FROM THE CHAIR

Karen Little

Welcome to the MOUG Newsletter and to MOUG! I am honored to be your new chair and I am excited about the challenges that lay before MOUG in the coming years. I hope you will agree that this is an exciting time for MOUG as we continue to expand our programming and continuing education efforts into all areas of library service.

I would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank our outgoing and incoming Board members. Judy Weidow has served on the MOUG Board for two years as our Secretary/Newsletter Editor. Previously known largely for her enormous contributions to the repeat appearances of The Best of MOUG, we are grateful that she was willing to extend her expertise to the Executive Board. And Laura Gayle Green leaves the Board after two years as Continuing Education Coordinator. Recognizing a sometime thankless and always challenging task, I hope you will all join me in thanking Laura Gayle, once again, for her contributions to our annual programs in Atlanta and Seattle.

Of course, with the parting of some comes the arrival of others. Lynn Gullickson takes over as the Secretary/Newsletter Editor beginning with this issue. And Neil Hughes is already hard at work as Continuing Education Coordinator, preparing a wonderful program for us for next year. Thanks again to last year's Nominating Committee for providing us with a wonderful slate.

Speaking of elections . . . MOUG will hold elections for the positions of Treasurer and Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect in the Fall. Members of the 1996/97 Nominating Committee are Candy Feldt, chair, Marlena Frackowski, and Ralph Papakhian. Although Fall is several months away (where is Spring?!), it is not too early to begin thinking about potential nominees. Please feel free to send your suggestions (which can include yourself!) to any member of the Nominating Committee or any current Board member. Board members are very interested in sharing with you their experiences on the Board and can provide you with valuable information about either of these positions. While it may be that not everyone suggested will appear on the ballot, without individuals who are willing to become active, our group will not continue to be a valuable resource for its members.

Two special groups have been appointed since the beginning of the year. The PRISM Review Task Force was appointed just prior to our Seattle meeting. Members (Jean Harden, Chuck Herrold, and Sue Weiland, chair) are reviewing and evaluating PRISM with respect to the cataloging and processing of music materials. If you have any thoughts on this subject, please feel free to contact any member of that Task Force. The Bylaws Revision Committee was appointed more recently. Members include Ann Churukian, chair, Chris Grandy, and Jean Harden. They will be looking at some specific areas of concern in our Bylaws and will be suggesting changes to bring the Bylaws up-to-date. It is hoped that their work will be completed by Fall election time.

(continued on page 4)
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Thanks to all who contributed to this issue of the Newsletter. The Newsletter is an occasional publication of the Music OCLC Users Group. Editor: Lynn Gullickson, University of Northern Iowa, Rod Library, Cedar Falls, IA 50613-3675.

Communications concerning the contents of the Newsletter and materials for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Articles should be typed (double-spaced), submitted on 3.5" disk using WordPerfect or ASCII text, or sent electronically. Articles should be consistent in length and style with other items published in the Newsletter. Permission is granted to copy and disseminate information contained herein, provided the source is acknowledged. Correspondence on subscription or membership (including changes of address) should be forwarded to Christine Grandy, Knight Library, 1299 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1299. (Dues in North America, $10.00 for personal members, $15.00 for institutional members; outside North America, $25.00; back issues for the previous two years are available from the Treasurer for $5.00 per copy). A copy of the quarterly financial report is available from the Treasurer on request.

The Music OCLC Users Group is a non-stock, nonprofit association, organized for these purposes: (1) to establish and maintain the representation of a large and specific group of individuals and institutions having a professional interest in, and whose needs encompass, all OCLC products, systems and services and their impact on music libraries, music materials, and music users; (2) to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information between OCLC and members of MOUG; between OCLC and the profession of music librarianship in general; between members of the Group and appropriate representatives of the Library of Congress; and between members of the Group and similar users' organizations; (3) to promote and maintain the highest standards of system usage and to provide for continuing user education that the membership may achieve those standards; and (4) to provide a vehicle for communication among and with the members of the Group.

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.
Music OCLC Users Group

Balance in Checking Account on January 1, 1995 $6,342.96
Balance in Savings Account on January 1, 1995 13,829.02
Total Cash Available on January 1, 1995 $20,171.98

INCOME

Memorships $6,840.00
Annual Meeting (Atlanta):
  Meeting Registrations 3,010.00
  Workshop Registrations 640.00
Publications:
  Best of MOUG 1,231.50
  NACO Music Handbook 517.50
  Newsletter Back Issues (Postage reimb.) 92.55
OLAC/MOUG Meeting Overage 1,393.85
OCLC (To reimburse J. Weitz’s Louisville lodging) 165.38
Bank Interest 306.91

TOTAL INCOME $14,197.69

EXPENSES

MOUG/OLAC Meeting:
  Board Transportation (Papakhian) $140.00
Annual Meeting (Atlanta):
  AV 210.40
  Food 1,455.90
  Board Expense:
    Transportation 1,243.80
    Lodging 147.60
    Dinner 183.60
  Speakers 700.00
  Copying 147.01
  Shipping 52.50
  Name Badges 34.00
  Registration Refund 60.00
Fall Board Meeting (Louisville):
  Transportation 999.50
  Lodging (Weitz's reimbursed: see above) 683.55
  Dinner 75.21
Publications:
  Best of MOUG: 106.56
  NACO Music Handbook:
    Printing 461.07
    Postage 183.65
    Supplies 51.48
    Refund (Overpayment) 10.00
Newsletters:
  Printing 2,473.61
  Postage 773.38
  Supplies 9.71
Newsletter Back Issues:
Postage (Reimbursed) 71.23

NACO Music:
ALA Travel (Schuitema: Midwinter) 66.68
Training Materials:
Printing 54.48
Postage 40.80

OCLC Users Meeting:
Fall (Papakhian) 280.80

Office Expenses:
Postage 388.05
Printing 74.00
Supplies 99.39
Bank Fees 17.20

TOTAL EXPENSES

NET GAIN

Balance in Checking Account on December 31, 1995
Balance in Savings Account on December 31, 1995
Total Cash Available on December 31, 1995

11,295.16
$2,902.53
$8,938.58
$14,135.93
$23,074.51

(continued from p. [one])

And, while this issue is full of reports from our annual meeting in Seattle, we also must look forward toward our next annual meeting. The Board has agreed to once again meet in conjunction with the Music Library Association. We will meet prior to their meeting in New Orleans in late January. Neil Hughes and the Program Committee welcome any and all suggestions you have about the program for this meeting. While we can't do a lot about slow elevators and rainy weather, we can, with your help, provide a program that is valuable and perhaps even entertaining! Please do share your opinions!

I've spent a lot of time in this column formally thanking people for their contributions to MOUG. And although I didn't come close to thanking all those who have contributed recently, I hope you get the impression that individual efforts are appreciated. If you haven't had the opportunity to contribute to MOUG in some formal way but would like to, please let me know. The broader the range and the larger the number of participants, the better for MOUG. So, please let me know of your interest. And I'll be on the lookout for an exciting opportunity for you!!!

FROM THE EDITOR

Lynn Gullickson

It is my pleasure to serve as the editor for the MOUG Newsletter during the next two years. I welcome your contributions as well as suggestions that you may have about the Newsletter. Please share your ideas with me!

This issue focuses on the news and plenary sessions presented at the annual MOUG meeting held this past February in Seattle. The program sessions will be reported in the August newsletter.

NEWS FROM OCLC

Jay Weitz, OCLC

CATALOGING

Core Level Record and PCC Implementation

OCLC has implemented the changes described in Technical Bulletin 213 (Program for Cooperative Cataloging). Effective immediately, you may begin creating and using core-level records using the OCLC coding practices described in the technical bulletin. At the present time, core level standards are defined only for books, serials, scores, and sound recordings, as well as for CJK in OCLC. More detailed information on core level standards is available via the Internet as follows: Serials: http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/recordreq.html #core, Books, Scores, Sound Recordings, and CJK: http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/pcc.html. Until core level
requirements for other types of records (for example, visual materials) are approved, you should continue to follow Levels I and K standards. You may also begin to find records that are part of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). They are identified by the presence of field 042 with code 'pcc' and may be coded at either full level or core level. A brief description of the PCC is included in Technical Bulletin 213. Additional information, as well as regular updates on activities, is available via the Internet from site: http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/pcc.html.

Phoenix Public Library Enters 34 Millionth Bibliographic Record into OCLC

The Phoenix Public Library entered the title of a computer software manual as the 34 millionth record in the OCLC Online Union Catalog. Maureen Dooling, library assistant in the bibliographic enhancement section of the library, entered the title, Microsoft Windows: Getting Started, a user's guide for the software program, on January 6, 1996. The 33 millionth record was entered into the OCLC Online Union Catalog by the Kansas City (Missouri) Public Library on August 17, 1995.

SIRSI and OCLC to Begin Pilot Project Using Common Interface for Cataloging

SIRSI and OCLC announce a pilot project to provide library staff with a common user interface to search the OLUC, download records into their SIRSI local system, and attach holding symbols to the OLUC records for resource sharing. Participants in the pilot project, which is scheduled to begin in the second quarter of 1996, will work with SIRSI and OCLC to develop new procedures to smooth acquisitions work flows and speed up the cataloging process. By using Z39.50, the retrieval protocol that provides a standard language for computer-to-computer information retrieval, the pilot project will allow users of SIRSI local systems at selected libraries to search the OLUC using familiar local commands in familiar local displays. OCLC's PRISM service will be working in conjunction with SIRSI's new SmartPORT product, an integrated component of its library system. The pilot project with SIRSI will be the first such experiment OCLC will conduct using the Z39.50 protocol for cataloging.

OCLC Introduces Passport for Windows

OCLC Passport for Windows is now available. This PC-based telecommunications software product, designed for use with OCLC services as well as with other terminal-emulation-based systems, offers flexibility within the Windows operating environment. OCLC participating libraries have been using OCLC PASSPORT software in a DOS environment since the software was introduced in 1990. Prior to release, OCLC conducted a three-month field test with 18 libraries, which generated several enhancement requests to be addressed in future releases. Passport for Windows allows OCLC users to interface with the PRISM service, FirstSearch, EPIC, the Product Service Menu, and other non-OCLC systems. Passport for Windows is an option and not a replacement for the DOS version, which will continue to be available. Passport for Windows is now included with workstations purchased from OCLC.

Russian DDC 21 Translation Agreement Signed

The Russian National Public Library for Science and Technology and OCLC Forest Press have signed an agreement for the first Russian language translation of the unabridged Dewey Decimal Classification. The agreement provides for the translation of DDC 21, which will be published by OCLC Forest Press in June 1996. The translation agreement received an impetus from the second international Crimea 95 conference, held in Ukraine in June of 1995. Joan Mitchell, editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification, and other prominent Dewey experts presented seminars on DDC to conference attendees. Other prominent Dewey experts presented seminars on DDC to conference attendees from Russia and the new Independent States. The Russian version of DDC 21 will be prepared by a team of translators under the direction of Ekaterina M. Zaitseva, deputy head of the Scientific and Research Division at the Russian National Public Library for Science and Technology. Current editions of DDC have been translated into Italian, French, Spanish, Persian and Turkish. Translations into Arabic, Greek and Hebrew are in preparation.

Field-Test Version of Dewey for Windows Demonstrated at ALA Midwinter

The field-tested version of Dewey for Windows was demonstrated in January at the OCLC Forest Press booth at ALA Midwinter in San Antonio, Texas. This CD-ROM product was developed by OCLC's Office of Research and is scheduled for release in mid-1996, following completion of the field test, which began in February. Dewey for Windows is LAN-compatible. It takes the features and benefits of the DOS version of Electronic Dewey (released in 1993) and enhances and extends them into the Microsoft Windows environment. Text from the DDC schedules, tables, index and manual may be displayed simultaneously on a single screen. Users may add their own electronic notes to the schedules, following the common practice of annotating the print edition to reflect local cataloging.

No.63/5
Dewey Decimal Classification: A Practical Guide Now Available in French


DDC Translations Brochure Available

A pamphlet titled "Translations of the Dewey Decimal Classification" may be obtained, free of charge, from OCLC Forest Press. The pamphlet lists translations currently available or in preparation and provides contact information. Since 1993, eight translations of Dewey have been published and are currently available. Four new translations of Dewey are under way and will be available in the near future. For information on DDC foreign language editions, or to obtain a free copy of the pamphlet, write to: OCLC Forest Press, 85 Watervliet Avenue, Albany, New York 12206, or call 1-518-489-8549. The brochure is available on the Forest Press Home Page, http://www.oclc.org/ftp/, under DDC.

Puvill Libros Spanish Records Added to the OLUC

Puvill Libros S.A., based in Barcelona, Spain, has contributed its unique database of Spanish titles to the OLUC. Puvill Libros is a book vendor that provides bibliographic information for Spanish publications from Spain, Mexico and South America to libraries worldwide. Approximately 15,600 records from Puvill Libros were added to the OLUC initially, and some 400 records will be sent to OCLC each week to update the database. All bibliographic records provided by Puvill Libros to the OCLC Online Union Catalog are in USMARC format and will be available to PRISM users, in the WorldCat database on FirstSearch, and on EPIC. The records will be particularly helpful to libraries using the OCLC PromptCat and PromptSelect services.

European Union Publications to be Added to OLUC

An agreement reached in Luxembourg on October 4, 1995, is expected to facilitate access to bibliographic information on European Union publications for the global library community. The agreement between the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (EUR-OP), one of the world's largest multilingual publishers, and OCLC will launch a one-year pilot project in 1996. This project is in response to a proposal from EUROLIB, the cooperative group of European institutional libraries. Following a technical assessment by OCLC of EUR-OP catalog records, a date will be agreed upon for the creation of a EUROLIB/EUR-OP resource file which will be accessible via the OCLC PRISM service. EUROLIB catalogers will upgrade the records in the resource file to full OCLC records. During the first-year pilot, 2,500 EUR-OP records are expected to be added to the Online Union Catalog. At the end of the one-year pilot, EUR-OP, EUROLIB and OCLC will assess the impact of the project.

Japanese Records from Waseda University Added to OCLC Online Union Catalog

In December 1995, OCLC loaded 282,980 Japanese bibliographic records into the OCLC Online Union Catalog (OLUC). These records, which contain Japanese characters in addition to Romanized information, were originally created on the Waseda University Information Network (WINE) system at Waseda University Library in Japan and were converted from Japanese MARC to USMARC by the Kinokuniya Company. Waseda University is one of the most prestigious research-oriented universities in Japan. The university library has engaged in a retrospective conversion of its valuable collection. It used the OCLC Retrospective Conversion Service for conversion of its Western-language materials, which represent about half of its collection. Kinokuniya Company has established a retrospective conversion operation at the university to convert its Japanese collection. Waseda University Library agreed to provide the Japanese records in exchange for an equal number of Chinese and Korean records from the OCLC Online Union Catalog.

Casalini Libri to Add Italian Records to the OCLC Online Union Catalog

Casalini Libri, the largest exporter of Italian publications, will contribute bibliographic records for new Italian
materials to the OCLC Online Union Catalog, broadening
the database and enriching the OCLC PRISM, PromptCat
and PromptSelect services. Based in Fiesole, near
Florence, Italy, Casalini Libri serves academic libraries in
all parts of the world. Its bibliographic service includes
new publications (monographs, serials, series, periodicals,
microfilm, audiovisual materials and CD-ROMs) in a
variety of subject areas from Italy, the Vatican City, San
Marino, Malta and the Italian canton of Switzerland. All
records are compiled by qualified bibliographers with the
title in hand. Initially, some 48,000 titles from the Casalini
Libri database will be added to the OCLC Online Union
Catalog, and approximately 14,000 records will be added
each year. New records will be entered into the OCLC
Online Union Catalog each week, making them readily
available to OCLC PRISM users worldwide. System users
will be able to send orders electronically to Casalini Libri
through PRISM.

OCLC to Convert 2.3 Million Records for NYPL Research Libraries

The New York Public Library has contracted with OCLC
to convert 2.3 million bibliographic records to MARC format. The OCLC RETROCON service began the
conversion of the Dictionary Catalog of the Research Libraries in January 1996 with completion of the project
scheduled for September in the year 2000. After
completion of the project, records currently found only in
an 800-volume book catalog will be available online,
facilitating easier access for users of the libraries. The files
will be available in both the online catalog of the NYPL
Research Libraries and through the OCLC and OCLC
WorldCat on FirstSearch. Funding for the project comes in
part from a grant supplied by the Andrew W. Mellon
Foundation to expand public access to the collections of the
Research Libraries.

REFERENCE PRODUCTS

RILM on FirstSearch and EPIC

The full RILM database of old and new data is expected to
be available this summer on both FirstSearch and EPIC.

DataTimes to be Available on FirstSearch

A database of U.S. and international newspapers will soon
join the increasing number of databases available on the
OCLC FirstSearch service. DataTimes will produce the
index of some 70 U.S. and 15 international newspapers.
The ASCII full text of articles will be available for delivery
to users' screens or E-mail accounts via the Internet.

Among the newspapers for which DataTimes provides
indexes and full-text articles are the Atlanta Journal and
Constitution, Christian Science Monitor, Commerce
Business Daily, Detroit News, Idaho Statesman, Mobile
Press Register, Newsday, Rocky Mountain News, San
Antonio Express News, San Francisco Chronicle, Times
Piecayne, Washington Times, Budapest Sun, China Daily,
Jerusalem Post, Toronto Star, Prague Post and Singapore
Press. The DataTimes database on FirstSearch will be
available by mid-1996.

OCLC Plans to Enhance EJO Web Using Java in 1996

OCLC will use Java technology to enhance its OCLC
Electronic Journals Online (EJO) World Wide Web
interface, allowing wider access to the journals and
improved display of articles through the Web. Java
technology will enable OCLC to re-create the typeset-
quality display of EJO documents available under EJO
Guidon, the current graphical user interface developed by
OCLC, while allowing access from browsers running on
Windows, Macintosh and UNIX systems. The Java
programming language, developed by Sun Microsystems,
allows small programs, called applets, to be built into
World Wide Web pages. Written in the Java language and
read by Web browsers such as HotJava and Netscape
Navigator 2.0, applets provide the computing power to
bring dynamic, intelligent applications, such as EJO, to the
Web. When accessed, applets transparently migrate across
the network and run on the user's machine, so there is no
software to load at the user site. OCLC introduced Guidon
to meet the functionality needs of electronic publishing in
1992. Today, the interface environment is changing
rapidly due to the popularity of the World Wide Web and
nonproprietary browsers. The Java environment enables
OCLC to combine the best of both worlds. EJO Web using
Java will retain unique features of Guidon display
capabilities, such as the ability to display complex
equations and special characters—all with the universality
and convenience of Web browsers. Java will be
incorporated into OCLC's EJO Web interface in late 1996.
The OCLC Electronic Journals Online service currently
offers 48 electronic journals through Windows- and
Mac-based interfaces.

2.5 Million INSPEC Records Added to FirstSearch and
EPIC: 5 Million Records Now Available

OCLC has increased its coverage of INSPEC, a leading
scientific and technical database available on OCLC's
FirstSearch and EPIC services, with the addition of some
2.5 million records dating from Jan. 1, 1969. Published by
the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE), the INSPEC database is the world's largest and most comprehensive source of published reference literature--conference proceedings, scientific and technical journals--in physics, electrical engineering, computing and control, electronics, and information technology. INSPEC records dating from 1987 have been available to researchers through the FirstSearch service (on a per-search basis) and EPIC since November 1993. OCLC has updated this database weekly since it became available and will continue to do so after the addition of the INSPEC backfiles.

**EBSCOMags Increases Full-Text Availability on FirstSearch and EPIC**

The OCLC FirstSearch and EPIC services now offer the EBSCOMags database from EBSCO Publishing. Featuring abstracts and indices from more than 2,300 periodicals and ASCII full text online from more than 1,000 of those periodicals, EBSCOMags is the fourth database on FirstSearch and EPIC to support full text online. EBSCOMags is the FirstSearch and EPIC version of EBSCO Publishing's popular MasterFILE FullTEXT 1,000 database. The database contains abstracts from business, humanities, general science, social science, health, trade and vocation periodicals. In addition, it provides cover-to-cover indexing and abstracting for *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal* as well as 700 full-text consumer health brochures and 3,500 full-text Magill book reviews. The breakdown by subject of the periodicals covered by EBSCOMags is roughly: 550 business titles, 500 trade/vocational titles, 450 humanities titles, 400 social science titles, 300 health titles, and 200 general science titles. The database contains abstracts and indices of periodicals published from 1984 to present, with the earliest full-text articles dating from 1990.

**Business & Industry Database to be Added to FirstSearch**

Business & Industry, a multi-industry, international database of company, industry, market and product information from leading business publications, will be available in 1996 on the FirstSearch service. OCLC's online reference service for library users. Published by Responsive Database Services Inc., Business & Industry provides access to 600+ trade and general business sources from 32 countries. More than half of the sources are available in full text. With more than 350,000 records, the database covers mid-1994 to present and will be updated daily with approximately 1,200 records. The Business & Industry database will include abstracts for lengthy articles as well as online links to full-text. Users will also have the option of ordering cited full-text articles through the FirstSearch document ordering service.

**RESOURCE SHARING**

**Latin Americanist Resources Pilot Project**

OCLC is working with the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), the University of Texas-Austin, and 32 ARL libraries to facilitate access to Latin-American studies materials from citations located on the World Wide Web. The goal of the Latin Americanist Research Resources Pilot Project is to broaden the array of resources available to students and scholars, to restructure access to these collections on a comprehensive scale, and to assist libraries in containing costs. The pilot project will test the feasibility of providing access to materials via a document delivery or interlibrary loan through the University of Texas-Latin American Network Information Center (UT-LANIC), a World Wide Web-accessible database that includes journal citations from Latin-American publications. The 32 libraries participating in the pilot project have accepted institutional collecting responsibilities for a cross-section of almost 300 periodicals published in Mexico and Argentina since 1995.

**FirstSearch Now on World Wide Web**

OCLC's FirstSearch service is now available over the World Wide Web using popular Web browsers, such as Netscape Navigator. Web access to FirstSearch will provide the same searching functionality; database choices; document ordering options, including interlibrary loans; and online full-text delivery as the current FirstSearch service, which is accessible via Internet Telnet, dial up and OCLC network multidrop line. Users can connect to FirstSearch via the Web using the same authorization numbers and passwords that were assigned for other access methods. *Standard FirstSearch pricing applies to Web access; there are no additional charges*. FirstSearch Web is accessible via two URLs: http://www.oclc.org, the OCLC home page address, and http://www.ref.oclc.org:2000, the OCLC Reference Services home page address.

**NetFirst Database Introduced**

The NetFirst service, an authoritative directory of Internet-accessible resources, is now available on FirstSearch and EPIC. The initial release of the database contains nearly 40,000 records and provides coverage of World Wide Web sites, listservs and other types of discussion lists, Usenet newsgroups, and anonymous FTP sites. The database is updated weekly and is expected to grow by more than 10,000 records a month. As the
As the database grows, other important Internet resources, such as electronic journals, newsletters, gopher sites and library catalogs, will be added. NetFirst records contain bibliographic information, complete with summary descriptions, subject headings and classification codes describing Internet-accessible resources. They also contain "live" addresses--URLs, E-mail addresses, newsgroup names--formatted as hypertext links that can be used to connect to objects of interest when NetFirst is accessed via FirstSearch Web.

World Almanac Books to be Added to FirstSearch


Pro CD Databases Provide Telephone Information from OCLC FirstSearch, EPIC Services

Pro CD Biz, a database of 11.5 million U.S. business directory telephone listings, and Pro CD Home, a database of more than 69 million U.S. white pages residential listings, are now available on FirstSearch and EPIC. Information from the two databases was previously available on FirstSearch and EPIC as Select Phone. The Select Phone database has been reconfigured into two distinct products, Pro CD Biz and Pro CD Home, to allow users to search more efficiently. The Pro CD Biz database will be updated quarterly, and the Pro CD Home database will be updated semiannually.

'GALILEO' to Use OCLC SiteSearch Software to Deliver Information, FirstSearch to Georgia Libraries

The University System of Georgia is delivering citation and full-text information to 34 state-supported academic libraries through GALILEO, the Georgia Library Learning Online system. The system uses the OCLC SiteSearch Z39.50 Server System and OCLC SiteSearch WebZ software to build local databases and to merge diverse databases into a seamless information resource accessible through a single World Wide Web-based interface. In addition to locally mounted databases, GALILEO will offer access to the more than 50 databases available through the OCLC FirstSearch service. GALILEO is currently running on servers at the University of Georgia and at Georgia State University. Subsequent phases of the GALILEO system will include scanned document image databases, including valuable Georgia archives and state documents. In the future, the GALILEO system will be expanded to other collaborating libraries in Georgia. The goal is to build a statewide network with sophisticated information resources available to all Georgia residents.

InterLingua is Now Part of OCLC ILL Document Supplier Program

InterLingua, an information access and translation company, has joined OCLC's ILL Document Supplier Program, offering translations of science and business documents from a variety of languages. With staffs based in Redondo Beach, California, and Tokyo, InterLingua specializes in fast and precise language translations of science, technology and business documents in Japanese, German, Russian, Chinese and Korean languages. InterLingua retrieves patents, journal articles, gray literature and government documents from Japan through its network of local sources and its Tokyo-based staff. Patents can be retrieved in as little as two days, and sometimes in as little as two hours. Journal articles can be delivered within one week. The OCLC ILL Document Supplier Program increases access to special collections through commercial vendors and public and private libraries to meet OCLC users' needs.

Florida International University Makes 64 Millionth OCLC Interlibrary Loan Request

Florida International University's University Park Campus Library in Miami logged the 64 millionth OCLC interlibrary loan request January 30th. The request for the journal Sign Language Studies was filled February 1st by the University of South Florida. Smith College, in Northampton, Massachusetts, made the 63 millionth OCLC interlibrary loan request on November 30th. The 64 millionth request came 56 days later.
Linda Arnold Appointed Library Member Relations Program Manager

OCLC announced that Linda Arnold has been appointed library member relations program manager for OCLC. In this capacity Ms. Arnold will be responsible for management of the OCLC library-type advisory committees, oversight of the Library School Program, planning and implementation of the Conference of Research Library Directors, and following federal library legislative programs in areas of interest to the OCLC membership. Ms. Arnold came to OCLC in 1988 as manager of the resource sharing section which included responsibilities for interlibrary loans (ILL), Union lists (UL) and Name-Address Directory (NAD). She provided support for the start-up of union list groups, served as a UL resource person and was the liaison to the OCLC Union List Users Group from 1988-1994. She was a member of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services Union Lists of Serials Committee from 1989-1995 and served as chair in 1994. She also served as liaison to the United States Newspaper Program (a joint program with the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress). In addition, her group implemented ILL, UL and NAD into the OCLC PRISM service.

OCLC Offers Financial Subsidies to Members to Trade in Old Workstations for State-of-the-Art Machines

OCLC has launched a new multimillion dollar program to help member libraries replace their older workstations with state-of-the-art machines that will improve their access to OCLC products and services as well as enhance their ability to participate in the emerging global, digital network. Under the OCLC Workstation Replacement Program, which runs through June 30, 1996, member libraries can receive credits of up to $1,000 on the purchase of each new Pentium-based OCLC workstation. The credits apply to the current M575 workstation and any subsequent workstations introduced by OCLC during the program. The program allows users to experience the benefits of greater computing flexibility available in the Windows environment.

154 Libraries in Asia Pacific Join OCLC in 1995

In 1995, 154 libraries in Asia and the Pacific region became new OCLC users, bringing the total number of institutions in the area using OCLC products and services to 476. Among the new users are 14 institutions in Australia, one in China, three in Hong Kong, four in India, 72 in Japan, 29 in Korea, four in Malaysia, eight in New Zealand, one in Singapore, 15 in Taiwan, and three in Thailand.

OCLC Issues 1994/95 Annual Report

In November 1995, OCLC issued its 1994/95 Annual Report. During that year, OCLC continued to focus on three priorities: enhancing cataloging and resource sharing services, building a new core business in online reference services and electronic publishing, and expanding internationally.

Financial Highlights: OCLC's revenues were $143 million, up 8 percent from the previous year. Contribution to equity was $5.8 million, up 20 percent from the previous year. OCLC vigorously pursued its chartered objective of reducing the rate of rise of library costs by providing libraries with $8 million in cataloging and resource sharing credits and holding the line on prices for core products in cataloging and resource sharing for the fifth consecutive year, and by recalling $25 million in outstanding bonds, which will save $22 million in future interest costs.

Program Highlights: The OCLC PRISM service continued to be the largest and most heavily used cataloging and resource sharing system in the world. In 1995: OCLC introduced PromptCat, which holds the promise of reducing cataloging costs; OCLC developed an interlibrary loan fee management service to facilitate resource sharing; the number of participating libraries increased from 18,168 to 21,148; libraries cataloged 23.4 million items online; two million cataloging records were added to the OLUC, bringing the total to 31.1 million records; location listings grew from 525 million to 562 million; 7.6 million interlibrary loans were arranged; and more than one billion messages were sent, with message traffic running as high as 110 per second. FirstSearch was the fastest growing end-user reference system in the library community for the second straight year: The number of libraries using FirstSearch grew to more than 6,000; end users are now performing four million searches a month; five new databases were added to FirstSearch, as well as full-text online document delivery and enhanced printing and E-mail capabilities; and OCLC created a library catalog of Internet resources as well as a user directory, called NetFirst. OCLC continued to be a leader in electronic publishing: 32 electronic journals were added, and plans to add 18 more were announced; a World Wide Web version of electronic journals was introduced; installation of an in-house electronic publishing system (STEPS) for the Association for Computing Machinery began.
International: OCLC’s international activities grew by more than 100 percent; more than 1,200 libraries participate in OCLC outside the U.S. A new international business plan calls for OCLC to make significant investments over the next five years in its international systems, products, people and services.

LIBRARY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

PRISM Harvard Database

The PRISM Harvard Database was installed on December 17, 1995. This is a database created as part of OCLC’s Retrospective Conversion contract with Harvard. OCLC has mounted this file of records as a resource file accessible from all PRISM systems. The total number of records initially loaded was 1,064,397, but approximately 500,000 additional records will be added by the conclusion of the Harvard Retrospective Conversion Project. PRISM users are able to choose this Harvard database, and search these records using keyword searching. In PRISM Cataloging, users can “derive” records from this file to upgrade and add them to the Online Union Catalog. PRISM ILL users can do ILL requests from these records. The scope of the records in the Harvard Database is broad. Included are records keyed in either the Books, Serials, or Scores formats for all of the Harvard University Libraries which are part of the Harvard Retrospective Conversion Project. All languages in the Roman alphabet are represented, and publication dates span from the 16th through the 20th centuries. In large part, the cards used for the retrospective conversion project represent that portion of the Harvard catalog for which no matching record was found in the OLUC. Technical Bulletin no. 211, distributed during November 1995, describes searching and use of this file.

Conversion of NLC 9XX Fields in Serials

OCLC has converted the 9XX fields used by the National Library of Canada on serial records to field 886 (Foreign MARC Information Field). The scan, which ran on January 16, 1996, converted 48,587 records. This change allows OCLC to maintain 9XX fields for use by the National Library of Canada without extending the NLC definition of these fields across all Record Type and Bibliographic Level combinations. In addition, it allows OCLC more flexibility in using 9XX fields for OCLC and user needs. Users will no longer see NLC 9XX fields in the OLUC as independent fields. Instead, for both new and existing NLC serial records, NLC’s 9XX fields will be embedded in field 886. If these 886 fields are in NLC serial records at the time of a produce or update, they will appear on the records sent to users via Export or MARC Subscription. Users have the option of deleting these fields before producing or updating.

PRISM Usage Stats

In February 1996, OCLC introduced PRISM Usage Stats, an electronic statistical report detailing your monthly use of PRISM. Each report will contain a section for Cataloging, Interlibrary Loan, and Union List; the first page of each section will be a total for your institution, and succeeding pages will be divided by authorization number. With the Cataloging section, your exports will be divided between authority and bibliographic records. The Interlibrary Loan section will include statistics for searching both the ILL Message File and the Name-Address Directory. The Union List section will include statistics for edits to Local Data Records divided by creates, modifications, and deletes. You order PRISM Usage Stats on your NAD Organization record. For a complete description of PRISM Usage Stats, please see Technical Bulletin 210, which was distributed in November 1995.

Uniform Title Correction Project

Becky Dean of OCLC’s Product Planning Department has submitted the following report on OCLC’s goals for correcting uniform title headings.

In late 1995, OCLC received a request from the Library of Congress to correct uniform titles for approximately 15,000 bibliographic records. These are records that LC anticipates loading into the MUMS music file. Based on OCLC’s approach to authority control, staff at the Library of Congress offered to co-fund the research project to develop algorithms to correct music uniform titles. In its Statement of Work, LC requested that OCLC investigate creating the ability to correct various aspects of uniform titles. Indeed, the list is very comprehensive and promises to challenge OCLC research, development, and database quality staff. Some of the most challenging pieces of the project include:
* updating pre-AACR2 forms of collective uniform titles
* validating the terminology for medium of performance
* assuring that $p$ and $n$ are correct

The research project is currently underway, and OCLC staff is using the experience and knowledge from previous projects to identify how best to work with uniform titles.

Uniform titles have already promised to create more havoc during the research phase than other heading types for the following reasons:
* fewer authority records exist for titles
* rules for creating uniform titles have changed dramatically

No.63/11
uniform titles are "cataloger-created" headings
The first goal for OCLC is to collocate variants under one form. OCLC's approach to authority control is to first group all the headings. Once headings are grouped under a single form, the ability to change the form of a heading is quite simple. Based on the research we have done to date, staff has identified four main genres of materials that commonly contain uniform titles:

- music
- literature
- law
- religion

For each type of material, the rules governing the creation of uniform titles vary. One of the challenges is to identify what rules overlap between the various genres, and what rules are unique to a specific genre.

Database Scans for Database Quality Control: Ongoing Database Scan Project

Ellen Caplan of OCLC's OLUC Database Management Department has submitted the following report on database scans.

The following database scans were run from July 1995 through March 1996 as part of the continuing effort to improve the quality of the Online Union Catalog. Codes, values and data were converted because they were either obsolete or incorrect. Corrections were made by scan software or pulled by scan for manual correction. Unless noted as manual correction, records were corrected by automated scan.

Fixed-field coding for Type of Date (DtSt) value 'd' (Single date/Detailed date).
- Converted value 'd' to value 's' (Single date) when Date2 was 'blank'.
- 9,445 records converted.

Fixed-field coding for reproductions described in field 533 on Book and Score records with Type of Date (DtSt) 'r' and Form (Form of item) 'a', 'b', 'c' or 'r' (run periodically).
- Converted codes in Dates, DtSt and Ctry based on the reproduction in field 533 to codes based on the original data in field 260 subfields $a$ and $c$.
- 791 records converted.

Fixed-field coding for Type of Date (DtSt) to supply u's for blanks in Dates 1 or 2:
- DtSt = n: Supplied u's in Dates 1 and 2 on about 216,166 records.
-DtSt = m: Supplied u's in Date1 when Date 1 was blank on about 649 records.

- DtSt = r: Supplied u's in Date1 when Date 1 was blank on 15,925 records.
- DtSt = r: Supplied u's in Date2 when Date2 was blank. In process and will change about 175,000 records. Note: No attempt was made to check that the Type of Date code was correct. 'blank' is no longer valid in PRISM for the above combinations.

Type of Date (DtSt) to supply u's for 9's in Date 2 on serial records. Changed 303,940 records. '9999' is no longer valid when the publication status code is 'u'.

Change of format from AMC to Books for records representing theses (Type 'b' to 'a').
- Converted records containing field 502 or field 500 'Thesis' from AMC format (Type 'b') to Books format (Type 'a').
- 10,098 records converted.

Nonfiling indicators.
- Supplied nonfiling indicator value when 'blank' or 'fill' was present on records loaded via Batchload (run monthly).
- 3,315 records converted.

Field 240 (Uniform Title).
- Converted obsolete first indicator values '2' and '3' to '1'.
- 2,691 records converted.

Field 243 (Collective Uniform Title).
- Manually converted obsolete first indicator values '2' and '3' to '1'. Also, converted field 243 to field 240 on these records.
- 13 records converted.

Field 245 (Title Statement):
- Deleted '[serial]' in subfield $h$. Inappropriate GMD.
- 1,895 records converted.

Field 359 (Rental Price).
- Deleted obsolete field 359 and data in it.
- 94 records converted.

Field 503 (Bibliographic History Note).
- Converted obsolete 503 fields to field 500, 502, 504 or 518. Cleanup after invalidation in Sept. 1995.
- 2,009 records converted.

Field 700, 710, 711 and 730 (Added Entry Heading Fields).
- Converted obsolete second indicator values '0', '1', and '3' to 'blank'. Includes cleanup after invalidation in September 1995.
519,733 records converted.

NLC 9XX fields in serial records (Equivalencies, Cross-references and History Notes).

Converted 9XX fields defined and used by NLC to field 885.

50,037 records converted.

Field 006 was created on Computer File serial records if Frequency and Regularity values other than ‘u’ (unknown) were present in the fixed field prior to Cross-references and History Notes.

Field 006 was created on Computer File serial records if 886. Phase 2.

Field 006, except been video recordings, kits, sound recordings, and maps have Date for completion is not known and depends on been identified and will be reviewed and converted.

ODM is currently working to convert records created in the for copyright and detailed dates. Value also been identified and will be reviewed and converted.

ODM is currently working to convert records created in the serial format for computer files. About 2,000 records have been identified using subfield $h$ in field 245. Records for video recordings, kits, sound recordings, and maps have also been identified and will be reviewed and converted. Date for completion is not known and depends on staff availability. Users should report any records needing type code changes for processing as they find them.

OCLC plans to run a scan in April to convert values in DiSt for copyright and detailed dates. Value ‘c’ will be changed to ‘t’ and ‘d’ will be changed to ‘e’ on approximately 500,000 records. When the scan is completed, results will be announced in PRISM News. Values ‘c’ and ‘d’ will be removed from PRISM validation rules later in 1996.

Several other scans are in the planning stages or still under consideration. These include unknown dates coded ‘q’, theses, atlases and AMC records. As plans are finalized, they will be announced in PRISM News or in “Bits and Pieces” on the OCLC Home Page.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Compiled by Jay Weitz

As a follow-up to the Q&A about the order of subfields in 245 that appeared in MOUG Newsletter no. 62, p. 9, Robert B. Ewald, Cataloging Policy Specialist in LC’s Cataloging Policy and Support Office offers this clarification: "You are correct that LC follows AACR2 and places the GMD following the part title (AACR2 Rule 1.1C2). But LC does not separately subfield a subtitle that comes between the main title and the part title. Instead, the subtitle is treated as part of the main title (e.g., ‘Sa Piano rolls, Gershwin's legacy. Sn Volume 2, Sp Early years Sh ...’ or ‘Sa Piano rolls—Gershwin's legacy. Sn Volume 2, Sp Early years Sh ...’) or the subtitle is omitted from the title and statement of responsibility area and given in a note."

This appears to be a LC policy that, as far as I can tell, appears neither in AACR2 nor in any LCRI (or MCD). It helps explain why, as the original question noted, we don't see any examples with subfields $a$ and $b$ along with $s_n$ and/or $s_p$.

QUESTION: For the Sound Recording 007 field, what must the SPARS code be for the subfield $s_n$ to be coded “d”?

ANSWER: The only SPARS code that really counts for 007 $s_n$ is the first and it must be "D."

QUESTION: If the list title page is used as chief source for a score, do you need a 500 note to that effect? I know we make a note for “Caption title” or “Cover title.” Same thing here?

ANSWER: Since a list title page is, by definition, a title page, I don't believe you need to mention it as the source of the title. AACR2 5.0B1 doesn't seem to make any special provision in this regard for list title pages.

QUESTION: While working on a related matter, it came to my attention that the 047 field, according to BF&S and the old MARC format documents, is "Required If Applicable." I have always thought it was optional, even for Level I records. What really confuses me is that Comp is optional. Thus, if you have, say, a recording of a symphony, you don't have to put 'sy' up in Comp. But if your recording has a symphony and a concerto, then you are required to put 'sy' and 'co' in the 047 (but not 'mu' in Comp, since Comp is optional)? That doesn't make any sense. Can you clarify this for me?

ANSWER: You need to remember how “Required if Applicable” differs from “Mandatory” and the connection between FF Comp and field 047. What it boils down to is that 047 is required when Comp has been coded ‘mu’ but is optional otherwise. That’s not really made very clear in BF&S.

QUESTION: What should the second indicator be in a 246 field when the title variant in that 246 refers not to the 245, but to ANOTHER 246? Here's an example from a video. There's no title at all on title frames; the cassette label reads: Joe Allard's saxophone and clarinet principles; the container reads: Joe Allard's...
QUESTION: In a 245, when subfield $Sb$ follows a subfield $Sn$ or $Sp$, does the subfield $Sb$ refer to the immediately preceding subfield ($Sn$ or $Sp$) or to subfield $Sa$? There are two examples on BF&S p. 2:24-25. In the subfield $Sn$ discussion, last example (Dacca University studies), does it mean that subfield $Sb$, "semiannual journal of the Faculty of Commerce" is other title information for subfield $Sn$, "Part C," or is it other title information to subfield $Sa$, "Dacca University studies?" BF&S, p. 2:25, subfield $Sp$ discussion (actually starts on a previous page), last example (Solar photovoltaics) uses subfield $Sb$, "a bibliography with abstracts." Is this other title info to subfield $Sp$, "Quarterly update" or to subfield $Sa$, "Solar photovoltaics?" We are cataloging a bunch of the Goals 2000 videos (the educational initiative of the U.S. government). Life would have been simpler if we had set up a series for "Goals 2000, a satellite town meeting" since each video starts with this title. The first couple we did, however, it seemed there would be no more, so we used the above as the title, with a subfield $Sp$ for the specific subject for a given video. These portion titles tend to be quite long and split quite nicely into main and other title parts. So we are left with:

245 00 Goals 2000, satellite town meeting. $Sp$ Math

and science $Sh$ [video recording]: $Sh$ education for the 21st century.

This assumes that $Sh$ is other title information to $Sp$ (Math and science). But I'm not sure that this is what BF&S is trying to say. In short, I guess the question is: if the title in subfield $Sn$ or $Sp$ has other title information connected with it, does it go in subfield $Sb$? (assuming there is no previous subfield $Sb$, since it's not repeatable). And if there was a previous subfield $Sb$ for other title information, for the title proper—it would not be repeated here (after $Sp$), just punctuated with a space-colon-space?

ANSWER: Other title information refers to (and should be placed immediately following) the title to which it is attached, whether that title is the title proper or a part title. That other title information goes in subfield $Sb$ unless there is a previous $Sb$. In fact, looking at the real bibliographic records for the "Dacca University studies," its "Part C" is exactly what the example suggests; parts A and B are the semiannual journals of other university areas (the English Department and arts and sciences, respectively).

QUESTION: I am confused about the order of certain additions to music uniform titles. In your Music Coding and Tagging are a couple of examples that nicely demonstrate the confusion. (Here I will always omit $Sf$ and diacritics.) On p.136, last example under $Sl$, is:

Moore, Mary Carr, $Sd$ 1873-1957. St Légende provençale. $Sp$ Étoile du soir; $So$ arr. $Sl$ English. ($Sl$ after $So$)

On p. 139, 2nd example under $So$, is:

Uhl, Alfred, $Sd$ 1909- St Wer einsam ist, der hat es gut. $Sl$ English & German. $Sk$ Selections; $So$ arr. ($Sl$ before $So$)

Are these different situations (maybe because one has $Sk$ Selections)? The second one fits the mnemonic we use to remember the order, except that it doesn't have $Ss$. (The mnemonic is "slicko," for $Ss$ $Sl$ $Sk$ $So$.) If the first example is right, we would input it incorrectly. And what if $Ss$ were needed? I have read and reread AACR2R 25.35A1, which is fine until the sentence that starts "If Selections is added ...," but at that point I really lose the thread. Clarification would be very welcome.

ANSWER: LC's Deta Davis kindly supplied the answer to this vexing question: "You are on the right track in using 25.35A1 to understand what is happening in these two uniform titles. They are both correct and don't really contradict each other in application. The Moore uniform title was constructed using the principle stated in the
second sentence of the rule: ‘Make additions in the order given.’ Therefore, the designation for arrangements (25.35C1) comes before the language of a translation (25.35F1). The whole crux of the Uhl uniform title is in the sentence beginning, ‘If Selections is added ...’ This supersedes everything else up to this point and you need to think in a new way. ‘Selections’ will always be last. The only time ‘Selections’ has any other subfields after it is when ‘arr.’ is added. So, in the Uhl uniform title, there are four elements: (1) the distinctive title, (2) language, (3) Selections, and (4) arr. Element 2 (language) is the only addition that is not designated as last or next-to-last, so it comes second. Regarding the last two elements, let me paraphrase the rule somewhat: add ‘Selections’ as the last element of the uniform title, or as the next to last element if ‘arr.’ is used. Perhaps another way to think about it is without the MARC tagging (and add that later)."

QUESTION: In your minilesson on 246/740 in the MOUG Newsletter no. 60, the example under 246 2nd indicator 8 was for a title on the spine of a sound recording. I had assumed that 2nd indicators 2 & 3 weren’t really used, and 4-8 were only for nonbook print materials (scores, maybe maps). The definitions really seemed to have print materials in mind (which makes sense, since they were intended for print serials when developed). Sound recordings, however, do tend to have a spine-like part: the narrow left edge of an LP album cover, the left edge of a cassette case, and the left and right edges of a CD case. So if OCLC wants us to define spine title as including those parts, we’ll do that. I had been using subfield $i with “Title on container spine:”. What about videos? The container has a spine, often with a title and other stuff on it. Unfortunately, the cassette itself also has a spine, which may also have a title and other stuff on it, though not as often. I would be inclined not to use 2nd indicator 8 here; I can be more specific here with subfield $i “Title on container spine:”, or “Title on cassette label:” (if there is no label in the usual place on the front of the cassette), or “Additional title on cassette:” (if there is a label on the cassette spine in addition to the label on the front of the cassette). This does happen, and the two labels tend to have different titles. Would you ever use 2nd indicator 4 (cover) for a non-print AV item? It’s already been decided that the cover of the booklet that shows through the top of a CD jewel case is actually the “container.”

ANSWER: What should dictate your use of a particular 246 second indicator is the propriety of the particular display constant associated with it. If it fits [my mind keeps screaming, ‘you must acquit’], use it. If you need to change it in any way, for more detail or clarity, go for the blank second indicator and formulate your own introductory phrase for the subfield $i. In other words, if you want to use “Title on container spine:”, that's fine; use the blank indicator and $i. The same goes for any video variations, a container spine, a cassette spine, a cassette label, what have you. There may be instances where you would find the second indicator 4 useful for nonprint AV, but I would imagine that in most cases, you will want to be more specific, again using blank and $i.

QUESTION: We’ve been cataloging several videodiscs with one program on side one and another program on side two, e.g., side one entitled The brain, and side two entitled The heart. The 245 is simple:

245 04 The brain $b(videorecording) ; $b The heart...

But then on the disc label for side one it says The human brain. We can’t make this a 246 because it applies to only half the item. So it seems to me we have to use:

500 Title on disc label, side 1: The human brain.
740 02 Human brain.

So, are there still times when we use a 500 note with a 740 for a varying title?

ANSWER: Yes, you will still need to use 500 notes for variant titles that are not comprehensive and are related to, or justify, 740s.

QUESTION: In a 440, does subfield $v always refer to subfield $a, or can it refer to a preceding subfield $n and/or $p? For instance, on BF&S page 4:11, last example under subfield $p discussion, does "no. 39" refer to Journal of Polymer Science or to Part C, Polymer Symposia?

ANSWER: Generally, subfield $v would refer to whatever it happens to follow, be it $a, $n, or $p. It would depend on the formulation of the series titles and numbering systems, which can be quirky and convoluted.

QUESTION: I’m cataloging a Bärenreiter edition of Schubert Lieder, each of whose volumes carries ISMN’s. According to the USMARC Format (1994 edition), an ISMN consists of eight numbers and 1 check digit. However, each of the Schubert ISMN’s is 13 digits long, for example: 9 790201 805009 (Heft 1). Should I input the number in $z as an invalid number, or is there a way of determining which digits to ignore?

ANSWER: It sounds like your "ISMN" may not be one at all. A legitimate ISMN should be preceded by the designation "ISMN" on the piece and have the letter "M" as
its first character. What you probably have is an International Article Number or a European Article Number (EAN), sort of a European UPC. It also goes in field 024, but with the first indicator "3". Look at the USMARC description of the EAN and see if that's not what you've got.

QUESTION: When the music uniform titles "Works" and "Selections" are used with a person's name, must they be accompanied by the date of publication of the item ($s$)?

ANSWER: The music uniform title "Works" would require a date according to LCRI 25.8. That is NOT the case for the music uniform title "Selections," however. Both LCRI 25.9 (paragraph 5 exception) and LCRI 25.34B1 say not to add dates to "Selections" of music.

QUESTION: Passport for Windows was loaded on my machine while I was away in Seattle, and in my recent explorations of it, I noticed that the ALA character set now includes the musical sharp symbol, distinct from the old pound sign (<shift>3) that we have been using for years. May we assume from its presence in the character set that it is valid for use in bibliographic and authority records now in the OLUC? If so, is OCLC planning a batch job to convert all occurrences of the pound sign in music uniform titles (and possibly other fields, such as call number tags) to the musical sharp symbol?

ANSWER: Although the musical sharp sign does appear in the ALA character set of Passport for Windows, if you inserted it into a record, you would find it was not valid. The character has not been validated by anyone yet, as far as we know, and there are no current plans to do so. As you can easily imagine, there is no foolproof way to distinguish every existing use of the pound sign that should be a musical sharp. Any future effort to do some sort of conversion would be far from trivial. We recommend that you continue using the pound sign until we let you know that the sharp has been validated.

QUESTION: I'd like to know if I may create a field 006 for an audio CD that can be played in a CD-ROM player if the user chooses to do so. The CD-ROM and audio properties are more aspects of the item rather than accompanying material. The title in question is the soundtrack to the movie "Nixon."

ANSWER: If I'm to understand your question correctly, you are asking about an interactive computer file that can also be played as an audio compact disc; or maybe it's an audio compact disc that can also be played interactively as a CD-ROM. You would first have to decide which aspect (computer file or sound recording) was dominant. If you chose a computer file, you could add a field 006 for the sound recording aspect. (If it is interactive and you want to catalog it as such, please be sure you use the "ALA Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Interactive Multimedia.") If you catalog it as a sound recording, you could add field 006 for the computer file/interactive aspects. You'll also want to note the system requirements in a 538 field. As usual, we'd prefer duplicates that disagree over the predominant aspect of an item NOT be input. If you think an incorrect decision about format has been made, please report it as a potential Type Code change (with corroborating evidence if needed). Of course, since the item in question is Oliver Stone's "Nixon," maybe the whole thing is a conspiracy.

QUESTION: As a sort of follow-up, given Format Integration Phase 2, will the rules concerning allowable duplicates need to be changed? Previously, it was OK to input a new record into OCLC when one disagreed with what was the predominant medium in an item. The example given in BF&S Chapter 4 (p. 39) is a set of slides with a book, or a book with a set of slides. If there is not a clearly predominant medium, it was OK to have two records, but "only if there is NOT a clear choice of predominant material. If in doubt, use the existing record." That's a very clear statement. And even under FI, catalogers still must decide what the predominant medium is, so won't there still be cases where it could easily go either way?

ANSWER: Yes, we will need to change the guidelines about allowable duplicates, though we're still contemplating all the details. Because all aspects of an item can be coded, we will be less willing to allow certain categories of duplicates. The second edition of BF&S is currently in the works; we hope to have it out during the summer of 1996.

QUESTION: Should "bohème" (as in "La bohème") be capitalized or not? I have seen it both ways in the OLUC.

ANSWER: In the sense that "bohème" is used in the opera title (as "unconventional" or "artistic" people rather than as an ethnic identifier), I think it should probably not be capitalized. But I have also seen it both ways (including in the authority record n83129419, in the 400 and 670 fields).

QUESTION: Is it correct to place musical performers' names in the 505 rather than in a separate 511, for a
multi performer collection with a collective title? This does increase the length of the record, especially with all the analytics.

ANSWER: You have various options on performers' names. If it's all too complicated, you can use a general 511 to mention the principal performers. If you feel the need to outline exactly who performs what work, the names can be scattered throughout the 505, as appropriate. If you hit up against system limits, you might need to reconsider the method chosen.

QUESTION: If all you have is a copyright date on a Sound Recording and the insert, do you infer the publication date and put "[1993]" in 260 $c$; or would you in this case put "c1993" in $c$? Is it ever OK to put a copyright date in that subfield?

ANSWER: For a sound recording, the disc itself (that is, the label) is the chief source. If there is a copyright date (a "c" date) on the disc, you can take that at a phonogram copyright date and transcribe it in 260 $c$ as "pXXXX." Most recent discs will not have "c" dates (that is, if publishers are following the rules), though some older LPs, for instance, might. If the only date is a "c" date on the container or an insert, that would be bracketed as an inferred publication date, without the "c." For a sound recording, you would not have a "c" date in 260 $c$.

News from LC
Deta S. Davis, Team Leader, Music and Sound Recordings Team 1, Special Materials Cataloging Division, Library of Congress

The past year has been one of many accomplishments. We have several successes to report on, most of which involved improving access to our collections. The last few months in Washington, however, have been most unusual, with production lost due to the double forces of government shutdowns and Mother Nature. The government shutdowns caught the Library once. Cataloging and reading rooms were not considered essential in the first shutdown, for November 14-19, and we lost four days of work. We learned, with relief, that the Legislative Branch appropriation was signed at the end of the first furlough in a package which funded both the White House and Congress. Consequently, the Library has not been and will not in this year, be affected by other government furloughs—we are funded for the remainder of the fiscal year. However, just as we were hitting our stride after holiday vacations, other forces conspired to prevent us from working—the great blizzard of '96 struck. Again, we lost another four days of work. Nonetheless, with a good part of this winter behind us and funding secured to perform our mission, we are optimistic that the remainder of the year will be an opportunity to get much accomplished.

In contrast to previous years, 1995 was a year of relative stability, with both new and ongoing initiatives progressing for the cataloging and inventorying of music and sound recordings. There was good news in the Special Materials Cataloging Division, as staffing remained fairly constant and cataloging productivity improved. There were two exceptions to constant staffing—one bad and one good. The bad news was the departure of a longtime member of the division, Dean Strohmeyer, who retired in October—we will miss him. The good news came when management allowed us to hire six new technicians late in 1995, because we foresee many arrearage reduction projects requiring only inventory level or copy cataloged records (not full cataloging), and technicians are the best level of staff for these projects.

In fiscal year 1995 (October 1994-September 1995), the Music and Sound Recordings Teams I and II cleared a total of 15,692 items. This number includes 7,844 scores (537 original, 4,656 copy, 1,828 production level cataloging, and other categories) 4,359 sound recordings (including 2,100 original, 195 copy, 1,544 production level cataloging, and other categories), and 2,646 books. Cataloging production for scores was up 30 percent, and for sound recordings, it was up 127 percent. Cataloging for books dropped because of the recent focus to process more sound recordings. From the beginning of October to the end of December 1995, the teams cleared a total of 2,876 items, which includes 504 sound recordings and 1,763 scores.

As planned, the PARTITUR (for those of you who don't memorize our reports, PARTITUR stands for PLC Arrearage Reduction Team Insuring Timely Universal Retrieval) Ensemble completed its SWAT effort to eliminate the arrearage of 5800 scores identified for less-than-full cataloging on time. The greatest number of scores, 3315, was processed by use of full copy records on OCLC. Another 268 scores were processed by use of less-than-full copy on OCLC. 1475 scores received original PLC cataloging and 155 were upgraded to full records. (Sometimes a full record is shorter than a PLC record when the only difference is the inclusion of the "Production level cataloging" note). Existing LC copy was found for 307 items. About 300 additional scores were added volumes or cataloged outside the team from preexisting desk arrearages of non-SWAT team members.
Due to the success of the PARTITUR Ensemble, a second SWAT was launched this past October to catalog all the scores designated for less-than-full cataloging received since the first effort (3400). This project began in late October and is nearing completion.

**SOUND RECORDING ARREARAGE**

Two years ago, Susan Vita, Chief of the Special Materials Cataloging Division, agreed that the Special Materials Cataloging Division would share responsibility with the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division for cataloging (re bringing under bibliographic control) the Library’s two million item sound recording arrearage. Since then the Special Materials staff have been plowing into the collection, processing items full steam ahead. Many projects are currently in process with more still on the planning boards. Here are some descriptions of our current projects.

**Altshuler Project**

In July 1992, the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (MBRS) acquired one of the most comprehensive collections of American jazz and pre-World War II popular music in existence from Robert Altshuler. Comprising approximately 220,000 discs, the new acquisition more than doubled the Library’s holdings of 78-rpm discs. There are extensive holdings of every classic blues and jazz artist recorded during the 78-rpm era, 1917-1950. In addition, the collection includes a small amount of miscellaneous recordings of opera and classical music.

To achieve the goal of making this collection available to the public as soon as possible, Susan Vita created the Altshuler Jazz Collection SWAT Team, a cooperative effort which included 75 library staff members who volunteered from all over the library. To minimize the impact on their home division’s work, the volunteers were divided into three teams; each SWAT team member was assigned to the project half-time for a four-month period. The team officially began sorting the Altshuler Jazz Collection on March 6, 1995. It was a formidable task. There were more than 120 crates to unpack and numerous obstacles to overcome: finding space, getting equipment, training staff, etc. Despite these challenges, the first team completed the processing of about 50,000 items. Team II, which completed its rotation at the end of October, processed more than 90,000 items, more than 5,000 a week on average. There are about 50,000 items left to be processed by Team III. The project is well on track for completion by the end of March 1996. The final inventory of the Altshuler Jazz Collection will reside in a Cuadra STAR database which will be accessible via the Internet. One of the reasons that we have been able to complete so many items so quickly—our goal is 1,000 per day—is because for many labels we have had the use of discography from “kitchen table” files created by private discographers and collectors outside the Library. These files were loaded in the database and used to reduce keying when there was a “hit” on the record we were keying. This project has been so successful that we hope to be able to use the “Staff Volunteer Model” as a prototype for other arrearage reduction efforts. We expect to use the same methodology to process the remaining 78s in the collection.

In November, we were pleased to have Robert Altshuler visit his famous, former collections at the Library of Congress. In addition, he gave a lecture to the local Association of Recorded Sound Collections on the collection and on the art of collecting sound recordings.

**Armed Forces Radio and Television Service Project**

The Library of Congress’ holdings of the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) Collection, are issues of radio and television programs broadcast to troops abroad. This collection includes approximately 125,000 unpublished 12 and 16-inch vinyl discs. The programs were first broadcast worldwide in 1942 and continued as late as the early 1960’s. The broadcasts comprise a variety of entertainment, from music to dramatic scripts with such performers as Nat King Cole, Cole Porter, Duke Ellington, and the Tommy Dorsey Orchestra. As of mid-January, 24,836 discs had been processed, with 117,638 item level records created (i.e., one record for every cut). These records will ultimately reside in the Cuadra STAR database too.

**NBC Project**

Our newest arrearage reduction project was launched in January. It will create inventory records for that portion of the NBC radio collection which MBRS has not yet completed its preservation recording processing. MBRS staff estimates that there are 75,000 items awaiting bibliographic control. A contract was awarded to Telesec to create inventory records. Special Materials and MBRS staff are collaborating on quality control of the project.

**A-TO-Z Inventory Projects**

We continue to go through the various formats, e.g., 78’s, cassettes, CDs, etc., to capture an inventory record;
minimum. Information from external databases will be used to enhance the minimum data required for an inventory record. We are almost at the end of the popular LPs. At the end of Altshuler we will be more than halfway through the '78s. We are gearing up to start on the cassettes, and on it goes. All of these inventory records will be loaded into a Cuadra STAR database (described more below).

External Databases

Whenever possible for arrearage reduction activities currently in operation, and for those planned in the future, we are seeking access to databases that will facilitate our work by preventing the necessity to re-key inventory information and will enhance our information, making our records more robust, and reducing the need for research. The obvious sources are OCLC and the other library networks. But for the music discipline we are attempting to go farther afield. MBRS is an essential element in this effort—their connections and knowledge of finding aids and their producers, and their ability to negotiate permission to use the information have saved us countless hours of work. Sam Brylawski, Recorded Sound Specialist, has been the driving force in getting access to these databases. As noted above, for the Altshuler Project we mounted data from small databases created by collectors and discographers collecting in the jazz field. When we get to a label they have done, we mount it on our PCS, search each record by record label number, and when there is a hit it saves us rekeying that data. Sam is also negotiating with other providers of "external data," even seeking cooperation from various companies that provide point-of-sale information to retailers. If these negotiations prove successful, it will be a great benefit to our arrearage reduction efforts.

One internal database that we have never been able to access automatically is the copyright system. We are now on the brink of being able to key in a cd or cassette number, call up the copyright data, and load it into our inventory system.

Cuadra STAR is the UNIX-BASED system which will hold these inventory records. Everything not on MUMS will go into STAR. The STAR structure is not MARC, but includes all necessary elements for MARC conversion. All this will be available sometime in the future on a Web site.

LC Concert Tapes

Working in close cooperation, the Music Division, the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, and the Special Materials Cataloging Division have defined the content of the record and determined the methodology for processing these concerts. The music catalogers are cataloging from the printed programs of the concerts. Once that is completed, the record is forwarded to staff in the Motion Pictures, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division where they confirm the content using the program compared to the actual physical item and complete the physical description.

Popular Music Sound Recordings

The Music and Sound Recordings Team III continues to focus on processing popular music sound recordings by using OCLC copy or original brief records. In fiscal year 1995, the team cataloged a total of 24,041 sound recordings, averaging about 2,000 completions per person per year. This team is the highest producing team of all the teams in the Cataloging Directorate in items completed per person per year. In fact, it produces about 1,000 more per person than the second highest team. Since the project began in May 1991, the team has cataloged 81,000 sound recordings.

OCLC Research Contract

For the last two years, the Special Materials Cataloging Division has been collecting on tape OCLC bibliographic records matched to sound recordings in our collection. At the same time we were exploring where to load these records. Ultimately, management decided that they should go into the Music File. However, the inevitable variance in authority headings that this would create in the music file unless the headings were verified, caused us to worry that adding these records as-is would disrupt our cataloging processes. To verify the extent of the problem, we performed a study of access points on sound recording bibliographic records on OCLC. This study found the encouraging result that about 90 percent of the name headings on these sound recording records were satisfactory. However, we were concerned that a third of the music uniform titles had some problems identified. Because the MUMS Music File, in combination with the Name Authority File, serves as the source for music authority at the Library of Congress, adding a high number of records with a third of the uniform titles incorrect would be very problematic. To resolve this issue, the Library investigated several ways to contract out cleaning up these records before loading. A Sound Recording Technical Group formed to make recommendations for resolution of the problem. When the group concluded that their work needed someone dedicated
to it full time, Deta Davis was selected to chair the group and devote virtually all of her time on an informal detail.

After determining that the current technology available for a large database cleanup at the standards required by the Library of Congress did not exist, the group began to explore alternative ways to manage the database. One possibility was to create a solution which paralleled the work done by OCLC for Harvard’s retrospective records. Several meetings transpired between OCLC and LC. The final result was a contract for OCLC to develop correction software for music uniform titles. Final results should be available in 1997. As an adjunct to this contract, LC has requested that OCLC create authority records for all names and name/uniform title combinations in the MUMS Music File. We hope this will benefit the scholarly music community as well as LC. While OCLC does not yet have the technology to complete this aspect of the project, it is a critical element for the project’s success. We feel it would also be beneficial to all music librarians. For LC’s part, we will be able to load OCLC records without human intervention for a large percentage of the copied records.

SECURITY ISSUES

As you may have heard, the Library is taking steps to increase the security of the collection. Several experiments are being conducted in the reading rooms which involve item by item examination of what is requested both before and after it is used. This is a necessary safeguard for the collections. However, it is not without its costs, since the Music Division is one of the reading rooms selected for this experiment, and the music catalogers are finding their cataloging is taking longer if they must consult something from the music stacks.

CATALOGING POLICY AND SUPPORT OFFICE NEWS

Gerry Ostrove, CPSO specialist for music, has completed inputting class M into LC’s Minaret classification online database and is presently revising parts of this class. Gerry will be using a draft of the MT portion of the online schedule in a demonstration later this week of Classification Plus, a full-text, Windows-based CD-ROM product that will include the Library of Congress Classification Schedules and Library of Congress Subject Headings.

Harry Price, senior music cataloger, MSRII Team, Special Materials Cataloging Division, has been detailed to CPSO since October 1995 to help with this online conversion and to participate in the review and revision of the treatment of music materials in the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings.

LC Form/Genre Working Group

Discussions of the LCSH implementation of the new subfield $v$ for form subdivisions, as well as the new field 155 for Genre/form headings in the USMARC format for Authority Data and application of the existing 655 field for form headings have begun at LC but are still in their early stages. A Library-wide working group began meeting monthly to plan LC’s implementation of form/genre subdivisions and form headings in MARC records as subfield v in the 6XX field and field 655. The working group is in the process of compiling lists of form subdivisions and topical headings as well as working on guidelines for the assignment of these form subdivisions and form headings. Gerry Ostrove, Phillip De Sellem, and Harry Price are members of this LC working group. The implementation and application of these elements with LCSH are a very complex issue affecting many parties. LC feels strongly that this be done in a consistent and coordinated manner and that the decisions need to come from the agency responsible for LCSH after consultation with the library community.

Updates to the USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data and USMARC Format for Authority Data were recently revised to show illustrative examples of subfield $v$ and X55 fields with LCSH terms "in anticipation" of their implementation. However, LC will not actually implement these new format elements until all application and systems issues have been resolved and the decisions have been incorporated into LCSH documentation and the Library of Congress Subject Authority File. During 1996, LC will communicate plans and decisions regarding subfield $v$ and the X55 fields through its normal channels for disseminating cataloging policy. LC welcomes comments on the examples and dialogue on the form/genre implementation issues.

Additionally, a new ALA Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) Subcommittee on Form Headings/Subdivisions Implementation began deliberations at the ALA Midwinter meeting to advise LC.

Miscellaneous statistics:
New classification numbers established in 1995 (all classes) = 4,348 (represents an increase of 19.3% from FY94)

New subject authorities established in 1995 (all subjects) = 8,902 (represents an increase of .6% from FY94)
MUSIC CATALOGING SABBATICAL

The Special Materials Cataloging Division has had several expressions of interest in its sabbatical offering to music librarians. One recent graduate of library school was available to participate immediately and began a three-month stint in November. She has received training in cataloging sound recordings and PLC scores. In addition, she has assisted with the Altshuler Collection. For any future sabbaticals offered though, we will limit participation to experienced music librarians on leave from their institutions. We feel this is a unique opportunity for music librarians and their home institutions and would like to encourage you to consider participating. If you would like more information, please contact Susan Vita (vita@mail.loc.gov) or Deta Davis (ddav@loc.gov).

COOPERATIVE CATALOGING AND OTHER OUTREACH

Core Record for Music

The Library of Congress is beginning trials in utilizing the core record, and in Special Materials, Deta Davis and at least one cataloger, Valerie Weinberg, will be working on this experiment on the core record for music. We will be documenting the time it takes to catalog using this level. However, since more authority work will be required than with our regular cataloging, the results may not show a time savings, at least until we can implement automated name authority creation. Clip-search, a new software program being introduced on the catalogers’ workstations, may help reduce the time.

NACO Music

In addition to our usual NACO-Music liaison on the MSR Teams this year, one of our staff members, Philip De Sellem was detailed to the Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division from September through December 1995. During his detail, he was charged with reviewing the name and name/title authorities submitted to the Name Authority File by seven libraries: Cleveland Public Library, Brown University, Cornell University, Eastman School of Music, New York Public Library, Northwestern University, and the University of New Mexico. He also reviewed the name, name/title, and series authority submissions of Middlebury College and the series authorities only of the University of Maryland. In December, Cornell University was declared independent for name and name/title authorities and, in January, Middlebury College also became independent for name and name/title authorities. It is expected that approximately three other libraries from this group will receive independence from review soon. Mr. De Sellem also reviewed subject authority records submitted by various contributing libraries under the SACO program, including approximately a half dozen from the MLA Working Group on Terminology in 20th Century Music. He will be continuing as an NACO/SACO reviewer with the above-mentioned libraries until they achieve independence.

 Lucas Graves provided another year of service as our official liaison with the NACO-Music Project. He capably answered many queries and managed the bibliographic maintenance. From October 1994 through September, the NACO-Music Project produced 2,847 new name authority records, 26 new series authority records, 729 name authority changes, and 3 series authority changes, for a total of 3,605 records.

SUMMARY

In the current climate of budget battles in Washington, the Library of Congress fared better than many governmental organizations. Our budget was slightly increased, but all increases will be consumed by mandatory pay increases and funding a GAO audit. While no reductions-in-force is planned, we will face increasing difficulty if not impossibility in replacing any staff members who leave the library. For example, we have not been able to replace the two music cataloger vacancies over the past two years. In spite of this, the past year has been our most successful to date, and even with reduced staff we hope to continue to provide high levels of service for our country’s music libraries.

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SUMMARY OF THE MOUG ANNUAL MEETING: FEBRUARY 6-7, 1996, SEATTLE, WA
Program

Tuesday, February 6, 1996
7:00-8:30 p.m. Plenary Session I: TECHPRO for Music Cataloging: What Do They Really Do? (Stan Szalewicz, Sean Ferguson, Cynthia Whitacre, OCLC)

Wednesday, February 7, 1996
9:00-10:15 a.m. Plenary Session II: An Impalpable Hit: Music and OCLC's MICROCON (H. Stephen Wright, Northern Illinois University)

10:30-11:45 a.m. Program Sessions I (concurrent)
Series Authority Record Primer (Alice LaSota, University of Maryland-College Park and Joy Pile, Middlebury College)
A Comparison of the Three Electronic Versions of RILM: NISC Muse on CD-ROM, and OCLC's FirstSearch and EPIC Online Services (Alan Green, Ohio State University)

1:15-2:30 p.m. Program Sessions II (concurrent)
Format Integration Phase II: An Update (Linda Gabel, OCLC)
Where You're Not Looking and Probably Should Be: Those Other FirstSearch Databases and Music Reference (Martin Jenkins, Wright State University; Phil Vandermeer, University of Maryland-College Park; Holly Borne, Butler University)

2:30-3:30 p.m. MOUG Business Meeting

3:45-5:00 p.m. Program Sessions III (concurrent)
Name/Title Authority Record Primer (Mark Scharff, Washington University)

Reference Interest Group Meeting (Ruthann McTyre, Baylor University, moderator)

Report from the Reference Services Committee
Reported by Ruthann McTyre and Marty Jenkins

This year's meeting in Seattle offered the opportunity for the newly-formed Reference Services Committee to offer a session for the MOUG membership. That session, led by Holly Borne, Marty Jenkins and Phil Vandermeer, is discussed below by Marty Jenkins. The Seattle meeting also allowed us to hold our inaugural business meeting in which we began to outline our mission beyond RILM. Other areas in which we will work include examination of the word lists in WorldCat, the possibility of sorting abilities for FirstSearch and EPIC, exploring music-related content in OCLC-produced databases and taking a good look at PRISM from the reference viewpoint. We are also most interested in working with our cataloging colleagues who will be examining PRISM more closely and work toward the possibility of combining our findings with theirs in an all-encompassing MOUG position statement.

It was gratifying to have the opportunity to do some brainstorming and come up with these ideas and to affirm that there really is a need for a group such as this within MOUG. We are here to serve as a liaison between the MOUG membership and OCLC and we invite your comments and suggestions. Your input is most important to us. We want to make sure we speak for the membership, after all. Feel free to send comments, suggestions, gripes, to any member of the committee: Leslie Bennett, Bonna Boettcher, Holly Borne, Alan Green, Marty Jenkins, Philip Vandermeer, and yours truly.

OPEN SESSION REPORT BY MARTY JENKINS

Holly Borne (Butler University), Marty Jenkins (Wright State University) and Phil Vandermeer (University of Maryland - College Park) presented "Where you're not looking and probably should be: Those 'other' FirstSearch databases and music reference." The panelists had divided up all the FirstSearch databases and surveyed the coverage of music in each. The databases that the panelists pointed
out as most surprisingly useful included: ABI Inform (business periodicals); ArticleFirst (a useful adjunct to Music Index since it is updated daily); EBSCOMags (which parallels Expanded Academic Index); Index to Legal Periodicals; MEDLINE, MicrocompAbs (software reviews); and PAIS Decade (social issues, government documents).

DATABASE UPDATE

In case you haven’t had the chance to explore EBSCOMags yet, or didn’t get to hear the discussion about it in our open session in Seattle, here’s a list of music-related titles that are included in this database:

American Music
ARG
Audio
Billboard
Cadence
Clavier
Current Musicology
Down Beat
Early Music
Instrumentalist
Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism
Journal of American Folklore
Journal of Music Theory
Journal of Popular Culture
JAMS
Melody Maker
Music & Letters
MZ
Music Review
Musical Quarterly
Musician
NOTES
Opera News
Opera Quarterly
Performing Arts and Entertainment in Canada
Perspectives of New Music
Rolling Stone
Stereo Review
Variety
Village Voice

CONTENT FIRST AND ARTICLEFIRST UPDATE

Since it has been a while since we visited these two databases, I did a quick check of the music titles currently being indexed there. Considering that these databases are updated daily, you may want to make them part of your searching strategy from now on. Look at this greatly expanded list:

Acta Musciologica
American Music
American Music Teacher
The American Organist
American Record Guide
American Recorder
American String Teacher
Bach
Billboard
Black Music Research Journal
Black Sacred Music
Brio
CRME Bulletin
Canadian University Music Review
Chinese Music
Choral Journal
Clavier
Coda Magazine
College Music Symposium
Computer Music Journal
Current Musicology
Diapason
Down Beat
Early Music
Early Music History
Electronic Musician
Ethnomusicology
Fanfare
Fontes Artis Musicae
Galpin Society Journal
Guitar Player
Guitar Review
The Hymn
In Theory Only
Instrumentalist
International Musician
Jazz Journal International
Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism
Journal of American Folklore
Journal of Band Research
Journal of British Music Therapy
Journal of Country Music
Journal of Folklore Research
Journal of Music Theory
Journal of Music Therapy
Journal of Musicalological Research
Journal of Musicology
Journal of New Music Research
Journal of Popular Culture

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Cynthia Whitacre gave a general overview and history of TECHPRO, which began in 1985 in response to requests from libraries that had been pleased with OCLC retrospective conversion work and wished to continue using OCLC expertise for other cataloging. TECHPRO stayed small, with a staff of 8, until 1992, when it began to grow rapidly. The staff is now 40.

TECHPRO does customized cataloging. Every project is different, a product of negotiation with each client library. An OCLC cataloger is assigned to a project and works with a library counterpart. A specific agreement is written which includes definition of matching elements, level of editing desired, what local fields to add, authority file checking, original cataloging standards, and the type of delivery for the MARC records produced. This written agreement becomes the contract. The same cataloger who drew up the agreement continues to act as liaison for the project.

No standard price list is published for TECHPRO because no two projects are alike. A firm price quotation is given after the library fills out a specifications form and sends in a sample of typical titles. Features which can influence price include format, languages, amount and type of editing requested, extent of authority work required, and physical processing, if any. Copy cataloging is priced differently from original cataloging; pricing is per title cataloged, not by hours worked. Records for items in nonbook formats are priced higher than those for books. Prices usually range from $3.50 to $40 per title. For scores, copy cataloging prices are currently $4.50 and up; original cataloging is $21 and up. For sound recordings, copy cataloging starts at $6.50, original cataloging is $27.50 and up. Pricing for MARC output and physical processing is separate and added to the cataloging price.

Libraries can receive MARC output from TECHPRO on tapes, or diskettes, or via ftp, or in a save file, or on cards. Physical processing can include just label production or whatever else is required, assuming that TECHPRO is sent the physical items. About 40% of libraries send...
Historically, there have been two main types of libraries TECHPRO has done projects for: corporate and special libraries with small volume and no full-time cataloging staff, and academic and public libraries with backlogs or special formats or languages they are not well-equipped to handle. Recently, there has been a trend in some libraries to outsource all cataloging, staff, and academic and public libraries with backlogs or special formats or languages they are not well-equipped to handle. Documentation is made available, which describes three TECHPRO projects in detail as case studies: "Why Gettysburg College Uses OCLC's TECHPRO Service -- Cataloging Specialized Collections," "The David Library of the American Revolution -- Cataloging for Historical Research," "How Loyola University Uses OCLC's TECHPRO Service -- Supplementary Staff Resources." OCLC also publishes a TECHPRO projects list, updated monthly.

Sean Ferguson compared TECHPRO work with in-house cataloging by describing two projects he currently supervises. One is a backlog of 8000 scores, instrumental and popular music, from the Columbus Metropolitan Library. For a collection including many gifts, never cataloged, accumulated over many years without a music cataloger on its staff, this library has specified full AACR2 cataloging with complete Library of Congress subject headings. They send 450 scores per month of which 20% require original cataloging. Records for the first 100 scores were put in a save file for feedback; then standards were set for ongoing work. Records are produced to a save file, monthly statistics are kept and monthly charges made.

The other music project, for the Broward County Public Library, consists of a 500-score backlog together with ongoing new acquisitions. This smaller, relatively simpler project, almost entirely copy cataloging, is assigned to a paraprofessional. Records are updated and exported to a diskette and labels are printed.

Music reference sources available to TECHPRO catalogers include standards such as the New Grove, Baker's, the Oxford Companion to Popular Music, and BWV, with other thematic catalogs likely to be acquired. They also have easy access to the music reference collection at Ohio State University.

Considerable emphasis is put on the keeping of statistics. Each cataloger keeps daily automated statistics for each project worked on, from one project to seven or eight depending on size. A long-term spreadsheet is also kept for planning purposes.

Stan Szalewicz described the work he does as a TECHPRO cataloger on a daily basis. He works on six or seven ongoing projects, all of which have different cataloging specifications. The main one is an 11,000-score backlog, which takes enough of his time to keep him very familiar with its specifications, but he has to be careful to keep track of those for the smallest projects, which often have sporadic work flow and specifications based on a variety of conditions. He keeps work flow charts for each project. The liaison relationship with each client library is also important. Good communication between the TECHPRO cataloger and the library counterpart, usually a cataloger too, is essential, and sometimes takes time to build. An important element in the process is to make sure that TECHPRO work is reviewed early on, so that details can emerge and local practices are made clear.

The session ended with a question and answer period in which all three presenters participated.

Q: Are original records identifiable on OCLC as from TECHPRO?
A: No. Only as the institution's.

Q: What proportion of TECHPRO music cataloging is done without the item in hand?
A: Most is done with the item in hand. TECHPRO strongly recommends that scores, especially, be done item in hand.

Q: What is the division of labor between professionals and cataloging assistants?
A: There is no typical division of labor, since there are so many variables as to type of project, and also as to each assistant's background and experience. Projects that are nearly all copy cataloging are more likely to be in charge of assistants, many of whom have had extensive earlier experience in Retrocon.

Q: Does TECHPRO create authority records?
A: No. They may get NACO training next year, however. TECHPRO will export existing authority records, if desired.

Q: Does TECHPRO ever enhance/upgrade a master record used in copy cataloging?
A: Occasionally, if the deadline allows. Database enrichment such as the retention of added subject headings or classification is encouraged, and if the record is being upgraded to full-level an effort is made to preserve this in the master record. But TECHPRO does not have enhance status.
Minutes of the MOUG BUSINESS MEETING
Wednesday, February 7, 1996
2:30-3:30 p.m.
Seattle, WA

Ralph Papakhian, Chair, welcomed everybody to the 18th annual meeting.

1. Adoption of Agenda
   1.1: Series Primer was added

Ralph Papakhian asked the membership if they would like to have a day-long workshop on series authority, before the next annual MOUG meeting. Twenty-five people indicated they would. Ralph said it would be considered.

2. Approval of Minutes from Atlanta, February 1995 Meeting

Minutes were approved with correction of 1 typo.

3. Board Reports
   A. Chair (Ralph Papakhian)

The program committee: Monica Slomski, Laurie Sampsel, Margaret Kaus, and Phil Shirley and those who were involved with local arrangements were thanked, with a round of applause.

The nominating committee: Pam Juengling, Chair, Karen Little and Judy Weidow were thanked. Neil Hughes was elected to Continuing Education Coordinator, replacing Laura Gayle Green and Lynn Gullickson was elected to Secretary/Newsletter Editor, replacing Judy Weidow. Ralph passed a ceremonial bottle of aspirin to Karen Little to signify her taking over as Chair. Ralph will continue on the board as Past Chair. The outgoing officers were thanked with a round of applause.

Ralph pointed out the statistics sheet in the packet that indicated that as of July 1995 there were 1,007,738 sound recording records and 766,734 score records in the OLUC, an impressive number.

A PRISM Review Task Force has been appointed: Sue Weiland, Chair, Jean Harden and Chuck Herrold. Their task is to review PRISM according to MLA's "Automation Requirements for Music Information" from NOTES 43/1 as the basis making comments and criticisms of PRISM in light of those specifications, as well as making recommendations for enhancements as appropriate. The report will be due next year. The committee invites comments of PRISM from the membership.

The NACO Advisory Committee for the next year will consist of Judy Weidow, Chair-OCLC representative, Christine Grandy, board representative, Phil Schreur, RLIN representative, Ralph Papakhian, NACO Coordinator, and Jennifer Bowen, recently elected NACO NMP representative to PCC.

Ralph contacted OCLC about the possibility of indexing the ISMN in the 024 field. David Whitehair has put it on the list for future indexing.

Ralph thanked Alan Green for representing MOUG at OCLC Users Council meetings over the past year and writing reports of the meetings for the newsletter. MOUG will try to get someone other than Alan to go to one of the three meetings held next year.

MOUG has asked for and received an invitation to attend the OCLC Invitational Conference on Research Issues for Authority Control in March.

Ralph asked for opinions on where to hold next year's annual meeting. One person expressed an interest in meeting jointly with OLAC in Dublin. Some suggested a joint meeting in Dublin in 1998. Many people indicated that they cannot get funding to attend two separate meetings. The board will consider it.

B. Vice-Chair/Chair Elect (Karen Little)

Karen thanked Ralph for his hard work as Chair to a round of applause.

A nominating committee will be formed immediately to seek candidates for Treasurer and Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect. Karen asked for volunteers for the offices and also volunteers for the nominating committee.

A By-Laws Revision Committee is being formed to make some minor changes. She asked for volunteers for this committee.

C. Secretary/Newsletter Editor (Judy Weidow)

Judy announced that 3 issues of the newsletter were published over the past year. She thanked contributors for their timely articles and for meeting deadlines. She introduced Lynn Gullickson as the next newsletter editor.
Judy announced that there are a few remaining copies of the 5th edition of *The Best of MOUG*. She asked the membership if they would be interested in buying a new edition of *The Best of MOUG*. There was an overwhelming favorable response. She asked what they would like to have added to it. Members expressed interest in more lists by thematic number and more Slavic cross references.

D. Treasurer (Christine Grandy)

Chris reported that we started 1995 with $20,171.98, had an income of $14,197.69 from memberships, annual meeting and publications, expenses of $11,195.16 for board meetings, publications, travel for NACO and OCLC Users Meeting, leaving a balance of $23,074.51. The total membership is 587: 283 personal, 379 institutional and 25 complimentary.

E. Continuing Education Coordinator (Laura Gayle Green)

Laura thanked the program committee and introduced Neil Hughes who asked for volunteers for the program committee for next year.

F. OCLC Liaison (Jay Weitz)

Jay pointed out highlights from his OCLC report which was printed for the packet and is included in "News from OCLC" in this newsletter.

4. Other Reports

A. Report from LC (Deta Davis)

The complete text to Deta’s report can be found in her "News from LC" in this newsletter.

B. NACO-Music Project Advisory Committee Report (Mickey Koth)

Almost 200 copies of the NMP handbook have been sold. The RLIN handbook is now available. Wayne State has been added. There are now 44 institutions participating and more than 22,000 authority records have been added or changed by NACO participants. There are now 8 independent institutions.

C. OLAC Liaison Report (Richard Baumgarten)

Ralph introduced Richard Baumgarten, the new OLAC liaison, replacing Ann Caldwell. Richard reported on the CAP-C meeting at the ALA meeting in San Antonio. There was extensive discussion on the proposed Core Bibliographic Record for Audiovisual Materials/Moving Image.

Most people attending the CAP-C meeting have used the 028 for publishing numbers in place of the 037 field, primarily because the 028 field is searchable. While many of the attendees could support an expanded use of the 028 field, Glen Patton, OCLC's liaison to OLAC said that the indicators preclude any other use of the 028 field.

A subcommittee on audience characteristics talked about whether any additional fields should be suggested. The consensus felt that the 521 field was adequate. The other suggestion on whether the codes in the "int lvl" address in the fixed field should be tied to specific wording in the 521 field was sent back to the committee.

Ann Caldwell, the previous liaison to OLAC, went through "Training the trainers" program at LC. She will be the coordinator of the NACO funnel project for OLAC. It is hoped to have NACO training before ALA in New York.

The 1996 OLAC Conference will be October 3-5 in Denton, Texas.

D. Reference Services Interest Group (Ruthann McTyre)

Ruthann announced that everyone was invited to the first open meeting of the Reference Services Group.

5. Old Business

There was no old business.

6. New Business

There was no new business.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Judy Weidow
MOUG Secretary
Minutes of the NACO-Music Project Participants 
Working Session 
Wednesday, February 7, 1996, 5-6:00 p.m. 
Seattle, WA Submitted by Ruth A. Inman 

Series Authority
Ralph Papakhian asked attendees to indicate their interest in creating Series Authority Records. Since several participants are interested in creating and contributing SARs, it was agreed that Alice LaSota will review SARs from NMP participants using OCLC. The NACO Coordinator at Brigham Young University (via Janet Bradford) will review SARs created by RLIN participants. Ralph suggested that if a participant is at an institution that has a series expert who is independent, that participant can go ahead and have SARs reviewed locally.

Independent Status
Independent status is based on a test of 80 self-selected records in names and 80 similar records for titles that are practically error-free. The test can be initiated by either the new participant or the reviewer anytime after the initial training period.

NMP List
The NMP list of institutions and their reviewers was distributed by Mickey Koth. Corrections should now be sent to Ralph, who will keep an updated list (it can be viewed at: http://www.music.indiana.edu/tech_s/manuals/ts.htm)

News and Discussion:

Sabbatical
Karen Little has received a 6-month sabbatical during which she will contribute NACO headings and achieve independent status.

Funnel Projects
Ann Caldwell is heading up the OLAC AV funnel project. NMP may expect to see some music headings generated by such projects. Report questions about such headings to LC directly.

PRISM Work flow
Since PRISM Authorities implementation, duplicates have not been the problem that was anticipated because of the noncommon save file. That is, although records are stored in private save files and cannot be viewed by other participants until contributed, there has been no noticeable increase in duplicate records.

REPORT FROM OLAC
Richard Baumgarten, MOUG Representative to OLAC

There were two meetings of OLAC at Midwinter in San Antonio. Friday night, the Cataloging Policy Committee (CAP-C) met. The main topic of discussion was the core record that is being developed by a committee headed by Eric Childress. There are two core records. One for projected materials (Videos) and one for graphic materials (Art prints, etc.) After discussion, the following fields were recommended to be included in the core record. 010, 020, 024, 028 (more people use this rather than the 037), 042 (for appropriate libraries), 1xx (many people don’t use 1xx fields as a rule for videos), 245, 246, 260, 300, 4xx, 5xx notes (538, 511, 508, 520), 6xx (at least one or two subject headings including a form/genre heading, 7xx fields (for appropriate people or companies including director, stars of the cast or narrator, producing company, etc.) and 8xx.

There was talk about a letter sent to the National Library of Medicine which described their decision not to check authorities on videos. After the letter of concern, NLM changed their policy. There was discussion of correspondence between OLAC and LC about the meaning and scope of the rule interpretation over 25.5. It was decided that what LC really meant was not to create qualifiers if there wasn’t any conflict.

Some members wanted to expand the use of the 028 field to more materials with additional indicators. Glenn Patton, OLAC’s OCLC liaison strongly disagreed with the suggestion. Additional discussion centered around whether an additional field was needed for level of intended audience. The majority felt that the 521 was fine, but wanted to explore the possibility of matching fixed field codes with 521 fields.

Saturday, the OLAC membership met. After officer and committee reports, it was announced that the biannual meeting will be October 3-5 at the Denton, Texas Radisson. There will be a tour of several Fort Worth Museums in conjunction with the conference. The candidates for offices were also announced. A question and answer period with a panel of experts was the last part of the meeting.
An Impalpable Hit: Music and OCLC's MICROCON
H. Stephen Wright, Northern Illinois University

In the late 1980s, the Northern Illinois University Libraries undertook a retrospective conversion project, utilizing OCLC's MICROCON product as the principal conversion method. Although I was not involved in the selection of MICROCON or in the early deployment of the project, I became increasingly involved as the conversion activities turned toward music materials, and I am still dealing with the repercussions of the project today. In the course of working with MICROCON, I learned that there are some fundamental problems involved in applying it to a music collection; although these problems are not insurmountable, they have the potential to add a great deal of time and effort to the conversion process.

MICROCON in an ingenious conversion system in which the contracting library does much of the actual work (such as keying in searches and managing the project's work flow and results), but the actual interaction with the OCLC database, i.e., updating records, happens mostly at OCLC's headquarters in "batch" (offline) mode. It offers a middle ground between doing the entire conversion yourself and packing up your shelf list and sending it to a vendor. Considerable cost savings are possible with MICROCON. The library is charged (at a reduced rate) only for the offline searches that produce one hit; thus it is attractive to library administrators looking for fast, lowcost conversion.

When a library enters into a MICROCON contract, OCLC provides software that will run on a low-end PC, no online connection is required. Using the software, the library's staff stores, on floppy disks, one search key (along with a call number) for each item in its collection; holdings information and other local data can be included. Once the disks are filled, the library ships them to OCLC, where the stored search keys are processed against OCLC's database.

If a search key retrieves a single bibliographic record, that becomes the library's record for that item. OCLC then provides a tape containing unique matches. (This is probably the most liberal definition of a "hit" in the entire library literature.) Using MICROCON may be disturbing at first; the process is virtually invisible, and there is no opportunity for a human to review the search results for accuracy before the fact. MICROCON also includes no provisions for editing or authority work during the retrospective conversion process; for some libraries, this might be an intolerable loss of quality control.

The results of searches retrieving two to ten matches are provided in paper form, on an "exception report." The report shows the search key, the call number of the item, and truncated versions of each bibliographic record retrieved. The library staff can compare this information with the shelf list cards and decide which of the records (if any) is a match; then they can process the items through MICROCON again (using the OCLC number as the search key), or update the records in-house. Search keys producing no hits or more than ten hits are listed on another exception report. OCLC provides no additional information for these; they must be searched again by the library.

The selection of search keys for each item is the most problematic phase of the project. The ability to formulate one good search is vital, since the effectiveness of MICROCON depends on creating search keys that result in only one hit. This is, unfortunately, more difficult than it sounds, since one does not see the results of searches immediately; there is no feedback, and thus none of the continuous adjustment of search strategies that we take for granted in our routine work. The staff members who select and input search keys for MICROCON must be trained with extreme care.

The choice of the best search key for any particular item is often a compromise. Common sense, and the MICROCON manual, dictate the use of numerical search keys wherever possible, since they often produce unique results. Unfortunately, numerical search keys are susceptible to errors which may still produce unique results; if two digits of a Library of Congress card number are transposed, the search may still produce one hit—which will be incorrect. The library must be willing to accept these inevitable errors.

A MICROCON project presents some formidable management problems. Traditional retrospective conversion projects are linear; the library starts with the first card in the shelf list, resolves it, and moves onto the next one. With MICROCON, the only linear part of the process is the initial loading of search keys onto floppy disks. Once the exception reports begin coming back—and they can be quite voluminous—the project becomes fragmented into many "piles," each of which requires a different type of attention. Each kind of exception report must be examined; some exceptions can be resolved quickly, while others must be diverted into other "piles." Librarians who have used MICROCON often talk of "dealing with the paper" as the most difficult aspect of using the product.

We began applying MICROCON to NIU's music collection.
By the end of 1989, the Music Library's collections were completely searched through MICROCON, and the exception reports started coming back. The single-hit rate on scores was approximately 51 percent, for sound recordings, it was approximately 61 percent. About 8 percent of scores and 7 percent of recordings yielded no hits or more than 10 hits, and the remainder produced some more manageable 2-10 hits each. (These results are partially conjectural, since the shipments of floppy disks containing music also contained nonmusic material.) There is a tendency to regard the "no hits" items as lost causes that would require original cataloging; actually, many of these were easily resolved upon re-searching. The portion of the collection requiring original cataloging turned out to be well under 1 percent.

In early 1990, I proposed that the exception reports be handled in the Music Library under my supervision. Starting in the summer of 1990, a series of graduate assistants began the long process of resolving the many searches resulting in no hits or multiple hits, a chore that was to occupy us until 1992.

Here are some of the situations we encountered in working with these exception reports:

1. Sound recording reissues with new publishers' numbers, or other unexplained variants
2. Multiple recording formats (LP, cassette, open-reel tape, etc.)
3. Score format variations (score-miniature score; score plus parts/score without parts/parts alone; opera full scores/opera vocal scores/opera libretti)
4. Eulenburug and Kalnus problems (many possible matches, often differing in conjectural dates or other minor details)
5. Problems reconciling conjectural dates in NIU's cataloging with conjectural dates in OCLC records
6. Spelling problems (such as Tchaikovsky); students had simply used obsolete AACR1 spellings from shelf list cards when building search keys

Although NIU's retrospective conversion is now virtually complete (and we discarded most of our card catalog more than three years ago), some residual work continues. In 1992 we discovered that many of the bibliographic records obtained via MICROCON had failed to link to our existing holdings records. A printout of the unlinked bibliographic records was obtained from ILLINET (our statewide online catalog provider), and we located a matching holdings record for each of these; this project was completed in late 1994. This problem was never officially explained, although I suspect that it was due to errors in call number input during the MICROCON project. Presently we are working on the opposite problem: holdings records that lack a matching bibliographic record (these are fortunately far less numerous).

In early 1989, the NIU Music Library holds approximately 60,000 items; about half of these needed conversion. The initial keying of search keys was accomplished at the main library, under the supervision of their cataloging personnel. My first contribution was a "bible" for the student employees who would be selecting search keys; it showed some typical shelf list cards for music materials and the ideal search key for each. I also made recommendations on the order of preference for search keys: for scores, I recommended LCCN, followed by 4.4/sco/year and 3.2,2.1/sco/year; for recordings, LCCN (though there were some problems with this later), music number with a "rec" qualifier, and 4.4/rec/year. I also provided guidance on the proper formatting of call numbers, which was critical since the students would have to compensate for the many variations in local formatting applied over the last 35 years.

Finally, there is a problem that resulted from the use of Library of Congress call numbers as search keys for sound recordings. Many of our LPs were cataloged in the pre-AACR2 era, when the standard procedure was to make separate bibliographic records for each work on a recording, linking them with "With:" notes. In such cases, our shelf list contains only the card for the first work on the recording, and the LCCN searches thus yielded only a record for that work. To resolve this, my staff went through our entire sound recording shelf list and pulled every card containing a "With:" note, located the main entries for the other works in the public catalog; these main entry cards were photocopied and refiled. My graduate assistant is currently searching these against OCLC, and we will eventually add the missing records to our catalog.

Our MICROCON project was eventually successful, but it was not without problems. Although a majority of our music materials were converted painlessly, a large number of items required additional work that consumed much more time than the initial MICROCON processing. Although the "one search = one hit" principle works adequately with books, it is far less effective with scores and recordings that exist in many different formats and manifestations. In fact, it is my understanding that OCLC does not recommend this product for music collections. A music library that utilizes this product must be prepared for a lengthy problem-resolution phase in their retrospective conversion project.

No. 63/30
A Handbook of Examples for Use in Authority Records

Created by the NACO Music Project
prepared by Michelle Koth,
Catalog Librarian, Yale University Music Library
October 1995

The Handbook is a compilation of examples with explanations for creating citations for sources of information in the authority record. It does not encompass establishing the heading itself; only how to cite the sources in which information necessary to create the heading was found. Developed for the NACO-Music Project, it has served as a model for creating new authority records and has proven effective in training new participants. Other libraries may find the handbook useful for preparing local authority work or as an indication of how NMP records have been created. The handbook does not replace any other related documents, such as the Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1: Name and Series Authority Records (Z1), the LC Rule Interpretations, the Music Cataloging Decisions, etc. It is not an official publication of the Library of Congress, NACO, COOP CAT, or PCC.

The following fields are included: 670: Source data found
667: Non-public general note
675: Source data not found

*********************************************************************************

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