FROM THE CHAIR
H. Stephen Wright, Northern Illinois University

Here at Northern Illinois University, we are witnessing the summer dwindling away to what we hope (perhaps without justification, giving the talk of a forthcoming “La Nina”) is a mild winter. Students have returned to our campuses, clogging the parking lots, using our library’s terminals to read their e-mail, and coping with the idiosyncrasies of our newly-installed DRA online catalog. One of the official harbingers of fall here in DeKalb is a street festival called CornFest, a three-day orgy of food, music, carnival rides, raffles, and booths hawking bootleg T-shirts or pleading the causes of various community organizations. As I made my way through the surging crowds and garish lights of this year’s CornFest, savoring a deep-fried corn dog and listening to the screams of adolescents riding the “Zipper,” I reflected on the contrast between the chaos around me and the quiet invisibility of music cataloging.

One of my most esteemed predecessors in this position, Ralph Papakhian, wrote a whimsical column for this newsletter describing a phenomenon he termed “Cataloger Envy.” Yet often I wonder if non-catalogers even think of the cataloger colleagues often enough to feel envy, or any other emotion. Cataloging departments function so silently and efficiently that they remind me of the old fairy tale of the shoemaker and the elves; the “shoemaker” leaves carts of unprocessed publications near the desks of the catalogers, and the “elves” quietly and efficiently do the vital yet invisible work of making those materials available. This is done with such silent competence that many find it all too easy to devalue it, or even worse, treat it as a commodity that should be purchased outside the library, like paper or pencils. We have done ourselves no favors by making ourselves unobtrusive and unseen.

One possible way in which the MOUG Board has discussed to help counteract our own tendency toward invisibility is through awards. Of course, everyone is aware of the Music Library Association’s various awards honoring publications, special achievement, or lifetime achievement. OLAC (Online Audiovisual Catalogers) also has their own awards program. Should MOUG consider initiating a program of awards? Certainly there are individuals in our profession who have made enormous contributions in MOUG's areas of interest, and often those contributions seem overlooked or ignored. Would a MOUG award help remedy that by drawing attention and honor to such achievements? Or would it simply be redundant, another award in a world already choked with awards of all kinds? Please consider this issue and share your thoughts with the MOUG officers. We’ll also be discussing this at our next annual meeting.

Our next meeting, in Los Angeles on March 16 and 17, 1999, will also mark the end of the terms of two distinguished MOUG officers: Karen Little, past-chair, and Jane Penner, treasurer. I am already having nightmares wondering how I’m going to continue leading this organization without them. Yet I’m sure that somewhere out there, the next MOUG Chair-Elect and Treasurer are reading my words now and imagining the excitement and fulfillment of being a MOUG officer as we enter a new millennium. If it sounds like I’m describing you, please make your wishes known; contact me or Deta Davis, chair of the Nominating Committee, at ddav@loc.gov.

We will also be embarking on two additional projects in which everyone is invited to participate. I will be appointing two new task forces that will report to the Reference Services Committee. One will prepare a list of essential music periodicals that we will recommend to OCLC for inclusion in Electronic Collections Online, their full-text product. Another will compile a list of music-related databases that we will recommend for addition to OCLC’s FirstSearch. If you would like to be involved in either of these important initiatives, please contact me or Marty Jenkins, chair of the Reference Services Committee, at mjenkins@library.wright.edu.

Have a wonderful fall!

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Communications concerning the contents of the Newsletter and materials for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Articles should be submitted on 3.5" disk in ASCII format or in WordPerfect, 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 change of address) should be forwarded to Jane Edmister Penner, MOUG Treasurer, 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.
FROM THE CONTINUING EDUCATION COORDINATOR
Cheryl Taranto, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

First of all, I just want to comment on how pleased I am to have the opportunity to serve as the Continuing Education Coordinator for Music OCLC Users Group. Neil Hughes, my predecessor in this position, did a great job putting together wonderful programs in New Orleans and Boston. I'll do everything I can to follow in his footsteps to provide informative programs for the next two years.

Get ready for the glitz and glamour of Los Angeles! The next MOUG annual meeting will be held at the Regal Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles on March 16-17, 1999. As many of you may be aware, these dates are later than originally scheduled due to the Music Library Association meeting being rescheduled. So, check your calendar and make plans now for MOUG in Los Angeles.

The program committee has been working very hard on the preliminary program for the 1999 meeting. Committee members are Paul Gahn (University of Alabama), Felicia Piscatelli (Texas A&M), Anna Sylvester (UMKC), and Marty Jenkins (Wright State University). The program promises to be full of informative sessions. In addition to the business meeting and reports from OCLC and the Library of Congress, three separate breakout sessions and one plenary session are planned.

Some of the highlights to look forward to include "Ask MOUG" breakout sessions (for both cataloging/technical services and reference/public services). The Ask MOUG sessions were extremely popular at the 1997 New Orleans meeting, and we hope that they can provide informative discussion yet again. Also slated for breakout sessions are the Enhance and the NACO-Music Project working sessions. Although these have had their own time slots in the past, it was decided to work them into breakout sessions to give more MOUG attendees the opportunity to attend. Access issues and the internet and an overview of the status of various online reference products are additional topics on the program for breakout sessions.

The plenary session will deal with WORLDCAT and recommendations on how it could be improved. As its working title might read, the session will explore "how to make WORLDCAT wonderful."

Look in the next issue of the MOUG Newsletter for more detailed program and hotel information and for registration materials. And, if you have any recommendations or suggestions for future programs, please do not hesitate to contact me.

NEWS FROM OCLC
Compiled by Jay Weitz

General News

Jay Jordan Named President and CEO of OCLC

The Board of Trustees of OCLC Online Computer Library Center named Robert L. "Jay" Jordan as president and chief executive officer. Mr. Jordan became the fourth president in OCLC's 31-year history in May 1998, succeeding K. Wayne Smith, who stepped down after nearly ten years. Mr. Jordan had been president, new business development, Information Handling Services Group, Englewood, Colorado. Mr. Jordan graduated with a B.A. in English literature from Colgate University in 1966. He served as an officer in the U.S. Army from 1966 to 1969. From 1969 to 1974, he was in sales with Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing in Germany and in Washington, D.C. In 1974, he joined Information Handling Services Group (http://www.ihsgroup.com), a leading international publisher of electronic information databases, with projected 1998 sales of $440 million. Its individual operating companies all serve the vital information needs of customers across the world's technical, business and professional sectors. IHS Group employs 1,400 at its Colorado headquarters and over 3,000 worldwide. Mr. Jordan held several key positions during his 23-year career with IHS Group. From 1996 to 1998, he was president, new business development and president, software, standards and print products, where he managed multiple operating companies in diverse markets. From 1989 to 1996, he was president, IHS Engineering, where he was responsible for the rapid migration of the IHS customer base from microfilm services to virtually all electronic products as well as the development of many new electronic products. After joining IHS in 1974, he was vice president, U.S. sales from 1979 to 1980; vice president, sales, 1980 to 1981; senior vice president, sales and marketing worldwide, 1981 to 1984; and executive vice president, sales and marketing worldwide, 1984 to 1989. Mr. Jordan was based in Europe from 1976 to 1978 during IHS's initial expansion into international markets. At IHS he also had an ongoing leadership role with standards development organizations worldwide. Mr. Jordan has served as a director of the Association for Information and Image Management and is currently a director of the Information Technology Industry Council, the Information Industry Association, and the Colorado Center for the Book. He has also been active with the Standards Engineering Society, the Standards Publishing Advisory Board, and the 1991 White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services.
Credits for Passport for Windows and ILL ME for Windows Software

OCLC is pleased to announce that it has retrospectively increased the credits issued to members through their Regional Networks for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1998, for Passport for Windows and ILL ME for Windows, as a result of the new OCLC price list and the OCLC Access Suite. Previously, OCLC announced that members who purchased the OCLC Access Suite, Passport for Windows, CatME for Windows, and/or ILL ME for Windows from November 1, 1997, through June 30, 1998, would receive a credit. These credits were being issued to emphasize the value of the new pricing structure that allows members to obtain OCLC Access Suite applications at no additional cost and to encourage members to migrate to new technology. OCLC has decided to include all Passport for Windows and ILL ME for Windows purchases back to July 1, 1997, thus providing credit to licensees of this software for a complete fiscal year. OCLC had already decided to credit all purchases of CatME for Windows and the Access Suite, which were introduced in January 1998. OCLC believes that these credits, coupled with the new licensing structure for the OCLC Access Suite, will help libraries continue their migration towards the OCLC TCP/IP family of access options. These retrospective credits and the introduction of Flat Fee Internet pricing, Dedicated TCP/IP, Dial TCP/IP, the OCLC Access Suite at no additional cost present a clear path away from older access methods towards newer, more capable paths to OCLC systems. They also are in keeping with OCLC's chartered objectives of furthering access to the world's information and reducing information costs. Due to tariffs and other factors, access and pricing options may vary outside the United States.

OCLC Canada Sees Growth in Use of OCLC Services

OCLC Canada marked its one-year anniversary, 1998 July 1, with 22 Canadian libraries having begun using OCLC products and services during the previous year. The total number of Canadian libraries that are OCLC members now amount to over 100, and there are 75 FirstSearch users. In its first year of operation, OCLC Canada has been present at almost every provincial conference either as an exhibitor or by providing speakers. Also during the past year, the OCLC/CLA Award for Promoting Technology in Libraries was created. This award was established to recognize and honor a recent library school graduate who invests both time and talent in researching, developing and/or implementing new information technologies. The award consists of a cash prize of $1,000 CDN, registration fees, and travel and lodging for three days at the Canadian Library Association Annual Conference. The first recipient was Angela Horne from Nova Scotia.

Manon Barbeau to Provide Support for Libraries in Canada

Manon Barbeau, who recently joined OCLC as training and implementation specialist, User Support Department, will provide training and support to libraries in Canada. She will be based in Chambly, Quebec. Ms. Barbeau has worked in the library field since 1983. She was director of the municipal libraries of Saint-Mathias-Sur-Richelieu and Saint-Philippe from 1996 to 1998. Earlier in her career she worked for DRA Information Inc., providing training and implementation support for installation of their local system across Canada. She brings hands-on training experience and working knowledge of libraries' workflows to the position and is bilingual.

OCLC Awards 1998 Research Grants

The OCLC Office of Research has awarded three Library and Information Science Research Grants to university researchers for 1998. Corinne Jorgensen, assistant professor, University at Buffalo-State University of New York, received a grant for "The Applicability of Selected Classification Systems to Image Attributes Named by Navne Users." Elaine Toms, assistant professor, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, received a grant for "Genre as Interface Metaphor: Exploiting Form and Function in Digital Environments." Marcia Lei Zeng, associate professor, Kent State University, Ohio, received a grant for "Object Description on the Internet: A Study of Current Standards and Formats-Testing Existing Metadata Standards and Proposed Metadata Cores in a Digitized Historical Fashion Collection." The OCLC Library and Information Science Research Grant program awards grants of up to $10,000 to foster quality research by faculty in schools of library and information science. Projects are generally completed within one year, and findings are published in the Annual Review of OCLC Research and are in the public domain.

OCLC Introduces Flat Fee Internet Pricing

Beginning 1998 July 1, OCLC is offering Flat Fee Internet pricing as an alternative to the existing Internet access option. In the past, OCLC member libraries have used the OCLC Cataloging, OCLC Selection, OCLC Interlibrary Loan, and OCLC Union List services via the Internet based on a connect-hour rate. Flat Fee Internet pricing allows libraries using these services to pay a flat, monthly fee for each simultaneous user they wish to support. Large libraries and small can use existing connections to the Internet to replace older, obsolete access options. With the OCLC Multidrop Network scheduled to be decommissioned no later than 2001 Jan. 1, this new option gives OCLC users another viable, cost-effective access option that will support today's technology and that of the foreseeable future. The OCLC
FirstSearch service and the OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online service continue to be available via the Internet at no additional cost and are not affected by Flat Fee Internet pricing. Due to tariffs and other factors, access and pricing options may vary outside of the United States.

Francis L. Miksa Discusses Dewey and the Library of the Future in New Publication

OCLC Forest Press announces publication of "The DDC, the Universe of Knowledge, and the Post-Modern Library," a revised and expanded version of a paper presented by Francis L. Miksa at the fourth International Society for Knowledge Organization Conference in 1996. Dr. Miksa traces the history of classification theory from the 19th century through the modern era, describes its effect on the Dewey Decimal Classification, and identifies the challenges that face classification systems in the post-modern era. He presents the various influences that shaped the DDC from its invention by Melvil Dewey in the late 19th century to its present-day format in an electronic environment. Dr. Miksa is a professor of library science at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Texas at Austin. He has published extensively in the areas of classification and the history of librarianship.

Cataloging

Electronic Resources Cataloging Guidelines Available

Changes in the definition of Type of Record (Leader/05) announced in USMARC Update No. 3 have resulted in considerably different treatment of many electronic resources. OCLC has issued two sets of guidelines to advise users on how to catalog and code records for electronic resources and how to deal with existing records.

• Cataloging Electronic Resources: OCLC-MARC Coding Guidelines is available on the OCLC Web site at http://www.oclc.org/oclc/bit/212/feb98.htm#Cataloging_Ele

ternal_Resources.

• OCLC Guidelines on the Choice of Type and BLvl for Electronic Resources is available at http://www.oclc.org/oclc/cataloging/type.htm. This document also includes references to other relevant Library of Congress and CONSER documents for further guidance. Nancy B. Olson's Cataloging Internet Resources: A Manual and Practical Guide, 2nd edition, is still available in electronic form at http://www.purl.org/oclc/cataloging-internet. You may also request a print copy of the Olson manual at no charge from OCLC by sending an e-mail request to orders@oclc.org. Include the title of the work, your name, and your complete mailing address.

Conversion of Oxford Bodleian Library Post-1920 Collection Completed

OCLC's Retrospective Conversion staff has completed a major project for the University of Oxford, England. The project to convert to machine-readable form 1.8 million titles from the Bodleian Library's post-1920 collection began in July 1994. A celebration of its completion was held in Oxford on 1998 May 1. The post-1920 collection includes a full range of subjects and Roman alphabet languages. The Bodleian Library, which formally opened in 1602, is one of the oldest European libraries. With nine buildings on eight separate sites and more than 6 million items, it houses remarkable collections in almost every area.

Mid-Continent Public Library and OCLC TechPro Hit 39 Millionth Record

The OCLC TechPro service, working on a project for the Mid-Continent Public Library in western Missouri, entered the 39 millionth bibliographic record into WorldCat on 1998 April 23. The record was for an early- to mid-20th century street map, created by F.J. Miller, showing the area around Barnstable and Yarmouth, Massachusetts. TechPro, OCLC's contract cataloging service, began processing the 1,600 books and 1,200 maps involved in the project in January 1998. TechPro offers experienced cataloging of special collections such as music, medicine, law, business and technology, environmental science and computer science. The service handles a wide variety of special format cataloging for libraries including visual materials, scores, sound recordings, serials and computer files. TechPro maintains a specific room in its offices for map cataloging. The Mid-Continent Public Library, based in Independence, Missouri, consists of 29 branches serving Clay, Jackson and Platte counties in western Missouri. Established in 1965, it is now one of the largest library systems in the United States and is a member of the Missouri Library Network Corporation (MLNC).

Dewey for Windows Guide Available in Print

Reference Services

OCLC Reference Services Availability Expanded

The OCLC FirstSearch service, one of the library community's fastest growing information systems, and OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online, which provides Web access to a growing collection of more than 1,200 electronic journals, are now available 24 hours a day, Monday through Saturday. Both services will continue to be available 20 hours on Sundays, cutting weekly downtime to four hours between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. U.S. Eastern Time. The new schedule provides six additional hours a week of access, which will benefit library users worldwide. Hours for the OCLC EPIC service are unchanged. OCLC has announced plans to integrate EPIC with the FirstSearch service by July 1999.

OCLC Expands FirstSearch Subscription Package Options

The OCLC FirstSearch service now features an expanded range of subscription packages. Libraries may choose from among four different packages, as well as design their own, to meet the varying needs of libraries and their users. The subscription packages and the databases they contain are:

- The FirstSearch Base Package with Full Text, which is intended to fill the needs of many types of libraries and library groups, particularly in the United States, includes WorldCat (the OCLC Online Union Catalog), H.W. Wilson Select with Full Text, New York Times with Full Text, World Almanac, OCLC ArticleFirst, OCLC ContentsFirst, OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online (bibliographic database), OCLC FastDoc, OCLC NetFirst, OCLC Union Lists of Periodicals, PapersFirst, ProceedingsFirst, ERIC, GPO and MEDLINE.
- The OCLC Collection, appropriate for libraries around the world that want access to OCLC content, includes WorldCat, ArticleFirst, ContentsFirst, Electronic Collections Online (bibliographic database), FastDoc, NetFirst and Union Lists of Periodicals.
- The FirstSearch General Reference Collection, for multitype consortia and others who wish to provide a wide range of reference databases in a single package, includes WorldCat, H.W. Wilson Select with Full Text, New York Times with Full Text, World Book, World Almanac and NetFirst.
- The FirstSearch Base Package-WorldCat, ArticleFirst, ContentsFirst, Electronic Collections Online (bibliographic database), FastDoc, NetFirst, Union Lists of Periodicals, PapersFirst, ProceedingsFirst, ERIC, GPO, MEDLINE and World Almanac-contains to be available.

The packages are available to groups as well as individual institutions. Libraries have the option of subscribing to additional FirstSearch databases to supplement their subscription packages or to build completely customized subscription database collections independent of the four subscription packages. Yet another option provides subscription access to a wide variety of databases on a per-simultaneous-logon basis. Under this option, libraries can access over 60 databases, as well as Electronic Collections Online (bibliographic database), Wilson Select with Full Text and New York Times with Full Text.

Academic Press Full Text Now Accessible from OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online Server

Full-text articles from the 175 journals in the Academic Press IDEAL collection are now available directly from OCLC's server in Dublin, Ohio, through the OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online service. OCLC is the first journal aggregator providing access to the Academic Press full text from its own server. Electronic Collections Online offers a permanent archive, journal-level usage statistics, the ability to access the Academic Press collection as part of an aggregation of over 1,200 journals from 28 different publishers, and access through the FirstSearch Web interface. Over the next few months, OCLC will link Electronic Collections Online full text to other FirstSearch databases, providing Academic Press subscribers with integrated access to their e-journal collections from their most heavily used bibliographic databases.

Full Text in H.W. Wilson Select Expanded in FirstSearch

H.W. Wilson and OCLC have signed an agreement to significantly increase the number of journal titles in H.W. Wilson Select-a general reference, full-text database on the OCLC FirstSearch service. All articles from the 800 journals will be available in full text. H.W. Wilson Select is available via per-search and subscription, including the new Base Package with Full Text and General Reference options. Current subscribers to H.W. Wilson Select will receive the additional coverage provided by the new titles at no extra charge. The new FirstSearch packages became available July 1, 1998. OCLC added the new full text to H.W. Wilson Select as the data was received in June and July. The expanded H.W. Wilson Select full text provides: multi-disciplinary coverage; publications selected on quality, reference value and subject balance, with the help of the ALA Reference and User Services Association's Collection Development and Evaluation Section and formal input from librarians; indexing by trained librarians and others with subject backgrounds in every field from art to zoology; links to full text from Wilson's high-quality Abstract and Index citations; and affordable pricing.

Access Electronic Collections Online through EconLit and MEDLINE on FirstSearch Web

OCLC has begun linking records in FirstSearch databases to corresponding full-text articles from journals available through
Electronic Collections Online (ECO). The first databases to be linked are EconLit and MEDLINE. OCLC's goal is to link all relevant FirstSearch databases to ECO by the end of 1998. With this new functionality, FirstSearch users can now access articles from their library's ECO collection directly from records in linked databases. This functionality extends current FirstSearch features—including links to holdings information, ASCII full text articles, Web sites, and traditional document delivery—by giving users another way to get an item directly from a record in their finding aid of choice. In keeping with its efforts to provide libraries with standards-based applications, OCLC is basing the links between FS databases and ECO articles on the Serial Item and Contribution Identifier (SICI).

Electronic Collections Online Print Subscribers Program


Electronic Collections Online Now Part of FirstSearch Base Packages

The Electronic Collections Online bibliographic database has been added to a number of popular FirstSearch database packages, including the FirstSearch Base Package, enabling users in thousands of institutions worldwide to search and browse all of the journals available through Electronic Collections Online and retrieve article citations for any article in the collection.

OCLC NetFirst Calendar Planner Provides Timely Web Pages and Displays

The OCLC NetFirst Calendar Planner, now available free, provides a list of holidays, current and historical events, and activities that will occur in 90 days, each with links to high-quality Web sites. The planner may be used as a resource for libraries to prepare for activities throughout the year. Every entry includes links to pertinent Web sites. A new issue of the NetFirst Calendar Planner is posted every Tuesday afternoon. The planner is accessible from the News page on the OCLC Web site (http://www.oclc.org/oclc/menu/new.htm) or from the OCLC NetFirst page (http://www.oclc.org/oclc/netfirst/index.htm). Notification of each week's new planner is included in OCLC Abstracts, an electronic newsletter that includes hotlinks to Web sites (http://www.oclc.org/oclc/forms/listserv.htm).

OCLC SiteSearch 4.0 Software Uses Java to Increase Power, Flexibility

OCLC has released version 4.0 of the OCLC SiteSearch suite of software to help libraries integrate and manage their electronic resources. The new release offers expanded features such as enhanced multidatabase searching and browsing, as well as a new technological framework for future OCLC SiteSearch enhancements. With the OCLC SiteSearch suite, users view library catalogs, local databases, remote resources such as the OCLC FirstSearch service, image collections, full-text resources and more using one interface—whether in the library, home or office. As part of the version 4.0 release, OCLC SiteSearch server components have been rewritten in the Java programming language, which increases libraries' ability to create unique features specific to local needs. The OCLC SiteSearch interface has been redesigned. The new style complements the networked resources that are integral to OCLC SiteSearch 4.0. Also, local customization of interface functionality will be easier using Java. OCLC SiteSearch 4.0 uses Java programs running on a library's server rather than using Java applets running on each library user's workstation, which avoids concerns of compatibility between Java applets and the users' Web browsers and workstations. Because Java is platform independent, libraries will have a wider choice of servers for OCLC SiteSearch implementation, including UNIX and Microsoft Windows NT. The new technological framework of OCLC SiteSearch offers libraries the ability to extend the Z39.50 protocol to search non-Z39.50 resources.

OCLC SiteSearch Suite 4.0 Improves Access for Institutions

The students and faculties of the Universities of Pennsylvania and Saskatchewan and a consortium of private academic libraries throughout Indiana now have improved access to local and remote databases, thanks to the new Java-based OCLC SiteSearch suite of software. The University of Pennsylvania has more than a hundred local and remote databases, with a variety of separate search interfaces. The University of Saskatchewan Libraries evaluated potential solutions for nearly a year before licensing the newly released version 4.0 of the OCLC SiteSearch suite.

OCLC SiteSearch was chosen for its ability to migrate locally developed databases to the Web, for its potential to handle images and SGML data, and for WebZ's ability to act as a front-end to many unrelated catalogs and database search engines. OCLC SiteSearch will be used as a development tool...
for creating image and text databases. The libraries' digital collections range from archives of native law cases to historical photographs, newspaper stories and sound files. PALNI, the Private Academic Library Network of Indiana, has upgraded to the Java-based version 4.0 of OCLC SiteSearch. A consortium of 26 academic and seminary libraries with 30,000 Internet users, PALNI will establish a single interface for its union catalog and a package of OCLC FirstSearch service databases recently licensed from OCLC, as well as other databases provided through the state of Indiana's INSPIRE Project.

Moody Medical Library Hits FirstSearch Milestone

The Moody Medical Library of the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) at Galveston is the 12,000th institution worldwide to use the OCLC FirstSearch service. The OCLC FirstSearch service came online in 1991, and to date the 12,000 libraries using the service have made some 150 million searches. The Moody Medical Library, housed in a modern five-story building and centrally located on the UTMB campus, is the oldest medical library in Texas and one of the largest medical research libraries in the Southwest. The library traces its history to 1891, when the institution opened as the Medical Department of the University of Texas. Over the past century, the library has grown from serving 23 students and 13 faculty to become one of the major academic medical libraries in the United States. Its holdings have expanded from the first gift of 500 books to the current 250,000 volumes. Today, the library functions as the primary center of biomedical information for the 2,700 students and more than 1,000 faculty associated with the School of Medicine, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, School of Allied Health Sciences, School of Nursing, Marine Biomedical Institute and the Institute for the Medical Humanities. The Moody Medical Library is a member of the AMIGOS network.

Resource Sharing

OCLC Local Data Record Updating Service

Starting 1998 July 1, OCLC began accepting applications for the OCLC Local Data Record Updating service. This new service provides an automated or batch process that allows libraries to periodically add, update, and delete local data records (LDRs) in WorldCat with records from the local system if they have used the corresponding bibliographic records on OCLC for cataloguing or union listing. Libraries need not allocate staff to manually key the holdings information into LDRs on WorldCat. Using this service helps improve the efficiency of OCLC ILL, encourage union list arrangements, and enrich the holdings information available on OCLC FirstSearch's Union Lists of Periodicals. OCLC will accept holdings records coded according to USMARC Format for Holdings Data and will convert them to local data records. In addition, OCLC is creating LDRs that follow the ANSI/NISO standards for holdings data (Z39.44--1986 and Z39.57--1989) as closely as machine manipulation and the complexity of the data allow. OCLC will accept records created at the detailed level (level 4) or summary level (level 3) and will attempt to create summary level records to match the requirements set for online input. This effort includes mainly serials holdings information, but can include holdings information for monographic multi-part items and items scheduled for preservation if the records contain appropriate enumeration and chronology. The goal is to generate LDRs, creating complete summary holdings statements at the copy level (SCHD) and institution level (SIHD). A library interested in applying to the LDR Updating service sends a file of records for OCLC to evaluate. During this evaluation OCLC determines whether the records can be loaded. For complete information on the evaluation process, see the OCLC Local Data Record Planning Guide at http://www purg.org/oclcl/ldr_planning. OCLC developed the LDR Updating service as a pilot project in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin–Madison, Mankato State University, the MnSCUPALS office (the consortium for the Mankato State), and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. These institutions provided sample files for OCLC use during development. They also reviewed results periodically and provided invaluable comments and suggestions. More information about the pilot project appears in the May/June issue of the OCLC Newsletter. For information on the LDR Updating service, including how to subscribe, requirements a library must meet, and fields used in processing, see the OCLC Local Data Record Updating Service Planning Guide at the URL above or contact your OCLC-affiliated Regional Network for a paper copy. The LDR Updating service Web page is available at http://www.oclc.org/oclc/menu/ldrupdate.htm.

The Research Investment Joins OCLC ILL Document Supplier Program

The Research Investment Inc., a full-service business and market research firm providing business information worldwide for more than 25 years, has joined the OCLC ILL Document Supplier Program. Tri-Doc, the document delivery division of The Research Investment, provides articles, books, reports, studies, conference proceedings, patents, company literature, FDA-mandated clean copies, standards, specifications, regulations and more in a variety of languages with a fill rate of 97 percent. Translations in any language are completed by a network of 15 subject specialists. Libraries can access The Research Investment document delivery service using the OCLC symbol, RSK. More information on The Research Investment, which is based in Cleveland, Ohio, can be found at its Web site, http://www.researchinvest.com.
Advanced Information Consultants/BIOSIS Document Express and UnCover Are Now OCLC ILL Document Suppliers

Advanced Information Consultants/BIOSIS Document Express and UnCover are now active in the OCLC ILL Document Supplier Program. Advanced Information Consultants, established in 1982, provides information in such diverse fields as biomecine, science, technology, government, law and business. Through BIOSIS Document Express, Advanced Information Consultants is the exclusive provider of full-text documents referenced in BIOSIS, the world's largest collection of abstracts and bibliographic references to worldwide biological and medical literature. Based in Canton, Michigan, Advanced Information Consultants has access to a comprehensive collection of life science literature, 1,500 international meeting proceedings and 300 business publications. Libraries can use BIOSIS Document Express via Advanced Information Consultants with the OCLC symbol Al@. UnCover, based in Denver, Colorado, is a database of current article information taken from 17,000 multidisciplinary journals. It contains brief descriptive information about more than 7 million articles published since 1988. More than 4,000 current citations are added to the database daily. The UnCover S.O.S. (Single Order Source) service allows OCLC users to order documents from the periodicals indexed in the UnCover database. UnCover S.O.S. staff use the UnCover database to locate the citations sent and order the articles for the user. Articles ordered will be sent to users via fax, or via U.S. Mail. Libraries can access the UnCover S.O.S. service by using the OCLC symbol UC@.

OCLC to Help Further Access to Information Throughout Minnesota

The Library Planning Task Force of the State of Minnesota Higher Education Services Office has chosen to enter into contract negotiations with OCLC to provide the gateway component of the Minnesota Library Information Network (MnLINK). MnLINK is a statewide information system project that will link public, academic, school and government libraries throughout Minnesota. Participating libraries will access information from a variety of sources through a single interface. Work on the project began in July 1998. The project consists of two main sections:

- a gateway component and a library automation component. OCLC will supply the gateway component using OCLC SiteSearch WebZ software and OCLC distributed interlibrary loan software. OCLC staff will work with Minnesota libraries to develop Web interfaces; authentication and access control; Z39.50 access to library catalogs, reference resources and full-text documents; and access to information delivery via interlibrary loan or document delivery services. Data Research Associates (DRA) is expected to provide the MnLINK library automation system, which will serve the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities system, state government libraries, and private college, public and K-12 libraries that choose to participate. MnLINK is a response to the Library Planning Task Force Vision and a mandate from the 1996 Minnesota Legislature to "develop a statewide online information system for libraries." The MnLINK Web site (http://www.heso.state.mn.us/www/ mnlink/mnlink.htm) contains further information.

MOUG Time Line

Compiled by Jay Weitz (through 1987) and Neil Hughes (1988 onwards)

Introduction

Outgoing (by the time you read this, outgoing) MOUG Continuing Education Coordinator Neil Hughes and I (MOUG/OCLC Liaison Jay Weitz) have compiled a lighthearted but more-or-less historically accurate look back at MOUG's history on this occasion of its twentieth anniversary meeting in 1998. Intertwined with MOUG's are significant events in OCLC history, as well. Much of the information was derived largely (with occasional liberties) from the entire run of the MOUG Newsletter and selected issues of the MLA Newsletter and OCLC Newsletter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>The Articles of Incorporation are signed for the Ohio College Library Center, a nonprofit corporation chartered in the state of Ohio by the Ohio College Association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 11</td>
<td>Frederick G. Kilgour accepts the position of director of OCLC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 18</td>
<td>The first OCLC newsletter, entitled simply OCLC, is published.</td>
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Big Bang/Creation, whatever/whenever fits your scientific/theological/philosophical world view.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Sept. What a concept. OCLC completes a simulation study of a computer system to operate a computerized regional network for academic libraries.</td>
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1970

July   Offline catalog card production begins for all Ohio member libraries.

Nov. Pittsburgh Regional Library Center signs the first out-of-Ohio agreement with OCLC for offline participation.

1971

Aug. 26 The Bibliographic Big Bang: the OCLC Online System begins operation, with Ohio University in Athens the first library to do copy cataloging online. Other Ohio libraries use the system in training mode. By year's end, fifty-four academic libraries have joined the online revolution.

Aug. 27 Perhaps it was what insurance companies call "An Act Of God" [sic] against OCLC's Promethean confidence, but a power pack in one of the Sigma 5 computers begins to smoke after a nighttime electrical storm. The system is quickly repaired and brought back online for its second day of operation.

Oct. 13 For the first time, holdings information is displayed on a bibliographic record.

Oct. 18 The OCLC Online System begins accepting member input cataloging records.

1972

June   OCLC's Standards for Input Cataloging are issued. Makes you wonder what people were doing before this, doesn't it?

1973

Sept.  The first computer-produced OCLC accession lists become available.

Oct.  The buzz is about the first installations of OCLC's Model 100 (Beehive) terminals.

1974

Dec. 17 The Conversion of Serials Project (CONSER) begins.

1975

Jan.   OCLC's Serials Control Subsystem goes online.

Feb.   The Personal Name index is introduced to the OCLC Online System.

June   Three little letters save so much work. The "NEW" command is activated.

Oct. 24 In the music library world's version of Yalta, representatives of the Music Library Association (President Clara Steuermann and MARC/MLA committee members Walter Gerboth, Mary Lou Little, and Donald Seibert) and OCLC meet in Columbus. Plans are made in anticipation of being able to input Scores and Sound Recordings on the MARC format in late Spring of 1976, with card production to follow that summer. MLA proposes a permanent joint advisory committee for music to establish priorities and access points.

Nov.   OCLC proposes instead that an MLA interest group be established. Rather than a working committee, a task force based on MLA recommendations and with strong Ohio representation will be constituted and serve until the MARC format is "settled in."

1976

Feb. 10 First meeting of the OCLC Task Force for the Cataloging of Music and Sound Recordings in Columbus. It is charged with advising the OCLC Advisory Committee on Cataloging about implementing the MARC Music format. Attendees include Olga Buth, Barbara Denison, David Knapp, Mary Lou Little, Myrtle Nim, Donald Robbins, William Schurk, Karl van Ausdal, and Margaret Wilson. OCLC announces that all fields in the MARC Music format will be validated and that OCLC will adopt all AACR changes as LC does. Discussions include screen workforms, searching, and the need for quality control.

Apr. 12 Second meeting of the OCLC Task Force for the Cataloging of Music and Sound Recordings in Columbus. OCLC announces a revamping of indexes to accommodate the 240 uniform title field, a delay in the card print program rewrite until December 1976 or later, and the possibility of converting correctly entered scores and sound recordings when the MARC Music format is implemented.

May    The Corporate Name index is introduced to the OCLC Online System.

July   OCLC Task Force for the Cataloging of Music and Sound Recordings meets briefly in Chicago during the MLA/ALA meeting.

Oct. 11 Third meeting of the OCLC Task Force for the Cataloging of Music and Sound Recordings in Columbus. OCLC announces that card production for Scores and Sound Recordings will be available in December 1976. The Task Force is asked to recommend six libraries who will be able to upgrade...
records (Bowling Green, Cornell, Harvard, North Carolina, Oberlin, Ohio State).

Oct. 18 The sacred OCLC texts, *Online Cataloging of Sound Recordings* and *Online Cataloging of Scores*, first appear on catalogers' bookshelves after archologists discover them buried in clay jars along the Olentangy River in Columbus.

Nov. 17-18

Fourth meeting of the OCLC Task Force for the Cataloging of Music and Sound Recordings in Columbus. Recommendations are made on searching, I-Level input requirements, and quality control.

Nov. 24 The MARC audiovisual, manuscripts, maps, scores, and sound recordings formats are implemented at OCLC, a scene immortalized by Michelangelo on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

Dec. 7 OCLC Advisory Committee on Cataloging accepts Task Force recommendations for fixed field requirements.

1978

Feb. 26 MOUG holds its first annual meeting in Boston, in conjunction with MLA. It remains the best attended MOUG meeting ever, with approximately 250 registrants, most of whom were lucky enough to get back home before the Great Blizzard of 1978 shut things down. Sessions included Jamie Levine on NELINET's structure and role, Sharon Wallbridge on quality control at OCLC, MOUG/OCLC Liaison Helen Hughes on the OCLC Users Service Division, a business meeting, and what we might call in retrospect the first “Ask MOUG” forum.

Mar. The workhorse OCLC Model 105 terminal is introduced

Sept. Issue Number Two of the *Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter* includes the first of a long MOUG tradition, the question and answer column, from Continuing Education Coordinator Karl Van Ausdal.

Oct. OCLC holdings displays are improved by informing users whether their institution holds the item in question.

Oct. 31 MOUG suffers what will turn out to be the first of a series of leadership crises, roughly on a par with post-war Italy. Chair Karen Hagberg resigns both from Eastman's Sibley Music Library and from MOUG to become co-publisher and co-editor of *New Women's Times*. Olga Buth becomes MOUG Chair and appoints Ralph Papakhian as Vice Chair.

1979

Mar. 26-27 MOUG holds its second annual meeting in Columbus with a session on authority work, tagging workshops on sound recordings and music manuscripts, and an open forum. A particular highlight is Fred Kilgour’s address to the MOUG banquet. MOUG also began exploring an official relationship with the Music Library Association.

Apr. 2 OCLC’s Interlibrary Loan Subsystem goes online.

June 4-5 With MOUG’s encouragement, the OCLC Users Council passes a resolution urging LC to implement the MARC Music format.

Sept. With Issue Number Four of the *MOUG Newsletter*, Ralph Papakhian becomes editor (getting considerable help from Sue Stanca).

Fall You might wonder what they were imbibing, but the Library of the Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, becomes the first OCLC member outside of the United States. In a presumably unrelated development right around the same time, Robert Cunningham leaves Smith
College to become the music specialist Quality Control Librarian at OCLC.

1980

Jan. The OCLC Musical Recordings Analytics Consortium (OMRAC), coordinated by Rick Jones, begins adding composer/uniform title added entries to musical recordings via change requests, with inputting help from OCLC staff.

Jan. 28 The OCLC version of the Library of Congress Name Authority File is made available.

Feb. 24-25 At the MOUG annual meeting in San Antonio, Michael Gorman addresses the membership, Robert Cunningham of OCLC and Glenn Patton of Illinois Wesleyan University present a tagging workshop, and this slate of officers takes office: Chair Glenn Patton, Vice Chair Ruth Tucker, Secretary/Newsletter Editor Ralph Papakhan, Treasurer Richard Smiraglia, and Continuing Education Officer Chris McCawley. Giants walked the earth. The REMUS (Retrospective Music) committee is formed as a sort of musical counterpart to CONSER.

May Ralph Papakhan and Richard Smiraglia publish their landmark “Results of the MOUG OCLC Music Cataloging Survey” in MOUG Newsletter no. 7.

June 2 MOUG's second leadership crisis occurs when Chair Glenn Patton crosses over and joins the OCLC staff. Around the same time, Cornell University withdraws from OCLC and joins RLIN, taking with it Vice Chair Ruth Tucker's planned ascension to Chairdom.

June OCLC learns its ABCs when holdings symbols are rearranged to display alphabetically by state or regional group of states. Previously, they displayed very helpfully in order of OCLC membership.

● Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) is formed at the annual ALA conference, with Nancy B. Olson as its first president.

Sept. 1 David Knapp of Oberlin becomes the new, appointed MOUG Chair.

Fall OCLC distributes seven new bibliographic format documents, including Scores Format and Sound Recordings Format.

Oct. 20 Rowland C.W. Brown is named to succeed Frederick Kilgour as the second president of OCLC.

Nov. The OCLC Name Address Directory and the Serials Union Listing capability are made available.

Dec. The first Great AACR2 Conversion of the OCLC database takes place, even as OCLC corporate headquarters begins the year-long move to its new home in the then-bucolic Columbus suburb of Dublin, Ohio.

1981

Jan. The OCLC Users Council ratifies the name change of OCLC Inc. to OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc.

● OCLC begins its conquest of Europe when the OCLC Europe office opens in Birmingham, England.

Jan. 1 OCLC members are officially allowed to begin inputting records cataloged according to the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2).

Feb. 9-10 MOUG meets in New Haven and is regaled by a music tagging workshop led by Glenn Patton and Robert Cunningham. Glenn's session on how AACR2 changes will affect the music formats, and Robert's session on new retrospective input standards. Catherine Garland reports on LC plans for the MARC Music format. Other meetings concerned “Reference Use of OCLC” and use of the OCLC authority file.

Feb. 13 OCLC staff moves into its new home in Dublin.

Apr. In MOUG Newsletter no. 11, Michael Fling's updated masthead makes its first appearance.

July OCLC's Acquisitions Subsystem becomes generally available.

Sept. 22 OCLC's new home in Dublin is dedicated.

Fall The notorious subfield 4x becomes the questionable indication of AACR2-ness in OCLC records.

● Glenn Patton takes over from Helen Hughes as MOUG/OCLC Liaison. Robert Cunningham leaves OCLC to become a network coordinator at NELINET.

1982

Feb. 1 MOUG meets in Santa Monica for reports from LC and OCLC, updates on music retrospective conversion projects and music use of the OCLC Union Listing capability, a session on paraprofessionals, and a tagging workshop. New officers for MOUG are: Chair Richard Smiraglia, Vice Chair Joan Swamkamp, Secretary/Newsletter Editor Sue Stancu, Treasurer Joe Scott, and Continuing Education Coordinator Tim Robson.

June 28 Jay Weitz becomes Quality Control Librarian specializing in the music formats at OCLC, replacing Robert Cunningham.

Nov. 12-14 The Oglebay Institute on Quality Control, held in West Virginia and co-sponsored by OCLC and the Pittsburgh Regional Library Center brings together representatives of the networks, OCLC, MOUG, the
Dec. 2 The NELINET Music User Group’s Vivaldi Project, organized by Philip Younhholm, begins helping to update Vivaldi uniform titles to AACR2 form.

Dec. 8 The University of Minnesota, a member of the Research Libraries Group (RLG), becomes OCLC’s first tapeloading participant.

Dec. 15 OCLC’s Board of Trustees authorizes management to register the OCLC database under federal copyright law.

1983

Feb. In his renowned ‘‘83 Theses” document published in MOUG Newsletter no. 17, Continuing Education Coordinator Tim Robson proposes that, for both financial and philosophical reasons, MOUG seriously consider meeting apart from MLA.

Feb. 28-Mar. 1 MOUG meets in Philadelphia (with MLA) for the usual reports as well as sessions on public access to online catalogs, workshops and OCLC demonstrations.

Spring One small change in 1980 aside, MOUG’s by-laws receive their first major overhaul. Changes assure that the organization will continue to receive tax-exempt status; remove formal ties with, and allow meetings apart from, MLA; introduce the office of Past Chair; and deal with other issues.

- The Name Authority File search key for J.S. Bach retrieves more than the system limit of 256 records for the first time.

May 23-25 At MOUG’s suggestion, the OCLC Users Council adopts a resolution urging that OCLC work to solve the Name Authority File problems that threaten to grow beyond Bach by implementing either an author/title search capability for the file or through some alternative method.

Sept. In a major breakthrough that heralded future DNA and cloning research, the Merge Holdings capability is installed, allowing OCLC staff to manually merge duplicate records in the database for the first time.

Nov. MOUG elections results are announced: Vice Chair/Chair Elect Joan Schmitema, Secretary/Newsletter Editor Sue Stancu, Treasurer Judy Weidow, and Continuing Education Coordinator Don Hixon.

Dec. The record locking mechanism is installed, requiring a Lock command to precede each replace transaction.

- The Enhance capability is installed after many delays.

1984

Mar. LC begins creating machine-readable records for scores and sound recordings for the first time.

Mar. 21 Dumb terminal no more. The first OCLC M300 workstation, based on the IBM PC, is installed at Hillsdale College in Michigan.

Apr. 30-May 1 MOUG and OLAC hold their first ever joint meeting at OCLC headquarters in Dublin, Ohio. OCLC President Rowland Brown and many other managers and staff members address the multitudes. In addition to the LC and OCLC reports, there were sessions on OCLC’s Acquisitions Subsystem, reference uses of OCLC, “Imaginative Use of the LC Name Authority File,” a problem sharing forum, and a whole slate of workshops.

June Thanks in no small part to MOUG’s encouragement (and example in the REMUS and OMRAC projects), OCLC’s Enhance capability becomes a reality as twenty specially selected, trained, and authorized institutions begin to correct records in the OCLC database. Among the institutions authorized are Indiana, Oberlin, New England Conservatory, and Wisconsin—Milwaukee in Scores format; and Indiana, Oberlin, and University of Texas at Austin in Sound Recordings.

- In anticipation of Mozart crossing the 256-record Name Authority File limit, Dean Corwin’s list of Mozart uniform titles appears in MOUG Newsletter no. 22. In much the same way as the Sam Sheppard case inspired television and film versions of The Fugitive, this turns out to be the impetus behind the future best-seller, The Best of MOUG.

July 18-19 The Council on Library Resources sponsors a “Music Recon Conference” at the Spring Hill Center in Wayzata, Minnesota, which is attended by MOUG REMUS representatives Rick Jones and Ralph Papakhian. The purpose is to begin development of a nationally coordinated music retrospective conversion effort.

Sept. How do music catalogers spell relief? Anne McGreer’s list of authority records for J.S. Bach is published in MOUG Newsletter no. 23.

Sept. 12 A second CRL-sponsored “Music Recon Conference” is held in Washington, D.C., again with MOUG participation.

Oct. 1 Before there was a World Wide Web, before there was a Windows 95 (let alone Windows 98), the Machine-Readable Data Files format (later renamed “Computer Files”) is implemented at OCLC.

Dec. The Cataloging Micro Enhancer for M300 Workstations becomes available.

Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter no. 70 13
1985

Mar. 3-4 MOUG meets, once again in conjunction with MLA, in Louisville. In addition to the usual reports, OCLC's Kate Nevins talks about pricing structures; OCLC's Penny Mattern leads a small group meeting on the Archives and Manuscript Control format; Joan Schuitema discusses online user consumer activism; Glenn Patton speaks on "In Analytics," Garrett Bowles and John Hein talk about MELVYL and CSLI, respectively; there are numerous sharing sessions and a plenary on dealing with archive tapes.

Apr. A second round of Enhance participants is authorized and begins to be trained, including Eastman, Florida State, Northern Michigan, University of Illinois, University of Louisville, University of Texas at Austin and University of Wisconsin-Madison in Scores, and the New England Conservatory in Sound Recordings.

Spring Filling a lifelong dream of music catalogers coast to coast, the Music Publisher Number index is implemented.

June MOUG's third leadership crisis is precipitated when Vice Chair/Chair Elect Joan Schuitema joins the OCLC staff as a System Support and Training Specialist.

July 8 International give and take: UKMARC records from the British Library are added to the database and OCLC members are able to order documents from the British Library Lending Division via the ILL Subsystem.

Sept. "The National Plan for Retrospective Conversion in Music" is published for comment in the MOUG Newsletter no. 27.

Fall Minimal-Level Upgrade capability is installed in the OCLC database.

The authorities phase of the Linked Systems Project begins implementation, allowing online exchange of authorities data among LC, RLIN, WLN, and OCLC.

Dec. MOUG elections result in the choices of Tim Robson as Chair, Don Hixon as Vice Chair/Chair Elect, Ann McCollough as Secretary/Newsletter Editor, Pam Juengling as Treasurer, and Dean Corwin as Continuing Education Coordinator.

• The third round of Enhance applications results in Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh being added for Scores and University of Wisconsin-Madison, Kansas City, Kansas, Public Library; Minneapolis Public Library; and the Public Library of Charlotte-Mecklenburg County for Sound Recordings.

Dec. 16 Just in time for Beethoven's 215th birthday, OCLC loads the first LC Music records in the USMARC format into the OCLC database.

1986

Feb. 10-11 MOUG holds its annual meeting in Milwaukee. Glenn Patton hands over the reigns of MOUG/OCLC Liaison to Joan Schuitema. The regular reports were accompanied by a look back at the first five years of AACR2, "Music Librarianship and the Computer Professional," and numerous problem-sharing and demonstration sessions.

May 12 OCLC builds character as the first record containing Chinese, Japanese, or Korean vernacular information is entered into the database by Indiana University using the new OCLC CJK350 cataloging system.

Dec. 29 The second Great AACR2 Conversion of the OCLC database begins, this time without taking the system down.

1987

Winter The first edition of The Best of MOUG is released to waiting throngs of authority aficionados. It includes name authority lists for J.S. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, and Vivaldi.

• The new Encoding Level "M" is activated in the OCLC database for less-than-full cataloging records added by tapeloading processes.

Feb. 10-11 MOUG's annual meeting in Eugene, Oregon, includes the accustomed reports and sharing sessions, NACO and Enhance meetings, and sessions on retrospective conversion, discussions on the future goals of MOUG, and bar coding projects.

April Kinokuniya Company begins offering OCLC services to libraries in Japan.

Summer Canadian MARC records, with cataloging in either French or English, from the National Library of Canada are added to the OCLC database.

July 17 The second Great AACR2 Conversion of the OCLC database concludes, having taken six and a half months instead of the projected ten weeks. Some 36% of the records in the database are touched.

Aug. All tags 705 and 715 for performers are converted to 700 and 710, respectively.

1988

• Board Changes: Don Hixon becomes Chair; Candice Feldt is elected Treasurer; Linda Barnhart is elected Secretary/Newsletter Editor; Laura Snyder is elected Continuing Education Coordinator; and Joan
Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter no. 70

CD450 Music Library: Musical Sound Recordings," which was developed with input from MOUG's Reference Task Force.

- Ron Gardner is briefly OCLC Liaison, followed by Jay Weitz.

- "MOUG Executive Board: An Historical List" is published in MOUG Newsletter no. 40.

- A list of the "Top 100 Scores in the OCLC Database," based upon the number of library holdings attached, is published in the newsletter (no. 40)—topping the list at No. 1 is The Folk-Songs of North America, in the English Language, by Alan Lomax.

- Best of MOUG, 3rd ed., is published. Jackie Collins' publishers begin to pay attention.

- DDC 20 becomes available from OCLC's Forest Press division.

1990

- Board Changes: Jennifer Bowen becomes Chair; Karen Little is elected Secretary/Newsletter Editor; H. Stephen Wright is elected Continuing Education Coordinator.

Jan. The EPIC service comes on-line.

Feb. 19-20

MOUG meets in Tucson 19-20. (Co-author of this compilation Neil Hughes still pines for the green corn enchiladas served in the Oaxacan restaurant next to the Days Inn.) Recon is still the hottest topic around, but MARC Format Integration rears its awesome head and breathes sulfur on the participants for the first time, too. Other sessions include "OCLC/Local Systems Interface" and "Buried Treasure: Music in Government Documents."

Apr. 13 An agreement is reached to house the MOUG archives at the University of Maryland, College Park. The archive is officially established on April 13.

- NACO-Music participants still comprise only Indiana University, Eastman, Northwestern, and the University of California, San Diego (but this was soon to change!).

- The "Prokofiev Project," the first of several special "composer projects" to be sponsored by the NACO-Music Project, is completed by Linda Barnhart at the University of California, San Diego. Name-uniform title authority records for most of Prokofiev's oeuvre become available to music catalogers for the first time.

- A membership directory is published in the MOUG Newsletter no. 45. Most of us who had e-mail had BITNET, rather than internet addresses.

- The "Top 100 Sound Recordings in the OCLC Database" list is published in the newsletter. No. 1 is Times of Your Life by the group Up With People. (You were

1989

Mar. 19-20

MOUG meets in Cleveland following MLA. Session topics include: "Authority Control in the Online Environment," "Introduction to New OCLC Products & Services" (including Search CD-450, Cat CD-450, and the Epic Service, which would not come online until January of 1990), and "Local Database Cleanup Projects."

- OCLC announces its intention to develop another product for its Search CD-450 set of databases: a CD-ROM containing all the musical sound recordings in the Online Union Catalog, to be known as "Search

Feb. 8-9 MOUG meets (and freezes) in Minneapolis. Session topics include: "Reference Use of OCLC," "Future Goals and Objectives of MOUG" (at which one member suggests MOUG had accomplished its goals and should now disband and become an interest group in MLA, and another member suggests that a "committee for reference services' should be appointed); and "Writing Usable Users Manuals." There is also a meeting of the LS/2000 Music Interest Group—put up your hands, everyone who remembers (or actually used) LS/2000!

May

OCLC's Online System availability expands to accommodate European office and libraries.

- Retrospective conversion is all the rage; OCLC publishes a new brochure, Retrospective Conversion Guidelines for Libraries.

- Indiana University contributes the first "supra-LC" authority records to LC's Name Authority File via the Linked Systems Project.

- The 2nd edition of Best of MOUG is published. Siskel & Ebert gave it two thumbs up.

- MOUG's new logo, the "eighth-note/micro-chip/keyboard," is introduced to the membership in MOUG Newsletter no. 32.

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Jan. K. Wayne Smith becomes OCLC's third president and CEO.

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expecting the *Ordo virtutum* of Saint Hildegard, perhaps?

Nov. 12 The PRISM cataloging service officially becomes available.

1991

- Board changes: Ann Cherukian is elected Treasurer.
- The NACO-Music Project expands to include the University of Louisville, Vassar College, Stanford, and Yale, the latter two who were the project's first RLIN participants.

Feb. 12-13

MOUG meets in Baltimore. Session topics include: "Workflow, Staffing, & Stress in Technical Services," a plenary session on the NACO-Music Project, and "OCLC and RLIN: Parallel Paths, Divergent Goals."

Feb. 17-18

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May

Browsable phrase searching of the OCLC authority files is implemented, as is the Duplicate Detection and Resolution (DDR) software (for books only) on the OCLC Online Union Catalog.

July

The world's first electronic peer-reviewed medical journal, the *Online Journal of CURRENT CLINICAL TRIALS*, begins publication using OCLC's GUIDON interface and distributed by OCLC.

Sept. 17 Harvard signed a contract with OCLC on for retrospective conversion of over five million monographic and serial titles over six years.

Dec. OCLC activates the PRISM ILL system.

- Washington University of St. Louis is added to the NACO-Music Project's participants list.
- Sunday access to OCLC reference services becomes available.
- Many of us still had BITNET e-mail addresses!

1992

- Board changes: Laura Snyder becomes Chair, Sue Weiland is elected Secretary/Newsletter Editor, Tim Chernbini is elected Continuing Education Coordinator.
- Winter Library migration from the "First" system to PRISM reaches 92%.

Feb. 17-18

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1993

- Board changes: Christine Grandy is elected Treasurer.
- The NACO-Music Project sends out its first call for applicants
- The Board appoints MOUG's first Public Services Coordinator, Ruthann McTyre.
- Mickey Koth of Yale University completes another "composer project" for the NACO-Music Project, the Schumann project.

Feb. 2-3

• Planning begins for a joint meeting with Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) in fall 1994.
• OCLC in May announces personal and corporate Name Correction Projects with software specially developed for that purpose.
• LC announces a delay in the implementation of Format Integration.
• Six new participants are added to the NACO-Music Project (and growth would continue at this accelerated pace henceforth), bringing the total number of participants to fourteen, four of which were independent.
• A description of the musical instrument/sound sculpture known as the "crystal" is reprinted in the MOUG Newsletter no. 56.
• Amendments to AACR2 are published, calling for (among other things) revised placement of the General Material Designation (GMD) in the title-proper.
• OCLC reference services in September becomes available from 3 a.m. to 2 a.m. Monday through Saturday and from 6 a.m. Sunday to 2 a.m. Monday, US Eastern time.

1994

• Board changes: A. Ralph Papakhian becomes Chair; Judy Weidow is elected Secretary/Newsletter Editor; Laura Gayle Green is elected Continuing Education Coordinator.
• The Best of MOUG 5th ed. is announced. Danielle Steel held a press conference to reveal that she would be giving up writing to do a California cuisine cooking show for PBS.
• NACO-Music Project participation rises to twenty participants and expands its "train-the-trainer" modus operandi.

Jan.
• The number of holding symbols in the Online Union Catalog passes the 500 millionth mark.

Mar. 2
• MOUG meets in Kansas City with MLA, but had an abbreviated meeting because of the joint meeting planned with OLAC in the fall. Topics include: "OCLC Reference Services: Comparing Costs With the Competition," "Coping With Changes in OCLC Hardware and Software Requirements," and "Cataloging Music Videos."

Aug.
• The Union List and Name-Address Directory moves to PRISM, leaving only the CJK Plus cataloging system running on the First System.

Oct.
• The joint meeting with OLAC is held in October in Oak Park, Ill., where touring Frank Lloyd Wright homes proved almost as popular as attending the meeting. There are over 300 participants, and workshops are given on cataloging interactive multimedia, video recordings, computer files, maps, and sound recordings.

1995

Jan. 31 Format integration Phase 1 is implemented by OCLC.

Feb. 1 Internet access to PRISM became a reality.

Feb. 7-8 MOUG meets with MLA in Atlanta. Session topics include: a plenary session on OCLC use by the Library of Congress; OCLC products and services (including PromptCat, TechPro, FirstSearch and EPIC), "Cooperative Cataloging Initiatives: Core Bibliographic Records," and a workshop on score tagging and cataloging.

Apr.
• The PromptCat acquisitions/cataloging service becomes available from OCLC.

May
• At OCLC Users Council in May it is announced that FirstSearch is the fastest growing online database service, ranking only fourth behind Nexis, Westlaw, and Dialog.

July
• OCLC makes InterCat, a searchable catalog of Internet resources, available via the World Wide Web.

• Noteworthy event of the year: Ralph Papakhian's infamous treatise on the now-widely recognized phenomenon of "cataloger envy" appears in the From the Chair column in the August newsletter (no. 61). Ralph's WANTED poster appears in administrative offices in libraries across the country even as he is fished by catalogers everywhere.

• OCLC makes it possible to report bibliographic records needing correction via the World Wide Web.

• The NACO-Music Project grows to thirty-nine active participants.

1996

• Board changes: Karen Little becomes Chair; Lynn Gullickson is elected Secretary/Newsletter Editor; Neil Hughes is elected Continuing Education Coordinator.

Feb.
• MOUG meets in Seattle, where the O-word is on everyone's lips: outsourcing! Session topics include: "TechPro for Music Cataloging," "Music and OCLC's Microcon," "Format Integration, Phase 2,"
Summer OCLC announces that RILM is to be available on FirstSearch and EPIC.
- FirstSearch becomes available on the World Wide Web.
- A uniform title correction project between OCLC and the Library of Congress is announced; music uniform titles were to be done first.
- The Reference Products Interest Group (now the Reference Services Committee) coalesces formally in Seattle.

1997

- Board changes: Jane Edmister Penner is elected Treasurer.
- The thirty-three NACO-Music participants are now contributing over 6,500 new records and updating over 2,000 existing records in the LC NAF annually. NMP has become a model for other cooperative "funnel" projects, including the recently-formed A/V funnel project coordinated through OLAC.
- The Best of MOUG 6th ed. is published. Tom Clancy and Steven King announced a merger, issuing a terse statement to the effect that it was a matter of simple survival. Their first joint venture is to be called The Shining Red October.

Jan. 28-29
MOUG meets in New Orleans. Session topics include: The OCLC/LC uniform title correction project; a series authority workshop co-sponsored by MLA's Education Committee; two "Ask MOUG" sessions (one each for technical and public services); and an address by OCLC's Vice-President for Marketing & Reference Services Rick Noble on the development of OCLC's involvement with reference products and services.
- We learn (not to everyone's pleasure) that the PRISM service was now officially known as, "WorldCat, the OCLC Online Union Catalog" (to distinguish it from the public/reference interface known as "FirstSearch WorldCat," or just plain "WorldCat," to confuse the issue still further)
- FirstSearch surpasses all other online information services— including Lexis/Nexis—in popularity, frequency of use, etc.

Oct.
At Users Council meeting in October, OCLC's third president and CEO K. Wayne Smith announces his plan to retire at the end of June 1998.

1998

- Board changes: H. Stephen Wright becomes Chair; Cheryl Taranto is elected Continuing Education Coordinator. For the first time in history, someone from an RLIN library is elected to the board: Mickey Koth is elected Newsletter Editor.
- MOUG meets in Boston, and parties till we drop, celebrating our 20th anniversary. Special guest speakers are invited: Sheila Intner (Simmons College), who speaks on the future of cataloging and catalogers, and Martha Yee (UCLA Film & TV Archive) who discusses the concept of "What is a work?" asking us to think about how changes in our concept of that would affect our authority file structure and our requirements for list and group displays in OCLC. Program sessions include: Proper transcription of contents into the cataloging record; Basics of searching for music materials in WorldCat, the OCLC Online Union Catalog; "Music Cooperative Cataloging in WorldCat: An Historical View;" and "A Comparison of FirstSearch WorldCat Functionality With MLA's Automation Requirements for Music Information."
- FirstSearch now provides access to over sixty databases.
- OCLC announces that it will be eliminating the EPIC service, which has effectively been superseded by FirstSearch.
- MOUG members begin to look forward to their next meeting in Los Angeles in 1999 as new Continuing Education Coordinator Cheryl Taranto begins to hammer out the details with the new Program Committee.
- ... and hardly anyone has a BITNET e-mail address.

MOUG members can look back with pride on twenty years of accomplishment, from our early successes in communicating indexing and searching needs to OCLC, to continuing education efforts for members on topics as diverse as Format Integration and series authority work. Our relationship with OCLC is constantly evolving.

At present it may seem temuous, as OCLC focuses on Web developments, or on arcane but pressing issues such as "Year 2000" system problems. The MOUG Board has not forgotten, though, that we are the user group and that it's up to MOUG to keep OCLC as focused as possible on the needs of library users interested in all aspects of music. It's up to you, the membership, to continue to make your needs known to the Board and to participate in the group's affairs, whether by attending annual meetings as often as time and money permit, by writing articles for the Newsletter, running for office, volunteering to serve on an ad-hoc committee, presenting a program session or paper at a meeting, or just getting together with like-minded members and drafting a letter of concern to the Board about any OCLC- or MOUG-related issue. None of these things is as difficult to do as you might think it is—except,
of course, for that bit about "as time and money permit"—but it does require that you take the first step and contact a Board member. MOUG's future is by no means assured unless you participate. You or other hard-working librarians and library support staff were MOUG. You are MOUG. You will be MOUG (or whomever s/he grows up to be), if you make the choice to be so.

MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP ANNUAL MEETING BREAKOUT SESSION REPORTS

Music Cooperative Cataloging in WorldCat: An Historical View
Ruth Inman, Kennedy-King College

The session entitled, "Music Cooperative Cataloging in WorldCat: An Historical View," was an overview of research results from 1997. The study duplicated Richard Smiraglia's and Ralph Papakhian's study published in "Notes" in 1981. Citations in the "Books Recently Published" and "Music Received" columns in Notes along with citations from Schwaner's 'Opus' and 'Spectrum' were searched in OCLC's WorldCat for evidence of bibliographic records. One detail of the study was a time comparison—were more bib records evident in OCLC from older columns' citations? The 1997 study was compared to results from the 1981 study to show trends in WorldCat. Results of the study will be published later this year.

A Comparison of FirstSearch WorldCat Functionality With MLA's Automation Requirements for Music Information
Report by Holly Borne, DePauw University

The college sweatshirt-wearing team of Holly Borne, Robert Acker, Alan Green, and Cheryl Taranto gave a panel presentation comparing FirstSearch's WorldCat with the Music Library Association's Automation Requirements for Music Information. A quick game of college bowl, asking such questions as "Where would one find the uniform title in a bibliographic record in WorldCat?" and "What field is being indexed in the "default" field?" led to a more in-depth discussion of the short-comings of FirstSearch's WorldCat database. The panel members, who double as public services librarians, had some major concerns with the "dumbing down" of WorldCat for better usability. The biggest concern mentioned was the lack of indexing. Alan Green and Robert Acker talked extensively about the need to: add indexing of 700 subfields to the ti/ti = index and the ut: index; recreate the sh= index to maintain entire index strings; add linked phrases to the entire publisher number fields; add to the sn: index the 024 18 (UPC for sound recordings) and 024 28 (ISMN); eliminate the comma as an indexed character in FirstSearch software; add 505 subfield a and t to title index ti: (but not to ti= phrase index) to enable searches on song titles listed in contents notes; and perform character substitution for the musical sharp (to # pound sign) and flat (to lower-case b) when creating index entries for these characters. Other concerns were the lack of a searchable authority file limiting the usefulness of the FirstSearch WorldCat database, the placement and labeling of the uniform title, and in the case of multiple matches, the inclusion of the GMD and using an alphabetical sort of citations.

The panel found that by and large, FirstSearch's WorldCat meets most of the automation requirements specified in MLA's Automation Requirements for Music Information but the exceptions are important and should be acted on by both the FirstSearch WorldCat Review Task Force and the MOUG Board. The above-mentioned shortcomings should be modified or added to enhance the effectiveness of WorldCat for handling music information.

It's Not Just for Catalogers: Searching WorldCat, the OCLC Online Union Catalog for Acquisitions, Collection Development and Reference
Mark Scharff, Washington University of St. Louis
Report by Anna Sylvester, UM-KC

The session was about using PRISM, or the OCLC Cataloging and Resource Sharing Service, to search for information to answer queries for acquisitions, collection development, or reference. FirstSearch's WorldCat and PRISM use the same bibliographic database. PRISM is the cataloging interface and WorldCat, available through FirstSearch, is the public interface. There are several advantages to using PRISM for searching over FirstSearch. 1) PRISM has an authority file which can aid in finding the authorized forms of names and name/uniform title combinations. 2) There are more comprehensive searching options in PRISM. 3) PRISM search results are presented in a more logical order. 4) Call numbers in bibliographic records do not display in FirstSearch. 5) The Harvard Catalog is available through Prism. 6) One can qualify a search by "microform" in Prism.

Acquisitions and collection development librarians use OCLC to find bibliographic records for downloading records into a local system, verifying music numbers, and other details for ordering. They also use it for cooperative collection development projects to see who owns what. Some collection development librarians search OCLC by subject, publisher, or performing group, for example, to identify titles that they may want to add to their collections. Public service librarians use OCLC to do interlibrary loan work and to answer reference questions.

The rest of the session consisted of searching tips for the PRISM interface. Remember that derived searches are the
cheapest, followed by scan title searches and keyword searches. There are several search tips for derived searches. A personal name in the form of a phrase such as Blind BoyGrant would be searched as Blind, because the name is in direct order in the bibliographic records. The right truncation symbol ^ is available. If a corporate name has a parenthetical qualifier, it must be used in order for the name to come up. Name/title search keys provide for expansion of both elements. In title search keys, only the title and part title are indexed. The part numbering and +t in the 7XX or 8XX fields are not indexed. When +a appears before +p in a title field, the information in the +p is inaccessible.

There was also a discussion of keyword searching. Field 655 is not available in the keyword index. The "at" search includes formatted contents notes. Field 511 is picked up only in a note search. The language qualifier is based on the fixed field value, the values in field 041. Untraced series are indexed. Uniform title elements such +t for key signature are indexed in 130 and 240 fields, but not 7XX fields. Only +t of 7XX fields is indexed. Date qualifiers only work when the full 4-digit date is in the fixed field. One can qualify by "microform" in keyword searching. Keyword searching allows for proximity searching. One can use /DLC in keyword searches to get only bibliographic records which have DLC in field 040.

Mark also discussed searching music numbers in PRISM. Music numbers found in field 028 and +c of 262 are indexed. Many records for older scores do not have an 028 field and the music number is stored in +d of field 260. OCLC does not index +d of field 260. The machine ignores internal letters in music numbers for searching. When music numbers contain letters, try several combinations of searches with and without letters before giving up. It is possible to search a single number within a range if the cataloger set the 028 field up properly. OCLC searching ignores the ampersands in music numbers for publishers, such as B. & H. for Boosey and Hawkes.

Searching the authority file for authoritative forms of names and uniform titles makes searching in the PRISM file and local catalogs more efficient. Reference questions may also be answered using information found in the authority file. The big searching tip for the authority file is to use the scan command to get to a particular point in a prolific composer's or author's file. A scan search for Mozart symphonies would look like this: <sea [Mozart's line no. from list] symphonies>

You can type as little or as much of the title information as you need to get to the desired point in the composer's file. Remember when you are searching manuscripts that the word "manuscript" in the uniform title is skipped when OCLC searches them.

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Correct AACR2r transcription of contents in bibliographic records for music materials: a joint MOUG/BCC Subcommittee on Descriptive Cataloging Report by Michelle Koth, Yale University

The session began with an overview of the pertinent rules for content notes, from AACR2r, the LC Rule Interpretations (LCRIs), and Music cataloging Decisions (MCDs). This report combines the presented material mixed in with answers to questions asked during the presentation.

First, contents can be taken from any source, even other than the item in hand.

Durations

For playing time, see 1.5B4, which says to take the duration as stated on the item, e.g.:
- 40 min.
- 3 min., 23 sec.
- 1 hr., 20 min.
- 45 sec.

For more instructions on transcribing durations, see LC RI 6.7B10, which basically says that if there is no collective title in the 245 and each work on the disc is included in the 245, put the durations in a separate 500 field. If there is a collective title in the 245 and each work is included in a 505, put the durations, giving the durations as they appear on the item, as stated above. However, the Music Cataloging Decision says to express the duration by separating the hours, minutes, and seconds with colons:
- 40 min. = 40:00
- 3 min., 23 sec. = 3:23
- 1 hr., 20 min. = 1:20:00
- 45 sec. = :45

The MCD that limits the number of durations to six is an LC policy only, so other libraries can feel free to include more.

Printed vs. actual durations: If we know more accurate information, we should use it. So when the insert says 3 min., 23 sec. and it actually lasts 3 min., 50 sec. we can use the actual time. However, it's not worth it to actually play the CD to determine if the stated durations are correct.

Items without a collective title

1.1G3 is our guidance here. It says to transcribe the titles of individually titled works in the order in which they appear in the chief source of information.

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20 Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter no. 70
Separate the titles by semicolons if they're by the same composer. If the works are by different composers, follow the title of each work by its statement of responsibility. Separate groups with a period and one space (LC RI 1.0C). Do not include parallel titles in contents notes.

Generally, choose only one source for transcribing title information and do not combine information from more than one source. Don’t use brackets in the contents note, for two reasons:

- 1.7A1: use brackets only for interpolations within quoted material. Contents notes can be transcribed from any (single) source. When we transcribe the 245 from a source other than the chief source of information, we include that information in a note. We don’t do that for the source of the contents note.
- Including bracketed information in the contents note would be pointless, because the user of the bibliographic record would not know where that information came from. If we need to add information we deem necessary, it should be included in a separate 500 note.

**Punctuation within notes**

Use dashes between the largest equivalent elements. Don’t use ampersands in the contents note unless it appears in the source from which you are transcribing the title or statement of responsibility.

**Transcribing the title information**

See 1.1B1 for instructions. 1.1B4 gives us permission to abridge, and it says we can do so if we include at least the first five words and don’t lose crucial information by abridging.

LC RI 2.7B18 says to transcribe the title proper that appears in the table of contents, unless another source gives a "more authoritative account of the data." This seems to say to include the name of a part or numbering, but omit medium of performance, etc. The MCD 2.7B18 doesn’t add anything to this. But 5.7B18 says to add to the titles opus numbers if they are necessary to identify the works.

For multi-part items, give the volume numbering stated on the item. If it’s not stated, don’t make one up.

Use ISBD punctuation (see 1.0C, RI 1.0C, 1.1B9), so that a title and the title of a part is transcribed as:

Title. Title of the part not Title: Title of the part

Statements of responsibility should be transcribed as they appear. Brackets can be used to clarify or explain the role of that person.

**Sample content notes**

On item:

Ffinfzehn Arien für eine Altsstimme aus Kantaten Inhalt
Kantate Nr. 22 Jesus nahm zu sich die Zwölfe
Kantate Nr. 30 Freue dich, erlöste Schar
Kantate Nr. 33 Allein zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ
Kantate Nr. 34 O ewiges Feuer

505:
Nr. 22. Jesus nahm zu sich die Zwölfe -- Nr. 30. Freue dich, erlöste Schar -- Nr. 33. Allein zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ -- Nr. 34. O ewiges Feuer ...

Use the abbreviation "Nr." because the contents are in German. Don’t repeat "Kantate" each time, because it appears in the 245 field. Follow Nr.__ with a period, because the title of a part of a larger work is followed by a period.

On item:

Folk songs in settings by master composers / Herbert Kauffrecht ; with a preface by Virgil Thomson.

505:  
English songs -- Irish songs -- Scottish songs -- Welsh songs -- American songs.

OR

English songs. Title / Name -- Title ; Title / Name -- Title / Name -- Irish songs. Title / Name -- Title -- Title ; Title / Name -- Scottish songs. Title / Name -- Title / Name -- Title -- Welsh songs. Title ; Title / Name -- Title / Name ...

In the second example, dashes were used between individual titles rather than semicolons because some of the composers wrote more than one work. Otherwise it could have been:

English songs. Title / Name ; Title / Name ; Title / Name -- Irish songs. Title / Name ; Title / Name ; Title / Name -- Scottish songs. Title / Name ; Title / Name ; Title / Name -- Welsh songs. Title / Name -- Title / Name ...

For recitative/aria titles that belong together, use the slash closed up on each side: Recitative/aria title

The bottom line is to strive for clarity and follow the rules for transcription of titles if the rules for content notes don’t suffice.

**NACO-MUSIC PROJECT WORKING SESSION**
**Mark Scharff, Washington University of St. Louis**

In attendance were members of the NMP Advisory Board (Jennifer Bowen, chair), approximately 30 representatives of
current NMP libraries, LC representatives, and several guests. Ralph Papakhian (Indiana University) moderated the session.

Davis Davis (Library of Congress) mentioned some important things related to the appearance of machine-derived authority records (MDARs) in the OCLC authority file. She requested that reports of duplicate records be sent directly to her at ddav@loc.gov; reports of errors should be sent through regular channels (i.e., one's NMP reviewer or the NMP Coordinator, Ralph Papakhian), and should include the corresponding LC bibliographic file maintenance (BFM) needs. NACO participants are encouraged to upgrade the Auth Level fixed field to "a" if the record looks OK as is; no 670 justification is needed unless required under present policy for committee's preview. Jennifer also mentioned that BIBCO and CONSER have Operations Committees, composed of "practitioners" (i.e., catalogers). The Policy Committee (Brian Schottlaender, chair) met last fall and revised its mission statement. The Standards Committee (Joan Schuitema, incoming chair) is currently collecting comments on the proposed core record standard for computer files. The AV Core Record Standards have been approved and have been posted to the PCC Web page. The Automation Committee will continue working with OCLC to encourage development of capabilities for batchloading records, with RLIN to develop a macro comparable to that of Robert Bremer's for OCLC, and on meeting with systems vendors. The Training Committee (Joan Swanekamp, chair) has begun a series of "Cataloging Now!" institutes, sponsored by ALCTS. These sessions are designed to introduce all types of librarians to PCC and its goals. The first such institute will be held in association with the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Librarians (AALL) in July. Several libraries have contributed BIBCO records for scores and sound recordings, and Oberlin has contributed some for books on music.

Jennifer clarified an earlier announcement regarding the new NMP participants; all of the applicants were accepted (a higher number contacted NMP with initial expressions of interest).

Comments from the floor

- Several participants spoke in favor of using appropriate GMD's in 670 citations, a point of divergence between current NACO standards and the practice of many NMP participants. They are especially useful for RLIN users, who may choose a format-specific file before searching in the bib file. One participant reported improvising GMDs for video recordings (VR) and computer files (CF).

- Ralph Papakhian offered an explanation of how to run the Bremer macro for creating an authority record from a heading in an OCLC record.

- Phil DeSellem (LC) was asked about possible changes in CPSO/NACO policy regarding making references in name-title records from such generic titles as "Four nocturnes," a question occasioned by an NMP Record. Such references are implicitly proscribed by MCD 26.4-26.4B1. Phil replied that discussions on the general question of making references in a more liberal manner had taken place within CPSO; based on that discussion, he expressed a personal opinion that LC would be unlikely to make big changes in their practice now or in the future, and would probably not encourage other libraries to do so.

- Someone observed that while the OCLC validation program checks the Ref status fixed field to identify an incorrect value of "n" for a record with a 4XX or 5XX reference, it does not identify an incorrect value of "a" for records lacking a 4XX or 5XX. It was suggested that Susan Westberg would be the appropriate OCLC contact person.

- Several Enhance participants noted happily that Enhance authorizations now allow the creation of authority records. This upgrade happened with little fanfare.

- In response to requests for assistance with searching MUMS, Davis Davis provided a "cheat sheet" of searching commands and hints. Other audience members offered additional information and advice, observing that searching MUMS was a quick way of defining the LC "official catalog" mentioned in the Participants Manual, and that headings and references in the name authority file were keyword-searchable.

Questions and answers

Q. What sources should be considered authoritative for punctuation in 670 fields?

A. What rubrics exist are found in Chapter Z1 of the DCM and in the NACO Participants Manual. The NMP Handbook contains suggestions that have worked for music records, but cataloger judgment is the story here.
Q. When cataloging non-music videos, is it OK for an NMP participant to create authority records for headings?

A. Yes, if the participant is confident of his/her ability to establish correctly. If this were a common occurrence, the cataloger should consider joining the NACO A/V funnel.

Q. Does OCLC software automatically update the Rec stat fixed field when changes are made to a record?

A. Yes.

Q. In RLIN, does a change to a record add a 040 =d to the record immediately?

A. Yes.

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**PROGRAM FOR COOPERATIVE CATALOGING POLICY COMMITTEE REPORT**

*Report by Jennifer Bowen, Chair, NMP Advisory Committee and NACO-Music Project representative to the PCC Policy Committee*

Last Fall, the governance structure of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging changed significantly with the consolidation of PCC and CONSER. The PCC's Executive Council disbanded, and was replaced by a new PCC Policy Committee, which held its first meeting in November 1997 at the Library of Congress.

The new Policy Committee includes representatives from institutions participating in each of the three major PCC programs: BIBCO, CONSER, and NACO, as well as permanent members representing OCLC, RLG, LC, National Library of Canada, and the British Library. I am now serving on the Policy Committee as one of the two NACO members, representing the NACO Music Project. Brian Schottlaender, from UCLA, is currently serving as Chair of the Policy Committee; he will be succeeded as Chair in October by Sally Sinn, National Agriculture Library.

A separate six-member Steering Committee now oversees PCC strategic planning and manages the Program's resources. The existing CONSER Operations Committee is continuing in its current form, and a new BIBCO Operations Committee has also been formed. The two operations committees will meet once a year, in the spring, at the Library of Congress.

The new PCC Policy Committee devoted most of its first meeting in November to strategic planning, and to developing a new, revised mission statement for the Program, which reads as follows: "In support of the need to provide access to information resources, the program will seek to cooperatively increase the timely availability of authoritative records created and maintained under accepted standards, to facilitate the cost-effective creation and use of these records, and to provide leadership in the national and international information community."

The new strategic plan for the PCC is available via the PCC's Webpage, at http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/pcc.html.

Full reports on the recent activities of the three PCC Standing Committees are also available on the PCC Webpage. Highlights of these reports:

Standards Committee: PCC has recently been granted a non-voting position on ALCTS/CCS's Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA). As the new Chair of the Standards Committee, Joan Schuetzenu will begin serving in this capacity. Work is continuing on developing core record standards for rare books and for collection-level records.

The Core Record standard for Computer Files is nearing completion, and will be forwarded for final approval in the next few months. The Core Record for AV Materials has been approved and is now available via the PCC Webpage. The Committee is currently looking at developing a list of "frequently asked questions" (FAQ) about the core standards, and examining ways to facilitate data gathering and ongoing review of the standards.

Training Committee: The Committee is working on developing materials for the new ALCTS Institute, Cataloging Now! The first of these will be held this July in conjunction with the AALL meeting. The institutes are open to everyone and will include sessions targeted specifically for catalogers, public service librarians, and administrators. A Task Group of the Training Committee is beginning work to create a BIBCO Participants Manual.

Automation Committee: Members of the Committee met with representatives from nine major library system vendors (Ameritech, CGI, DRA, Endeavor, Ex Libris, GEAC, III, SIRSI, and VITALS) during the ALA Midwinter meeting in New Orleans. The purpose of these meetings included keeping the vendors aware of the PCC, its growth, and its mission; discussing enhancements to library productivity, particularly automated tools to generate authority records; and other specific technical topics. To encourage the vendors to be as open as possible during the discussions, the committee agreed before the meetings that any information divulged by the vendors would be held in confidence. The Automation Committee's Task Group to Advise OCLC on PCC Batchloading Requirements will be submitting its final report in the Fall.
LITA/ALCTS AUTHORITY CONTROL IN THE 
ONLINE ENVIRONMENT INTEREST GROUP 
Program/Meeting, ALA Midwinter meeting 
New Orleans, LA, Jan. 11, 1998 
Reported by Mark Scharff

[Editor's note: LITA is the Library & Information Technology 
Association. ALCTS is the Association for Library Collections 
& Technical Services. The charge of the ACIG is "to provide 
a forum for discussion of a variety of issues related to authority 
control for online catalogs and for international sharing of 
authority data. The goals are to raise the level of awareness on 
authority control issues, to encourage ideas for new approaches 
to authority control, and to promote significant research on 
authority control." It is a goal of MOUG and the NACO-
Music Project (NMP) to keep current on authority control 
issues on the national level. As a part of this effort, Mark 
Scharff, (Washington University of St. Louis), attends the 
LITA/ALCTS ACIG meetings on behalf of MOUG and has 
submitted this report.]

Chair Mary Charles Laseter prefaced the panel discussion by 
remarking that the choice of topic and speakers was an exercise 
of self-interest on her part. The panel topic was "How 
authority vendor services are used in three local library 
systems." Rather than a comparative exercise, it was a series 
of "how we do it" talks.

Susan Bailey (Emory University) spoke about her library's 
experience with Library Technologies, Inc., and particularly 
how changes in technology caused changes in the services and 
processes of authority control. Emory's original intent was to 
have authority processing at the point of data migration (to a 
Sirs system), then to subscribe to a notification service, with 
local staff importing the authority records. The current plan 
involves more automation, and is centered in two products 
Authority Update Processing and Authority Express. The 
former provides printed or ASCII-file reports of new and 
changed headings 1-4 times a year. Authority Express 
involves FTP of new cataloging to LTI on (for Emory) a 
weekly basis; within 24 hours, the records are returned with 
corrected headings, a report of activity, files of new LC name 
and subject authority records for the headings, and "provisional" 
records and unlinked headings. The latter categories reflect Emory's 
choice to have some sort of authority record for every heading in the database. This process has 
been carried on without manual intervention since the summer of 
1995, though Bailey allowed that there was a backlog of 
processing.

Ann Kebabian (Colgate University) described using Marcive in 
an Innovative Interfaces Inc. system. The themes of her 
presentation centered around how changes in the services that 
Marcive provided, along with changes in the III system's 
capabilities, had affected authority processing, and creative 
"fixes" to problems that the system did not solve. As an 
example, when an updated version of an authority record enters 
the system, it overlays the existing record, thus deleting any 
local changes that are not in "protected" fields. To protect the 
information without resorting to protecting fields from overlay, 
all authority records that contain local edits have been coded so 
that they can be retrieved into a file that is downloaded to a 
floppy disk before batch loading of new and changed authority 
records. After the load, the file of locally-edited records is 
reloaded, and old and new versions of the records compared 
and reconciled.

Everett Allgood of New York University reported on a massive 
authority processing project in progress. NYU runs a GEAC 
Advance system which checks all incoming headings against 
an internal authority file; unmatched headings (based on very 
literal match algorithm) generate skeletal authority records, 
many of which actually stand for the same person or work. In 
the spring of 1997, NYU sent a file of 1.5 million authority 
records via FTP to WLN for processing against the LC and 
WLN authority files. NYU chose to send the authority records 
rather than the bibliographic records so as not to require 
shutdown of cataloging activity during the processing period 
(which seems a wise decision). The processing included the 
use of "pseudo"-authority records in the WLN files that could 
detect and correct such things as obsolete subdivisions, 
common typos ("United States"), and the like. The first files 
of LC and "de-duped" local authority records have been 
returned, but not loaded yet. The hope is that in most cases, 
the new records will overlay existing ones, and then generate 
corrections in bib-record headings, but a certain amount of 
manual review is inevitable. The staff will be busy in the next 
adv few months devising a workflow for this process -- in light of 
the size of files involved, almost certainly a mammoth 
undertaking.

Maureen Finn (OCLC) gave a brief update on the implications 
of OCLC's recent purchase of the authority-processing service 
of Blackwell's North America. To questions as to why OCLC 
had been vague with some customers as to what services would 
be retained, she responded that OCLC had had to re-write 
Blackwell's programs from assembler language, and then 
determined what services could be carried over successfully. 
Ten libraries have served as test sites, and production, 
including new accounts, are expected to be available in late 
January.

Andrew MacEwan (British Library) spoke on his library's 
experiences with authority control for form headings for 
fiction. In particular, he explained the Library's practices in 
linking Library of Congress Subject Headings for form to 
corresponding headings from the Guidelines on subject access 
to individual works of fiction, drama, etc. (GSADF). The
library uses the 750/755 fields in authority records to connect terms from the two thesauri, but do not make topic-to-form references. They have modified GSADIF by adding different references and augmenting scope notes, in some cases by borrowing from LCSH.

Ann Della Porta (Library of Congress) announced authority-related news from LC. There will be SACO (subject authority record proposals) training sessions at ALA Annual in Washington. NACO has expanded internationally by adding the libraries of the University of Cambridge and the National Library of Scotland as contributors. PCC (Program for Cooperative Cataloging) has set a goal for annual contributions of 200,000 NACO records by 2002. Ann explained procedures surrounding the delay in LC's implementation of the change to the USMARC Authorities Format that makes first indicator "2" obsolete (current use is for compound surnames), and what implications this has for LC cataloging and for NACO activities. She reported briefly on the Toronto conference on the principles and future development of AACR. She also did a "NACO tutorial" on the principles of normalization that apply to NACO authority records and which determine whether two headings that differ only in the presence of dialetics, hyphens, or other punctuation are to be treated as duplicate or unique.

The short business meeting that followed the program was principally a preview of the program for Annual, on "Metadata and Authority Control." Three speakers are lined up — Sherry Vellucci to provide an overview, David Austin to address issues related to use of the Art and Architecture Thesaurus, and Gerry McKiernan to look at metadata and the World Wide Web. A fourth speaker is being sought, preferably someone who is involved in developing a product. The MLA liaison gave his report.

**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

Compiled by Jay

Q: Source of information, AACR2 6.0B1 reads "When information is not available on the defined chief source, take it from (in order of preference): Accompanying textual material, Container, Other sources." MCD 6.0B1 reads "Consider information which can be read through the closed container including information on the front cover of a booklet inserted in the container to be on the container." I often find a third source, the container, more informative than the second, the accompanying material. Is the phrase in parentheses (in order of preference) really restrictive? That is, if there is no collective title on the chief source, and there seems to be a collective title in the accompanying material, but the container contains the most complete collective title, may I transcribe that title? Would "In order of preference" here mean whichever of these has the most useful information? If there isn't a comprehensive title in the chief source, you look the next, accompanying material, and if there is nothing there, you go on to the container?

A: When you have no collective title on the disc or label, you may use the most complete, comprehensive, and/or useful collective title you find elsewhere, whether it is on the accompanying material, container, or other source. Explain the source of that title in a 500 note, of course. Remember that even if you choose one of these titles as the collective title proper, you may still transcribe and give access (in field 246) to any other useful titles you find in other places:

- 245 04  Les Arancans du Chili +h [sound recording].
- 246 18 +i Parallel title on container: =a Araucanians of Chile
- 246 18 +i Additional title on container: =a Musique des Arancans du sud Chili

Q: Is the spine considered to be part of the container? How should we indicate in a note that a title is from the container spine?

A: The spine of a sound recording is considered part of the container, so you really have a number of choices about how you designate a title found on the spine. Using the 246 field, you can simply choose second indicator "8", which will generate the "Spine title:" designation. But you may also supply your own introductory phrase (using second indicator "blank" and subfield +i for the text) such as "Title on spine of container:" or "Title on container spine:" or whatever you are comfortable with. If the title chosen for the 245 is from the spine, you may likewise phrase the 500 note as you please, for instance:

- 500  Title from container spine.
- 500  Title from spine of container.
- 500  Title from spine.

Any variation is acceptable.

Q: In Japan, companies often release identical CDs with new music publisher numbers. Is a new record justified?

A: When you are uncertain about whether a new record is justified because of some minor differences, you always have the option of simply editing an existing record for local use and not inputting a new record. That is a perfectly respectable choice. When the music publisher number is the only difference, many libraries choose to use an existing record. When there are such differences, however, it is wise to be especially alert to other differences such as dates and minor variations in contents. All other things being equal, if the number on your item is only slightly different from the number in the existing record, I'd lean toward using that record. If the numbers are entirely different, I'd lean toward inputting a new record.
Q: Although these are invented examples, the situations are very real. For each, the question is how the 245 should read (including ISBD punctuation); particularly, what is the title proper and what is other title information? The mix of "type" words and non-"type" information in the examples is deliberate and parallels the real situations. The examples are both scores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trio</th>
<th>[big print, bold]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Night in Bavaria</td>
<td>[smaller print, not bold]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>[continuing the smaller print]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violin, Violoncello, and Piano</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By John Doe</td>
<td>[slightly larger print, but smaller than Trio]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op. 23</td>
<td>[the smaller print]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waltz</th>
<th>[big print, bold]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From A Big Piece Op. 74</td>
<td>[smaller print, not bold]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By John Doe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My fellow scores cataloger and I can think of more than one way to do each of these examples, depending on which particular rules you follow, especially general rules or music-specific rules. How would you do these?

A: The first thing to remember is that there is no single "correct" way to create a catalog record. Although there are certainly wrong ways to transcribe such things as titles and statements of responsibility, there may be several equally acceptable correct ways. As long as the information is accurate and reasonably complete, it's probably not worth agonizing over whether a comma might be more helpful than a colon in a particular instance. Besides, the rules, RIs, and MCDs are not a lot of help in making such a decision. Cataloging is an art more than a science. That being said, my two alternatives (there could be others) for the first example are:

245 00 Trio, a night in Bavaria : +b for violin, violoncello, and piano, op. 23 / +c by John Doe.

OR

246 3 Trio, a night in Bavaria

In both cases, you'd want to give access to the more substantive part of the title:

246 30 Night in Bavaria

Keeping the opus number as part of the title instead of trailing off after the composer's name is justified in Rule 5.1B1, regardless of which alternative you choose: "...if one or more statements of medium of performance, key, date of composition, and/or number are found in the source of information, treat those elements as other title information."

There's not much more guidance about your second example, either. My guess is that when you have a non-distinctive title (such as "waltz" in your example), the further identification as being "from" some larger work is retained as part of the title proper to give it some distinction. This is in the spirit of making other non-distinctive titles distinctive through additional information in the title proper.

245 00 Waltz from A big piece, op. 74 / +c by John Doe.

Again, there are examples to back this up (Rule 5.1F1, second example) but nothing really explicit in the rules. If the opus or other number belongs to the "big piece," I'd keep it with the title of the big piece, as in the subfielding above. If the opus or other number is associated with the smaller part of the big piece, I'd probably set it off with a space-colon-space and a subfield +b to suggest its association with the entire subfield +a rather than just the "big piece." This doesn't entirely fulfill your need for AACR2 chapter and verse, but it's the best that I can come up with given that imperfect tool called AACR2.

Q: As a follow up, another possibility we came up with is:

245 00 Trio for violin, violoncello, and piano, op. 23 : +b a night in Bavaria / +c by John Doe.

That puts all the correct information up with the "type" word (AACR2 5.1B1) but really goes against the rule of transcribing things in the order they are found on the chief source (AACR2 1.1B1, 1.1D1, 1.1E2 etc.). What's your take on this possibility? (We would, of course, provide the 246 30 Night in Bavaria.)

A: The option of putting the distinctive title information at the end is tempting but, as you point out, it does go against the rule about keeping the order found in the item, so I wouldn't advocate it. It could easily lead a subsequent cataloger into inputting a duplicate based on perceived title differences. In both of your questions, a good argument can be made for making the single words "Trio" and "Waltz" the respective titles proper, though I think there is nothing in the rules to explicitly sanction this decision or my own preference. To explain my own preference, I am thinking back to when we first started using ISBD punctuation. At that time, we ended up with lots of titles proper that consisted of single,
Q: I'm cataloging a score with an accompanying computer disc containing MIDI files. How is the MARC coding handled for this situation? A 006 field could be coded to show there is an accompanying sound recording. Are you also supposed to indicate that this particular recording consists of computer files? Is there a way to do this?

A: Catalog the item as a score (Type "c") with the computer file described in the 300 subfield $. You may further describe the computer file's contents in notes, as may be appropriate. I'd probably just use a 500 to identify or describe the accompanying material as MIDI files (with any degree of detail you want). Using a 516, which limits the terminology you can use, won't work, I think, as it would imply a description of the whole item and not just the accompanying material. A CF 006 field would be useful (code File as "h" for "Sound"). A CF 007 could also be added for the accompanying material (I'm guessing that it's a 3 1/2 inch floppy):

007 c#b j*d n*e a+f a

Q: To follow up, perhaps you can clear up some of my confusion. In the USMARC Bibliographic Formats under Leader/06 (p. 3) it says: "Computer files are identified by a distinctive Type of record code only if they belong to certain categories of electronic resources as specified below; in all other cases the type of material characteristics described by the codes take precedence over the computer file characteristics of the item." Turning the page (Leader/06 p. 4), the definition of code m suggests to me that since this computer disc is essentially music recordings in the form of midi files that code j should be used as the type code. (Similarly, a disc of word processing files would be coded a rather than m, right?) So, if the 006 is coded for music recording, what 007 do I choose, computer files?

A: My head was just beginning to hurt from the implications of your question, the potential of an infinitely reflecting set of facing mirrors. But as I was beginning to formulate an answer to your question, an e-mail message arrived announcing the availability of LC's "Use of Fixed Fields 006/007/008 and Leader Codes in CONSER Record" (http://lcweb.loc.gov/avc/acq/conser/title.htm). Although it addresses serials specifically, the principles hold with other formats, too, I think. Here is the whole pertinent passage, but the main point is the difference between the Leader/06 definition of "computer file" and the 006 definition. "The mandatory use of field 006 for computer file characteristics is a temporary means of identifying the carrier of the item. With the redefinition of leader/06 code 'm', the presence of field 006 with code 'm' in the first byte (form of material' 006/00) allows OCLC and other systems to identify records for electronic resources for purposes of searching and duplicate detection. Note that the definitions for the two 'm' codes differ. The definition of code 'm' in the leader is very specific to the content, as noted above. The definition of code 'm' in 006/00 reads: 'Code m is used to identify field 006 as containing coded data elements relating to a computer file.' For current purposes, interpret this statement as applying to any resource whose carrier is electronic, regardless of the nature of the content." In other words, I think that the mandatory 006 should be a computer file 006. Optionally, you may also add a second 006 for the musical sound recording aspects of the accompanying material. Regarding the 007, I don't think there's any question but that it should be a CF 007. Remember that the 007 field is defined as "Physical Description Fixed Field." Besides, you'll notice that if you try to code a sound recording 007, almost every value will be "other," "not applicable," or "unknown." Not very useful, even by 007 standards.

Q: I'm cataloging some CDs that have the storyteller Jim Weiss (famous, I guess) retelling various "classics." Often the original classic is a short story or at least a relatively short story (O. Henry's "Gift of the Magi" or Dickens' "A Christmas Carol," for example); some are folk tales (e.g., Jack and the beanstalk); one CD even has Shakespeare. I have determined that Weiss has shortened and changed the original substantially to make it work as a "told story," enough to say the version he's giving main entry to Weiss. The work titled "The Magi," for example, has the title for the story. Again, the work titled "Once Upon a Time: The Wizard of Oz," included in a box set with two CDs, has the title for the story. Weiss has also made some changes to other stories, changing the title for the story again. I use that as an example in my question. My question (finally): should the 2nd indicator of the 700 fields be "blank" or 2? The work named in the 700 is "contained" in the CD —sort of. But in a real sense
it's also a "related" work. Which? Not that what the second indicator makes an iota of difference in indexing and display of the 700, but don't get me on that soapbox.

A: Your final point probably IS the point: It doesn't make all that much of a difference. That said, what I might suggest is to use your judgment in determining just how much each individual work is Weiss's and how much it is the original (or a translation). Perhaps looking over AACR2r Rules 21.9 and 21.10 (as well as any subsequent rules and RIs that might be relevant) would help. It is suggested generally that adaptations for children are to be entered under the adapter if known, with a name-title added entry for the original, though I find no clear guidance in distinguishing the point at which a contained work becomes a related work. It's discussed in LCRI 21.30M, but not so as to help much. My best advice would be to consider a heading related (indicator blank) when the adaptation is substantial enough to consider it a new work. If it's merely excerpted or condensed, you can probably consider it analytical (2nd indicator 2).

Q: I'm trying to be sure I understand the right thing to do for cataloging a reproduction of a composer's manuscript. I have such a critter on my desk. It does not appear to have been commercially produced, but is, rather, the score that was used to conduct the works premiere performances. When I read the scope notes under the Type fixed field, it appears to say that a reproduction (even a published facsimile) is to be coded "d" if the original is a manuscript. In the scope note for code "d", it isn't quite so clear that this is the case. I did a search in MUMS on the note words "photocopy" and "holograph" and did a browse through about 10 records, of which a slight majority coded Type "c" (Box 41 of the MUMS fixed fields). I've also been confused as to why photocopies of manuscript scores don't seem to be treated under the principles of LCRI 1.11A; most LC records for photocopies eliminate "ms." from the 300, even if the Type field has been coded "d". Any clarification you can offer would be welcome.

A: There is some garbled text in the "Type" section of the paper BF&S. On p. FF:75 under "Manuscript music": only the first sentence should be there. The remaining two sentences ("Use Scores format...") should be deleted. Similarly in the "Manuscripts" box on p. FF:73, the sentence beginning "For Scores format..." should instead say something like: "Use Type: d for manuscript music, microfilms of manuscript music, and score theses." The final sentence ("Adjust...") should be deleted. (This was pointed out in my MOUG Newsletter Q&A column in issue 67, August 1997, p. 11; and issue 68, November 1997, p. 10-11). As it happens, LC's Debt Davis had a similar question for us back in MOUG Newsletter no. 60 (April 1995, p. 9-10). Here's that Q&A:

Q: Under what circumstances is it appropriate to use Type "d" for the cataloging of photocapyed holographs, copies produced and distributed (hence published!) only by the composer? I have always treated these as Type "c", with "[S.I. : J.Q. Public, 198-?]", a "Reproduced from holograph" note, and the appropriate subject headings for manuscript facsimiles. Should Type "d" be used if the only available date is a date of composition AND the score lacks a publishing statement? Is this not worth agonizing about, since format integration will be with us soon enough?

A: After searching for and finding a number of LC records for photocopies of manuscripts and holographs, I was just as confused, as I found about as many entered as "d" as I did those entered as "c". So I asked LC directly. Here was the reply of LC's Debt Davis: "Our policy is to use code 'd' only if it is an actual, original 'ms. Any photocopy or published reproduction is code 'c.' Any inconsistencies are errors and should be reported. As to why LC doesn't follow LCRI 1.11A for photocopies, that question more properly belongs to LC.

Q: In cataloging a piece of 19th-century sheet music called "O Swiftly Glides the Bonny Boat," I have discovered that I have two pieces of music with the same name, publisher, etc., with no date of publication on either. The only differences are that added to the caption of one is the line, "For sale by E. Johns & Co., New Orleans," and that there are distinct differences in the typeface of the two pieces. According to the Bibliographic Standard for the 260 subfield #s, "The following difference do not justify a new record: ...Absence or presence of multiple publishers, distributors, etc. as long as one on the item matches one on the record, and vice versa..." Does this mean that the presence of a distributor on one, but not on the other, is not sufficient justification for a new record? Or, should I catalog them as two separate records?

A: For bibliographic purposes, these two items sound like they would have a single bibliographic record. The presence or absence of a distributor would not be justification for a separate record. Locally, you may want to note the differences between the copies. Of course, for archival purposes, the distinctions you've made could be very important in helping determine dates of publication, etc. You might also want to take a look at MLA's "Sheet Music Information" page (http://www.lib.duke.edu/music/sheetmusic/), which has a link to the draft "Guidelines for Sheet Music Cataloging" among other things.

Q: How do you describe a score in the 300 field when the score is in a cover that is 28 cm high, but the music is to be played horizontally, so it is 21 x 28 cm? Which dimension would go in the 300 field?
A: The implication of AACR2 2.5D1 (in reference back from 5.5D) is that the height is the measurement of the binding (that is, the spine), so that would be the determining factor. If the item is bound along the 28 cm side, the dimension in 300 subfield z would be 28 cm. If the item is bound along the 21 cm side, the dimension would be 21 x 28 cm., according to Rule 2.5D2. Guess it doesn't really matter which way the title reads.

Q: I have a question about transcribing asterisks used in expletives when contributing records to OCLC. On a compact disc in hand, a song title includes the word BULLSH--TIN'. On the program notes the word is transcribed as I just wrote. On the compact disc itself, dots replace the dashes. Should I use dashes, asterisks, blank spaces, or something else?

A: Since the disc (label) itself is generally the preferred source for contents note information, I'd suggest transcribing the title exactly as it appears there.

Q: During the workshop you gave at the recent SOLINET meeting, I was especially interested in your statement about catalogers always having the option to edit copy for our use, even if the guidelines indicate that we could input a new record. Is this still true if our holdings are accessible by ILL? Wouldn't that mean that our library's symbol would be attached to a bibliographic record that describes something slightly different from what we own? I currently have quite a few items here waiting for original input because the OCLC copy is just slightly off. But I'd be more than happy to use the existing copy if you say it's OK. The typical discrepancies involve dates, number of pages, size, and scores that may or may not have parts with them.

A: You have hit precisely on the chief drawback of editing existing copy in cases where a separate record is justified. Adding your symbol to a record that is almost, but not quite what you have, can be misleading, especially for purposes of ILL. Depending on the item(s) in question and the nature of the user's request, the differences may be trivial. But there are certainly instances when the differences are meaningful. You need to fall back on good old "cataloger's judgment." As I hope I made clear in the workshop (and as I'm sure you've seen in everyday cataloging), dates can be extremely problematical. If the item has more than one date in different places, consider the possibility that a previous cataloger may have overlooked something. Check the "Entered" date on the record to see if that gives you any help regarding differences between the record online and the item you have in hand. Differences in pagination and size can also be tricky. If paging is just one or two off, I usually don't worry about it, unless it's something with just a few pages to begin with. Same thing with size: A few centimeters here or there don't matter, especially considering different measuring practices, local binding, and so on. When differences are more than just a few pages or centimeters, they start to make a difference. When you're talking about scores with or without parts, remember that separate records for scores alone, parts alone, and scores with parts are all legitimate. Putting your symbol on the "wrong" record in these cases is a real impediment to successful ILL. These are, of course, only general comments; my reactions to more specific instances might be different.

Q: Everything is coming out on CD, even obscure stuff. I have a new CD that makes no mention of the fact that it was an album issued/released in 1969, but I have the LP album so I know. Should I make a "reissue of" note, use an "r" code, and put both dates in the imprint, bracketing the old date?

A: You are not required to go beyond the item itself for information such as this, but since you have the information anyway, you might as well include it in the record. A "reissue" note of some sort would be appropriate as would an "r" Type of Date code. If the original issue date does not appear on the item you have in hand, it need not appear in the 260 subfield +c. If you do have that original issue date and have included it in your "reissue" note, it would go in the Date2.

Q: Is it OK to add the word "medley" in parenthesis in the 505 field after each of the two medleys (3 songs each, 2 occurrences) in the 505 for a CD? Also, the two medleys (out of 15 songs) contain songs by different composers, and we would like to add statement of responsibility information. Is it common to list individual medley titles together in the 505 like this: Song/Song/Song without spaces between the slashes? If we did that, we couldn't do the statement of responsibility until the end of the three songs, and they each have different authors. This particular CD is a religious singing group doing religious/gospel songs, and our problem here is creating the 505 with these little medleys and different composers.

A: As far as I'm aware, there is no standard convention for medleys such as these. So let's make things up as we go along, shall we? If there is a collective title for the medley, which doesn't sound like the case here (or if you can formulate some sensible and useful one, which may or may not be the case), you could do something like this:

505 0 Medley one. Title A / Statement of Responsibility ; Title B / Statement of Responsibility ; Title C / Statement of Responsibility -- [Supplied medley title]. Title X / Statement of Responsibility ; Title Y / Statement of Responsibility ; Title Z / Statement of Responsibility -- Non-medley title W / Statement of Responsibility.

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Come to think of it, even if there is no logical medley title to supply, you could do the same thing with just the pseudo-collective title of "[Medley]" prefacing the string of individual titles. Alternatively, you could simply list the titles and statements of responsibility without the fake collective title. The parenthetical "(medley)" bothers me a little, but mostly aesthetically. I'm not sure where you might put it that it would clearly convey the fact that it's modifying a string rather than simply the title it's modifying. I'd say the parenthetical "(medley)" isn't really necessary.

Music OCLC Users Group Website

In the spring of 1998, work commenced on a revision of the MOUG Home Page. Now nearing completion the Web Site Committee, composed of Karen Little, Alan Green, Ralph Papakian and Debbie Herman-Morgan, seeks input from the membership regarding content and format of the pages. A preliminary version is available for viewing at http://www.musicolcuusers.org/

Once completed the site will serve as a clearinghouse for information on the mission and activities of the Group, membership, and upcoming meetings. Additionally, the site will include Jay Weite's Q&A column as well as hypertext links to other sites of interest to music catalogers. Please send comments or suggestions to Debbie Herman-Morgan, e-mail: dherman@mail.hartford.edu

THE MUSIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
PROUDLY ANNOUNCES THE PUBLICATION OF
Cataloging Musical Moving Image Material
Edited by Lowell Ashley
$28.00. ($22.40 to MLA Members)

Cataloging Musical Moving Image Material is a guide for catalogers in all types of libraries who work with videos and films of musical performances and presentations. The guide also addresses the cataloging of videos and films of multi-faceted performances and presentations where music is an important component of the production (such as ballet performances) as well as videos and films of musical performances per se. Both descriptive cataloging, based on AACR2r and LCRI, and subject cataloging, based primarily on LCSH, are treated in detail.

While controversial questions involving descriptive cataloging are acknowledged and possible inadequacies in current cataloging rules are presented, the guide attempts to adhere to current standards and takes no position on the possible resolution of some issues currently in dispute.

Fifty-two examples of bibliographic records appear in MARC format. Every example includes an LC classification number, LC subject headings, and genre terms from Moving Image Materials Genre Terms.

The guide was a project of the Music Library Association's Working Group on Bibliographic Control of Music Video Material, consisting of five experienced music and audiovisual materials catalogers, with input from numerous individuals and organizations interested in the cataloging of moving image media and music. The Working Group was appointed by the Music Library Association to report to the MLA Bibliographic Control Committee.

Editor Lowell Ashley, who chaired the Working Group, is Principal Cataloger at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. He has cataloged music, sound recordings, and audiovisual materials for many years and has served on the Cataloging Policy Committee of Online Audiovisual Catalogs, Inc.

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