Thanks to all who contributed to this issue of the Newsletter. The Newsletter is an occasional publication of the Music OCLC Users Group. Editor: Ann McCollough, Sibley Music Library, Eastman School of Music, 26 Gibbs St., Rochester, NY 14604. Communications concerning the contents of the Newsletter should be addressed to the editor. Correspondence on subscription or membership should be forwarded to Pam Juengling, Music Library, Fine Arts Center 149, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 (dues: $5.00 for individual members, $10.00 for institutional members, $15.00 outside the U.S.; back issues no. 21-31 are available from the Treasurer for $4.00 per copy).

FROM THE CHAIR

In this issue of the Newsletter you will find the summaries from the sessions at the 1987 MOUG Annual Meeting of MOUG in Eugene, Oregon, on February 10 and 11. This meeting was highly successful from the standpoint of registration as well as quality of the program sessions. Continuing Education Coordinator Dean Corwin and his program committee are to be commended on their fine work.

In an earlier "From the Chair" column I stated that one of my goals during my term as Chair was to examine new directions for MOUG—how can we attract new members to the organization, and how can we better serve the members we already have? Several developments over the past few months and at the meeting have given further impetus to this self-examination. First, the OCLC Users Council has appointed several of its members to serve as liaisons between the various user groups, including MOUG, and the Users Council. Our liaison is Joan Korsmeyer, Library Director of Mount Mary College in Milwaukee (and formerly of University of Wisconsin/Milwaukee). This liaison is extremely significant, since it now gives us an official channel to one of the most important governing bodies at OCLC. While Ms. Korsmeyer is not a music librarian herself, she has expressed great interest in the activities of MOUG and willingness to work with us in mutually beneficial activities.

Another development in Eugene, partially in response to this new Users Council liaison, is that the MOUG Board decided to maintain the MOUG Network Advisory Council in name only. At the time the Network Advisory Council was formed, OCLC wanted all special groups (like MOUG) to communicate with it via the networks. Although the MOUG Board still feels strongly that the representatives from the networks to MOUG should still remain as contact people for answering music questions in the networks, serving in various training functions, etc., it must
be stated that over the past few years the MQUG Network Advisory Council has not had any clear direction, and the new Users Council liaison may be a better facilitor of our communication with OCLC.

The third event at the Eugene meeting was a small group session which I hosted in which we discussed new goals for MOUG. (A brief summary of that discussion is elsewhere in this issue). I was gratified by the large turnout for the session, and for the excellent suggestions for new avenues to explore. You will be hearing more about these possibilities in the coming year.

On a personal note, I must confess that I am now among the ranks of "music library deserters." (Over the past years how many MOUG Chairpeople have done the same thing?) On February 15, 1987, I became Acting Head of Bibliographic Services for the University Libraries of Case Western Reserve University, for a period of at least one year. (Please note my address and telephone changes). It is quite a change to go from running a small music library to managing a large general cataloging department in the midst of implementing an online system! During my period of transition, I hope those of you who write to me will forgive me if I am a bit slow to answer your letters. I am planning, however, to finish my term as MOUG Chair, for better or worse. Have a great spring!

Timothy Robson
Case Western Reserve University

* * * * * * * * *


CHAIR
Timothy Robson
Bibliographic Services Department
University Libraries
Case Western Reserve University
11161 East Blvd.
Cleveland, OH 44106

TREASURER
Pam Juengling
Music Library
Fine Arts Center 149
University of Massachusetts at Amherst
Amherst, MA 01003

VICE-CHAIR/CHAIR ELECT
Don Hixon
University Library
Acquisitions-Catalog Depts.
University of California
Irvine, CA 92713

CONTINUING EDUCATION COORDINATOR
Dean W. Corwin
Roscoe L. West Library
Trenton State College
Hillwood Lakes CN 4700
Trenton, NJ 08650-4700

SECRETARY/NEWSLETTER EDITOR
Ann McCollough
Sibley Music Library
Eastman School of Music
26 Gibbs Street
Rochester, NY 14604
FINANCIAL REPORT
4th quarter 1986

Balance end of 3rd quarter $3652.16

Income 4th quarter
Membership $685.00
Back issues 30.00
Interest 47.01
TOTAL INCOME $762.01

Expenses 4th quarter
Printing $99.75
Postage 229.09
Newsletter 30 145.65
Newsletter 31 213.25
Eugene meeting
Phone 161.71
Travel 377.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES $1227.35

Balance end of 3rd quarter $3186.82

The BEST OF MOUG is still available. This is a list of name authority headings for J.S. Bach, J. Haydn, W.A. Mozart, F. Schubert, and A. Vivaldi. Only $5.00. Available from the Secretary/Newsletter Editor. Make checks payable to: Music OCLC Users Group.

If you missed it, be sure to read "Automation requirements for music information" by Lenore Coral et al. This is a report by the MLA Subcommittee on Automation and can be found in Notes, vol. 43, no. 1 (Sept. 1986), p. 14-18.

MEETING SUMMARIES

PLENARY SESSION I

Dean Corwin, Continuing Education Coordinator, delivered opening remarks to the group, then introduced the first speaker, Joan Schuitema of the Marketing and User Services Division of OCLC. She announced her remarks would cover two areas: an update on products and services offered by OCLC, and screen displays in the New Online System.

In the last year, 36,275 bibliographic records for scores and 60,263 for sound recordings have been added to the data base. This brings the total number of records in the data base to over 15 million.

OCLC recently issued revision pages for Bibliographic Input Standards, and the Books and Serials formats; users should already have received these. Revision pages for the Scores, Sound Recordings, and Visual Materials formats will be distributed in late February or early March. Those for Machine Readable Data Files, Maps, and Archive and Manuscript Control are scheduled for later in the spring.

Other documentation users should be aware of are Technical Bulletins 167 and 168. The first deals with AACR2 authority headings and the data base conversion. The second deals with early notice and change message records in the name authority file. This came out as a result of the distribution of tapes from the Linked Systems Project. Three new technical bulletins will be coming soon, perhaps at the end of March. The first deals with conflicts between the CONSER editing guide and the OCLC serials format. The second describes a new encoding level, M, which signifies records that have been loaded into the data base via tape load. These meet level K input standards and are upgradable to level I. Therefore, tape loaded records will now have I and K-level standards. The third technical bulletin will contain update 14 to the MARC Format for Bibliographic Data.

The AACR2 conversion that is presently occurring is quite different from that of 1980, in that the system is available as usual; the conversion is taking
place in the background and users should have little knowledge of it until it is completed. One reason it is being done is to reconcile the changes in policy and practice pertaining to the LC Name Authority File that have occurred since 1981. In addition, the conversion will help to get the data base ready for the New Online System. Processing began December 30, 1986 and will probably take ten weeks. As of February 2, 1987, 2,480,564 records had been processed and 539,892 of them had been converted or changed. This conversion will match data strings from name headings with data strings from 1xx and 4xx fields of records in the authority file. Only exact matches will result in conversion and only those fields without $w will be converted. Users can identify records that have been converted by the presence of "m/c" in the $d of the 040 field. There will not be any machine manipulation of titles or form subheadings, no checking for mistagged name headings, only those authority records coded AACR2 or AACR2-compatible will be used, there will be no conversion of records that have fields 130 or IS 1, and all records will be processed regardless of the fixed field element "desc"; it will be compared even if the record is coded AACR2.

OCLC is in the midst of bringing up the distribution queue of the Linked Systems Project. Now everyone, not just NACO libraries, will be able to see the LC Name Authority File within 24 hours, instead of having to wait for the weekly tape distribution, as is the case now. These files will also have early notice records and change message records which exist in the LC file but have never before been distributed through the tape distribution service. The above mentioned Technical Bulletin describes these records and informs users what to be aware of in these records and how to use them. OCLC suggests that headings with early notice records be used. Those with change message records should not be used, but should be checked in a day or so unless there is a descriptive message in the 667 field such as, "proposed heading change ..." or "change heading to ...."

In the area of software applications, there are new versions of the terminal software (Version 4) and Version 3 of the OCLC Cataloging Microenhancer due out soon. In addition to the M300 workstation, these program packages will now run on IBM PC's, PC XT's, and PC AT's. This makes IBM PCs usable on-line and makes editing via dial access more like a dedicated line.

CJK is now available as a stand-alone system for cataloging Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials. Schuitema urged everyone to see this, if possible.

OCLC is currently developing a compact disc cataloging system. The prototype was demonstrated at the ALA midwinter meeting. The field test is set for June, and it is tentatively scheduled to be out in the fall. A possible subset under consideration for CD would be OCLC bibliographic records for scores and sound recordings. This may be a possibility for libraries that do not want dedicated line access, but would like access to these records.

Tech Pro (Technical processing service) is a new service available at OCLC. It performs acquisitions and current cataloging functions for libraries, reducing their backlogs. Books are sent to OCLC, a section there catalogs them, produces cards or tapes, and returns the books to the libraries.

Other products and services outside the cataloging subsystem include ILL microenhancer version 3, which is currently available. Like the cataloging microenhancer, the software provides improved communications making dial access easier. To date, more than 12,000,000 transactions have been logged on the ILL subsystem.

There have been enhancements in the Group Access Capability (GAC). GAC enables libraries that aren't OCLC members to participate using the OCLC ILL subsystem. Usually these libraries form groups. Group sizes have been increased, enabling libraries to belong to more than one group. Union list groups have also increased in size.

The ARL Retrospective Conversion project involving Indiana, Eastman, and Berkeley has been completed. OCLC has sent two tapes, each containing approximately 8000 records, to RLIN but they have not yet been loaded. OCLC has
not yet received the Berkeley tape, but expects to be able to load it in late spring, or early summer. Indiana and Eastman each contributed around 10,000 records, of which 25-30% were original input. Berkeley's original input rate was much higher, over 75%.

The Serials Control system, SC 350 is already available and the Acquisitions systems, ACQ350, is in field test. If anyone is interested in SC 350, there are demo diskettes available through the networks.

DX (direct transmission), a feature of the Acquisitions Subsystem has 21 vendors receiving orders online through the OCLC system.

In reference service, OCLC Link, and EASI-Ref are available and will be discussed more fully later in the meeting.

CD-ROM is being developed to access unique data bases. This has implications for music users who would perhaps benefit from such reference works as Heyer on CD-ROM.

There are currently three different types of retrospective conversion services available at OCLC. The first service involves customized keying in of information at terminals. This past fall, 30 people were added at OCLC to convert the old cataloging of over 160 libraries. This involved over 16 million records. Micro-con is a micro computer based batch service and Tapecon is a tape to tape conversion process.

In the past two months, OCLC has worked out an agreement with Blackwell North America whereby if a library has OCLC do its retrospective conversion, it can contract with BNA to have any authority control processing done.

In the area of communication and access to the system, as mentioned before, there have been improvements in dial access. CompuServe is now the carrier, replacing Telenet and Tymenet. This has resulted in lowered costs to libraries and provides a cost effective alternative to dedicated line access for smaller libraries.

OCLC is phasing out model 100 and 105 terminals. The first of the new family of terminals has been introduced: the OCLC M300 XT workstation, based on the IBM PC XT. It is similar to the M300 with expanded memory and other capabilities. Installation will begin February 17, 1987. The model 100 and 105 terminals are very out of date; parts are no longer available and their capabilities are not sufficient for the future. OCLC is attempting to get the communications part of the system out of the hardware and into the software, thus providing users with a wider choice of terminals. OCLC will continue to provide terminals and support, but libraries will also be able to go out and buy their own terminals. OCLC is currently investigating which terminals may be used and plans to publish a list. The communications link is centered in the software ("C function"). This function will control the chain of terminals (100, 105, M300) in the interim switchover period. It will be added as part of the M300 or M300XT workstation. OCLC will discontinue maintenance on model 100 and 105s January 1, 1990. These models need to be removed by the end of 1990.

Schuitema then showed some examples of screen displays for the New Online System. She reminded the audience that these were not final versions, and she would appreciate comments on them. Some were demonstrated at ALA midwinter. The main menu of the system is function driven. Searching is done through search intake screens, but one can also use old commands. The concept behind searching is that everything is "anded" together; users fill in as much or as little as they like, including fixed and variable fields. The first response to a search is a brief record display. There will be no more group, collective, and truncated displays because of the expanded searching capabilities and the ability to narrow a search. Users will be trained in the most efficient methods of searching. The pricing structure will be adjusted accordingly. Schuitema emphasized that the system will have a powerful search engine. Fixed fields will be regrouped so that like items are together; visually this will be easier to deal with. Otherwise a full record will look very similar to the present one. A new type of record will be the holdings record, which will implement the MARC format for holdings. The system will take information from the bibliographic record for much of this.
Certain default values will transfer into this record. To add a record to database, again there will be a choice of formats. Schuitema stressed that Help screens are available all along the way. Certain constant data can be stored in separate file. For instance, a library may want to store 007 or thesis information that will be reused automatically in a workform each time it is called up. This constant data can be determined session-by-session or stored permanently. The save file will look quite different. Each saved record will be assigned a slot. When the save file is accessed, the user will see the OCLC number, format, the day it was first and last saved, whether it was a prime or non-prime time save, who saved it, and any additional information which can be stored in a notes area. All information but the notes is stored automatically.

Searching the authority file will be similar to a bibliographic search in that there will again be a search intake screen. This screen will contain less information than the bibliographic search screen, but users will be able to specify name, title, subject, type of subject heading, rules used, and the 667 field which contains old catalog headings which frequently appear in the authority record but are not cross-referenced. Asterisks will indicate the heading is in 1xx field in the authority record. Fields in the authority record will be mnemonic. Therefore it will be easier to identify the status of a heading. Non-professional staff will now be able to determine the status of a record. A text editing function will permit the cataloger to move information from the authority file into the bibliographic record. There will be three different screen displays. A user can ask for a fully tagged version in which the fixed fields are grouped together and easier to read. In the public services display, a library’s holdings symbol will appear if it has used the record. The default display is similar.

OCLC is looking into offline products from the authority file. There will be major changes in the Name Address Directory. Certain enhancements will make it a very worthwhile tool. Again, there will be a search intake screen. A new feature is the ability to search variant names. Each record will contain more information than appears currently. Through windowing and the use of a local menu, other categories which relate to particular NAD record may be accessed, for instance a library’s automation information, business data, statistics, policies, organization, etc. Mailing lists can be generated as well as lists of related types of institutions, etc.

Schuitema then addressed the timetable for the implementation of the New Online System. OCLC is currently in a period of review and prototyping. Because of the size of the project, OCLC is checking very carefully at each step to be sure everything is documented. Standards which were developed three years ago need to be reviewed since technologically so much has changed since then. Obviously OCLC doesn’t want to have to redo everything in ten years. The implementation schedule is being worked on now.

What is the role of MOUG in all of this? Changes to existing system are very difficult at this point. In the new system, changes will be more modular, hence, MOUG can be very important in specifying what will help music users most. The Users Council is one of primary governing bodies. The Council has apointed a representative to MOUG (Joan Korsmeyer). She will take concerns from the MOUG Board to the Users Council. Thus MOUG has a direct channel into the decision-making people at OCLC, in addition its regular liaisons, Joan Schuitema and Jay Weitz. In the area of product development, MOUG could provide assistance in deciding what products would be useful in CD-ROM: what types of products do libraries want, would libraries be willing to be field test sites? Schuitema ended her talk by reminding the audience that there is a lot more going on in OCLC than just cataloging.

The next speaker was Jay Weitz of OCLC’s Online Data Quality Control Section. This section deals with online system as we know it. Mr. Weitz announced that he will be talking about some of the online quality control functions that ODQCS deals with, including the Enhance and Merge functions.

ODQCS is in flux right now. The section is comprised of six professionals
and six paraprofessionals, with the possibility of a seventh professional sometime in the future pending reorganization of the Marketing and User Service Division (MUSD). ODQCS is the network and library support department of MUSD. Its main job is the maintenance of the online data base: the online union catalog, the authority file, and the Name Address Directory. The section has quite a bit of interaction with local and national libraries, including NLM, GPO, NAL, the British Library, all networks, and various users groups. It also has responsibility for error reports. It reviews OCLC documentation (format documents, bulletins) and is involved in various research projects. Currently, Mr. Weitz is involved in the CD-ROM cataloging project. All members of the section have knowledge of MARC formats, cataloging rules, rule interpretations, and OCLC and LC practices.

Handling change requests is one of the many things the section deals with. Ever since statistics began to be kept, the number of change requests has gone down from 60,000 in 1979/80 to less than 30,000 in 1986/87. The merge holdings function, enhance capability, and minimal level upgrade have had an effect on this figure. In addition, the time-saving features of the M300 work station have contributed to this figure. Usually, change requests are done within a day or so of receipt. LC updates (proof slips and LC copy mailed in by users) are also part of the daily routine. This type of change request has also been steadily declining by one half every year. There have been about 50 this year.

Merge holdings are also done quickly, within a day or so. Sometimes the section has to contact one or more libraries to verify information, and this slows down the merge somewhat. The merge holdings feature became available in September 1983. It is a means by which the section combines duplicate bibliographic records by merging the holdings, and creating an 019 field (linking OCLC number). The processing is done overnight. Sometimes, although not in the non-book formats, certain information is combined in records automatically. In the non-book formats this has to be done manually. The section is liberal in saving information when merging records (e.g. analytics). CONSER libraries (Conversion of serials) are the serials equivalent of the Enhance libraries and have always reported serials duplicates. Merging serials holdings used to be a complicated and time consuming process, but is now much simpler. Since mid-1984, Enhance libraries have been reporting duplicates in their own formats. Now, just about anyone can report duplicates, now that the backlog has been eliminated. The section is especially interested in LC/member duplicates. This is especially important for music records since the algorithm for loading and matching records is very exacting. A rather substantial duplicate problem exists with encoding level L (tape loaded) records. These are matched on more or less the same algorithm, but because of different cataloging practices the algorithm doesn't always catch what a human can. Duplicates with order level records (encoding level O) are also a problem.

The number of records deleted as a result of merging holdings has dropped considerably since this process began. In this fiscal year, the section expects to delete 67,000 records. From 1976 to the end of January 1987 there have been a total of 171,524 duplicate records deleted. The Enhance project began in the summer of 1984. This feature allows selected users to add and correct data in bibliographic records and to replace them in the online union catalog. There are Enhance libraries in all of the formats except for serials which is covered by CONSER. In addition to upgrading the data base, the Enhance capability decreases the number of change requests sent to OCLC and decreases the lag time between the detection and correction of errors. Enhance was first proposed in 1973. The initial specifications were written in the fall of 1979, the final specifications completed in the fall of 1981, and the capability installed in December 1983. The first round of Enhance libraries was trained in June 1984 and a second round, which included the first Enhance library for AV materials, took place in the spring of 1985. In December 1985 and January 1986, a third group of libraries was trained. This group
included the first libraries authorized in the map and MRDF formats and first public libraries. Presently there are over 70 libraries involved in enhancing records. Since February 1986, there have been over 1500 enhances every month. Twenty-three percent of the total number of enhanced records are music records. This is significant since music records comprise less than 5% of the total database. At present various special projects are being evaluated and authorized for Enhance status. MOUG’s OMRAK libraries are in the midst of application and some have already been approved. These libraries add analytics to sound recordings records.

Bowling Green State University, which has a large popular music collection, has recently begun enhancing records. The Title II-C retrospective conversion project involving Indiana, Eastman, and Berkeley is also an enhance project.

Now that the Enhance project has existed for several years, some observations may be made. The cycle of application, selection, training and monitoring takes at least 6 months and is very time consuming. There will probably not be another full round of Enhance applications, although individual libraries (especially public libraries or those with special projects), are encouraged to apply for an Enhance authorization. Many Enhance libraries have mentioned that fewer records than they expected need to be enhanced. The quality of applications has improved over time. There are regular Enhance sharing sessions at ALA meetings.

The scores and sound recordings formats became available in the on-line system in November 1976. In the first year, 20,801 recordings records (.77% of the data base) and 52,000 scores records (1.6% of data base) were added to the data base. As of November 1, 1977, there were twice as many scores as sound recordings in the data base, the opposite of today. The latest scan of the data base, January 11, 1987, showed 428,690 bibliographic records for sound recordings, (2.9% of the total data base), and 393,549 bibliographic records for scores (2% of the total data base). Of the total 737,239 music records in the data base, 16,000 are LC created, 621,000 are member-created and 90,000 are LC-member input.

The Library of Congress Name Authority File (LCNAF) has been available since January 1980. In September 1980, performers and performing groups (fields 705 and 715) became available. In December 1980, the first AACR2 conversion began and OCLC in currently in the midst of a second conversion which will probably take longer than originally planned.

The Library of Congress MARC Music tapes were loaded in December 1985. These represent a small percentage of total data base and only 2.3% of total music records. Revision pages to the sound recordings and scores formats are nearly ready to be distributed and will be mailed out together.

The next speaker was Catherine Garland of the Library of Congress who reported on recent activities there. In the last year, it has been pretty much business as usual with a feeling of relative calm after some of the changes of recent years. One development of interest to MOUG members is a rise in productivity. In the descriptive cataloging arena, a major development is the change in uniform titles for G.F. Handel to those in the Handel-Handbuch. Users will begin to see those since three catalogers are working on changing the authority records now. In the subject heading area, Harry Price's proposed changes to popular and jazz subject headings discussed in Louisville will be forwarded to the Subject Cataloging Division in the next few months. Subject Cataloging has changed over to an online system. Beginning in March, the Music Online input manual will undergo revision and, when completed, will be available through the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Ms. Garland then discussed the cataloging priorities at LC. Everything that comes into the section is reviewed, then someone has to choose what should be cataloged and frequently more is chosen than is cataloged. The section discovered that there were also many duplicates. In order to deal with this problem, a new form of cataloging, "basement-level" or accession-level cataloging was developed. This type of cataloging is being done on little-known European record labels, opera anthologies, etc. This will provide...
reference librarians with minimal access to these materials and will be a permanent part of LC's cataloging program but will not be distributed. Minimal level cataloging is scheduled to begin in the spring. These records will be distributed with an Encoding level 7. This minimal-level cataloging will feature full transcription of title page, but notes, added entries, and subject headings will be treated less fully. Minimal level cataloging will have authority work done on headings, but the headings will not be established. This may or may not be a time saver and won't be distributed probably until mid-summer. One of the hold-ups has been deciding what materials should receive minimal level cataloging since the Library needs to meet its obligations to both the Music Division and to the users of LC products. Both sound recordings and scores will be included in this program.

On a more general note, catalogers are getting ready to begin an experiment in online cataloging. Approximately 300 people engage in descriptive cataloging all the time. Of these, about 165 of them will be involved in this experiment beginning in April. Music section will be doing subject cataloging online. Because of the impact of the Gramm Rudman act which necessitated personnel cuts, the most economical thing to do was speed up the implementation of online cataloging. The first project was to do authority records online. In September 1986 the Music Section, along with one other section, began doing authority records online. There are several things to watch for as users see these records. Early notice records created in the Music Section are full records and can be used even if the encoding level is O. The record has had full section review and review by a cataloger. Users do not have to be in doubt as to whether to use a record. The Music Section was the first to do all of its work online.

Subjects went online last November and AV applications became online in November 1985. The newest format to go online is Machine Readable Data Files. On January 27, 1987, the first CIP record for a piece of software was begun, but this feature won't be available for a while.

A brief question and answer period followed.

PROBLEM SHARING I

This session was led by Jeannette Thompson of Tulane University. The first question dealt with backlogs: how to explain them to administrators and how to eliminate or reduce them. Various solutions were suggested, ranging from doing some sort of minimal level cataloging to renaming it the "frontlog" or "in-process collection." Once again, MOUG members expressed their concern over the increasing number of composers who are inaccessible in the online LCNAF. A question was raised as to whether OCLC can inform users when a heading is approaching the 256 limit. Unfortunately, OCLC staff discovers this in the same manner as MOUG members, by searching it. Users were reminded of the availability of the LCNAF on microfiche.

A member of the audience expressed concern over card printing. Now that "analog" is included in the 300 field, 33 1/3 is being split on the cards.

Other topics discussed included searching charges, maintaining one's tapes, and possibilities for CD-RM applications.

Ann McCollough
Eastman School of Music

NACO PARTICIPANTS - OPEN MEETING

Rick Jones of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee reported on the "slow moving" group NACO music project. He gave a brief history and noted the more recent problems of locating funding for training. Rick outlined the concerns of the MOUG Board and stressed that they were concerned with getting the project going as soon as possible and making sure that it is a success. The initial libraries to receive training will be Indiana University and the Eastman School of Music. The plan includes the addition of other libraries after these two achieve a level of independence.

Rick's report included a number of his observations based on his experiences. He noted that the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee supplied 1700 authorities to
the project last year. With regards to the amount of work required, he stated that it involved little additional work if you were already doing full authority work and following AACR2, LC rule interpretations, etc. The extra work came only in the filling out of the NACO forms. He noted some problem LC cataloging decisions and the fact that LC bases its work on its TOSCA system.

Joan Schuitema of OCLC, who has also received NACO training, stated that future developments in the area of cooperation will encompass full bibliographic records and not just the headings. Her remarks also stressed the need to move on with this project, since NACO participation seems the basis for any other cooperative activities.

Joan Swaneckamp
Eastman School of Music

RETROSPECTIVE CONVERSION FOR AN ONLINE CATALOG

Laura Snyder, Retrospective Conversion Librarian at Oberlin Conservatory Library, related some of her experiences with regards to designing and implementing a retrospective conversion project for scores. Laura began her project by conducting a hit rate study and reviewing projects conducted in other libraries. Oberlin decided to begin its retrospective conversion activities in the classification areas which encompassed chamber music: areas that the Eastman School of Music and Indiana University had been working in for almost a year.

Laura cited a number of statistics from their project. The hit rate in the OCLC online union catalog was 76% and fairly close to their test study. She noted that 75% of the hits required major changes. The need for three or more changes is considered "major." They made an average of 4.78 changes per record. The hit rate for name headings in the LCNAF was 75%, but the hit rate for uniform titles was only 24%. In a good month, Laura was able to convert 500 titles.

Laura provided a hand-out which included two flow charts; one making use of the save file and the other using the cataloging microenhancer.

During the discussion part of the session, a number of librarians shared and compared their experiences. Comments on problems encountered included: reliability of shelf list information, questionable dates and their sources, AACR II vs. earlier codes, what qualifies as a hit and the problem of deciding when to input a new records. Joan Schuitema, OCLC, mentioned that the OCLC Cataloging Advisory Council will be revising its criteria for "when to input a new record" and requested that problems/concerns along those lines be addressed to her at OCLC.

Judging from the interest and the discussion, this session might have continued for days. Since that was not possible, it was suggested that this session become a regular program event.

Laura Snyder also provided a helpful bibliography which follows.

Joan Swaneckamp
Eastman School of Music

BIBLIOGRAPHY: RETROSPECTIVE CONVERSION OF MUSIC MATERIALS

Compiled by Laura M. Snyder
Oberlin College


"The National Plan for Retrospective
Also in: MLA Newsletter, 60 (March-April 1985); MOUG Newsletter, 27 (September 1985)


See also items in issues of the MOUG Newsletter, such as:
- no. 22 (June 1984), p. 17-18
- no. 29 (May 1986), p. 8-10
- no. 31 (Nov. 1986), p. 6-7

For a bibliography of recent, more general literature on retrospective conversion, see Library Resources & Technical Services, July/September 1986, p. 257-258.

ENHANCE PARTICIPANTS - OPEN MEETING

The session was led by Jack Knapp of Oberlin College Conservatory Library. He began the session by reviewing the list of Enhance libraries for scores and sound recordings. Over the years, libraries' use of the Enhance capability has changed somewhat. In the early days, libraries frequently upgraded an entire record when enhancing. Now, libraries are more flexible as to what they change in a record. The scope of Enhance has also changed. We are now seeing specialized projects, such as the popular music collection at Bowling Green State University and the retrospective conversion project undertaken by Indiana and Eastman. OCLC has always wanted to keep Enhance flexible. Now that the project has been in existence for several years, OCLC has found that it does not necessarily have to conduct training at OCLC, but can mail training materials to libraries.

Jay Weitz reported that he receives a fair number of change requests to LC MARC records for music. With the advent of the New Online System, Enhance may eventually die out, but this will not happen immediately. There will be many different authorization levels for libraries, determined in consultation with OCLC. In a perfect world, everyone would be an Enhance library.

Ann McCollough
Eastman School of Music

PROBLEM SHARING II

The session was led by Dawn Thistle of Holy Cross College. One topic of discussion was what level of staff should do what level or part of the process of cataloging online on OCLC. As might be expected, each library had its own practices. One library allowed students to produce LC copy, another allowed students to search, support staff to edit and professional staff to produce records. Yet another felt that even searching cannot be done adequately by students—in particular for scores, where there are so many slight variations in editions and in ways of doing descriptive cataloging. For instance, how do you choose between the many possible duplicate records for Kalmus miniature scores.

Someone brought up the problem of what happens with ILL when people catalog what they have on a bibliographic record for a whole work when all they have is one part of it. This person expressed the hope that if there is a bibliographic record in OCLC for the part, that it would be better if people would use that and not the record for the whole thing, as the result in this particular case was a good deal of wasted time. Unfortunately, it was pointed out, this is not, strictly speaking, wrong.

Another topic discussed was workflow using M300 terminals. Very few libraries
have been able to use them for non-OCLC functions because of cataloging and interlibrary loan activity. While most own some other word processing and database management software packages, they simply did not have the access to the terminals to make use of them, especially in cases where the M300s are in a different location from their own work area. There was brief discussion of how people are using the M300 micro-enhancer. Some people said that the cataloger edits on print-outs, the records are downloaded to a disk, editing is done to the disk by a library assistant (generally) and then the edited records are uploaded to OCLC.

There was some discussion about what constitutes a "generic" or unique title in creating a uniform title during the course of cataloging, and, upon checking, nothing can be found in the Name Authority File. It was suggested that the title be looked up as a musical form in the Harvard Dictionary, and, if it is there, it should be treated as a generic title.

Someone asked what happens when your system doesn't recognize the 019 field if the record you originally used has been merged with another one. No one had any answers for that.

The last item of discussion concerned the possibility of MLA and/or MOUG holding continuing education workshops on cataloging standards to help improve the level of cataloging found in the national databases. It was clearly felt that these workshops should be different from the tagging workshops which MOUG, and now the networks, have held, but should focus on rules interpretation. Participants indicated that they would be interested in attending such workshops in their regions and thought that librarians in smaller academic and public libraries would find them especially beneficial.

Dawn Thistle, Holy Cross College
Candice Feldt, Tufts University

FUTURE GOALS FOR MOUG

This discussion session was led by Timothy Robson, MOUG Chair. He began the session with a short summary of the history of the Music OCLC Users Group. MOUG was formed in 1977 as the outgrowth of a task force to implement the MARC music format in the OCLC online system (years before the Library of Congress implemented the format). In 1977 the products available from OCLC were limited primarily to catalog cards and MARC tapes. In the last few years OCLC has greatly diversified its services and products, including BRS-Easi ref, OCLC Link, UNISON, ACQ 350, SC350, and forthcoming CD-ROM reference and cataloging products.

The membership of MOUG has traditionally been mostly music catalogers. In the past several years the number of members has dropped, and the MOUG Board has asked the question, Why? More to the point, what can MOUG do to regain lost members and to attract new members? Are the programs and services we offer useful to the membership? How should we do things differently? The MOUG Board has already taken several steps: press releases are being sent to numerous general library journals; we may consider taking paid advertisements in selected journals; a logon message about MOUG has been displayed on OCLC terminals; a letter from the MOUG Chairperson has been sent to all network directors and coordinators explaining MOUG activities and soliciting their support; and, finally, a formal attempt will be made to define new goals and objectives for MOUG in light of changes in the membership and organization at OCLC. The MOUG Chairperson has been directed by the Executive Board to appoint an Ad hoc committee on Goals and Objectives to draft a new mission statement for the organization.

Joan Schuitema (MOUG's OCLC liaison) brought several possibilities suggested by OCLC's New Services sections. These included the new CD-ROM products (What subsets of the online union catalog would be useful? Would libraries use scores and sound recordings subsets for cataloging? What reference works would be useful on CD-ROM? Would MOUG member libraries be field test locations for new products under development?)

Other suggestions from the discussion
MOUG potential involvement in online user education, involvement in library school education, cooperative MLA/MOUG program sessions (particularly concerning the public service implications of the new OCLC online system).

Timothy Robson  
Case Western Reserve University

MOUG BUSINESS MEETING  
Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1987

The meeting was called to order at 1:15 PM by Tim Robson who introduced the members of the MOUG Executive Board. The minutes of the 1986 Business Meeting were approved as recorded in Newsletter no. 29.

Executive Board reports
Chairperson: Tim Robson reported that Joan Korsmeyer of the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee is the OCLC Users Council liaison to MOUG. At the August Executive Board meeting in Cleveland, declining membership was discussed. A press release is being sent to various library publications in an attempt to attract new members. MOUG is also attempting to work more closely with the networks. In October 1986 Robson sent a letter to the various networks informing them of the existence of MOUG and how MOUG can help the networks. Only one formal reply was received (from Palinet). Robson urged the members to make themselves known to their respective networks, as well as other potential members. We will continue to communicate with the networks.

Secretary/Newsletter Editor: Ann McCollough reported that three newsletters had been published in the last year. Mailing costs have been drastically reduced by sending the newsletter bulk mail, but this necessitates paying forwarding costs when members move and do not inform the Treasurer promptly of address changes. She thanked everyone who contributed to the newsletter, and urged others to do so, whether it be a full length article, a short "how I done it good" blurb, or simply a question.

Treasurer: Pam Juengling reported the balance at the end of 1985 was $4,425.33 and at the end of 1986, $4,751.82. She reminded people to pay their dues promptly and to keep her informed of address changes.

Continuing Education Coordinator: Dean Corwin reported that there were 71 registrants for this meeting, compared to last year's 74 in Milwaukee. Six were from Oregon, 4 from Washington, and 6 from California. There were 18 first-time registrants. He thanked the program committee: Jeannette Thompson, Mary Russell, and David Klaiber. He also thanked Chris Olson for local arrangements.

Committee reports
OLAC liaison: Lowell Ashley of Virginia Tech reported on OLAC activities. The group has established an Online AV cataloging award to be presented this summer at ALA in San Francisco. In November, OLAC met at OCLC. There were over 80 people in attendance. A full report can be found in the OLAC newsletter. Proposed changes to Chapter 9 of AACR2 (MRDF) have been made and sent to CCDA. These will probably be published in March. OLAC is recognized by OCLC as the user group for MRDF's. A request has been sent to MARBI to consider non-print serials. OLAC is also discussing parenthetical qualifiers to headings and the problems with retrieval of these headings when the qualifier is unknown. The New Online System will be able to deal with this. OLAC has taken not of REMUS's participation in NACO and would like to have similar status for AV names. Some NACO libraries are already contributing these names.

OMRAC: Ann McCollough reported that the OMRAC group lost two additional members in the last year: Nancy Mosley of UNC--Charlotte and Richard Smiraglia of Illinois. The group upgraded approximately 50 records in 1986. Following the August executive Board meeting, Enhance applications were distributed to OMRAC
REPORT ON OLAC ACTIVITIES

OLAC (Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Inc.) has established an annual OLAC Award "to recognize and honor librarians who have made significant contributions to the advancement and understanding of audiovisual cataloging..." The first formal presentation will be made at the annual conference in San Francisco this summer.


The OLAC Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) has considered a number of questions during the past year. Notable topics were: the need for MARC format revision to allow for satisfactory and consistent handling of non-print serials; and questions regarding parenthetical additions to names and uniform titles (subfield codes in personal and conference names vs. none in corporate names and uniform titles; the sorting of names with parenthetical additions in various online systems and utilities).

A revised chapter 9 for cataloging machine-readable data files will be published this spring. CAPC has been an active promoter of this revision. OCLC has recognized OLAC as the official user group for machine-readable data files.

CAPC has been pursuing the idea of organizing a NACO project for AV names as was done for the REMUS project to contribute music-related authority records to the NAF. Toward this end CAPC has conducted a survey of NACO participants to determine to what extent they include headings for AV materials in their contributed authority records. The results of this survey were reported in the December 1986 issue of the OLAC Newsletter.

Lowell Ashley
Virginia Tech
MOUG/OLAC Liaison
REPORT FROM OCLC

It certainly was wonderful to see such a good turnout in Eugene. Once again, MOUG held quite a productive meeting. MOUG has the reputation of being one of OCLC's most active user groups. As I look back through my notes from the meeting, it is easy to see why. MOUG members, through such projects as OMRAC, have contributed greatly to the quality of the database. Even though this group has now been formally disbanded, its work continues through many of its members participating in ENHANCE. Likewise, the NACO Music Project will provide all users with access to name authority records for music headings which would otherwise be unavailable. It is also highly commendable that a user group attempt to work with OCLC networks in order to provide the type of training and support unique to music cataloging.

It was especially rewarding to see the interest MOUG expressed in new OCLC products and services. The session on the future goals and directions of MOUG, run by Tim Robson, illustrated to OCLC that our music users are indeed concerned about assuring that their needs are met in areas other than cataloging. It is this kind of concern along with follow-up action from users which helps to determine what OCLC offers.

Jay, in his article, has already updated you on MARC format changes and new documentation. I do, however, have a few updates from other areas. First of all, with regard to the Linked Systems Project (LSP), the record-transfer component was brought up in January, and as of March 13, the OCLC name-authority file had been synchronized with LC's. OCLC is now receiving authority records directly from the Library of Congress within approximately 24 hours of their creation.

Secondly, work on the New Online System continues to progress. As I had stated in my report at the Eugene meeting, OCLC is currently in the midst of a period of review in order to assure that the users' needs and technological advances are adequately represented in the planning done to date. Once this review has been completed, an implementation schedule should be forthcoming.

In conclusion, I would like to mention that OCLC's Cataloging Advisory Committee (CAD) is scheduled to meet in early May. A major part of their meeting will be devoted to examining how OCLC practices differ from those of LC and what effects this might have on the guidelines used to determine when a new bibliographic record should be input into the OLUC. I have included a list of the members comprising CAD and would urge you to contact your network representative on that list should you have any comments or concerns about these or any other topics. I would remind you that CAD is yet another avenue through which your concerns can be voiced to OCLC. Do take advantage of it.

Joan Schuitema  
System Support & Training Specialist 
Marketing & User Services Division

AMIGOS Joanna Tousley-Escalante  
Rio Grande-LRS  
Austin Community College  
P.O. Box 2285  
Austin, TX 78768  
(512) 495-7154  
3 year term, exp. 1988

BCR Olivia Madison  
Head, Monographs Dept.  
204 Parks Library  
Iowa State University  
Ames IA 50011  
(515) 294-3669  
3 year term, exp. 1987

CAPCON Bat Bonser  
Coordinator for Tech. Serv.  
Arlington County Dept. of Libraries  
1015 North Quincy Street  
Arlington VA 22201  
(703) 527-4777  
3 year term, exp. 1989
OCLC/Europe
Janet Mitchell
Manager, Shared Services
OCLC/Europe
Lloyd's Bank Chambers
2nd Floor
75 Edmund Street
Birmingham B3 3HA
U.K.
(021) 236-3224
3 year term, exp. 1988

FEDLINK Patricia K. Noonan
Tennessee Valley Authority
Technical Library E2B10
400 W. Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville TN 37902
3 year term, exp. 1898

ILLINET Colette Meyer
Oak Lawn Public Library
9427 S. Raymond Ave.
Oak Lawn IL 60453
(312) 422-4990
3 year term, exp. 1988

INCOLSA Doug Conrads
Catalog Division
Indiana State Library
140 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis IN 46204
(317) 232-3686
3 year term, exp. 1988

MINITEX Edward Swanson
1065 Portland Ave.
Saint Paul MN 55104
(612) 296-4549
3 year term, exp. 1987

MLC Elaine R. Cline
Systems Librarian
Western Theological Seminary
86 East 12th St.
Holland MI 49423
3 year term, exp. 1989

MLNC Kathleen A. Hystrom
Technical Services Librarian
Botanical Garden
P.O. Box 299
St. Louis MO 63166
(314) 577-5157
3 year term, exp. 1987

NEBASE Robert A. Pisciotta
Univ. of Nebraska Med. Center
42nd & Dewey Ave.
Omaha NE 68105
(402) 559-7097
3 year term, exp. 1989

OHIONET Ichiko Morita
Ohio State Univ. Libraries
1858 Neil Ave. Mall
Columbus OH 43210
(614) 422-2665
3 year term, exp. 1988

PACNET Louise Saylor
Head of Cataloging
Eastern Washington Univ.
Library
Eastern Washington Univ.
Cheney WA 99044
(509) 359-2305
3 year term, exp. 1987

PALINET Diana Zinnaa
McCabe Library
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore PA 19081
3 year term, exp. 1989

PRLC James R. Przepasniak
Head, Tech. Services
Erie County Library System
3 South Perry Square
Erie PA 16501
(814) 452-2333
3 year term, exp. 1987

SOLINET Walter M. High
Head, Monographic Cataloging
North Caroline State Univ. Lib.
Box 7111
Raleigh NC 27695-7111
3 year term, exp. 1988

SUNY Vincent P. Courtney
Head of Cataloging
State University College
Reed Library
Fredonia NY 14063
(716) 673-3183
3 year term, exp. 1987
MORE NEWS FROM OCLC

Warm and wet Eugene, Oregon was a welcome change of pace for those of us traveling to the annual MOUG meeting from the Midwest in February. That the meeting was productive, friendly, and well-attended was an added treat. Once again, it was good to renew old acquaintances and make new ones.

The merging of duplicate records continues to be the Online Data Quality Control Section's highest priority. During the 1986 calendar year, we deleted some 52,750 duplicates, compared to only 36,000 in 1985. We encourage users to report duplicates as they encounter them. Our largest source of such reports is the user community. Please remember that if the duplicate status of a record is not readily apparent, you should include proof with the duplicate report. Most non-problematic duplicates are merged within a day or two of receipt, but others may be referred to inputting libraries for verification. The Duplicate Record Report form may be found at the end of Section 12, "Quality Assurance," of Cataloging: User Manual, 2nd ed.

A long-standing problem concerning the inconsistent display of 245 subfields other than subfield a in truncated entries has recently been corrected. Now, all 245 subfields up to subfield c (excluding subfield h) should appear in truncated displays, making for easier identification of records.

Scheduled for Spring 1987 installation are some MARC format changes, the details of which appear in TB 169 and 170. A new Encoding Level "M" will indicate less-than-full-level non-national tape-loaded records, which can be upgraded by users through the minimal-level upgrade capability (see TB 159 and 160). Also of interest to music catalogers are two other changes. Codes "p" and "r" will no longer be valid for use in the Descriptive Cataloging Form (Desc) fixed field; code "i" will be used for all ISBD, pre-AACR2 cataloging. Existing occurrences of the obsolete codes will be converted in the system at a future date. Two new codes for the Nature of Contents (Cont) fixed field will be added: "k" for discographies and "q" for filmographies.

If you have not already received revision pages for the Sound Recordings and Scores formats, you should soon. Among the more important changes are the addition of new 007 subfield codes to accommodate compact disc sound recordings (CDs): in subfield d (speed) the value "f" (1.4 meters per second); in subfield g (dimensions) the value "g" (4 3/4 in.); and in subfield k (kind of material) the value "m" (metal & plastic). While other MARC changes to the 007 field are pending, the other subfield values remain unchanged.

A second AACR2 conversion of the database began running, without interrupting the availability of the online system, on December 29, 1986. Since the initial AACR2 conversion in 1980, the Online Union Catalog has doubled and the Name Authority File has tripled in size. This time around, only name headings will be converted; no uniform titles will be touched (for details see TB 167). As of March 1, 1987, somewhat over 5 million records had been processed and some 1,167,522 records had been corrected, for a cumulated conversion rate of 22.98%.

In response to a number of requests, here is the current list of Enhance institutions in the two music formats. Asterisks indicate that the library possesses an Enhance authorization in more than one bibliographic format.

SOUND RECORDINGS

Bowling Green State University (BGU)*
Indiana University (IUL/IUG)*
Kansas City, Kansas Public Library (KCK)
Minneapolis Public Library (MPI)
New England Conservatory (ENG)*
Oberlin College (OBE)*
Public Library of Charlotte-Mecklenberg County (NPC)
University of Richmond (VRU)*
University of Texas at Austin (IXA)*
University of Wisconsin--Madison (GZM)*
At this point in my report, I usually introduce the list of recent headings changes in the OLUC. But this time around, the list is rather skimpy, as the in-progress second AACR2 conversion is doing much of that work for us, for now. We have already discovered some unfortunate conversions resulting from this process (in the realm of music, the most serious so far seems to be the changing of all occurrences of Pergolesi’s name to that of Wassenaer). Should you come across any other such horrors, please bring them to our attention and we will set about fixing them. The following heading were converted manually before the AACR2 conversion was begun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>UT or Change</th>
<th>NAF Number</th>
<th>ARN</th>
<th>MCB Refs</th>
<th>Flds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cordero, Roque, 1917-</td>
<td></td>
<td>83190627</td>
<td></td>
<td>1006016</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(correct AACR2 form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demerssman, Jules, 1833-1866</td>
<td></td>
<td>82162696</td>
<td>858606</td>
<td>17:1:4</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Münchner Bach-Chor</td>
<td></td>
<td>80104614</td>
<td>485472</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Münchner Bach-Orchester</td>
<td></td>
<td>80104615</td>
<td>485472</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oborin, Lev, 1907-1974</td>
<td></td>
<td>85072667</td>
<td>1432257</td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below is a list of the Network Advisory Council, as of 1986. Please send corrections to Ann McCollough.

**AFLI**
Timothy Robson
Bibliographic Services Department
University Libraries
Case Western Reserve University
11161 East Blvd.
Cleveland, OH 44106

**AMIGOS**
Judy Weidow
General Libraries
P.O. Box P
University of Texas
Austin, TX 78713

**CAPCON**
Robert J. Coxe
CAPCON
702 H. St. NW
Suite 401
Washington, DC 20001

**ILLINET**
Desiree DeCharms
Milner Library
Illinois State University
Normal, IL 61761
INCOLSA
Ralph Papakhian
Music Library
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405

MLNC
Susanne Bell
Washington University Library
Gaylord Music Library
St. Louis, MO 63130

MINITEX
Beth Christensen
Music Library
St. Olaf College
Northfield, MN 55057

MLC
Richard LeSueur
2942 Whittier Court W.
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

NLC
Carolyn Dow
4601 Briarpark Dr. no. 12
Lincoln, NE 68516

NELINET
Robert Cunningham
NELINET
385 Elliot St.
Newton, MA 02164

OHIONET
Mark Palkovic/Susan Lundell
Conservatory Library
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, OH 45221

PALINET
Sherry Vellucci
Talbot Library
Westminster Choir College
Hamilton Ave. & Walnut St.
Princeton, NJ 08540

PRLC
Gail Peck
PRLC
Chatham College
Pittsburgh, PA 15232

SUNY/OCLC
Ellen Rappaport
SUNY/OCLC
State University Plaza
Albany, NY 12246

OCLC PACIFIC
Linda Barnhart
Catalog Dept.
Central University Library CO75K
University of California at San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093

WILS
Barbara Strauss
University of Wisconsin
728 State St.
Madison, WI 53706
MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP

Application for new members

Personal membership is $5.00; institutional membership is $10.00 ($15.00 outside the U.S.). Membership includes subscription to the Newsletter. New members receive all Newsletters for the year, and any mailings from date of membership through December (issues are mailed on receipt of dues payment). Personal members please prefer home address. Institutional members, please note four line twenty-four character per line limit.

NAME: ____________________________________________

MAILING ADDRESS: ____________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

TELEPHONE: (___) ________ ext. ____________

NETWORK: ____________________________________________

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION: _________________________________

BILLING ADDRESS: ____________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

Check one:

_____ Enclosed is a check for membership dues:  _____ $5.00 Personal

        _____ $10.00 Institutional

_____ Please bill (Institutions only)  _____ $15.00 Institutional

(outside U.S.)

Are you presently a member of the Music Library Association?

_____ Yes  _____ No

Please complete form and enclose check payable to MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP to:

Pamela Juengling
Treasurer, Music OCLC Users Group
Music Library FAC 149
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003