auth: 430 0 Haggadah. $p$ Ehad mi yodea

Auth: 130 0 Ehad mi yodea

Bib: 730 0 Ehad mi yodea

Example 17 shows the typical correction triggered by a match to an authority record cross-reference. Without the authority file cross-reference structure, some corrections may not be made. Variant titles not in an authority record may not be recognized by the software as related to the authorized form of a heading.
**TRANSLATIONS**

Example 18

041 1 swe Sh cng  
100 1 Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616.  
245 10 Antonius och Cleopatra  
500 Translation of Anthony and Cleopatra  
add 240 10 Anthony and Cleopatra. $l Swedish

Part of the SI processing (when the language table is finalized) is to add uniform titles to bibliographic records with translation notes. If a 500 field contains the words *Translation of* (with or without the colon), the text following that is added to a 240 if one is not already present. A SI with appropriate language is also added using the 041 and/or FFD Lang to determine the language of the piece.

**CORPORATE/PERSOINAL NAMES/SUBJECTS/SERIES**

Match and correct the name portion of personal and corporate names (100, 700, X10), series headings, (4XX, 8XX), and subject headings (all 6XX tags). The specific corrections to subject subdivisions include $x, $y, $z in all appropriate tags, and the name portion of personal and corporate names.

At some point before processing of uniform titles, the name portion of the heading and any series or subject headings are processed by the correction subsystems for those types of headings. Although these corrections are not directly related to the development of the uniform title correction algorithms, it is important to note that other headings on the bibliographic records are also candidates for correction.

**NEXT STEPS**

As I mentioned earlier, the language table is still in a review process. Several of the correction processes depend on the language table to correctly apply or match languages in SI, FFD Lang, and the 041, as well as the addition of translation titles. Once the table is finalized it will be added to the software and tested. At that point, OCLC will be ready to begin processing of the bibliographic records.

All uniform titles will be processed through the software. Corrections will be generated and applied to the bibliographic records. The bibliographic records will be returned to LC. Reports will also be generated as designated.

Areas to be further researched for enhancements include:

- Initial articles
- Pre-AACR2 title information retained in 1XX fields
- Additional $f processing
- Deletion of $l Latin in musical liturgical works

- Order of languages and use of polyglot in $l
- Incorrect key notations in $r
- Obsolete form headings in $s
- Tagging or subfield errors, for example, a 240 which should be a 130 and no 1XX is present
- Ordering of subfields
- Non-numerics or invalid terms used in $n
- Use of distinctive and non-distinctive non-music uniform titles: anonymous classics, sacred scriptures, manuscripts, incunabula, and liturgical works

Presently, the OCLC Office of Research is investigating machine-derived authority records in relationship to this project. Rebecca Dean will wrap-up with the recapitulation.

**RECAPITULATION**

In our time together this morning, we have discussed the software used to correct headings in the WorldCat and headings for users of the Authority Control Service. What I would like to do at this time is to present information about other authority related products and services outlined in OCLC's white paper titled: "OCLC’s Automated Authority Control Strategy" (July 1995).

Throughout the suite of authority related products and services is the underlying goal of authority control. Briefly stated, that goal is to: Provide efficient and effective pathways through the catalog's resources.

In the white paper, five key services are identified to meet the goal of providing efficient and effective pathways through a catalog's resources. The five services are:

- Batchloading Authority Records
- Authority Control Service
- Continuous WorldCat Authority Control
- Expanded Online Authority File
- Online Heading Verification

At this time, I'm going to give you a brief overview and the status of each of the services. Some services are currently available and others are still in the investigation stage. There are two services which are currently available, namely:

- Batchloading Authority Records

Batchload of Authority Records, which allows OCLC NACO participants to FTP or tape-load local authority records to the Authority File Save File for contribution. The authority records may be edited, re-saved, or deleted in WorldCat, or added to LC for distribution. The benefit of this service is eliminating the need to re-key authority records.
Authority Control Service

This is the commercial service available to institutions that utilizes the correction software we have explored together this morning. Please note, that the correction algorithms for identifying and correcting errors in uniform titles is not part of the current production system.

The other three services presented in the white paper are currently under investigation. These services are:

- Continuous WorldCat Authority Control

Using the correction software described earlier this morning, headings in the WorldCat would be continuously updated.

- Expanded Online Authority File

This service would provide all OCLC users the ability to create and share authority records. NACO members would have the ability to modify the records in accordance with NACO guidelines, and add them to become part of the Anglo-American Authority File.

- Online Heading Verification

OCLC is exploring a wide range of tools to assist with cataloging activities, including the ability to validate/verify access points in headings and provide various options for users. Staff are investigating using the internal correction files as well as other resources to offer the maximum assistance possible for users.

Since the white paper’s completion, OCLC has made steady progress towards meeting these goals, but certainly, a great deal of work lies before us. In addition, two other authority control ideas not presented in the white paper are under consideration.

- Identification and FTP delivery of NACO contributed authority records

The first of these is the ability for OCLC to identify and deliver (via FTP) authority records created by OCLC NACO participants or ACS users. This service is currently under investigation.

- Making other authority files available online

OCLC is also investigating loading additional authority files available online. Some files under consideration include MeSH, as well as other national authority files.

Even though we have covered future plans in a very short amount of time, I hope this illustrates OCLC’s commitment to improving access to information. Certainly, that cannot be accomplished without authority control. OCLC is dedicated to continuing research into new authority related services and new models.

This past March, OCLC hosted an international conference on authority control, and staff from as far away as Germany, England, and South Africa attended. Many of the papers presented at the conference are available on the OCLC homepage (www.oclc.org), and I would urge you to visit that site if you have not done so.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again thank you for your time this morning. I hope that the information in our presentation today has provided you with valuable information about OCLC’s authority control goals and strategy.
PROGRAM

Tuesday, January 28

3:30- 5:30 p.m. Series Authority Workshop, Part I
Phillip De Sellem (LC) & Alice LaSota (University of Maryland)

7:00- 8:30 p.m. Series Authority Workshop, Part II (Conclusion)

8:30-10:30 p.m. Opening Reception

Wednesday, January 29

9:00-10:30 a.m. Plenary Session I:
Authority Control in Sonata Form: OCLC/LC Uniform Title Correction Project

   Introduction  Rebecca Dean (OCLC)
   Exposition    Deta S. Davis (LC)
   Development   Susan K. Westberg (OCLC)
   Recapitulation Rebecca Dean (OCLC)
   Coda          Questions & Answers (entire panel)

11:00- Noon    MOUG Business Meeting

1:30- 3:00 p.m. “Ask MOUG” sessions (concurrent)

   Reference/Public Services
   Facilitator: Ruthann McTyre (Baylor University)

   Cataloging/Technical Services
   Facilitator: Grace Fitzgerald (University of Iowa)

3:30- 5:30 p.m. Plenary Session II:
OCLC and Reference Services: Past, Present, & Future
Rick Noble (Vice President, Marketing & Reference Services, OCLC)
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