

UNC

MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP NEWSLETTER

ISSN 0161-1704

August 1992

No. 51

FROM THE CHAIR

An organization like MOUG is really a collection of people--who commit some of their time, and contribute some of their energy toward achieving a common goal. In this column, I'd like to highlight a few ways in which some of you have contributed to MOUG, as well as a few ways in which to become more involved.

Lowell Ashley (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) has been serving in dual posts as the MOUG liaison to OLAC (Online Audio-visual Catalogers, Inc.) and the OLAC liaison to MOUG. As he steps down from these posts this summer, I would like to express my hearty and sincere thanks to him for his years of dedicated service in this linking role. Ian Fairclough (Ball State University) has been appointed by both MOUG and OLAC to assume both of these liaison positions. His primary responsibility will be to report the activities and concerns of each organization to the other, via reports in our respective newsletters, and/or at business meetings.

In a few months, it will once again be time for MOUG office elections. Stephen Wright (Northern Illinois University) has agreed to chair the Nominating Committee. Serving with him on that committee will be Ann Churukian (Vassar College) and Laura Gayle Green (Indiana University). They will be preparing a slate for the offices of Vice Chair/Chair Elect and Treasurer. If you would like to suggest someone for nomination to one of these offices, please contact Stephen Wright at: Music Library, Music Building 175, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, IL 60115-2889; bitnet: c60hsw1@niu. I hope that some of you will be ready and willing to take on the challenge of serving on the MOUG Executive Board. And, of course, you can all get involved by sending in your votes when the ballots come out!

If you're not ready for the long-term commitment of a MOUG office, there are other ways to become involved.

Our next meeting will be in San Francisco in February, 1993. Since this will be our first meeting on the West Coast in several years, it would be a good opportunity to welcome those from the area who have not been able to attend a MOUG meeting before. I would like to find a volunteer or two who would be willing to devote some time and creative energy to publicizing this meeting in California and adjoining states. Familiarity with the region would be helpful, but not necessary. If you are interested in helping out, please contact me: Laura Snyder, Sibley Music Library, 27 Gibbs St., Rochester NY, 14604; sydr@troi.cc.rochester.edu.

Get involved! Your participation will make a difference.

Laura Snyder
MOUG Chair

=====

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS FROM OCLC 6

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL MOUG MEETING 10

JOINT MOUG/MLA SESSION: SEARCHING EPIC 13

REPORT FROM OLAC MEETINGS AT ALA. ... 16

RECENT PUBLICATIONS 17

SEARCHES AND PRODUCES ON PRISM 17

=====

MOUG EXECUTIVE BOARD 1990-1991

CHAIR

Laura Snyder
Sibley Music Library
Eastman School of Music
27 Gibbs Street
Rochester, NY 14604
work: (716) 274-1371
INTERNET: SYDR@TROI.CC.ROCHESTER.EDU

PAST CHAIR

Jennifer Bowen
Sibley Music Library
Eastman School of Music
27 Gibbs Street
Rochester, NY 14604
work: (716) 274-1370
INTERNET: JBSM@TROI.CC.ROCHESTER.EDU

TREASURER

Ann Churukian
Music Library
Box 38
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
work: (914) 437-7492
BITNET: ANCHURUKIAN@VASSAR

SECRETARY/NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Sue Weiland
Wichita State University
1845 Fairmount
Wichita, KS 67260-0068
work: (316) 689-3580
BITNET: WEILAND@TWSUVM

CONTINUING EDUCATION COORDINATOR

Tim Cherubini
Music Library
Mary Duke Biddle Building
Duke University
Durham, NC 27708
work: (919) 684-3213
BITNET: TJC@DUKEMVS

OCLC LIAISON

Jay Weitz
Tapeloading & Database Services
OCLC, Inc.
6565 Frantz Road
Dublin, OH 43017-0702
work: (800) 848-5878
INTERNET: JNW@RSCH.OCLC.ORG

Thanks to all who contributed to this issue of the *Newsletter*. The *Newsletter* is an occasional publication of the Music OCLC Users Group. Editor: Sue Weiland, Wichita State University, 1845 Fairmount, Wichita, KS 67260-0068. 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 5 1/4" or 3 1/2" 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 Ann Churukian, Music Library, Box 38, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601. (Dues: \$10.00 for personal members, \$15.00 for institutional members, \$25.00 outside the U.S.; back issues nos. 21-50 are available from the Treasurer for \$4.00 per copy).

The Music OCLC Users Group is a non-stock, non-profit 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.

MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP

First quarter 1992

January-March

FINANCIAL REPORT

Balance in checking account at end of 1991	\$2,996.00
Balance in savings account at end of 1991	\$9,321.81
Total cash available at end of 1991	\$12,317.81

INCOME

Memberships	\$1,540.00
Meeting registration	\$3,250.00
Interest	\$107.37
Best of MOUG	\$325.00
Reimbursable expense (OCLC)	\$100.00

Total 1st quarter Income	\$5,322.37
--------------------------	------------

EXPENSES

Annual meeting AV	\$256.00
Annual meeting Reception/Coffee	\$811.26
Annual meeting Board expense	\$1,439.58
Annual meeting miscellaneous	\$34.97
Newsletter postage ¹	\$75.00
Postage	\$34.10
Best of MOUG	\$41.26
Supplies	\$24.35
Miscellaneous ²	20.00

Total 1st quarter Expenses	\$2,736.52
----------------------------	------------

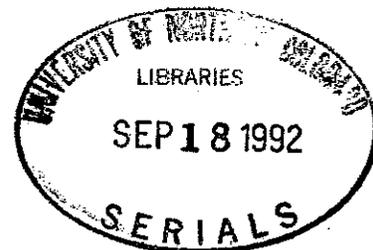
Balance in checking account at end of 1st quarter 1992	\$2,474.48
Balance in savings account at end of 1st quarter 1992	\$12,429.18

Total cash available at end of 1st quarter 1992	\$14,903.66
---	-------------

Net gain 1st quarter 1992	\$2,585.85
---------------------------	------------

¹For bulk mail permit

²Bank service charges



MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP

Second Quarter 1992

April - June

FINANCIAL REPORT

Balance in checking account at end of 1st quarter 1992	\$2,474.48
Balance in savings account at end of 1st quarter 1992	\$12,429.18
Total cash available at end of 1st quarter 1992	\$14,903.66

INCOME

Memberships	\$420.00
Interest	\$107.50
Back Issues	\$4.00
Best of MOUG	\$344.50
Total 2nd Quarter Income	\$876.00

EXPENSES

Newsletters	\$844.74
Newsletter Postage	\$203.29
Postage--General	\$35.44
Best of MOUG	\$35.62
NACO	\$185.97
Total 2nd Quarter Expenses	\$1,305.06

Balance in checking account at end of 2nd quarter 1992	\$1,937.92
Balance in savings account at end of 2nd quarter 1992	\$12,536.68

Total balance at end of 2nd quarter 1992	\$14,474.60
--	-------------

(Net loss 2nd quarter 1992)	(\$429.06)
-----------------------------	------------

MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) is to identify and provide an official means of communication and assistance for those users of the products and services of the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) concerned with music materials in any area of library service, in pursuit of quality music coverage in these products and services.

FROM THE EDITOR

This issue of the *Newsletter* concludes the summary of the annual meeting last February in Baltimore. Again, I wish to thank the presenters and small-group leaders for providing summaries to the *Newsletter*. Since only a fraction of MOUG's membership can attend any given meeting, this work allows the events of the annual meeting to be shared with the membership at large.

In addition, the examples used at the joint MOUG/MLA session on searching EPIC are included in this issue. Anyone interested in picking up some hints on efficient and effective EPIC searching should check out this section.

Please note that there have been some changes to addresses of some MOUG Board members. Both Laura Synder and Jennifer Bowen have been switched to a different network, so their e-mail addresses have changed. My mailing address has changed, along with the ZIP code. Note that the 4-digit extension should be used if mailed items are to reach me promptly. All three new addresses are printed on p. 2 of this issue.

The next issue of the *Newsletter* will not be a regular issue, but an updated membership directory. Expect to see it in October.

Sue Weiland
Secretary/Newsletter Editor

NEWS FROM THE CONTINUING EDUCATION COORDINATOR

Those of you who attended the Business Meeting at the MOUG annual conference in Baltimore last year may remember discussion on the topics of when the MOUG conference should take place and what format the conference might adopt to encourage the maximum number of participants. The factors of limited travel

funding offered by many institutions and a sometimes long conference week involving MOUG, the Music Library Association, and possibly a pre-conference to the Music Library Association meeting, combined to raise several possibilities for future MOUG meetings. Discussion continued in the final MOUG Board meeting at Baltimore, and I was pleased to see many comments on these issues on the evaluations completed by conference participants. I have also received several communications from members since the conclusion of the Baltimore meeting.

With these discussions in mind, planning for the 1993 MOUG annual meeting is well under way. The conference will be held in San Francisco, February 2 - 3, 1993 at the Westin St. Francis Hotel. The general format will follow that of last year's conference, with one session on the evening of February 2nd, and morning and afternoon sessions on February 3rd. The Program Committee is in the process of identifying topics for plenary sessions and for exploration in small group sessions. Interest in the small group sessions remains high. Your ideas in this area are of particular interest, but keep in mind that ideas can only come to fruition with participation by the membership. The small group sessions are intended for discussion and information sharing, not necessarily simply presentation. Many of the sessions received high marks for the amount of open discussion that took place. One small group session leader commented "I may have learned more than anyone present in the session. My presentation consisted of brief comments and the posing of several questions, and the people there took the topic and ran with it in a lively and informative discussion." Consider leading a small group session!

The Program Committee for the 1993 annual meeting consists of Michael Colby (University of California-Davis), Cathy Dixon (District of Columbia Public Library), Michelle Koth (Yale University), Jill Shires (University of Southern Mississippi), and Cheryl Taranto (University of Alabama).

Looking ahead to 1994, initial contacts have been made to consider the possibility of a joint meeting with OLAC, and ideas for joint MOUG/MLA ventures are being considered. In the meantime, feel free to contact me with any suggestions, questions, or concerns. Communication vitals appear under MOUG Executive Board listings on p.2 of this newsletter.

Timothy Cherubini
Continuing Education Coordinator

NEWS FROM OCLC

As of the end of June, the Modern Language Association of America's *MLA Bibliography* is available on both the FirstSearch Catalog (OCLC's end-user interface to a wide range of databases) and the EPIC Service (OCLC's reference database). The *MLA Bibliography* contains over one million citations going back to 1963 covering current international scholarship in languages, literature, linguistics, and folklore. The largest and most comprehensive database on its subjects, the *MLA Bibliography* is available nowhere else online in its entirety.

DiscLit: American Authors, a full-text compact disc of literary criticism produced by G.K. Hall and OCLC, was the winner of the *Media & Methods* 1992 Awards Portfolio in the English CD-ROM category, in the May 1992 issue of the bi-monthly publication. The annual awards for "outstanding instructional materials and services" have been granted for the past fifteen years on the basis of the clarity of educational objectives, the quality of graphics and documentation, and the flexibility of curricular uses. *DiscLit: American Authors*, available since May 1991, contains the full text of 143 volumes of Twayne's United States Authors Series plus 140,000 related citations from the OCLC Online Union Catalog. In the fall of 1992, G.K. Hall and OCLC plan to introduce *DiscLit: British Authors* with the texts of 145 volumes of Twayne's British Authors series and 200,000 OCLC citations.

The FirstSearch Catalog, OCLC's online reference service for library users, was awarded the *Computers in Libraries* Information Product/Service (CLIPS) Award for 1992 at the Seventh Annual Computers in Libraries Conference in Washington, D.C., March 1992. Meckler Corporation sponsors the award for innovative and effective information products and services.

The Online Journal of Current Clinical Trials, a joint venture with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is available as of July 1, 1992. It is a peer-reviewed full-text electronic journal of the latest medical research, complete with graphics.

OCLC's Interlibrary Loan (ILL) subsystem will be transferred from the First System to the PRISM Service over the weekend of December 11, 1992. First System ILL will be taken down Friday night, December 11; all active requests and constant data will be transferred to

the PRISM service; and users will log on to PRISM ILL on Monday, December 14.

The OCLC CJK Plus system, the second generation of the OCLC CJK350 system, is in field test throughout the summer of 1992, with projected availability before the end of the year.

PASSPORT Software Version 2.00 will be released in August 1992, broadening access to OCLC services. Among the improvements will be support for Local Area Networks (LANs), keyboard macros, a more user-friendly function key editor, enhancements to automatic logon scripts, a find and find/replace command, and the platform for PRISM ILL.

OCLC Forest Press introduced the prototype CD-ROM version of the Dewey Decimal Classification, "Electronic Dewey" at the American Library Association Conference in San Francisco, June 1992. Included are the full schedules, tables, index, and manual from *DDC 20* as well as updates and corrections from the first three numbers of DC&, DDC's annual updating service.

News From OCLC Product Management

PRISM Service Authority Search Enhancements were installed in May 1992, making every heading in the OCLC Authority File accessible for searching. Among the new features are: browsable phrase searching; the ability to view headings in the context of similar or related headings; easy-to-use scan searching of the Authority File; and meaningful sorting of headings, accommodating inverted headings, phrase qualifiers, and subheadings. All the derived search keys previously available for searching the Authority File have been maintained. The rules for treating characters in a search string, known as normalization rules, are based on the national standard for the Linked System Project (LSP). Two numeric searches, for ISBN and ISSN, have also been added. Revision pages to the PRISM Service Authorities User Guide were distributed in the spring; a new Authorities Reference Card was created; and copies of Authorities Phrase Searching Training Materials, including a computer-based training course, were sent to OCLC members. In short, Bach is back.

Changes to the bibliographic record formats described in Technical Bulletin no. 197 were installed on August 1, 1992. Included were changes related to USMARC Update no. 4, invalidation of certain obsolete codes, and implementation of the Country codes for the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Duplicate Detection and Resolution (DDR) software completed its first pass through the Online Union Catalog on May 2, 1992. In the process, it deleted 555,913 duplicate records in the Books format. A partial second pass to pick up UKMARC records that were ignored early in the first run was completed in June, eliminating another 64,272 duplicates, for a grand total of 620,185. Refinements to the Books DDR software for any subsequent runs and the possibility of developing DDR algorithms for other bibliographic formats are under investigation.

In May 1992, OCLC began loading Library of Congress Copy Cataloging records into the OLUC. Identifiable by the presence of field 042 with the contents "Iccopycat", these records include many sound recordings. Subfield \$a of the 040 will contain the NUC symbol of the library responsible for the original cataloging that LC has found, reviewed, edited, verified, and reissued through the MARC distribution services. These are full-level records with the usual prescribed content and, generally, the same level of main and added entries as regular full-level LC records. Authority work has been done and subject headings have been verified for form but not necessarily for appropriateness. For further information, see LC's *Cataloging Service Bulletin* no. 55 (Winter 1992), p. 2-4.

Among recent scans for database quality control are the following:

1. Conversion of obsolete or incorrect values for fixed field Technique (Tech) in AV records: 11,620 records.
2. Conversion and/or correction of field 041 validation errors such as uppercase letters and trailing punctuation (some manual cleanup is in progress): 46,542 records.

In the past, the CAT CD450 Music Collection has contained all sound recordings and scores in the OLUC at the time of extraction. However, with the current extraction, the number of records has surpassed what will fit on two compact discs. Hence, the Music Collection distributed in May 1992 has had the oldest and least-used items (about 150,000 out of the original extraction of 1.35 million records) trimmed to fit approximately 1.2 million records on two CDs.

CAT CD450 will move to the PRISM environment in November 1992. Changes will be made "behind the scenes" in the way CAT CD450 interacts with the

database. Both batch and interactive searching will be able to take advantage of the PRISM Service's enhanced capabilities. No other functionality changes will be made at this time. Migration to the PRISM version was designed to have a minimal impact on workflow and training needs.

A new edition of *Bibliographic Input Standards* will be distributed late this summer.

Questions and Answers

Question: Looking at a set of LPs from Italy, I have been able to find neither a phonogram date nor a copyright date on the labels or containers. However, these recordings do have a date engraved in the vinyl outside the label: a "p" in a circle, then a date such as "20/4/82." Do you think this is actually a phonogram date? Can I use it in the 260? Do I need to do anything special with it, such as put it in brackets and/or use a question mark, use some kind of 500 note?

Answer: It sure sounds like a phonogram date. When I originally answered this question, I suggested using the date "[1982?]." However, going back to 6.0B1, the chief source of information for a disc is the disc itself as well as the label, so the brackets and the question mark actually are unnecessary: p1982. Just to avoid any confusion, I might want to add a 500 note about where the date came from.

Question: In a discussion with some AV catalogers about the use of the 028 field, they held that since it is called a "Publisher's Number for Music" it should not be used for spoken word (Type "i") recordings. I say that a recording is a recording and the 028 should be entered into the records whether it is musical or not. Who is right?

Answer: "Publisher Number for Music" has long been an unfortunate misnomer. In the OCLC Sound Recordings Format, we explicitly state (p. REC 0:21): "This field may be used for both musical and nonmusical sound recordings." In the USMARC format, the definition reads, in part, "This field contains formatted publisher's numbers used for sound recordings and printed music." It does not limit use to musical recordings. The 028 field should, by all means, be used for both musical and nonmusical recordings.

Question: We are in a quandry over the correct way to input subfield \$b in the 028 field. The directions say to input the name of the publisher. In the case of Edition Peters items, the publisher is actually C.F. Peters, not Edition Peters, which is actually a form "series" or a special imprint of C.F. Peters. However, the examples given in the Scores Format show "Edition Peters" in \$b. Complicating the issue is the fact that some of the Edition Peters issues also have different plate numbers that appear at the bottom of each page. These appear to be a different category entirely and are treated differently when recorded in the 028 field. Would it be correct to say that Edition Peters numbers are recorded as:

028 30 [number] \$b Edition Peters
500 Publisher's no.: Edition Peters Nr. [xxxx].

while plate numbers for Edition Peters scores are entered as:

028 22 [number] \$b C.F. Peters ?

Answer: Over the years, there has been considerable confusion (not the least of which was my own) over this issue, compounded by the seemingly contradictory examples. Now, with more years of using AACR2 under our belts and tens of thousands of LC music records to examine (not that LC is always consistent, either), it is safe to say that the 028 \$b should contain the name of the publisher itself. In most cases, that will be the name found in the 260 \$b (exceptions include re-released recordings where previous record labels and numbers are noted, and printed music where old plates are reissued and are identified with the original publisher). Hence, the correct forms of the examples shown in the question would be:

028 30 [number] \$b C.F. Peters
500 Publisher's no.: Edition Peters Nr. [xxxx].

and for the plate number:

028 22 [number] \$b C.F. Peters

Question: Help me determine the correct form of names for musical groups. The record label reads "Gladys Knight & the Pips." There is an authority record for Knight, Gladys, \$d 1944- (n82063180) and a separate record for Pips (Musical group) (n82063181), but no record for them together. On the other hand, the record label reads "Smokey Robinson and the Miracles." There

is an authority record for the group together, Smokey Robinson and the Miracles (n88034850), and for Robinson, Smokey, \$d 1940- (n88626491), but no record for the Miracles alone. As Marvin Gaye might have asked, "What's going on?" Why are they done differently and how should I handle other groups that can't be found in the authority file?

Answer: In September 1990, LC issued Music Cataloging Decision 24.1A: "When the name of an individual performer appears in conjunction with the name of a performing group, ordinarily do not consider the person's name to be part of the name of the group, in the absence of evidence to the contrary." It gives the example:

J.D. Crowe and the New South [on item]
Heading: New South (Musical group) (n83073203)

with (presumably, though it does not explicitly say so) a personal name entry for Crowe, J. D. (n82022727). LC probably did not go back to fix those group names already established before the MCD. If you don't find the group name, the individual name, or the combined name in the authority file, follow this MCD in tracing both a personal and a corporate name. Of course, if names are already established in the authority file, follow those. LC seems to be at least marginally more consistent when the personal name is a forename only:

Siouxie & the Banshees (Musical group)
(n91120888)
Mike + the Mechanics (Musical group)
(n91053842)

Question: As a follow-up, in Rule Interpretation 24.4B, "Names not conveying the idea of a corporate body," under "Performing Groups," when does one add the qualifier "(Musical group)"? Paragraph 1 says not to qualify "Boys," but what about Boys (Musical group) (n92005114)?

Answer: Boys (Musical group) actually falls under paragraph 2 of that section of the RI, "If the name is extremely vague, consisting primarily of single, common words...add a designation to the name." However, no one will accuse LC of consistency in applying paragraph 1, either. There are authority file examples that both follow --Clay City Ramblers (n81149795)--and defy--Nash Ramblers (Musical group) (n92032662)--RI 24.4B. Oak Ridge Boys (Musical group) (n86116638) appears not to need the qualifier, though it has one. Some of these may (again) be explained because they predate the RI, but I

think LC tends to err on the side of qualifying when there is doubt (the Nash Rambler was a car long before it was a musical ensemble). That's probably a good idea for us, too, when we don't find such ambiguous names in the authority file.

Question: Is the uniform title "Studies and exercises" followed by the medium of performance applicable to instrumental methods books that do not include the words study or exercise in the chief source? Rule 25.27 states, "If another title in the same language has become better known" it can be used for the uniform title. This seems to make sense for such things as *Rubank's Elementary Methods* for violin, cornet, etc.

Answer: As far as I can determine, "Studies and exercises" would never be the uniform title for anything unless the composer named it as such (the new browsable phrase search capability in the authority file reveals no such uniform title). Works such as the various *Rubank's* would probably not need uniform titles at all. The final report of the MLA Bibliographic Control Committee's Working Group on Types of Compositions lists "exercise/exercises" as distinctive and "study/studies" as a type of composition. Perhaps you are thinking of "Studies and exercises" as a free-floating subdivision under subject headings for specific musical instruments or instrumental groups (Subject Heading Manual H 1161):

Piano \$x Studies and exercises. (sh85101750)
Stringed instruments \$x Studies and exercises.
(sh85129121)

But those are in the realm of subject headings, not uniform titles.

Jay Weitz
OCLC Liaison

ENHANCE LIBRARIES FOR MUSIC FORMATS

The newest Enhance institution in the Scores format is the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (NOC). Jay Weitz has supplied the following list of all current Enhance participants in the Sound Recordings and Scores formats, as of the end of June 1992.

Enhance Institutions for Sound Recordings Format

BGU	Bowling Green State University	Ohionet
CPL	Carnegie Library of Pittsburg	PRLC
ENG	New England Conservatory	Nelinet
GZM	University of Wisconsin--Madison	WILS
GZN	University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee	WILS
IUG	Indiana University, Music ARL RECON	Incolsa
IUL	Indiana University	Incolsa
IXA	University of Texas at Austin	Amigos
MPI	Minneapolis Public Library	Minitex
NPC	Public Library, Charlotte-Mecklenburg County	Solinet
OBE	Oberlin College	Ohionet
ORU	University of Oregon	Pacnet
VRU	University of Richmond	Solinet

Enhance Institutions for Scores Format

CPL	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	PRLC
CUS	University of California, San Diego	Pacnet
EEM	Michigan State University	MLC
ENG	New England Conservatory	Nelinet
FDA	Florida State University	Solinet
GZM	University of Wisconsin--Madison	WILS
GZN	University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee	WILS
INT	University of North Texas	Amigos
IUG	Indiana University, Music ARL RECON	Incolsa
IUL	Indiana University	Incolsa
IXA	University of Texas at Austin	Amigos
NGU	University of North Carolina, Greensboro	Solinet
NOC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Solinet
OBE	Oberlin College	Ohionet
ORU	University of Oregon	Pacnet
RER	Eastman School of Music, ARL RECON	SUNY
RES	Eastman School of Music	SUNY
UIU	University of Illinois	Illinet
WYU	University of Wyoming	BCR

Please remember that the Enhance application process is open year round.

SUMMARY OF THE MOUG ANNUAL MEETING: FEBRUARY 17-18, 1992, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

This issue covers the second set of small group sessions and a summary of Michelle Koth's paper from Plenary Session III.

SMALL GROUP ACTIVITIES II

LOCAL DATABASE CLEANUP PROJECTS

The discussion session was co-led by Anna Sylvester, University of Missouri-Kansas City, and Charles Croissant, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Charles opened the session with a brief description of quality control at UNC. A major component of quality control is a validation program which is run on all records entering the online database. It resembles the validation program on OCLC, but is significantly more sophisticated. Error reports for each cataloging center are generated on a monthly basis; these reports are used by the cataloging staff to edit records identified in the reports. Otherwise, cleanup is an ad hoc affair, involving on-the-spot correction of errors noticed while performing other tasks. The current online system has no global change capacity, so records must be called up individually, edited and updated. In some cases, student workers (usually graduate students in musicology) can carry out changes. The cataloging staff is holding off on large scale changes until the forthcoming move to a new online catalog which will have global change capacity.

Anna described LUMIN, the University of Missouri's OPAC, and its program for checking all headings on incoming records against the online authority file. Headings for which no match is found are added to the authority file, but with a flag identifying them as new headings in the database. A list of these new headings can be generated, then used by the cataloging staff to review headings and make any necessary changes.

Participants described some of the situations they face; most make use of error reports generated by their systems. Most systems allow for global changes; understandably, the actual execution of a global change is approached with caution. About two-thirds of those present had authorization to get into their systems and make changes directly; the remaining third (most of them in libraries belonging to larger networks) must send change requests to locations remote from their libraries.

The question of "etiquette" with regard to making changes in other peoples' cataloging was discussed, and a number of policies at various institutions were described. Some make a change, then ask forgiveness; others make a point of asking permission first. All agreed that it was desirable to have local policies that allowed the flexibility of making case-by-case judgements.

The problem of master records was discussed: what can be done when you want to enter a better/fuller record into the database when a record for that item already exists? Systems differ; in some places, the first record in is the master record, and all you can do is edit it, assuming you have authorization to do so. In other systems, later records overlay earlier records. Some systems are capable of merging records without loss of information.

Anna reported on her experience doing post-load authority work: no authority checking or editing was performed on records prior to their being tapeloaded; after a tapeload, LUMIN's new-headings checking program was run, Anna received a report of the results, and then made any necessary corrections. She found that post-load cleanup worked well for her; she could "batch" corrections by composer, rather than checking headings one at a time prior to loading. Workflow was smoother, and the number of records processed increased.

Another valuable suggestion for focusing cleanup work: organizing searches for outdated headings around a list such as OCLC's of the 25 most-represented composers in the database. The desire was expressed for the creation of an expanded list of, say, 50 composers. Another suggested refinement was to check with faculty, go over courses offered, and put together your own list of the composers for whose works your patrons seem likeliest to search.

Charles Croissant
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

INTERLIBRARY LOAN

A handful of people gathered for a discussion on interlibrary loan and its impact on music libraries and music librarians. A bibliography of current literature on interlibrary loan and three OCLC publications, *OCLC Interlibrary Loan Service: International Resource Sharing*, *ILL Monthly Activity Report: Timely Tracking of Interlibrary Loan Activity*, and *OCLC ILL Micro Enhancer Version 5.0: Efficient ILL Processing--At Your*

Convenience, were distributed. The discussion participants recognized the benefits that a discussion of interlibrary loan issues could provide them as they interact with others closely involved with this aspect of librarianship.

The group reviewed improvements made in recent years on the "front end" of the interlibrary loan process; specifically that of locating and verifying citations, locating items, and requesting items. These improvements were the result, in part, of the greater access to and the larger size of online databases such as OCLC with its combination of citations for new and retrospective conversion projects. CD-ROM products such as ERIC and InfoTrac added to the wealth of information available to the patron. Locating items became easier, again via utilities that provide holdings information such as OCLC. Requesting items became a relatively simple and quick task through OCLC or through the increasing use of facsimile and electronic mail transmission.

But the group quickly identified several areas that still need attention. As librarians shift their focus to local networks, attention to national databases may lapse. The result is a database with gaps in its coverage. Additionally, there remains the need for improvements in access to local, specialized collections and the need for that local access to be linked to an accessible national database. Improvements in access to databases of foreign collections is also needed.

It was acknowledged, however, that widespread knowledge of the existence of materials often becomes a burden on the potential lender. The group focused its attention on several concerns--copyright, limited budgets, and cooperation among libraries.

Although much discussed and debated, the copyright issue remains a concern. Members of the group suggested that organizations such as ALA and MLA consider issuing a statement that would provide assistance to those loaning items. But concern was expressed with regard to the need to follow the advice of the individual institution's legal counsel and that such statements may be of little value as a result. Questions regarding the borrowing institution's liability with regard to copyright were raised. If Institution A loans to Institution B and copying occurs that would violate institution A's copyright policy but not Institution B's, is Institution B held responsible? No answers were forthcoming.

Limited budgets and the need for greater cooperation were discussed as closely linked topics. Members of the group proposed that at some point perhaps the work of collection development personnel might have to follow a path similar to that set by cooperative cataloging efforts of the technical services personnel--that of cooperative collection development. It was felt that duplicate purchases and ever-growing library facilities might not be necessary if institutions would communicate their collection development needs and planned purchases. This type of collection development would necessitate agreements by both institutions to lend materials freely.

The group recognized that there is room for improvement in the lending of music materials as well. The question of why compact discs are typically not loaned was raised. Two possible reasons were given: 1) historically, sound recordings have not been loaned because of their fragile nature and, 2) they are easily duplicated by the borrower. It was decided that compact discs are probably no more fragile than some of the books, scores, and parts routinely loaned. The copyright question once again was uncomfortably resolved by deciding that it was not the lending institution's responsibility to monitor the legal treatment of the item once lent. Members of the group also told of situations where access to certain special collections was specifically made problematic to ensure that unwanted demand was not placed on the collection.

The discussion concluded with the reaffirmation that open dialogue and understanding across units within the library benefit all involved. There was also the sense that there were many interlibrary loan topics that would be worthy of wider discussion among music librarians.

Karen Little
University of Louisville

OCLC AND RLIN: PARALLEL PATHS, DIVERGENT GOALS

Michelle Koth (Yale University) spoke on the similarities and differences of music coverage in OCLC and RLIN. She began by giving a brief history of the two systems and outlining their administrative structures, goals, and missions. RLIN was developed in 1978 by the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and includes a wide range of activities, cataloging among them, to fulfill RLG's goals of shared access and cooperative programs. OCLC was begun in 1967 by the Ohio College Library Association with a mission related to the shared

cataloging database and auxiliary systems. OCLC now has over 14,500 participating libraries; 112 libraries are members of RLG. Both include large research libraries as well as academic, public, and special libraries, though in different proportions.

The MARC Music Formats

The MARC music formats were implemented in OCLC and RLIN in 1976 and 1979 respectively. Until that time, scores could be input into OCLC on the books format using the fixed field type code c. RLIN allowed both scores and sound recordings to be input into a non-book file using fixed field codes c and d for scores and i and j for sound recordings. When the music formats became available, the records were transferred using the fixed field codes to identify them. Records lacking the appropriate codes could not be correctly identified. Both OCLC and RLIN say that a few records from that time still exist in the incorrect format.

Searching Capabilities

The most frequently mentioned advantage of RLIN is its searching capabilities. RLIN is good for finding both known and unknown items because of the keyword searching possibilities. Because of the derived search keys, OCLC was best used to locate known items. The ability to combine the derived search keys and the addition of title browse searching in PRISM bring OCLC closer to RLIN's capabilities. Both systems use qualifiers to narrow search results. OCLC uses the entire search key, qualifiers included, to execute the search, while on RLIN, the search is narrowed by the qualifier only after the search is executed. Although RLIN has a larger set of possible search qualifiers, search results of more than 2500 hits cannot be narrowed by qualifier. In the RLIN authority file, it is possible to search by title phrase or word, or by composer's name. Title cross references are displayed.

The Structure of the RLIN Database

RLIN is divided into "files" just as OCLC is: books, scores, sound recordings, serials, visual materials, maps, archival materials, and machine-readable data files. The authority file in RLIN is contained within a separate file, requiring the user to either logon to the authority file or exit the bibliographic file.

RLIN differs from OCLC at the bibliographic level. In OCLC each unique bibliographic item is represented by one "master" record to which the symbols of holding libraries are attached. In RLIN, for each unique bibliographic item, there is one separate bibliographic record for every holding library. To minimize searching

and retrieval problems in RLIN, bibliographic records for identical items are "clustered," a process by which new or changed records are grouped with other bibliographic records representing the same item. Access points are not used to determine cluster membership, but all access points within a cluster can be used to retrieve the entire cluster.

When a cluster is retrieved, a short bibliographic citation is displayed along with a list of four-letter codes identifying the holding libraries. Within a cluster, one record is designated as the Primary Cluster Member. The primary record should fulfill the needs of the searcher, although it is frequently necessary to look at several records within a cluster to find the best one.

The scores file was not clustered until 1987 and the sound recordings file not until June 1988. Frequently, records for the same score or sound recording do not cluster together because of minor differences in the bibliographic records. The result is that searching is more difficult and time-consuming, because not only are there multiple records within a cluster to consider, but multiple clusters as well.

Quality Control

The historical differences between the two databases resulted in different approaches to quality control. OCLC emphasized growth early on; RLIN emphasized fullness in the cataloging record at the cost of growth. OCLC has instituted a number of programs to help improve and maintain quality. The type of maintenance done by the OCLC Quality Control Section and the improvements achieved through the Enhance program are not possible on RLIN. Each RLG institution owns the records it has input into RLIN and only it can change them. When an error report is sent to RLIN, the library owning the record is notified and has the option to change it or not. Also, it is not "incorrect" to use older forms of headings in RLIN in non-AACR2 records. As a result, searching can be adventuresome. For example, if you search OCLC using the old form of the heading for Mozart, you will retrieve two records: a sound recording and a score. Do the same search in RLIN and you will retrieve 1,346 clusters in the scores file and 1,055 clusters in the recordings file. In the books file, you will find 356 clusters, of which fifty are for sound recordings and seventy-one for scores. This does not mean that every record in these clusters contains the older form of the heading. However, there is a possibility of not retrieving records because they use an obsolete form of a name heading.

Quality of Cataloging

The quality of OCLC-member vs. RLIN-member cataloging has been hotly debated. RLIN has historically been credited with higher quality and more detailed member-input records. To test this assumption, a study was done comparing cataloging quality in randomly-selected bibliographic records for scores published since 1990 which had been entered into the databases by member libraries between December 1990 and December 1991 and designated as full-level AACR2 cataloging. The study results were similar to a study conducted by Sheila Intner in the late 1980s: there was no significant difference in quality of cataloging between OCLC and RLIN. In 84 pairs of score records from OCLC and RLIN, there were 680 errors, 334 in RLIN and 346 in OCLC, with the same percentage of enhanceable errors in both databases. These results show little difference between the two databases in terms of cataloging quality.

Michelle Koth
Yale University

SEARCHING MUSIC MATERIALS IN THE ONLINE UNION CATALOG USING THE EPIC SERVICE

At the Music Library Association's Annual Meeting in Baltimore, MOUG and MLA's Online Reference Services Subcommittee co-sponsored a session entitled *Searching the OLUC through EPIC*. The session was conducted by Robert Acker, DePaul University and Leslie Troutman, University of Illinois at Urbana. Below are the screen prints used at that session. Although a basic understanding of EPIC searching is assumed, brief explanatory remarks are included for some of the examples. The "Search hints" give useful clues for more efficient searching. Each of these searches will produce results in the OLUC Practice Database (923).

Search no. 1 : Find entries for the composer Sigismondo d'India.

Search hint: When scanning a personal name omit apostrophes and include the comma between the first and last names.

1=> s pn=dindia, sigismondo

INDEX		SCAN	Personal name phrase
Index	Records	Index	Term
ID			
i1	4	dindale, etienne	1899-
i2	1	dindar, bilal	
i3	1	dindar, mohammad	naim
i4	2	dindeleux, daniel	
i5	2	dindeleux, francis	
i6	3	dindi, hasan	
i7	1	dindi, muhammad	ismail
i8	3	dindia, kathryn	ann
i9	52	dindia, sigismondo	1580-1629
i10	3	dindiani, valeria	
i11	1	dindimus	
i12	1	dindinger, david	g
i13	3	dindinger, johannes	1881-
i14	2	dindinger, johannes,	1881
i15	1	dindinger, petra	
i16	1	dindinger, philip	m
i17	1	dindo, john	

1=> f i9

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S1	52	pn= dindia, sigismondo 1580-1629

Search no. 2 : Find items about Beethoven.

Search hint: When scanning a personal name as a subject, omit the comma between the names.

2=> s su=beethoven ludwig van

INDEX SCAN

INDEX		SCAN	Subject phrase
Index	Records	Index	Term
ID			
i1	7	beethoven family	
i2	7	beethoven frieze	
i3	1	beethoven johann	van
i4	12	beethoven karl	van
i5	1	beethoven ludvig	van
i6	1	beethoven ludwid	van
i7	1	beethoven ludwig	
i8	1	beethoven ludwig	johann van

i9 3563 > beethoven ludwig van
 i10 8 beethoven ludwig van - biographies
 i11 1 beethoven ludwig van - biographies -
 for children
 i12 1 beethoven ludwig van - biographies -
 german texts
 i13 2 beethoven ludwig van - correspondence
 diaries etc
 i14 10 beethoven ludwig van - critical studies
 i15 1 beethoven ludwig van biographies
 i16 3 beethoven ludwig van critical studies
 i17 1 beethoven ludwig van exhibition
 catalogues

2=> f i5-i9

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S2	1	su= beethoven ludwig van
S3	1	su= beethoven ludwig van
S4	1	su= beethoven ludwig
S5	1	su= beethoven ludwig johann van
S6	3563	su= beethoven ludwig van
S7	3567	s2 or s3 or s4 or s5 or s6

Search no. 3 : Find items with the subject heading:
 MUSIC--HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

One way to design this search is to split it into its component parts and then combine the components.

Search hint: Reserved words such as "and" may be enclosed in quotation marks to restore them.

8=> f su=music

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S8	90346	su= music

9=> f su=history "and" criticism
 [or f su history w1 criticism]

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S9	246200	su= history "and" criticism

10=> f s8 and s9

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S10	17140	s8 and s9

11=> f s10 and ln=eng

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S11	8793	s10 and ln=eng

Or, the search argument can be entered all at once using parentheses and Boolean operators.

12=> f su=(music and history "and" criticism) and ln=eng

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S12	90346	su= music
S13	246200	su= history "and" criticism
S14	8793	su=(music and history "and" criticism) and ln=eng

The result, of course, is the same: set 11 and set 14 both show 8793 hits.

Search no. 4 : Find items on composers' iconography in Hungarian.

Search hint: The character masking operators "#" and "?" can be used to account for differences in languages. The "#" symbol masks a single character; the "?" symbol truncates, or masks, a string of characters.

15=> f compo? and iconogra? and ln=hun

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S15	160004	compo?
S16	4938	iconogra?
S17	56585	ln= hun
S18	2	compo? and iconogra? and ln=hun

Search no. 5 : Find recordings of jazz vocalizations.

Search hint: Boolean operators can be nested for more efficient searching.

19=> f su (jazz and (vocal? or voice)) and pt rec

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S19	54913	su jazz
S20	59511	su voice
S21	3752	su (jazz and (vocal? or voice)) and pt rec

If there are two or more sets of parentheses used in a search argument, and one of the terms within the parentheses uses either character masking symbol (# or ?), then there will not be a separate search result for the truncated word. Rather, the result will be combined with the other terms within the parentheses and a composite result will be displayed. In this search, the word "vocal?" is not listed by itself but is combined with the hits for "voice."

Search no. 6 : Find the conference on music education in Warsaw in 1980.

Search hint: Conferences, symposia, proceedings, etc. should be searched in both the author (au) and title (ti) indexes.

22=> f au,ti (warsaw and music education and 1908 and (proceeding# or conference or symposium or congress))

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S22	2797	au warsaw
S23	2702	ti warsaw
S24	26957	au music
S25	280013	au education
S26	165729	ti music
S27	314631	ti education
S28	70075	au 1908
S29	6345	ti 1908
S30	446	au proceeding#
S31	212381	ti proceeding#
S32	167348	au conference

S33	149209	ti conference
S34	63206	au symposium
S35	76805	ti symposium
S36	220909	au congress
S37	173042	ti congress
S38	0	au,ti (warsaw and music education and 1908 and (proceeding# or conference or symposium or congress))

Search hint: Typing errors can be easily corrected by using the change (c) command. When this is done the above search retrieves one record.

39=> c 1908/1980

Search no. 7 : Find items about Elvis Presley in books, recordings, or media.

Search hint: In the following example, the "n" (next) proximity operator will allow retrieval of Elvis Presley (Note field) or Presley, Elvis (Subject field).

40=> f su,nt presley n elvis and pt (bks or med or rec)

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S41	605	su presley
S42	597	su elvis
S43	918	nt presley
S44	1230	nt elvis
S45	127	su,nt presley n elvis and pt (bks or med or rec)

Search no. 8 : Find a recorded song entitled "8 hour day" or "Eight hours a day" (or something like that!).

Search hint: Use nested Boolean operations to search for alternative spellings.

46=> f nt (hour? and (8 or eight)) and pt rec

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S47	201068	nt 8
S48	10300	nt eight
S49	191	nt (hour? and (8 or eight)) and pt rec

Search hint: Reduce the number of items retrieved by omitting the masking operator.

50=> c hour?/hour

f nt (hour and (8 or eight)) and pt rec

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S51	7164	nt hour
S52	201068	nt 8
S53	10300	nt eight
S54	128	nt (hour and (8 or eight)) and pt rec

Search hint: Reduce the number of items retrieved by including a range of dates. Using the "<" symbol limits the search to items published before 1960.

55=> f s67 and yr < 1960

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Record Found	Search Term
S56	18	s67 and yr < 1960

Search no. 9 : Find a full score to *Don Giovanni* with the text in German and Italian.

Search hint: The "(german n5 italian)" is used to retrieve items that have texts in these languages. The "n5" operator allows these words to appear within 5 words of each other, as they are likely to in a notes field.

58=> f ti,ut don giovanni and nt (german n5 italian) and su=scores

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S59	27221	ti don
S60	6833	ti giovanni
S61	2875	ut don
S62	788	ut giovanni
S63	229692	nt german
S64	70793	nt italian
S65	113498	su= scores
S66	16	ti,ut don giovanni and nt (german n5 italian) and su=scores

Search no. 10 : Find recently produced video recordings and other media on the subject of music education.

Search hint: Retrieval rates for common terms can be lowered by using format and year limits.

67=> f su=(music and instruction "and" study) and pt med and yr 1990-

SEARCH RESULTS

Search ID	Records Found	Search Term
S68	90346	su= music
S69	28782	su= instruction "and" study
S70	19	su=(music and instruction "and" study) and pt med and yr 1990-

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS

The Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) held three meetings during the annual meeting of the American Library Association (ALA) in San Francisco: Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings at 8:00 p.m. The meetings were as follows: the Cataloging Policy Committee; the Business Meeting, followed by a question and answer session; and the Executive Board meeting. The question and answer session was especially noteworthy for the distinguished panel of experts serving: Sheila Intner, Glenn Patton, Ben Tucker, and Jean Weihs. Questions and answers appear in a regular column of the OLAC Newsletter.

Sheila A. Smythe (Nazareth College, Rochester NY) is the new OLAC chair, succeeding Bo-Gay Tong.

The next OLAC Conference is October 1-3 in Rockville, MD. Applications continue to be accepted on a space available basis. Several sessions will be of interest to those dealing with music materials. For more information, call me at (317) 285-5332 between 8:00 and 5:00 east central Indiana time (until the time change in October, that's the same as Central Daylight Time).

Ian Fairclough, MOUG Representative to OLAC
Ball State University

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Several publications of interest to music librarians have recently been issued. The first three are from the Music Library Association, the fourth from Soldier Creek Press.

Music Cataloging Decisions as Issued by the Music Section, Special Materials Cataloging Division, Library of Congress in the Music Cataloging Bulletin through December 1991, indexed and edited by Betsy Gamble. 112 p. ISBN 0-914954-39-3.

The Music Cataloging Decisions are similar to the Library of Congress Rule Interpretations. They give guidance to catalogers in the application of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* to printed and manuscript music and sound recordings. They are reported through the *Music Cataloging Bulletin*. This volume includes all the MCDs through volume 22, no. 12. Arranged in order by rule number and indexed by the former editor of the *Music Cataloging Bulletin*, the volume is published in loose-leaf format to allow interfiling with the loose-leaf format of AACR2R.

The publication is available to *Music Cataloging Bulletin* subscribers for \$24.00 (\$20.00 to MLA members) from the Music Library Association, P.O. Box 487, Canton, MA 02021.

Archival Information Processing for Sound Recordings, by David H. Thomas (MLA Technical Report, no. 21). ISBN 0-914954-45-8.

This report contains a theoretical and practical discussion of the work of the author in creating a database for the noncommercial sound recordings in the Rodgers & Hammerstein Archives of Recorded Sound at the New York Public Library. Recognizing that neither standard archival practice nor standard library cataloging would fit the situation, the author developed a system that serves both the processors of materials and the users of the collections.

The report is available for \$33.00 (\$27.00 to MLA members) from the Music Library Association, P.O. Box 487, Canton, MA 02021.

Directory of Library School Offerings in Music Librarianship, 4th edition, compiled and edited by Lisa M. Redpath, with compilation assistance from Elaine C. Breach. 56 p.

This edition, prepared under the auspices of MLA's Education Committee, is current to February 1992. It lists the offerings of ALA-accredited library programs, from full-scale double-degree programs to coursework arrangements with music schools; from specialized programs of study to individual courses; from in-service training programs to internships in music librarianship.

The directory is available for \$5.00 from the Music Library Association Executive Secretary: Dick Griscom, 303 Willow Way, Louisville, KY 40223-2644.

Cataloging Service Bulletin Index #1-56, Summer 1978-Spring 1992, by Nancy B. Olson. 84 p. ISBN 0-936996-62-5.

The *Cataloging Service Bulletin* publishes the official rule interpretations for the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* as well as information on LC Subject headings and their changes, and on cataloging and classification policy and procedures at the Library of Congress. This annual, cumulative index contains over 5000 entries.

The index is available for \$23.00 from Soldier Creek Press, P.O. Box 734, Lake Crystal, MN 56055-0734.

FINANCIAL FACTS, OR WHAT COUNTS?

With new kinds of searches available on PRISM, and with every search countable, it's important to know just what counts as a search. A reminder on what counts as a produce may also be useful.

What counts as a Search

- All numeric and derived search keys. Combined searches count as one search.
- Search keys that retrieve no records.
- Search keys that retrieve more than the system limit of 1,500 records.

- Searches that result in a prompt that gives a choice to continue the search. (The initial search is counted whether or not the search is continued. An additional search is counted if the search is revised or a new search is entered.)
- Selecting a line from a Title Phrase (formerly called Title Browse) display.
- Redisplaying the results of previous searches using the "search history" capability.
- Search keys entered from a menu or as a "find" command.

What does not count as a Search

- Entering a Title Phrase search, or returning to the Title Phrase index from a record that has been retrieved from that list.
- Retrieving individual records from multiple record displays.
- Moving around in list of records, e.g., FORWARD, BACK, GO Back.
- Search keys that are incorrectly formed (those that give system error messages such as "Message not clear").
- Retrieving from and storing to the SAVE file.
- Searching in the Authority File.

- WF (workform) commands.
- Constructing, saving, and using Constant Data Records.
- Toggling between main and copy display areas.
- Using the Authority File ALT commands.
- Using the BIB command to return to a record.

What counts as a Produce

- Cataloging transactions: produces, updates, and original input credits that attach a three-character symbol for the first time.
- Interlibrary loan requests and referrals.
- Union List local data records (LDR) creations.

What does not count as a Produce

- Subsequent cataloging produces or updates (use of records to which your symbol is already attached).
- Updates on LDRs or ILL requests previously produced.

--Edited from *OCLC Micro*, February 1992

Announcing...the newest arrival!

Edward Bowen Schrader, son of our Past Chair, Jennifer Bowen, and Mark Schrader. Edward arrived July 20, at 8 lbs., 3 1/2 oz., and was 20 inches long. Mom, Dad, and son are all doing fine.

ORDER FORM

THE MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP PRESENTS

THE BEST OF MOUG, 4TH EDITION

LAST CHANCE! A few copies are still available of the 4th edition of *The Best of MOUG*. It contains Library of Congress Name Authority File records, current to May 1991, for Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Telemann, and Vivaldi, with RV and F. indexes for Vivaldi's instrumental works. It also contains English cross references for Bartók, Dvořák, Glazunov, Glinka, Janáček, Mussorgsky, Prokofiev, Rimsky-Korsakov, Shostakovich, Smetana, Stravinsky, and Tchaikovsky.

The Best of MOUG is an excellent tool for catalogers and public service librarians because it can be kept at a desk, card catalog, or online terminal for quick access to uniform titles. The authority control numbers are given so that the authority record can be verified.

The cost is still \$5.00 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling, U.S. funds.

All orders must be prepaid, with checks made out to the Music OCLC Users Group.

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____

Yes! I have enclosed a check made out to the Music OCLC Users Group for \$6.50.

Send to: Judy Weidow
Cataloging, PCL 2.300
The General Libraries
The University of Texas at Austin
P.O. Box P
Austin, TX 78713-7330

MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP
Application for New Members

Personal membership is \$10.00; institutional membership is \$15.00; international membership (outside of the U.S.) is \$25.00. Membership includes subscription to the *Newsletter*. New members receive all newsletters for the year, and any mailings from date of membership through December (issues are mailed upon receipt of dues payment). Personal members, please include home address. Institutional members, please note four line, 24 character per line limit. We encourage institutional members to subscribe via their vendor (Faxon, etc.).

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

HOME PHONE : (____) _____ WORK PHONE:(____) _____

FAX NUMBER: (____) _____

INSTITUTION NAME: _____

POSITION TITLE: _____

INSTITUTION ADDRESS:

ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESS(ES):

LOCAL SYSTEM(S) USED:

Check for membership dues, payable to MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP must accompany this application:

- _____ \$10.00 Personal (U.S.)
- _____ \$15.00 Institutional (U.S.)
- _____ \$25.00 Personal and institutional (outside U.S.)

Please complete this form, enclose check, and mail to: Ann Churukian, Treasurer, Music OCLC Users Group, Music Library, Box 38, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Sue Weiland
MOUG Newsletter Editor
Music OCLC Users Group
1845 Fairmount
Wichita, KS 67260-0068



University of Northern Colorado
James A. Michener Library
Serials Division
Greeley, CO 80639