Welcome to the MOUG Newsletter. This issue is full of reports on our annual meeting in New Orleans. Thanks are due to all who worked so hard to make that meeting a success. If you missed your opportunity to contribute last year, do not worry. Preparations are just now beginning for our next meeting. Once again we will be meeting in conjunction with the Music Library Association. The meeting is slated for February 1998 in Boston. Please see Continuing Education Coordinator Neil Hughes' column later in this newsletter for more details.

Congratulations are in order for our two new officers. Stephen Wright (Northern Illinois University) is our new Vice Chair/Chair Elect and Jane Pemer (University of Virginia) is now MOUG’s Treasurer. Approximately one-half of the MOUG membership voted in this closely-fought election. An excellent slate of candidates, which included Grace Fitzgerald and Leslie Kamman, was provided by the 1996/1997 Nominating Committee. Members of that committee were Candy Feldt (chair), Marlena Frackowski, and Ralph Papakhian. Thanks go to the Nominating Committee as well as to Grace and Leslie.

This, of course, is a fitting time to publicly thank MOUG’s departing Board members. Ralph Papakhian has now completed his four year term as Vice Chair/Chair/Past Chair. It is not easy to commit to four years as a Board member nor is it easy to remain patient and calm throughout those four years. Ralph was up to the task and completed it with apparent ease. Thanks, Ralph, for your guidance. Of course, mentioning four years as a Board member reminds me that that was the length of time Christine Grandy spent on the Board as Treasurer. She served two consecutive terms and definitely deserves our gratitude for her careful attention to our money matters.

Of course, now that the election is complete, we must begin preparations for the next. MOUG will hold elections for the positions of Continuing Education Coordinator and Secretary/Newsletter Editor in the Fall. If you or someone you know is interested in holding one of these positions, please let any current Board member know. A Nominating Committee will be formed in the next few months and they will be anxious to begin gathering names for another excellent slate of candidates.

While you are considering whether or not to run for a position on the MOUG Board, please also consider another opportunity to serve the group. The newly formed Web Site Committee needs volunteers. This committee will assist in the development, maintenance, and oversight of MOUG’s World Wide Web site. Currently housed at Indiana University (check it out at http://www.music.indiana.edu/tech_s/mou~), our web site needs a small group of interested people to collect (and make) suggestions on its development and implement those suggestions when possible and appropriate. The committee will also work to keep links current. If you are interested in volunteering, please contact Ralph Papakhian or any Board member.

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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, 1227 W. 27th St., 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 Jane Edmister Penner, University of Virginia, Music Library, Old Cabell Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903. (Dues in North America, $10.00 for personal members, $15.00 for institutional members; outside North America, $25.00; back issues for the previous two years are available from the Treasurer for $5.00 per copy). A copy of the quarterly financial report is available from the Treasurer on request.

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

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

Balance in Checking Account on January 1, 1996 $8,938.58
Balance in Savings Account on January 1, 1996 $14,135.93
Total Cash Available on January 1, 1996 $23,074.51

INCOME

Memberships 7,455.00
Annual Meeting (Seattle): 4,265.00
  Registrations
Annual Meeting (New Orleans): 1,410.00
  Registrations
Publications:
  Best of MOUG 402.50
  NACO Music Handbook 457.50
  Newsletter Back Issues 10.00
  Newsletter Back Issues (Postage reimb.) 43.31
Reimbursements:
  E. Weitz’s lodging in Bloomington 16.00
Bank Interest 308.38

Total Income $14,367.69

EXPENSES

Annual Meeting (Seattle):
  AV 557.22
  Food 1,448.71
  Board Expense:
    Dinner 131.67
    Lodging 288.00
    Transportation 1,396.00
  Speakers 365.60
  Copying 154.39
  Shipping 22.32
Fall Board Meeting (Bloomington):
  Dinner 117.56
  Lodging (E. Weitz’s reimbursed : see above) 741.60
  Transportation 1,394.25
Publications:
  Best of MOUG:
    Postage 84.33
    Refund (Overpayment) 10.00
  NACO Music Handbook:
    Printing 83.80
  Newsletters:
    Printing 2,552.70
    Postage 457.99
NACO Music:
PCC Representative (Bowen) 600.00
Training Materials: 18.65
Printing/Postage

OCLC Authority Conference:
Lodging/Registration (Papakhian) 248.16

Office Expenses:
Postage 234.49
Printing (Letterhead) 47.25
Supplies (Mailing Labels) 87.57
Bank fees 24.90
Refund (Vendor subscription cancellation) 15.00

Total Expenses $11,082.16

Net Gain $3,285.53

Balance in Checking Account on December 31, 1996 $11,915.73
Balance in Savings Account on December 31, 1996 14,444.31
Total Cash Available on December 31, 1996 $26,360.04

(continued from p. [one])

Speaking of volunteering, I want to thank the following four people for agreeing to serve on the FirstSearch WorldCat Review Task Force: Holly Borne (chair), Bob Acker, Alan Green, and Cheryl Taranto. They will be reviewing the functionality of FirstSearch’s WorldCat database with respect to the indexing, searching, and display of music materials. Undoubtedly you will be hearing from them in the coming months.

Work of a similar sort has been completed by the PRISM Review Task Force. Their final report is found later in this newsletter. The Board will be reviewing that report and forwarding it, with a cover letter, to OCLC in the near future. Thanks go to this group and each of you who contributed to the findings outlined in their report.

Two MOUG publications, now released in revised and updated versions, are The Best of MOUG and the NACO Music Project Handbook. Thanks go to Judy Weidow for her untiring efforts on The Best of MOUG. See the order form later in this newsletter for the 174-page tome!! The NACO Music Project Handbook revision also has order information available for your use. Thank you, Mickey Koth, for your continuing work on this project.

In closing, I would like to remind you that Board members are always interested in hearing from you. If you have any thoughts about ways to make MOUG a more valuable organization to you, please don’t hesitate to contact any one of us.

FROM THE EDITOR
Lynn Gullickson

This issue is filled with news from the PRISM Review Task Force, MOUG’s PCC representative, MOUG’s OLAC representative, and much more! Watch for the next issue which will provide summaries of the many interesting programs from the New Orleans meeting.

FROM THE CONTINUING EDUCATION COORDINATOR, Neil Hughes

It was wonderful to see so many familiar faces and to meet new members at our New Orleans meeting, which was judged a success by the attendees according to the evaluations and the comments I’ve received to date. (Of course if you haven’t turned in your evaluation form yet and still have it, I’d love to hear from you—the more comments I receive, the more informed the 1998 Program Committee will be when planning our 20th anniversary Boston meeting!)
The Board budgeted for ninety registrants for New Orleans. Ninety-two people registered, and ninety showed up. That's enough to make me want to join a Super Bowl betting pool next year, but I am probably confusing correlation with causation here. Your many faces were certainly a gratifying sight at our opening plenary session, and I hope we may continue the trend, increasing attendance a little for Boston.

This year's Program Committee comprises Grace Fitzgerald (University of Iowa), Marlena Frackowski (Westminster Choir College of Rider University), Tracey Rudnick (Southwest Texas State University), Martin Jenkins (Wright State University, and Chair, MOUG Reference Services Committee) ex officio, and myself. We are just beginning our work, but we look forward to having a solid draft for the Board's review at its fall meeting.

Because this will be our 20th anniversary meeting, the Board is discussing the possibility of spending a portion of our current budget surplus on things to make the meeting special--perhaps having a luncheon (which has not been done for years, due to costs), supporting a guest speaker of note from outside the organization, or even making network connections available for presentations whether MLA is planning on having them or not. Nothing has been decided or approved yet, but you should know that the Boston meeting has at least a chance of having more in the way of bells and whistles than is normally the case--in addition to what we trust will be a great program, of course! As always, if you have suggestions for that program, I'd love to hear from you; my addresses (e-mail and postal) and work phone number are in the front of this newsletter.

**NEWS FROM OCLC**

**Jay Weitz**

**CATALOGING**

Iberbook International contributes Spanish records to WorldCat, the OCLC Online Union Catalog

Iberbook International, a Spanish book dealer with ten years experience providing materials to university libraries, public libraries, and research and documentation centers, has agreed to add approximately 6,000 bibliographic records each year to WorldCat, the OCLC Online Union Catalog.

Iberbook, based in Madrid, Spain, handles orders for Spanish publications including monographic orders, standing orders for multi volume works, numbered series and serials as well as subscriptions to periodicals. Iberbook also selects and supplies materials based on approval plan profiles. OCLC will process some 4,000 Iberbook records initially before Iberbook begins sending new and updated records on a weekly basis; the first records were loaded in January 1997. Iberbook (15B) joins Casalini Libri (C3L) and Puvill Libros (PL#) in adding records to WorldCat for the OCLC Selection service, which helps libraries better manage their selection and ordering process. Iberbook also joins 13 other vendors in agreeing to participate in the OCLC PromptCat service, which provides cataloging to libraries for materials supplied by participating vendors.

**National Library of Slovenia to Contribute Records to WorldCat**

The National and University Library, Ljubljana, Slovenia, has agreed to begin contributing national bibliographic records to WorldCat. Records from 1989 to 1996 will be loaded in the coming months, and current records will be added on an ongoing basis. The National and University Library (NUL) acts as the Slovenian National Library, the country's parent library, with advisory and supervisory functions, interlibrary loan, document supply and a referral center. It fosters the development of 1,828 Slovenian libraries and their branches. At the same time, NUL performs functions of the Ljubljana University Library and, due to its rich and antique holdings as well as its variety of activities, is the leading research library in the country. The library was established by a decree, released by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1701. Some 600 books, spared by a fire in the previously dissolved Jesuit college, were transferred to the newly established library of the Ljubljana Lyceum, and henceforth intended for public use. NUL's total collections comprise 2,119,200 items (1,810,967 of which are books). There are over 8 million bibliographic records stored in its card catalogues. The library has outgrown its current facility, the Plecnik's building, which was initially intended to house 240,000 volumes. A new building is under construction and is expected to be operational in 1999.
Majors Scientific Books is Now Participating in OCLC PromptCat Service

Majors Scientific Books Inc., the largest distributor of health science books in the United States, is now participating in the OCLC PromptCat service, which delivers to a library a cataloging record for any title having a monographic record in WorldCat. Records arrive at the library at the same time as library materials sent by the vendor, and a holding symbol is set in WorldCat. Majors Scientific joins Academic Book Center, Ambassador Book Service, Blackwell North America, and Yankee Book Peddler as an active PromptCat vendor. Baker & Taylor, Book Clearing House, Brodart Company, Casalini Libri, DA Information Services, Eastern Book Company, Iberbook International, Puvill Libros, and Rittenhouse Book Distributors have agreed to join the OCLC PromptCat service.

OCLC, Academic, and Yankee Begin Pilot Project to Produce Shelf-Ready Materials for Libraries

OCLC, Academic Book Center and Yankee Book Peddler are working with selected libraries to fine-tune a process that will provide shelf-ready materials to libraries. Through the OCLC PromptCat service, which provides automated copy cataloging for materials on order with vendors, the shelf-ready option will provide electronic files of labels for the physical processing of books, resulting in faster throughput of materials. For the pilot, current OCLC PromptCat processes are augmented for producing shelf-ready materials. The vendor sends OCLC a list of materials that are being sent to the library. OCLC will locate the matching records and also extract an LC classification call number from the bibliographic record. To ensure that the call number in the record matches the call number on the item, electronic label files will be generated for the vendor at the same time the OCLC-MARC records are created for the user. Within a turnaround time of a few hours, the vendor will pick up the file of labels for physically processing the materials. When implemented, the new option will provide support for physically processing the items represented by OCLC PromptCat-delivered records. Users may choose to have either the vendor pick up the label file and process the library's materials or to pick up an electronic label file themselves so they can process the materials in-house. OCLC expects to offer the option initially for any non-Dewey-classified materials that can be copy cataloged from WorldCat, the OCLC Online Union Catalog. The provision of label files, coupled with PromptCat's many options for vendor-supplied data, will further speed processing. OCLC can map local data to the OCLC-MARC record from which the local system can automatically generate order and item records. Some of the information for mapping includes invoicing information, bar codes, locations, copy numbers, and volume numbers. OCLC plans to make the option available to all libraries using OCLC PromptCat in May 1997.

OCLC Cataloging Fixed Fee Pricing to be Available in July

Beginning in July 1997, following the conclusion of a three-year test, OCLC fixed-fee pricing for cataloging will be available as another pricing option to online full-cataloging members. The fixed-fee price is calculated using annual transaction averages based on historical activity, and includes all online and offline cataloging products except non-OCLC derived tapeloading, micro products and major microform products—searching, setting holdings, exports, cards, tapes, profiling, some 88 product codes in all. The fixed-fee period will run July through June each year.

Automated Collection and Technical Services to be Provided to New Florida University

OCLC, Academic Book Center, and the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) will provide automated collection and technical services to the library at the Florida Gulf Coast University, Florida's 10th and newest state university, which is scheduled to open in August 1997. Under the unique two-year agreement, OCLC and Academic Book Center will provide a fully cataloged, shelf-ready, opening-day collection, as well as ongoing collection development, acquisitions, cataloging, authority control, physical processing, and fund accounting. SOLINET will provide training and support. OCLC will use several of its services to meet the needs of the new library, including: OCLC PromptCat, WorldCat, OCLC RetroCon, OCLC TechPro, and OCLC Authority Control. OCLC will also provide customized collection analysis, helping Academic Book Center to develop and refine a retrospective purchase plan and ongoing approval plan based on initial statistical analyses of selected peer libraries and subsequent analysis of the FGCU collection over time.
RetroCon has chosen the OCLC RetroCon service to convert approximately 325,000 records to machine-readable form. It will be OCLC's largest CJK conversion project to date. The project is the second phase of a retrospective conversion begun in 1994, also in collaboration with OCLC. In the earlier phase, grants from the Korea Foundation in Seoul, Korea, and the United Daily News Group in Taipei, Taiwan, supported the conversion of 17,000 Korean and 42,500 Chinese Harvard-Yenching Library records into machine-readable form. Funding from Harvard University and Harvard-Yenching Institute will allow the conversion to machine-readable form of the library's remaining CJK records--including those for serials, analytics and rare books--to be completed in five years. The completion of the project will make the Harvard-Yenching Library the only major East Asian library in North America to have all its records accessible online, with CJK scripts.

OCLC CJK RetroCon Enters 36 Millionth Record into WorldCat for Cornell University Library

The OCLC CJK RetroCon service entered the 36 millionth record into WorldCat for Cornell University Library, in Ithaca, New York, on November 26, 1996. The record, from Cornell's Asian collection, was for a survey report published in 1927 by a mining company titled, Tiao ch'a Che-chiang Ch'ang-hsing hsien Ho-hsi mei t'ien pao kao shu. With OCLC CJK software, cataloging records are displayed in a Romanized form along with vernacular Chinese, Japanese, or Korean characters. It was the first gold record for OCLC CJK RetroCon, the service that converts Chinese, Japanese and Korean bibliographic records from print to machine-readable form. This was also the first Chinese language record to hit a millionth milestone. There are more than 550,000 Chinese language records in WorldCat. Of the 36 gold records in the database, 10 have been non-English language records: two German, two Swedish, two French, one Russian, one Dutch, one Spanish, and one Chinese. The retrospective conversion of the Cornell University Library's Asia Collection began in late 1994. More than 93,000 titles will be converted by the time the project is completed in September 1997.

LC Subject Headings and Dewey Numbers Linked on Web

Selected new Library of Congress subject headings have been linked to Dewey Decimal Classification numbers and are now available on the Dewey Home Page. The Dewey editors review and pair topics of interest not specifically mentioned in the Dewey Decimal Classification, edition 21, with candidate DDC numbers. Every other Monday, the headings and numbers are posted to the Dewey Home Page (http://www.oclc.org/fp/) under DDC, then Hot Classification Topics. Once there, users can browse the list of new headings or access the cumulated list of headings. Selected headings will be added to the Library of Congress Subject Headings index in the annual updates of the Dewey for Windows compact disc, and topics with enough literary warrant will be incorporated into the DDC. Examples of recent LC subject headings linked to DDC numbers on the Dewey Home Page include: Alien abduction, Charter schools, JavaScript (computer program language), Railbiking, and World Wide Web. The Dewey numbers posted are not exhaustive; the schedules and tables should be consulted before applying a number from this list. In addition to linking LC subject headings to Dewey numbers, the Dewey Home Page offers information on new Dewey products, tips on searching Dewey for Windows, an update on Dewey research projects, and a prototype multilingual browser based on the Dewey summaries.

Papers from IFLA Workshop on DDC Published

Dewey Decimal Classification: Edition 21 and International Perspectives is now available. The monograph is a collection of papers from a workshop presented August 29, 1996, at the general conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in Beijing, China. The IFLA papers are of special interest to computer specialists and professionals involved in the transfer and classification of information in the United States and abroad, as well as to catalogers and teachers of the DDC. The IFLA papers address revisions and expansions in both the print and electronic versions of the 21st edition; the international use of Dewey; its use in national bibliographies; and the inherent challenges of translation, as exemplified by the Spanish translation of the 20th edition. Contributors to the publication include: Julianne Beall (U.S.), Barbara L. Bell (U.S.), Lois Mai Chan (U.S.), Giles S. Martin...
papers are edited by Lois Mai Chan and Joan S. Mitchell, and contain a foreword by Donna Duncan (Canada). The workshop at Beijing was sponsored by the IFLA Section on Classification and Indexing and OCLC Forest Press.

REFERENCE PRODUCTS

OCLC FirstSearch Base Packages Expand

OCLC has expanded the number of databases available through OCLC FirstSearch service Base Package subscriptions. Beginning in January 1997, libraries subscribing to the Base Package for individual institutions receive access to OCLC NetFirst, FactSearch, and World Almanac as well as the databases previously available through the Base Package--WorldCat, OCLC ArticleFirst, OCLC ContentsFirst, OCLC FastDoc, OCLC PapersFirst, OCLC ProceedingsFirst, ERIC, GPO Monthly Catalog, and MEDLINE (in the U.S. only). In addition, World Book will be added to the Base Package for individual institutions when it becomes available on FirstSearch, later this year. Libraries subscribing to the FirstSearch Base Package through groups will also receive access to NetFirst in addition to the databases that previously constituted the Base Package.

CA Student Edition from Chemical Abstracts Now Available on OCLC FirstSearch Service

CA Student Edition, a new database customized to serve the information needs of undergraduate chemistry students, is now available exclusively on the OCLC FirstSearch service. Designed by Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) and OCLC, the CA Student Edition database contains more than 1.5 million records with bibliographic and abstract information. It covers 200,000 dissertations and 234 of the chemistry journals most widely held by universities, including all 51 of the core chemistry titles recommended by the American Chemical Society’s Committee on Professional Training. Other features of the new database include: comprehensive indexing with more than 20 access points for searching database records, including chemical substance names and CAS Registry numbers; restrictors that allow users to limit searches by year, language, publication type, and status of publication; wide subject coverage that includes applied chemistry and chemical engineering, biochemistry, general chemistry, macromolecular chemical organic chemistry, and physical and analytical chemistry; access to new records weekly, including the most recent CAS records covered by the CAplus file and a backfile dating to 1967; OCLC holdings information that indicates—with each record viewed—if the user’s library owns the cited material and, on request, which other libraries own the materials; online document ordering and interlibrary loan requesting. CA Student Edition, available on an annual subscription basis, is priced to enable libraries to offer a tailored version of Chemical Abstracts to their undergraduates. A significant discount is available to libraries that subscribe to the printed or CD-ROM Chemical Abstracts.

First Group of Publishing Partners Announced for New OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online

Nine publishers have agreed to offer more than 260 journals electronically to libraries through OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online, a new OCLC reference service scheduled to be released in the second quarter of 1997. Adis International; Blackwell Science Ltd.; Chapman & Hall, North America; Current Science Ltd.; the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; MIT Press; the Royal Society of Chemistry; and Sigma Theta Tau International have signed contracts to offer journals electronically through Electronic Collections Online. Thomson Science and Professional Publishers, which includes Chapman & Hall Ltd. and Rapid Science, has announced its intent to participate. Additional content agreements are expected in the coming months. OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online enables libraries to subscribe to large collections of academic journals, from many publishers in a discipline, and access them remotely through a single World Wide Web interface that supports cross-journal searching and extensive browsing. Libraries using Electronic Collections Online will subscribe to journals directly with publishers or subscription agents and access them remotely through the World Wide Web at OCLC’s headquarters in Dublin, Ohio. End users of Electronic Collections Online will be able to search, browse for and display article citations for all the journals available through the service and display abstracts or complete articles for journals their library subscribes to. Users can browse lists of journals, selected issues or a selected topic area. Electronic Collections Online combines the cost benefits associated with remote
access to data with the advantages of local collection management. It will reduce information costs for libraries by centralizing storage and access. This will enable libraries to share the cost of loading, archiving and providing access to their electronic journal collections. In addition, Electronic Collections Online offers libraries a number of value-added features, including print-quality article representation, usage statistics, technology migration, and technical and product support.

**EBSCO to Support OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online**

Under a cooperative agreement, EBSCO Information Services will offer expanded subscription services for electronic journals available via the new OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online service. Through the cooperation of OCLC and EBSCO, libraries will gain a number of benefits: centralized purchasing and library service support for electronic journal subscriptions; integrated purchasing procedures and collection management for electronic and paper journals; the best qualities of print journals--archives, browsing capability, high-quality page representation, cover-to-cover content, locally defined collections--in an electronic form with powerful searching capabilities, centralized storage and access to hundreds of titles.

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

**Business & Industry Database Now on FirstSearch**

*Business & Industry*, a multi-industry, international database of company, industry, market and product information from leading business publications, is now available on OCLC FirstSearch, an online reference service for library users. Published by Responsive Database Services Inc., *Business & Industry* provides access to more than 700 trade and general business sources from 32 countries. Over half of the sources are available in full text, while more than 60 percent of the records added are full text. With more than 625,000 records, the database covers mid-1994 to present and will be updated daily with approximately 1,300 records. The *Business & Industry* database includes abstracts for lengthy articles as well as online links to full text. Users also have the option of ordering cited full-text articles through the FirstSearch document ordering service.
NOWCOM Launches the OCLC FirstSearch Service in Korea

NOWCOM Company Ltd. is now a distributor of the OCLC FirstSearch service in Korea. NOWCOM operates Nownuri, an information network, and is one of the key online information providers in Korea.

The World Almanac and Book of Facts Now Available on OCLC FirstSearch Service

The World Almanac and Book of Facts from K-III Reference Corporation, formerly Funk & Wagnalls, is now available on the OCLC FirstSearch service. The World Almanac database is part of the expanded Base Package for individual institutions effective January 1, 1997, in addition to being available as an optional subscription or per-search database. The World Almanac, first published in 1868, is a single-volume reference book that covers arts and entertainment, U.S. cities and states, people in the news, the nations of the world, sports, the environment, vital statistics, science and technology, computers, and taxes among other subjects. Citations in The World Almanac database include the complete full text of a section or subsection represented in the printed World Almanac, including tables. The database will be updated annually. The World Almanac and Book of Facts is the first of several titles K-III and OCLC have agreed to mount on FirstSearch. Other titles covered in the agreement are: The World Almanac of U.S. Politics, The World Almanac for Kids, The Kids' World Almanac of Baseball, The Kids' World Almanac of Basketball, and The Kids' World Almanac of Football.

RESOURCE SHARING

OCLC ILL Micro Enhancer for Windows Now Available

OCLC has released its Interlibrary Loan Micro Enhancer for Windows software, which offers all of the functionality of the DOS-based ILL ME Plus with added features and the advantages of the Windows environment. ILL ME for Windows improves productivity by automating many borrowing and lending tasks. The program makes ILL number entry fast and easy by printing barcodes on downloaded requests. In addition, ILL ME for Windows can complete tasks after hours so that workstations are free to perform other library functions during the day.

Users will find a number of improvements in the functionality of ILL ME for Windows over the DOS version. Users can now: specify days for downloading and updating; run other applications after the terminal has been set to download or update; save up to 10 previous downloaded sessions; create up to 500 constant-data records for both copies and loans; view a request on the screen and then transfer that request to its appropriate update category, print all or selected records at any time and sort records by any two ILL work form fields; print only new requests option. ILL ME for Windows requires Microsoft Windows 3.1 or Windows for Workgroups 3.11 and is compatible with Windows 95 and Windows NT. OCLC plans to support the DOS-based ILL ME Plus through November 1997.

OCLC Begins Electronic Archiving Pilot Project

Eleven institutions have agreed to collaborate with OCLC in a pilot project to test electronic archiving technology. The working prototype will provide input from users, allowing the study of usage patterns and issues related to electronic archiving. Information for the Electronic Archiving Pilot Project will include: The Irish American Advocate from UGO Productions, 10,000 pages of newspapers dating back to the early 1900s; 1000 photographs from the Grand Rapids Public Library’s Robinson Collection of All-American Girls Professional Baseball League; 50,000 pages from the New York Public Library’s Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture; Shakespearean costume and set designs from the Motley Collection of Theatre and Costume Design, and maps of Illinois and the Northwest Territory from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, in collaboration with the Follett Corporation; regimental histories from Knox College and The Museum of The Confederacy’s CPA Virtual Civil War Library; images from the Library of Congress’ Matthew B. Brady Collection of Civil War photographs; two 19th century journals on technology and railroads from the University of Chicago; a monographic set of the writing and speeches of Edmund Burke from Northwestern University; a collection provided by the U.S. Government Printing Office to explore issues relating to permanent public access to government information via the Federal Depository Library Program. For OCLC’s Electronic Archiving Pilot Project, information is digitized—from a variety of original media formats, including photographs, newspapers, books, journals, and sketches—via an electronic scanning process that does
not harm or alter the original media, which will remain the property of the owners. Several of the collections that will be made available in the pilot project have been scanned and digitized by Preservation Resources, an OCLC division located in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and a partner in the project. Once digitized, the information is indexed for storage in robotic automated cartridge systems that each can handle over 2.9 terabytes of information (400 million typed pages). The storage systems are housed at OCLC’s Dublin, Ohio, headquarters. Electronic Archive materials are expected to eventually be accessible through the OCLC FirstSearch service, which is installed at over 6,000 libraries worldwide.

OCLC WorldCat Available to STN Users via Z39.50 Gateway

STN International and OCLC have agreed to provide access to WorldCat to STN users through a Z39.50 gateway through the Columbus, Ohio, and Karlsruhe, Germany, STN service centers. Implemented during the last quarter of 1996, this step provides STN users with the advantage of complementing their searches in scientific and technical databases with the contents of OCLC’s WorldCat database. There is a direct telecommunications line between STN and OCLC. Via this gateway (ANSI Z39.50 protocol), STN users can search the WorldCat database using the familiar STN retrieval language, Messenger. Fees to STN users are charged by connect-hour and display. STN International, the Scientific & Technical Information Network, is jointly operated by FIZ Karlsruhe in Europe; Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), Columbus, Ohio, in North America; and JICST in Japan. Both FIZ Karlsruhe and CAS operate on a not-for-profit basis. The STN International online service offers worldwide access to bibliographic, factual and full-text databases in science and technology (approximately 200 at present), among them a comprehensive cluster of the world’s largest and important patent databases.

Access Russia Now Participating in OCLC ILL Document Supplier Program

Access Russia, an information and translation company, is now participating in the OCLC ILL Document Supplier Program. Access Russia provides rapid search, photocopying, and delivery of publications from the libraries and information centers of Russia, the republics of the former Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe. Access Russia also provides rapid translations of documents into English. The service gives weekly bibliographic updates on books and journal articles recently published in Russia. In addition to regular document delivery requests, Access Russia can provide original or photocopied documents from its bibliographic updates. Libraries can access the Access Russia document delivery service using the OCLC symbol, A4R.

JSTOR and OCLC Agree to Cooperate in Providing Access to and Storage of Scholarly Journals

JSTOR, a not-for-profit organization that provides electronic access to backfiles of periodicals, and OCLC have agreed to cooperate in their independent efforts to help the scholarly community take full advantage of the potential promised by electronic technologies in disseminating academic research. As a first step in this collaboration, JSTOR and OCLC will work together to implement a disaster recovery plan for the JSTOR database. This database presently contains over 1 million pages of important archival journal literature and is scheduled to include the complete runs of a minimum of 100 core scholarly journals by the end of 1999. JSTOR and OCLC also plan to consult with one another on publisher relations and other opportunities. Future cooperative efforts between the two nonprofit organizations may include: working in complementary ways to avoid duplication of effort in the conversion and storage of periodicals; creating technological linkages between electronic versions of current and archival issues to allow seamless searches across entire journal runs; communicating with one another on lessons learned in the area of copyright rights acquisition and licensing in an effort to identify possible standards for the benefit and future use of the library, publisher, and scholarly communities.

University of Oregon Makes 72 Millionth OCLC Interlibrary Loan Request

The University of Oregon, in Eugene, made the 72 millionth OCLC interlibrary loan request on January 28, 1997, for a journal article. The request, for the article, "Grief Response," in the journal, Athletic Training, was filled January 30 by the Mark O. Hatfield Library on the campus of Willamette University in Salem, Oregon. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York Research Library had made the 71 millionth OCLC interlibrary loan request on November 29, 1996.
**GENERAL NEWS**

**OCLC to Subsidize Workstation Purchases from Libraries through June 30, 1997**

OCLC will offer a credit of $750 on the purchase of each new Pentium-based OCLC workstation, providing added incentive for libraries to upgrade their computer equipment and position themselves to take advantage of forecasted networking and software developments. The credits apply to the current M5133Gs and M5166 models, and any subsequent workstations introduced by June 30, 1997. The workstations and the credit program are available in the United States only. For ordering, installation, and price information, users should contact their OCLC-affiliated regional networks or OCLC.

**New OCLC Searching Manual**

OCLC has distributed to members its new manual, *Searching for Bibliographic Records*. This manual supersedes *Guide to Searching the Online Union Catalog*, copies of which may now be discarded.

**Martin Dillon to Head New OCLC Institute**

Martin Dillon, former director of OCLC’s Library Resources Management Division, has been named executive director of the new OCLC Institute. The institute will be responsible for senior-level training and educational activities at OCLC, including extending these activities to the library/educational community. In the future the OCLC Institute will also engage in new OCLC initiatives, such as joint program activities with educational institutions, foundations, professional associations, governmental entities and the regional networks. Dr. Dillon is a graduate of Canisius College and holds a doctoral degree in English from the State University of New York at Buffalo. From 1969 to 1985, Dr. Dillon served on the faculty of the School of Information and Library Science at the University of North Carolina, where he attained the rank of full professor. His specialties were library automation and information retrieval. From 1985 to 1986, he was visiting distinguished scholar in OCLC’s Office of Research and became director of the office in 1986. He was named director of OCLC’s Library Resources Management Division in 1993.

**OCLC Opens New Office, Conference and Training Facility and Names Building After its Presidents**

OCLC dedicated its new office, conference and training facility and named three buildings on its 90-acre campus after its three presidents in ceremonies on October 8, 1996. Nearly 250 people attended the ceremony, including representatives from the OCLC Users Council, OCLC Board of Trustees, area library and academic institutions, the city of Dublin, and the construction and architectural companies. Nancy Eaton, chair of the OCLC Board of Trustees and dean of Library Services, Iowa State University, served as master of ceremonies for the program and formally named the buildings in honor of OCLC’s three presidents: Frederick G. Kilgour (1967-1980), Rowland C.W. Brown (1980-1989), and K. Wayne Smith (1989-). The K. Wayne Smith Building, OCLC’s newest facility, contains over 240,000 square feet. The two-story building provides space for offices, a cafeteria, print shop, fitness center, and shipping/receiving facilities. A 23,800-square-foot Conference Center contains six meeting rooms, four training rooms and a large conference room with a state-of-the-art audiovisual system. Information Dimensions, an OCLC subsidiary acquired in 1993, moved from off-site offices to the upper floor of the new building. URS Consultants were architects for the Smith Building. The Gilbane Building Company managed the 13-month construction project, which was completed in May 1996. The Smith Building is part of the office/warehouse complex acquired by OCLC in 1991. The Frederick G. Kilgour Building contains 126,400 square feet of office space; a three-story, 44,000-square-foot computer facility; a cafeteria; an auditorium; 10 meeting and conference rooms; and a four-story atrium. Brubaker/Brandt, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, designed the building. The Gilbane Building Company, Providence, Rhode Island, managed the construction. OCLC broke ground for the Kilgour Building on a 48-acre site in June 1979 and occupied it in February 1981. The Rowland C.W. Brown Building contains approximately 25,300 square feet of office space on two stories. An elevated, glass-enclosed walkway connects the Brown and Smith Buildings. Perkins and Will of Chicago, Illinois, designed the Brown Building, which was constructed in 1970. Its exterior has recently been refurbished to match the Smith and Kilgour buildings. The Brown Building is part of an office/warehouse complex on 42 acres acquired by OCLC in 1991.
James Houfek Named OCLC General Counsel and Director of Legal Affairs

James T. Houfek has been named OCLC general counsel and director of legal affairs by K. Wayne Smith, OCLC president and CEO. Prior to joining OCLC in 1993 as senior attorney, Mr. Houfek was vice president and general counsel for the Newtowne Companies. From 1983 to 1990, he was chairman and general counsel for the Oakhurst Company. At both Newtonne and Oakhurst, Mr. Houfek managed the entire legal function of the companies, including areas of employment, tax, insurance, regulatory law, and contract administration, as well as the legal staff. A practicing attorney since 1969, Mr. Houfek received a bachelor’s degree in business administration from the University of Notre Dame, in Indiana, and a Juris Doctor from Ohio State University, in Columbus, Ohio.

OCLC Support Access Options Expanded

OCLC User & Network Support staff is now available through the World Wide Web and e-mail to help users with questions about software, online systems functionality, hardware and telecommunications. OCLC has begun providing this alternative support in response to growing demand and international expansion. Support through the Web is accessible from the OCLC Home Page (http://www.oclc.org/) by clicking the Support button. The Support Home Page provides links to OCLC-affiliated U.S. regional networks' Web sites and information on the status of OCLC online systems. The Current System Alerts feature can be used to obtain a description of a problem, the corrective action being taken by OCLC, and any recommended steps users should take when using the affected system. A FAQ file is located on the page to answer the most frequently asked questions on OCLC products and services. Other features of the Support page include technical bulletins and the OCLC Participating Institutions List, which are both searchable, as well as numerous online documentation files and forms. OCLC support staff can now also be reached at the support@oclc.org e-mail address. Over-the-phone support continues to be available.

173 Libraries in Asia Pacific Join OCLC in 1996

In 1996, 173 libraries in the Asia Pacific region became new users of OCLC products and services. The new OCLC users bring the total number of Asia Pacific institutions using OCLC products and services to 649. The new Asia Pacific institutions are in 11 countries. There are 17 new OCLC libraries in Australia, four in China, one in Hong Kong, one in India, 103 in Japan, 20 in Korea, 10 in New Zealand, two in the Philippines, two in Singapore, one in Thailand, and 12 in Taiwan.

National Digital Library Program Awards Contract for Digital Conversion to Preservation Resources

On August 6, 1996, the Library of Congress National Digital Library (NDL) Program, working with the library's Contracts and Logistics Services, awarded to Preservation Resources the first of several major scanning contracts. This contract is for the production of digital images of selected collections from the library's extensive holdings of 35 mm microfilm. The contract award is for one year plus four option years, during which time approximately 1 million gray scale and bivalent images are to be produced and made available by the National Digital Library Program over the Internet. The microfilm of the historical collections, which will be scanned for the NDL Program, was produced between 1950 and 1994. The first collection to be scanned under this contract will be the Presidential Papers of George Washington from the library's Manuscript Division. Other collections to follow will be from the holdings of the Music Division and the Presidential Papers of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, also from the Manuscript Division. Various less extensive collections and individual titles will also be scanned.

FROM COLLECTIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

OCLC-MARC Changes Installed

Changes to OCLC-MARC validation announced in Technical Bulletin no. 220 were installed on February 22, 1997. The changes include several new Language codes, including a code for sign language; a code for South Dakota state documents; and several new relator codes. Users should begin using the new codes on receipt of the Technical Bulletin. Language code ‘ajm’ for Aljama was made obsolete. All occurrences of ‘ajm’ have been removed from WorldCat.
OCLC Cataloging Service (PRISM) Export Message Changes

OCLC has been developing software that will convert bibliographic records from the USMARC format to the UNIMARC format and from UNIMARC to USMARC. UNIMARC, a format maintained by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), is widely used in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and elsewhere. Because its structure differs considerably from that of USMARC, conversion of bibliographic records between the two formats is quite complex. But as UNIMARC gains wider acceptance, conversion capabilities will become increasingly important in terms of international bibliographic cooperation. On January 19, 1997 OCLC installed some minor changes to the OCLC Cataloging service (PRISM) Export function. These changes are being made in preparation for the completion of the UNIMARC/USMARC bibliographic record conversion capability we hope to install later in 1997. Three system responses now appear differently: (1) When a record is exported, the system previously responded with the message "Record exported;" the system now responds with the message "Record exported in USMARC." (2) In PRISM Selection, when a record from the request file is exported, the system previously responded with the message "Record exported and deleted;" the system now responds with the message, "Record exported in USMARC and deleted." (3) The display resulting from the INFO command now includes a new line directly below the "Qualifiers:" line, indicating "Export format: USMARC." All other USMARC export functionality will remain unchanged. If you have created macros that relate to any of these functions and are dependent on receiving any of these specific system responses, you may need to make adjustments. With the distribution of Technical Bulletin no. 221, "UNIMARC Conversion Project" in Spring 1997, OCLC announces details of expanded record export capabilities, including an option for exporting bibliographic records in the UNIMARC format.

Additional Fields to be Added to the ILL Workform

OCLC will be adding eight new patron fields and four new borrowing fields to the ILL workform in the 2nd or 3rd quarter of 1997. We are adding these fields to improve library patron confidentiality and to support future enhancements for the OCLC ILL System. In addition, dates in the ILL workform will be adjusted to 8-digit form as part of OCLC's preparation for the year 2000. Libraries will be notified as soon as a date has been set. OCLC will make available sample records that include the additional fields four weeks before installation. This will allow libraries to investigate the impact of these changes on in-house statistics packages. New Patron Fields will include: patron ID number, patron status, patron department, patron address, patron phone number, patron e-mail address, patron fax number, and a free text area for notes. New Borrower Fields will include: an area for system supplied error messages for the OCLC ILL Direct Request project, source of ILL request, a place holder for additional potential lenders, and an area for the borrowing library to record group affiliation and reciprocal partners.

Vendor-Supplied CIP Upgrade Project

On January 7, 1997 OCLC loaded the first records in its new Vendor-Supplied CIP Upgrade Project. This is the most recent in OCLC's ongoing efforts to upgrade Cataloging In Publication data to full-level as quickly and accurately as possible. Yankee Book Peddler is the first batch participant in this OCLC project, which allows them to upgrade CIP records to full-level (Encoding Level 'blank') as newly published material arrives. Then on a weekly basis, OCLC loads these upgraded records into WorldCat, the OCLC Online Union Catalog. The upgraded records can replace only CIP records that have not already been upgraded to full-level (Encoding Level 'blank') by the Library of Congress, OCLC's CIP Upgrade Service, or National Level Enhance participants.

Staff at Yankee Book Peddler and OCLC have worked closely together to ensure accuracy, consistency, and adherence to cataloging rules and input standards. Yankee Book Peddler staff involved in the CIP Upgrade Project have gone through the same rigorous evaluation process as all National Level Enhance participants do before they were allowed to upgrade records. Among the stipulations of this project is that accurate information will not be removed, the same instruction given to all Enhance participants.

The first CIP Upgrade load on January 7, 1997 was a much larger one than will usually be the case, as it covered records going back to when Yankee Book Peddler was initially approved for upgrading. This also means that there was a much longer lag between the upgrading work and the loading of the records into
WorldCat. From now on, OCLC will load these records weekly.

Records that have been previously upgraded to Encoding Level ‘blank’ will not be replaced. Only records with Encoding Level ‘8’ will be replaced, including some records that have been upgraded under Regular Enhance authorizations but that retain the Encoding Level value of ‘8’. These records have always been subject to replacement by full-level records from various sources. Records are matched on LCCN plus title key; only unique matches will replace.

For examples of records upgraded as part of this project, please see OCLC #35001782, #35714875, and #35911192. Records can be identified by the Library of Congress’s symbol ‘DLC’ in field 040 subfields $a and $c, Yankee Book Peddler’s symbol ‘YDX’ in field 040 subfield $d, the Encoding Level of ‘blank’ (full-level), and a Record Status of ‘p’ (increase in Encoding Level from prepublication).

Since late 1995, professional catalogers from the OCLC TechPro service have been stationed at Academic Book Center in Portland, Oregon, upgrading CIP records to full-level directly in WorldCat as part of OCLC’s CIP Upgrade Service. These records can be identified by the code ‘C#P’ in field 040 subfield $d. For examples see OCLC #34115277, #34318522, and #35280785. Over 23,000 records have been upgraded by the Portland OCLC staff since late 1995.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Compiled by Jay Weitz

Question: I seem to recall an instruction, somewhere in OCLC documentation, not to input the special characters ‘œ’ and ‘œ’ (and their upper-case equivalents) as they occur in many European languages, collapsed into a single character to show that they’re a diphthong. I know that one must search those characters as separate ‘œ’, etc., but I also thought that we were not supposed to input the characters, despite their presence in the MARC character set and the capability of OCLC terminals of doing so for years now. Am I mistaken on this? The presence of a large number of bibliographic records input by Enhance libraries where the special characters were avoided (perhaps only out of local systems considerations) is another factor making me think that I did actually see this instruction somewhere, but the existence of LC Name Authority Records with the characters in both names and uniform titles militates against it. Thanks for anything you can tell me about this.

Answer: The ligatures ‘œ’, ‘Æ’, ‘œ’ and ‘Æ’ are legitimate characters in the OCLC character set (see Diacritics and Special Characters, 2nd ed., p. 21-22). AACR2 chimes in on the issue, though, in LCRI 1.0E under “Pre-Modern Forms of Letters”: “In general transcribe letters as they appear in the source. However, convert earlier forms of letters and earlier forms of diacritical marks into their modern form, as specified herein. Separate ligatures that are occasional stylistic usages (edipus, alumnae, etc.) rather than standard usages in the modern orthography of the language, e.g., in French (as in œuvre) or œ in Danish (as in sørtryk). If there is any doubt as to the correct conversion of elements to modern forms, transcribe them from the source as exactly as possible.” So it sounds like you use the ligatures when the modern language calls for it and separate them when it’s just a matter of style.

Question: How should I code the second indicator for a subject heading that I have created following both the patterns in LCSH and the rules in the Subject Cataloging Manual, but does not appear in the subject authority file? Furthermore, how do I contact LC or a SACO library to try to get the heading established?

Answer: If you formulate a heading in accordance with LCSH and the Subject Cataloging Manual (including any of the millions of music heading permutations that could fill another four Red Books), you can regard it as LCSH form and code the second indicator as ‘0’. Here’s an excerpt from the LC Cataloging Directorate Home Page (http://llcweb.loc.gov/catdiri) about where to address questions: For MARC tagging and inputting, descriptive and subject cataloging (serials and monographs), LC Subject Headings, or LC classification matters, contact: Barbara Tillett, Chief, Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-5017 cpso@mail.loc.gov The Program for Cooperative Cataloging Home Page (http://llcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/pcc.html) has a SACO section that includes forms for LCSH Subject Authority proposals and heading change proposals.
Question: I'm cataloging an audio cassette where people are reading love poetry and love letters from across the ages (excerpts from the Song of Solomon to something Thomas Mann wrote to his wife). It's in German. Everything about it is relatively normal except the SPARS code, which is 'DDA'. No doubt that's possible, but hardly likely. The Germans don't do them backwards, do they? What should I record in 007 $n$?

Answer: If you're absolutely sure that this is a SPARS code (I'm not sure I've ever seen one on an audio cassette), here is my guess. The original recording technology (first 'D') was digital as was the subsequent mixing and editing (second 'D'). As this is an analog audio cassette, the master tape ('A tape containing the final production version of a sound recording (after studio editing, special processing, etc.), and used to make ... a tape duplication master for the manufacture of recordings in a tape format' -- Thorin & Vidali The Acquisition and Cataloging of Music and Sound Recordings: A Glossary, 1984) could be analog. In any case, only the first code is important in determining the 007 subfield $n$, and if that code is 'D', the $n$ should be 'd.'

Question: To follow up, I don't believe I've ever seen a SPARS code on a cassette or vinyl disc either, just CDS. On this cassette, the 'DDA' is the right size, in the kind of typography you often see, in the sort of place you'd expect to see it. It just looks and smells and quacks like a SPARS code. The letters are enclosed in a rectangle with lines between the letters (which is not as typical) but that doesn't ruin the overall effect of looking like a SPARS code. And yes, if the Germans don't do them backwards (and surely a SPARS code is international?) then 007 $n$ is 'D'. I wonder if the master tape is often analog when the final playback format is going to be analog (cassette or vinyl disc). If the decision is ever made to reissue as a CD, you're stuck with the analog master and would have to remaster to digital. As this is spoken recording, however, a high-end sound is not so important. Maybe that's why.

Answer: The Germans wouldn't do it backwards. Now, if the cassette were in Arabic or Hebrew .... Seriously though, your speculation about analog masters for a final analog product corresponds with mine, but I don't really know enough about the recording process to be sure. In this case, since the original recording was digital, one supposes a digital master could later be created from it for the manufacture of CDS.

Question: With Format Integration Phase 2, we use the 'u' character in the Dates fixed field for any digits missing from a date in all materials, not just serials. What impact does this have on searching with a date qualifier and on displays of search results?

Answer: The system treats the 'u' character both with date qualifiers and in the display of search results the same as it always has. But with Format Integration, what has changed is that those of us who never cataloged a serial and had previously never used the 'u' character in a Date fixed field, suddenly see what the system's been doing all along. The brand new manual Searching for Bibliographic Records, p. 5:4-5:9, 7:7-7:9, and 10:3-10:4, and the "Format Integration Phase 2" Technical Bulletin no. 212, p. 43, deal with the dates qualifier. For search key searches, when there is no date of publication or Date1 contains at least one 'u', the only date qualifier that will retrieve the record is '?' or '??' . You cannot use this qualifier for keyword searches. In Group Displays, records that have no date of publication or that have a Date1 with at least one 'u' will be listed under the 'NO DATE' category.

Question: My recollection was that you couldn't qualify Music Publisher Number searches by format. Is that still true?

Answer: We've both been laboring under an illusion, or at least some outdated information. Looking at the old First System searching guide, I find that search qualifiers could then be used only with title, name/title, personal name, and corporate name searches. Now, however, all searches except the OCLC Number search may be qualified. For search key searches (including the 'mn:' search), you can qualify by format, dates, microform, and/or cataloging source. For keyword searches, only the format and dates qualifiers apply. More details can be found in Searching for Bibliographic Records, p. 3:10-3:12 and in Chapter 5 on qualifying searches.

Question: The new manual Searching for Bibliographic Records looks good, with some minor problems that I've found so far. In the section "Numeric Searching" p. 3:10-3:12 on the "mn:"
search, you keep referring to it as the MPN, Music Publisher Number; but since Format Integration Phase 1, the 028 field (and so also the “mn:” search) index contains both Music Publisher Numbers AND video recording numbers. So it is a little misleading to continue to refer to the “mn:” search as a “Music Publisher Number” search, and also to say, as the manual does on p. 3:10, that it covers only numbers for scores and sound recordings. One more quibble on MPN: You’ve included the standard, up to 2 letters, up to 10 numbers search key formula, but in reality, “mn:” searches can be input with all letters and all numbers, no spaces even without using the “exact form” structure. This isn’t in the manual anywhere and should be.

Answer: Right you are. The 028 field was renamed “Publisher Number” during Format Integration. The field (and the “mn:” search) now includes video recording numbers for visual materials as well as plate and publisher numbers for printed music, and serial and matrix numbers for sound recordings. The “mn:” search continues to index only 028 $a and 262 $c. You are also correct about the ability to input complete publisher numbers without regard to the two-alphabetic and ten-numeric indexing limits. Putting in the complete number won’t change your search results, though. Corrections and clarifications will be made in the next revision of the new manual.

Question: I have a uniform title question that it seems to me I’ve seen answered elsewhere, but I can’t track it down. When one is cataloging a concert aria and/or opera excerpt in which a recitative and aria are both cited together as the title proper, which portion of the text incipit does one use to formulate the uniform title? Using Mozart’s “Misera dove son!..Ah! non son’io che parlo’ K. 369” as an example, one might infer that one always uses the aria’s incipit, which makes sense (the uniform title in the LC Authority File is “Ah! non son’io che parlo”)), given the “weight” of the aria in relation to the often-perfunctory recitative that precedes it. But is this always true? What if one has an extensive, accompanied recitative that almost amounts to a true “cavatina,” or even just a case where the incipit for the “introduction” is a common or poorly-known title? (Another Mozart aria, “Ombra felice...Io ti lascio” comes to mind—I have always known this beautiful work just as “Ombra felice” and couldn’t have told you the other part of the title cited in New Grove if my life had depended on it.) I guess I want a hard-and-fast rule where probably none should apply. Can you help?

Answer (courtesy of Deta Davis, Library of Congress): “The uniform title should be made under the aria. If the piece could be known under the recitative, then a cross reference should be made from that form (as well as any other form under which it might be known and documented). If the recitative is so extensive as to actually be performed as a stand-alone piece, only then would it receive its own uniform title under the recitative title.”

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, most of which involved improving access to our collections. This past year basically continued the trend of 1995, with both new and ongoing initiatives progressing for the cataloging and inventorying of music and sound recordings. Staffing remained fairly constant again in the Special Materials Cataloging Division. We unfortunately lost two additional catalogers: Lucas Graves, who transferred into the Rare Book Team, and Peter Orr, who passed away in July. There are currently 15 catalogers and 14 technicians on the three Music and Sound Recordings Teams.

In fiscal year 1996 (October 1995-September 1996), Music and Sound Recordings Teams I and II cleared a total of 12,732 items. This number includes 5,735 scores (707 full original, 2,586 copy, 2,034 production level cataloging, and other categories), 3,585 sound recordings (including 1,643 full original, 79 copy, 845 production level cataloging, and other categories), and 3,112 books. From the beginning of October to the end of December 1996, the teams cleared a total of 2,996 items, which includes 1,055 sound recordings and 870 scores.

The second PARTITUR SWAT effort, which ran from October 1995 through March 1996, succeeded in providing cataloging for 3,088 scores designated for less-than-full cataloging which had been received since the first SWAT team. We did note one major difference between the two efforts. The first SWAT
team found copy for 62 percent of the items being cataloged. The second team found copy for only 47 percent of the scores. This could be because the scores were newer and there was not as much time for copy to appear on the utilities, or it could be that there are simply fewer scores being cataloged on the utilities.

This year, the Special Materials Cataloging Division received its first large quantity of scores from "407 copyright deposits," copies which are submitted but not registered. The types of music which were found on these scores are not usually cataloged, but are instead normally shelved under the copyright registration number. Since these scores lacked the copyright registration number and they did not warrant even PLC records, a special project was initiated to create brief records for these scores. From August through October, about 900 brief records for scores were generated.

In the area of documentation, we had a major success. In 1994, Rule Interpretation 26.2C was changed to exclude the see also references made for a performing group containing the names of one or more of its members from the headings for each person to the heading for the group. In September 1996, the rule was changed so that these references can be added again for music performing groups when the information is readily available and cataloging resources permit.

SOUND RECORDING ARREARAGE

**Altshuler Project**

In October, the library successfully completed processing (label data transcription) of the Altshuler collection. This collection is one of the most comprehensive collections of American jazz and pre-World War II popular music in existence. The library acquired it by purchase and gift from Robert Altshuler in 1992. Originally estimated to be only 220,000 discs, the final actual count was 264,327 discs. The records will be available in our Cuadra STAR database which we hope will be accessible through the LC Web Page sometime in 1997. (http://lcweb.loc.gov/)

**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 programs broadcast to troops abroad. The programs were first broadcast worldwide in 1942 and continue to this day. 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 September 30, 1996, inventory level cataloging activities, utilizing Alpha 4 software for input, resulted in 27,498 discs processed. Four major AFRTS titles have been inventoried, **Personal album, Melody round-up, G.I. jive, and At ease**. Cumulative totals for the collection are 44,656 discs processed. Out of an original total of 125,000 records to catalog, about 80,000 remain to be cataloged. We will continue to address this collection with the technicians on the MSR III Team and various other resources such as the Junior Fellows. These records, too, will be accessible through our STAR database on the web.

**NBC Project**

The NBC Radio Project was completed early in the fiscal year. A cumulative total of 40,050 discs were processed for the 16" NBC radio disc collection. Of these, 28,914 discs were processed by contract and library technicians. The contract was a new experience in processing a collection at the library's Landover facility where the collection is housed.

**OWI Project**

Another project completed by contract was the collection of Office of War Information 16" discs. 11,774 inventory records were created in five weeks during October and November. The inventories for the NBC and OWI discs will be made available on the web. They were created primarily to aid in preservation selection. Once reformatted, the catalog records will be publicly available.

**A-Z Inventory Projects**

Work has progressed on the A-Z inventory projects. The goal of the inventory projects is to provide inventory records in a format-based approach, e.g. 78's, cassettes, CDs, LPS, etc. Wherever possible information from external databases is used to enhance the minimum data required for an inventory record. The A-Z Cassettes Project was the first one developed. The cassettes acquired through copyright are being cataloged again utilizing Cuadra STAR software. The process employs a resource file of copyright cataloging records for the cassettes. The inventory record created
utilizes this data with some enhancements and the records are ultimately searchable by the public in the STAR database in MBRS. This project has also been processed by technicians in the MSR III Team. As of September 30, 1996, these technicians have created 4,576 records to date.

**Oilschlager collection**

The Oilschlager collection of 78 rpm discs was acquired in 1996 by the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division. When it was received, the collection was delivered directly to where the Altshuler 78 collection had been processed. By September, the MSR III technicians had searched the 78's database created from processing the Altshuler collection and 10,230 discs were identified as duplicates for retention or discard. The remainder of the collection, 5,700 discs were not found in the file and received inventory level records under contract.

**Sondheim collection**

Processing of the Stephen Sondheim collection of 15,000 LPS began this fiscal year. Before the actual cataloging process commences, the collection of discs needed to be reunited with the album covers. They had been separated by the owner. As a first step the technicians sorted and arranged the album covers by label name and number to facilitate the matching of discs during the cataloging process. The discs will be searched in MUMS and in OCLC to identify additional copies or records to utilize. The remainder will be cataloged by the music catalogers in MSR I-II in FY 97. It is estimated that three to four thousand of these recordings will receive original cataloging at the Library. The collection is primarily twentieth century "serious" music and includes many unusual recordings.

**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. Library users will have access to composers, titles, and performers for all of the programs for which recorded tapes are available in MBRS. The music catalogers are creating full MARC records in MUMS, cataloging from the printed programs of the concerts. Once that work is completed, the record is forwarded to staff in the Motion Pictures, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division where they confirm the content, comparing the concert program to the actual physical item, and complete the physical description. As of December 31, 1,040 concerts had been cataloged.

**Upcoming projects for '97**

**Classical 78's:** One upcoming project will be to find a way to efficiently and effectively catalog our collection of classical 78 rpm recordings. We are exploring ways to utilize information from the Rigler-Deutsch catalog. These records will either go into Cuadra STAR or MUMS, but they will need to be cataloged by music catalogers since we will be utilizing uniform titles.

**45's:** Another project, which will be very similar to the Altshuler project both in size and scope, is cataloging our collection of 45 rpm sound recordings. Again, for this project we will establish a series of SWAT teams composed of book catalogers and technicians, each team working half time for a three month period until the project is completed. We estimate that we have approximately 125,000 45 rpm sound recordings. The inventory records will also be added to the Cuadra STAR database.

**OCLC Research Contract**

Work has progressed without fanfare on the OCLC uniform title correction project. Deta Davis worked closely with OCLC on the project and made three on-site visits to OCLC in Dublin, Ohio. By the end of September the work had proceeded from research into production at OCLC. What this means is that the basic code has been written to machine process all subfields of uniform titles, with the exception of the language field. When OCLC received a copy of the forthcoming USMARC Languages in December, they were able to begin the final development to the 41 subfield. In production, the code will be tested and further enhancements added. The code can make many solid corrections to uniform titles, but there are other corrections it will not be able to make because the problems either are too complicated or occur too infrequently to make it worth the time to write code and subsequently use computer time. One aspect of the program is identifying problem headings so they can be later corrected by human intervention. OCLC is now preparing to write the code to create authority records for name/uniform title combinations. At the beginning
of the project it was uncertain whether OCLC would be able to provide this, but now they are working to provide the name authority records.

As an adjunct to this process, the selection of bibliographic records from the OCLC's Online Union Catalog for this project was significantly improved this year. Previously records were claimed by submitting lists of OCLC control numbers which had been keyed into WordPerfect by technicians. There were several opportunities for errors to occur in the transcription of the numbers. Deta Davis arranged for a separate holdings symbol solely for this project. To claim records, all technicians need to do now is identify a record in OCLC using this special account and save the record. OCLC then takes these records from our save file and processes them in the same way as they were doing before. Another advantage of this new process is that the LC holdings will be identifiable online on OCLC after they have the processing completed. The holding symbol for these records is LCM. They will have had no evaluation or upgrading, so please do not report errors on these records to us.

CATALOGING POLICY AND SUPPORT OFFICE NEWS

I. Music Cataloging Advisory Group (MCAG)

In April, a permanent committee with representatives from the main music units at LC was formed, the Music Cataloging Advisory Group. Chaired by Gerry Ostrove, music policy specialist in the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, the Music Cataloging Advisory Group's other members are from Music and Sound Recordings Teams I and II, the Music Division, and the Recorded Sound Section of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. The group's charge includes identifying projects and issues that need attention within the scope of music cataloging and being proactive in the development of cataloging policies and standards. Some of the issues on the group's agenda are:

1) An integrated library system for LC.
2) Music access points for moving image materials cataloged at LC.
3) Class M review (which has not yet begun)
4) CC:DA report of the Task Group on Works Intended for Performance.
5) Enhanced CD/DVD/CD video.

II. Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings

The 5th edition of the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings published in the fall, contains greatly expanded coverage of music headings. The instruction sheets—also called memos—devoted solely to music materials also contain more references to other instruction sheets used in conjunction with those for music. New music memos are H 1916.3 Music: General, and H 2075 Songs and Music [used as a subdivision]. Revised most extensively are H 250 Music Heading Authority Records, H 1160 Pattern Headings: Musical Compositions, H 1438 Composers and Works about Music of Individual Composers, and H 1917.5 Music Form/Genre Headings: Medium of Performance, the memo formerly titled Musical Instruments as Qualifiers. With minor exceptions, the revisions represent the documentation of current practice and not the introduction of new policies or practices.

Some new features of the 5th edition of the SCM are its separate sections for LC practice, inserted wherever applicable in individual memos, the presentation of examples with full USMARC content designation, and a suggestion sheet at the front inviting users from outside LC to send ideas for improving the Manual to CPSO. The Preface contains a summary of the changes in the new edition.

III. Class M

After a hiatus for concentrated work on the new edition of the Subject Cataloging Manual, work on Class M resumed in the fall. While there are likely to be some revisions of classification numbers, these won't be the main feature of this version. The revised schedule will be different from the 1978 edition in a number of other ways: 1) Caption language will be updated and more standardized, in particular to conform to other schedules and to the authority files. 2) There will be more tables, in part because the online format from which the print versions are now generated doesn't allow footnotes. Where the footnote is too short for a table, the required pattern will be fully written out at each class where it is applied. 3) Hierarchies will be worked out in greater detail, in acknowledgment of the increasing use of LCC for subject searching and bibliographic access by end users. 4) Indexing will be done very differently than in the past. The main innovation is that term indexes will no longer be created manually, but assembled automatically from
certain fields in classification records. For the printed schedules, the back-of-the-book index will come from an optional field roughly analogous to 6XX fields in bibliographic records. Schedules in Classification Plus are exactly the same as those in print, but this product has capabilities for both full-text keyword searching and opening more than one schedule simultaneously, capabilities that change the term searching environment considerably.

IV. Form/Genre implementation planning

LC's Form/Genre Working Group was less active last year than in 1995, in part owing to the amount of institutional energy we devoted to other projects, and because some technical aspects of implementing subfield +v and fields X55 and X85 have had to be addressed first. The group took up the question, why are we doing this, and then returned its attention to the development of form and genre lists in the fields of moving images and broadcasting, and to the techniques catalogers will use to identify and establish form/genre terms.

MUSIC DIVISION, ACQUISITIONS AND PROCESSING SECTION

Activities During FY96

Acquisitions during the past year have been numerous and varied. We received as gifts and purchases music manuscripts of Leonard Bernstein, George Gershwin, Victor Herbert, Richard Rodgers, and Igor Stravinsky, as well as 7 manuscripts commissioned by the Library including works by Milton Babbitt and David Amram; letters of Johannes Brahms, Aaron Copland, George and Ira Gershwin, Jerome Kern, Franz Liszt, Maurice Ravel, Arnold Schoenberg, and William Walton; diaries of singer Lilli Lehmann; papers from the archives of the Theatre Guild relating to their production of Rodgers and Hammerstein's Allegro; and additions to the collections of Irving Berlin, Lester Horton, Alan and Sally Ann Kriegsman, Beverly Sills, and Nicolas Slonimsky.

Processing activities centered on arrangement and description of special collections materials. Nine music specialists (professionals) and 11 technicians, plus a number of contract specialists, junior fellows (interns), and temporary staff members devote all or most of their time to archival processing activities. During FY96, the staff worked on 30 collections, large and small, and cleared nearly 1,265,000 items from the Library's processing arrearage.

Processing these materials entails the physical arrangement, housing, and description of collections of personal papers and business records of important musical figures and organizations. These collections may number from a few dozen items to hundreds of thousands. Most are "mixed-format" collections of music manuscripts (sketches, short scores, full scores, and orchestral parts), printed music, other printed matter, correspondence, photographs, scrapbooks, programs, legal and financial documents, and a variety of other materials. Fewer in number are the single-format collections (e.g., collections of music scores or letters or photographs). We have recently completed the revision of our Processing Procedures Manual, a detailed guide to all aspects of archival processing.

The final phase of processing is the preparation of a finding aid that describes the contents of the collection. These finding aids are made available in paper and electronic versions; 5 were completed last year; 4 are available on LC-Marvel.

MUSIC CATALOGING SABBATICAL

The Special Materials Cataloging Division will host two music catalogers for the Music Cataloging Sabbatical in 1997. The sabbatical is an opportunity for working music catalogers to come to the Library of Congress for three to six months and receive one-on-one training with a senior music cataloger in cataloging sound recordings. The participants will also participate in various arrearage reduction projects. If you would like more information, please contact Susan Vita (svit@loc.gov) or Detta Davis (ddav@loc.gov).

COOPERATIVE CATALOGING AND OTHER OUTREACH

Core Record for Music

The Library of Congress conducted a core cataloging experiment from May through October under the auspices of an internal group called the Core Cataloging Task Group. Out of the thirty participants, three music catalogers in Special Materials participated in the experiment, creating 205 records which utilized the core record for music and sound recordings. The remainder of the participants were book catalogers. The task group's final report included seven
recommendations, five caveats concerning the results, and seven issues to be considered, with an additional recommendation regarding each issue. The productivity results were encouraging and were measured with significant statistical data comparing the core records created in the experiment with comparable records. Although the data analysis produced no striking findings to explain the productivity results, it nevertheless revealed evidence that the cumulative effect of core level cataloging can impact productivity. Reactions from participants were more positive than negative. However, there is a certain uneasiness over the introduction of yet another ingredient in the already overly complicated recipe for the bibliographic cake. While the final report was considerably book-centric, it did address one major concern regarding the standards for the core record for music and sound recordings, the current limitation on making authority records for uniform titles. The task group made an assumption that the application of core level cataloging does not change the limitations on creating authority records as directed in the Descriptive Cataloging Manual, Z1. The task group has recommended that the library's Cataloging Management Team confirm this assumption. A change in current practice would substantially impact the application of core level, particularly to records for music and sound recordings.

**NACO Music**

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, the 33 NACO-Music participants contributed 6,564 new name authority records and 156 new series authority records. In addition, they provided 2,036 updates to name authority records and 14 updates to series authority records. Since 1991, 25,826 new NARs and 182 new SARs have been contributed, and 5,341 updates to NARs and 20 updates to SARs have been performed. The number of participants remained unchanged during the year, but Penn State University's participation has had to be suspended because that institution lost its music cataloger. The NACO Music Project Advisory Committee will be planning for an expansion some time in 1997. In other news, the University of Maryland and Middlebury College became independent for series during the year. Ralph Papakhian attended series training at the Library of Congress. To further series training for music librarians MOUG and MLA jointly planned and presented a series authority workshop at the New Orleans meeting, with Alice LaSota (University of Maryland) and Phillip De Sellem (Library of Congress) presenting.

Phil De Sellem continues to render liaison and reviewing work for the NACO-Music Project via the Cooperative Cataloging Team in the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division. During the past year he helped four libraries to achieve independence in the project. Ken Calkins and Joan Schuitema at Northwestern University, Jennifer Bowen at Eastman, and Ann Caldwell at Brown University are now independent in the creation of name and name/title authorities for the National Authority File. Louisa Kreider at Cleveland Public Library also achieved independence in the creation of name authorities. Phil acts as NACO liaison to these libraries in addition to reviewing the authority submissions of four other libraries. He has also recently been appointed NACO liaison to the NACO-AV “funnel” Project.

**CLOSING**

**ILS**

One of the biggest changes to cataloging at the Library of Congress as we know it is just becoming visible on the horizon. Under the leadership of Barbara Tillett, the Library of Congress is searching for an Integrated Library System (ILS) to replace MUMS. The Library issued a Request for Comments (RFC) on December 2 to learn how what we want matches with what is available. While the RFC is open, interested vendors visited the library on January 17, to discuss the RFC. After the RFC closes on February 3, the ILS Project Team will consider vendors' comments in drafting the final Request for Proposal, which will be issued in March. A new system would probably be installed in 1998 or 1999 at the earliest.

**Staffing**

The Library of Congress received a modestly increased operating budget from Congress for this fiscal year, with all budget increases again being consumed by mandatory pay increases. We continue to face the increasing difficulty, if not impossibility, of replacing the staff members who leave the library. For example, we have not been able to replace the four music cataloger vacancies created over the past three years. However, we will be able to hire one technician from within the library into a career enhancement position to add our first new music cataloger in over four years.
While 1996 was our most productive year even with further reduced staff, we hope to continue to provide high levels of service for our country's music libraries.

OLAC REPORT
Richard Baumgarten

Greetings! OLAC (Online Audiovisual Catalogers) met at ALA Midwinter. The Cataloging Policy Committee (CAP-C) met on Valentine's Day and the membership meeting was held on the February 16. Both meetings started at 8:00 p.m.

At CAP-C, Ann Caldwell, Project Coordinator, reported that 500 names have been submitted for authority records under the NACO AV funnel project. Nine people from seven institutions received NACO training from Ann at the October conference in Denton. The Audience Characteristics Subcommittee reported that they haven't decided on any specific recommendation on whether or how to change information relating to audience characteristics. Karen Little presented a proposal from MLA on combining the 028 and 037 field. CAP-C and guests didn't give enthusiastic endorsement to any of the alternatives, but echoed the majority of MLA in liberalizing the use of 028 field. Catalogers from the National Library of Medicine wanted to eliminate the 538 field and the source of title for records describing Internet resources. The Committee and guests felt that a simple 538 note saying "Found on the Internet" would be sufficient, but the source of title is vital in cataloging Web documents. Nancy Olson reported on conversations that she had with Glenn Patton of OCLC, who later talked to CPSO. The result was that the 546 field can be used for anything in the continuum of languages including "Closed captioning" notes. Someone asked whether the 310 and 362 fields, normally used in serials to describe frequency and dates respectively can be used for Internet documents. There wasn't any consensus.

The Sunday meeting started with reports from various committees. This was OLAC's first Sunday night meeting and attendance was greater than Saturday night in New York, but there was a conflict with the PCC meeting. The Research Grant Committee reported that no one has applied for a grant. The Elections Committee reported that there are two candidates for both the President and the Treasurer of OLAC. Ballots with biographies will be sent in March and biographies of the candidates will appear in the OLAC Newsletter. Virginia Berringer and Brad Eden are the candidates for Vice President/President Elect. The OLAC Board decided on Charlotte, NC as the site for the 1998 conference. For the first time, more than one city sent in applications. Liaison reports followed. The Association of Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) Committee on Classification, Description and Access (CC:DA) reported that they will be more open. Documents will be distributed on their web page except for those from the Joint Steering Committee. MARBI passed a resolution adding a 2nd indicator to the 856 field for related documents. This will allow catalogers to use 8566 fields when they have something in a physical format as well as access on the Internet or to link one record to something similar. A proposal to limit what would be considered a computer file was tabled until later. Harriet Harrison gave LC's report. LC's computer file catalogers are the first to experiment with 655 form/genre headings and subfield v for form/genre subdivisions. Glenn Patton gave OCLC's report. He mentioned that January 1, 1998 will be the death date for Passport on DOS. He also elaborated on the news in the reference databases that Rick Noble talked about at MOUG. At the latest count, there were 943,000 video records, 1,027,000 sound recording records and 84,000 computer file records in WorldCat. Ten thousand Internet records have been entered by 429 libraries. Ed Glazier gave the RLIN report. A Question and Answer session with a panel of Glenn Patton, Ed Glazier, Nancy Olson, the new Q & A Editor, Sheila Intner, John Attig, and Ann Sandberg-Fox concluded the meeting.

PRISM REVIEW TASK FORCE: FINAL REPORT, Sue Weiland

INDEXING--Additional fields

1. Create index for 024 field, to accommodate retrieval on the ISMN.

   The ISMN is a NISO standard, a standard number just like the ISBN and ISSN. Like them, it is a unique number assigned to an item and therefore the quickest and easiest way to search for music scores. Field 024 with 1st indicator 2 has been defined for it and is being input by music catalogers, but until the field is indexed it is useless to OCLC users.

2. Create index for 6xx fields, to allow subject searching other than keyword.
Access via subject can be extremely useful for many purposes and seems, from anecdotal evidence, to be used heavily enough to justify providing an index specifically for subjects.

3. Include $t$ of 700 fields in title indexes (dt, da, sca ti)

Indexing $t$ would give title and author-title access to analytics, greatly improving the retrieval of musical works especially on sound recordings, and aiding the formulation of uniform titles.

4. Index $p$ of 240 and 700 and include in title indexes (dt, da, sca ti)

Indexing $p$ would give access to parts of a work, improving the cataloging and retrieval of excerpts.

5. Include all title subfields of 245 ($b$, $n$, $p$) in dt index.

This would be helpful in searching both items with short (less than four words) titles proper and, particularly useful in music, titles that are subfielded incorrectly, such as:

```
245 10 Sonata: $b$ op. 24, for clarinet and piano...
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6. Include 490 in dt index.

Since to trace or not to trace a series is a local decision, field 490 should be just as searchable as 440 and 830.

7. Include information from 300 field (e.g., pagination, size) in keyword index and create a label for it.

In some cases, the item in hand lacks such things as a clear or useful title or author; for instance, an item may have only a short title such as Sing! and no author or may lack a title page because of physical damage. Information from the 300 field may then be more distinctive than anything else about the item.

INDEXING--Additional search options

1. Add positional and more Boolean operators to keyword index, esp. SAME, OR, and NOT.

The inability to limit keywords to a single field often results in huge numbers of false hits. A search for saxophone and clarinet, for example, will turn up many records with saxophone music and clarinet music, when the desired result is only items for saxophone and clarinet together. Adding SAME as a positional operator would greatly aid searching. The ability to mask characters is good, allowing symphon? to retrieve both symphony and symphonies. But when a word might occur in any one of several languages with different spellings--mass, missa, and messe, for example--character masking is no help; one has to do three searches. The ability to OR words together would be a big improvement. The Boolean operator NOT can also be of significant help, e.g., when one is searching for the Berkeley Symphony Orchestra and does not want all the recordings containing works of Lennox Berkeley.

2. Allow keyword/Boolean searching in AF, indexing $a$, $t$, and $n$ in both authorized form and cross-references; allows searching for portions of names plus a word from the title and/or the opus or thematic catalog number.

Often the cataloger has some information, such as the composer's last name and the opus number, but has no idea of the first word of the uniform title. The requested type of access in AF would have a significant impact on the quality of the database, as it would enable searchers to find the authorized form of the name and/or title with considerably greater speed and accuracy than is possible now.

3. Include series fields (440, 490, 830) in the title phrase (scan) index.

If a series statement includes a qualifier within the first four words, the derived title search is pretty useless. To construct the search, one must know what the qualifier is, and the qualifiers might be a publisher, place of publication, or format. Adding series to the title phrase search would completely solve this problem.

4. Allow searching on both $a$ and $t$ of 700 fields, in da searches (4,4) and combined searches (4,3,1 and 3,2,2,1)

Music formats, particularly sound recordings, tend to have analytic name-title added entries and
sometimes this is the best way to search for a record.

5. Create more phrase (scan) indexes, especially pn and su.

The heavy use of the title phrase search suggests more phrase indexes would be useful. A personal name index would help when only the surname and first initial is known; or when a person's first name might be the full name Robert, the shortened form Bob, or the nickname Hank. One now has to do three derived-key searches, whereas a phrase search on just the surname would mean only one search. Subject phrase searches, with the ability to stop at any point in the subject string, would be the most useful kind of subject access to provide.

6. Increase number of characters in first position in derived name searches (dp = 5,3,1? and da = 5,5?)

Retrieval of names with common spellings in the first four letters is improved; an especially salient musical example is "schu" for Schubert, Schumann, Schütz, and Schuller.

7. When a scan pn search in AF turns out to be a cross-reference to authorized form of name, create ability to jump to the uniform titles under the authorized form, without having to retype the authorized form of name (maybe a macro?)

Such an ability would again have a beneficial effect on the quality of the database, since it would make substantially easier and faster the task of finding the correct uniform title for an item that presents less-than-ideal information.

INDEXING--Additional limits

1. Allow searching by more than one format at a time (sco & rec, sco & bks).

There are still some scores done in the books format, though there is no way to know how many. If catalogers could routinely search scores and books simultaneously, these would gradually be found and corrected. The ability to search scores and recordings simultaneously is helpful when using PRISM as a research tool; it doesn't matter if the hits are scores or recordings if all one needs is more information on a composer.

2. Allow limits on scan searches, especially by format.

This would reduce retrieval on titles with numerous hits.

3. Allow limiting to ELvl blank, to eliminate lccopycat records.

In institutions where DLC copy is separated from or chosen over others, knowing which records were cataloged first by LC and which are copy cataloging done at LC is important.

4. Allow limits in keyword/Boolean searches, esp. ELvl blank.

Catalogers sometimes wish to find original LC records to solve a particular problem (often with uniform titles) but don't want a specific LC record--just one that deals with the problem at hand. Thus a keyword search is the best option but will retrieve lots of non-LC records.

5. Allow limiting by various qualifiers subsequent to the initial search result, to exclude records.

Often a search result either is too large to be useful or is restricted too much at the beginning, with the result that a matching bibliographic record is missed. If it were possible to refine a large search result, both problems would be ameliorated. The searcher could start with a general search and then refine as needed. Neither browsing through large search results with many obviously irrelevant records nor restricting searches excessively at the beginning would be necessary.

DISPLAY

1. Sort all searches in the order: name, uniform title, title proper.

This sort agrees with longstanding filing rules. Because uniform titles are extremely common in music, the display of the 240 greatly enhances determination of the appropriateness of the retrieved record compared with display of the 245.

2. Keep name and title together when both come from a 700 field.
When the name appears in the bibliographic record in conjunction with a title other than that in the 240 or 245, displaying it with the 240 or 245 is misleading to the searcher or, at the least, adds time to the search process by requiring that the entire record be called up before it can be either accepted as a possibility or rejected as irrelevant.

3. Allow forward and backward movement in AF scan searches, rather than having to GOB to choose the next line, each time.

FOR and BAC would save time in navigating scan results, especially with common personal names which are better retrieved by scanning than da (e.g., Anderson, John, 1950- rather than [ande,joh]).

4. Include 040 subfield a and number of holdings in brief display (2-5 hits), to help choose the best record.

Knowing if an ENHANCE library—or some other library on a local "white list"—has created the record and how many libraries have also chosen that record makes it easier to decide which record to use when there are duplicates. This feature would be especially useful when paraprofessionals are doing copy cataloging of music.

5. After any "scan into" search in AF, have the nearest match come up in the center of the screen, not the top; after viewing a record and then GOB to the list, have the item viewed displayed in the middle, not the top of the screen; after choosing a line with multiple hits, have the first of the multiple hits displayed in the middle, not the top of the screen.

This would simplify navigating through lists in AF, allowing the searcher easily to consult items both immediately before and immediately after the nearest match without having to issue an extra pageup command.

OTHER

1. Expand length of bibliographic record and number of fields.

Current limits are frequently exceeded in cataloging sound recordings, especially with the advent of the CD boxed set. These often have long contents notes and numerous access points (subjects, titles, analytics, names of performers, 02X fields, etc.). The current limit of 50 variable fields is sometimes inadequate, resulting in contrived decisions about what data must be omitted. Similarly, the current character limit forces the cataloger to guess how to re-edit the record to bring it within limits, which can be very time-consuming. Quite apart from wasting cataloging time, the restriction of bibliographic record size reduces the amount of information available to the users of the catalog.

2. Alter matching algorithm to reduce number of duplicates resulting from tape loads.

A change to the matching algorithm for formats other than books was promised as early as 1991 but never happened. Duplicates for sound recordings are especially numerous. Finding two records for an item, one created directly on OCLC, the other an M-level from a tape load, is virtually a daily event for libraries that catalog large numbers of sound recordings. Finding three records is common enough to not even cause comment. The duplicates cause a lot of inefficiency in the work of music catalogers.

3. Adjust algorithm of incoming authority records to check some fixed field codes.

Catalogers have noticed wrong values in fixed fields of newly-added authority records (perhaps caused by failure to change the commonly-used "default" value on the part of the library creating the record?) An algorithm to validate elements of the fixed fields would help eliminate this situation.

4. Perform some global changes: 1) change $h"Phonodisc" to $h"sound recording"; 2) eliminate $h in 7xx fields; 3) in 300 field, replace one-character fractions with 3-character whole numbers and slash.

Such changes would bring the database into closer conformity with current cataloging rules and with requirements of local systems that are unable to handle such special symbols as one-character fractions. A result would be time savings in every institution that attempts to make these changes in every time these records are used.

5. Clean up filing indicators in 240 and 245 (possibly by doing a scan ti search on initial articles in a lot of languages. For instances where filing indicator
suppresses too many characters, a search which compares the filing indicator to the position of the first space in the title might work).

When bibliographic records are filed under articles or under other inappropriate words or portions of words, searchers are unlikely to find them in ordinary circumstances. The result will be duplicate records.

6. Add to online help which fields and subfields are indexed for a given command.

Which search indexes the 4xx fields? Is it derived title? or title phrase? or maybe it's only keyword? Does the derived corporate name search include subfield b? It's hard to keep track of the quirks of different searches. Being able to check in online help would increase efficiency and cut down the number of wasted searches.

7. Clarify use of punctuation (especially commas and parentheses) in ALL documentation, including notebook, reference cards, tutorials, and online help.

Specific punctuation is necessary to achieve the desired search result. Derived personal names require no spaces and two commas; scan personal names require one comma and one space. Subject searches for form headings must include the opening parentheses and first comma but not any succeeding commas. It's hard to remember the idiosyncrasies and even harder to teach them.

8. Make some enhancements to the SAVE file, as follows: 1) when you logoff, the system should prompt you to re-save the record; 2) allow keyword and simple Boolean searching of titles in the save file; 3) change functionality of GOB command, so you go back to where you were in the list instead of back to the top of the list.

1) If you forget to re-save the record before logging off, it is lost. 2) If you make a lot of use of the save file and happen to lose or fail to note the save number, it can be very difficult and time-consuming to find it again. 3) The GOB command should take you back to where you were in the Save Info List (as it does in the bibliographic and authority files), instead of going back to the very top of the list.

Task Force Members
Sue Weiland, Chair
Jean Harden
Charles Herrold

PCC Report, Jennifer Bowen,
NACO Music Project representative to the PCC
Executive Council and Chair, NACO Music
Project Advisory Committee

During the past few months I have attended meetings of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging's Executive Council (PCC ExCo) held at the Library of Congress in November and again in February, in conjunction with ALA Midwinter.

PCC/CONSER Consolidation

The Executive Council's full-day meeting in November focused almost exclusively upon the proposed consolidation of PCC and CONSER. This meeting was followed two days later by a joint meeting of PCC ExCo and the CONSER Policy Committee. It was decided at these meetings that PCC and CONSER will, in fact, be consolidating, effective October 1, 1997, as was formally announced by the PCC last November.

The goals of the PCC/CONSER consolidation are to:

1) allow the PCC to speak on cataloging issues as a unified voice
2) combine strengths of the two programs
3) avoid duplication of effort, eliminate bureaucracy, and speed decision-making
4) be able to better address issues that are not specific to any one format
5) provide a strong voice that can address the "business" of cataloging

A joint PCC/CONSER Consolidation Working Group consisting of myself, John Byrum, Carol Fleishauer, Jean Hirons, Colleen Hyslop, Sally Sinn, and chaired by Brian Schottlaender has now been formed to work out details of the governance, merging the strategic plans, and establishing an advisory structure for the "new" PCC. Members of this group presented progress reports at the February PCC ExCo meeting. A separate small group will later look at funding issues.

The new PCC structure, as currently envisioned, will include a policy committee, with representatives from
CONSER); and three standing committees. The CONSER Operations Committee will continue to be inclusive, whereas the BIBCO Operations Committee will have 10 rotating members (due to the planned expansion of this program). The chairs of the standing committees will serve on the Policy Committee. A meeting of the new PCC Policy Committee is planned for early November 1997.

**PCC Standing Committee Activities**

**Training Committee**

The Training Committee sponsored a Program: "Timely Access to More and Better Cataloging: PCC Values" at Midwinter, with Penny Mattern from OCLC as facilitator. This session (which I attended), allowed participants to look at the many factors (environmental, financial, technological, etc.) now influencing cataloging; the changing values held by catalogers; and to clarify how the objectives of the PCC are a response to this situation. Participants were asked to suggest their own responses to current mandates for "More, Better, Faster, and Cheaper" cataloging, and these responses were then compared with PCC initiatives. I observed that there was a very close correlation in many cases.

I also attended another Training Committee-sponsored Midwinter program which featured Jean Schuitema, Northwestern University Music Library (who was unable to be present), Kate Harcourt, Columbia University, and Christian Boissonnas, Cornell, discussing "The PCC's Core Cataloging Program and its Implications for Catalog Management." Presenters discussed the advantages of the Core Record's emphasis upon local needs and cataloger judgment while still cutting costs and cataloging time; and the necessity of negotiating changes in cataloging level with colleagues in public services.

**Automation Committee**

The Automation Committee has made available a report by Gary Strawn, of Northwestern University, on PC-based creation of authority records. PCC participants are being asked to bring this report to the attention of their library system vendors. (This document is available on the Web at http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/strawn.html. The Committee is also overseeing the work of several Task Groups examining, among other things, batch loading and the streamlining of authority record creation. This committee also sponsored several presentations at Midwinter on NACO Workflow in light of new automation initiatives [including a report at the Authority Control Interest Group meeting - see separate report in this Newsletter].

**Standards Committee**

The Standards Committee is overseeing the Computer File Task Group, which has recently made the first draft of a proposed Core Bibliographic Record for Computer Files available for comment. It is also forming a Task Group to work on core record standards for Rare Books (a joint PCC/RMDS Task Group) and monitoring the work of non-PCC groups which are working on other core record projects, for example, for electronic manuscript materials.

**Other PCC Activities at ALA Midwinter**

The PCC Participants Discussion Group Meeting featured a gala celebration of recent PCC accomplishments, including the 1,000,000th PCC record contributed to NACO and the milestone of over 100,000 authority records contributed to the National Authority File by PCC participants in 1996. The program included a "PCC Awards Ceremony", and a light-hearted video presentation by the "LC Core-Players."

**Other Issues:**

At its February meeting, the Executive Council also heard a progress report on LC's Core Record experiment and on ALCTS "road shows" on PCC values which are being planned for the coming year.

The PCC Executive Council will meet again immediately prior to the ALA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

More information regarding the Program for Cooperative Cataloging can be found on the PCC Web Page (http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc), or by contacting me via E-mail at the following address: jbsm@cc.rochester.edu.
ACIG Report, Jennifer Bowen,
Chair, NACO Music Project Advisory Committee
and NACO Music Project representative to the
PCC Executive Council

ACIG Report: Automated Authority Generation

On behalf of the NACO Music Project, I attended the
program, "Automated Authority Generation: Where
Are We Now?" held during the ALA Midwinter
Meeting in Washington DC on February 15. This
program was sponsored by the LITA/ALCTS CCS
Authority Control in an Online Environment Interest
Group (ACIG), and included presentations by the
following speakers:

Gary Strawn, Authorities Librarian at Northwestern
University, spoke on "Recent Work in Automated
Heading Maintenance". Strawn has made several
recent changes to his Cataloger's Toolkit software,
including the ability to generate cross references for
alternative titles, parallel titles and rotated versions of
conference headings, as well as easier transfer of new
records into OCLC. His work on facilitating automated
heading cleanup at Northwestern includes:

-- automatic replacement of a heading when it
matches a cross reference
-- identifying "near matches" (names with dates)
when the headings have the same surname, the same
first name initial, and the same date of birth
-- work on open vs. closed dates in X00 fields and
cleanup of 6XX $y
-- flipping of direct/indirect geographical headings

Robert Bremer, Database Specialist at OCLC,
discussed his development of the OCLC Authority
Record Macro and the process which led to its
distribution for use by NACO participants. He
announced that he is working on a new version of the
macro which will be available around the end of
March. The new version will include the ability to
generate authority records for subject headings.

David Williamson, Senior Cataloger, The Library of
Congress, spoke on "Automated Authority Searching
and Generation at LC". He described two software
tools which LC catalogers have available to them:

--ClipSearch, which allows a user to view records
in one session on the Bibliographic Workstation

(MWS) and to automatically search fields in that
record on another BWS session
-- MUMS Little Helper, which uses LC's Multiple
Use MARC System (MUMS) to collect the results of
searches and sort those results alphabetically

Michael Kaplan, Head, Database Management,
Harvard University Library and Chair of
the PCC Automation Committee, discussed "The
Program for Cooperative Cataloging in Light of New
Technologies". He reviewed some of the technological
history of PCC workflows. The PCC Working
Assumption is that local systems are the preferred locus
of cataloging activity and that local systems should
coeexist with advanced capabilities supplied/supported
by utility partners. Some recent accomplishments of
the PCC's Automation Committee include the
distribution of Robert Bremer's OCLC Macro to
NACO participants and real-time copy/paste of records
from local systems to national utilities for NOTIS
libraries. Batch-loading of NACO records from local
systems to utilities or to LC is also being pursued.
Future goals are:

-- the creation of NACO records online in utilities
with a minimum of effort
-- the ability to create NACO records online in local
systems and either copy them to OCLC in real-time or
FTP them to the OCLC Save File
-- to pursue FTP options with RLIN and
-- the "Harvard Plan" which is to move toward
record creation and copying of data with WRQ
Reflection Software.

Following the four presentations on automated
authority generation, Karen Calhoun, Head of Original
Cataloging, Cornell University Library presented a
survey of international authority control initiatives.
The focus of international efforts has evolved from an
effort to create universal headings that will be used
worldwide to an emphasis upon the concept of Access
Control (rather than authority control), where headings
used in various countries are linked in an access record.
Finally, Ann Della Porta, Cooperative Cataloging Team
Leader, the Library of Congress, presented an update
on NACO/SACO activity at the Library of Congress.
Specific accomplishments this past year include
milestones of the 1,000,000th PCC record contributed
to NACO and over 100,000 authority records
contributed to the National Authority File by PCC
participants in 1996.
NACO Music Project  
Call for Applications

The NACO Music Project is calling for applications from music catalogers interested in participating in the project. NMP, under the auspices of the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG), creates and contributes name and name/uniform title authority records to the Library of Congress Name Authority File as part of the national NACO project. From 1991 to September 30, 1996, NMP has contributed 31,377 new or changed authority records to the NAF. NMP is administered through a funnel configuration. Name authority records created or modified by participants will be reviewed until they are independent. Those independent participants then review new participants’ headings until they too become independent. Independent status is defined as having the authority to contribute name and/or name/uniform title authority records without review. A participant can become independent in stages, with names first, then name/uniform titles, or for both at once.

The NMP Advisory Committee (Jennifer Bowen, Chair; Karen Little, MOUG Board; Mark Schaff, OCLC; and Phil Schreur, RLG) has established an application process to help in the selection of qualified participants. The process consists of requesting the application questionnaire, completing the questionnaire, and conducting a simple, month long study. The study is to help determine the number of name and name/uniform title authority records that you might be able to contribute on a monthly basis. While it is recognized that NMP participants may not be able to contribute all of the headings they might typically encounter in one month, the figure will give us some idea of the potential of each participant. We also recognize that the potential of each participant will vary. There is no monthly or annual minimum number of records required.

Participation in NMP is granted both to an individual and the institution. Accordingly, the questions on the application relate to both the individual and the institution. The deadline to request an application is June 1, 1997.

To request an application contact:

Philip Schreur  
NACO Music Project Advisory Committee  
Stanford University Music Library  
Braun Music Center  
Stanford, CA 94305-3076  
(415) 725-8819  
pschreur@leland.stanford.edu

NMP HANDBOOK - NOW AVAILABLE!!!

The February, 1997 version of "A Handbook of Examples for Use in Authority Records Created by the NACO Music Project" is now available for purchase, and via the World Wide Web. The Handbook was prepared by Michelle Koth, Catalog Librarian at the Yale University Music Library. The NACO-Music Project has created over 31,000 authority records for the Library of Congress Name Authority File since its inception in 1988. It was the first NACO "funnel project," sponsored by the MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP, LC, RLIN and the participating libraries. Currently there are more than 40 participating libraries. The Handbook has served as model for creating new authority records in terms of citation style. It has proved 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.

In order to obtain a copy, please send a check for $10.00, made out to the MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP. Send the check with your order to the MOUG Treasurer: Jane Penner, University of Virginia, Music Library, Old Cabell Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

The URL for the WWW version is:
http://www.music.indiana.edu/tech_s/mougg/  
or  
http://www.library.yale.edu/~mkoth/nmp_hdbk.htm

The Handbook is available on a PREPAID basis ONLY. Orders without payment enclosed will be discarded. This Handbook is not an official publication of the Library of Congress NACO project, or PCC.
The cost is $15.00 (North America) $20.00 (Overseas, U. S. funds).

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

Please make your check out to the Music OCLC Users Group for $15.00 ($20.00 Overseas).

Send to:  Judy Weidow, MOUG
          Cataloging S5453
          The General Libraries
          The University of Texas at Austin
          P. O. Box P
          Austin, TX 78713-8916

Phone: (512) 495-4191  FAX: (512) 495-4410
E-mail: weidow@mail.utexas.edu
TAX NO: 31-0951917

THE BEST OF MOUG, 6th EDITION
NOW AVAILABLE!!!

The 6th edition of The Best of MOUG is now available. It contains Library of Congress Name Authority File records for C.P.E. Bach, J.S. Bach, Beethoven, Boccherini, Brahms, Clementi, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Telemann, and Vivaldi. There are also lists arranged by thematic number for Bach, Handel, Mozart, Schubert, Telemann and Vivaldi (F. and RV).

It also contains English cross references for Bartok, Dvorak, Glazunov, Glinka, Janacek, Kodaly, Mussorgsky, Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff, Rimsky-Korsakov, Shostakovich, Smetana, Stravinsky, and Tchaikovsky. Each list includes uniform titles and corresponding authority record control numbers and is current to December 1996.


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

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

NAME: ____________________________________________

ADDRESS: ____________________________________________

HOME PHONE: (___) __________________ WORK PHONE: (___) __________________

FAX NUMBER: (___) ______________________

INSTITUTION NAME: ____________________________________________

POSITION TITLE: ____________________________________________

INSTITUTION ADDRESS: ____________________________________________

ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESS(ES): ____________________________________________

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

____ $10.00 Personal (North America)
____ $15.00 Institutional (North America)
____ $25.00 Personal and Institutional (outside North America)

Please complete this form, enclose check, and mail to: Jane Edmister Penner, Treasurer, Music OCLC Users Group, University of Virginia, Music Library, Old Cabell Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903

Lynn Gullickson
MOUG Secretary/Newsletter Editor
University of Northern Iowa
Rod Library
1227 W. 27th Street
Cedar Falls, IA 50613-3675

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