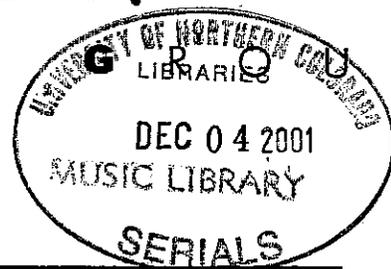


# MUSIC OCLC USERS

<http://www.musicoclcusers.org/>

## NEWSLETTER



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### FROM THE CHAIR

Jean Harden

University of North Texas

Welcome to the fall issue of the MOUG Newsletter. Here you will find information about our upcoming annual convention, including a registration form and preliminary program. The meeting will take place in Las Vegas, Nevada, on February 17 and 18, just before the MLA convention. Our stellar Continuing Education Coordinator, Margaret Kaus, assisted by a program committee of eight members, has again assembled a wonderful program with sessions about cataloging, reference, and interlibrary loan of media materials. However you use OCLC in your job, you will be sure to find fascinating and informative sessions to attend.

Soon you will be receiving your MOUG dues renewal notice. As you may remember, at the MOUG business meeting in New York City, it was reported that we have been running a small deficit for the last few years. In response, the membership voted to increase dues by \$5 for all categories of members. This means that personal dues are now \$15 per year, still one of the greatest bargains around. The Board believes that this increase should take care of the deficit for some time into the future.

In the same mailing with the dues notice will be a ballot. This year's nominating committee, ably and energetically chaired by Sue Stancu, has assembled an excellent slate, from which you, the members, will choose a new Secretary/Newsletter Editor and Continuing Education Coordinator. Please keep an eye out for this mailing and return your dues and ballot promptly.

At the summer meeting of the Executive Board of MOUG, we discussed briefly some details about OCLC cataloging that I had never entirely understood. (There's nothing like having an OCLC employee right there to answer questions about how things are done!) The issues that came up concerned type-code changes, and duplicate reporting and merging. Jay Weitz gave us some most helpful answers and insights.

One important governor of response time turned out to be which types of work have backlogs at OCLC and which do not. Type-code changes, we were told, should be done within about 24 hours. If they aren't, report them again. There is essentially no backlog of these. In contrast, there is a large backlog of duplicate reports for scores and recordings. Jay told us that we definitely should report duplicates, but response may be extremely slow. Don't wait for records to be merged before you proceed with cataloging, and don't bother with submitting repeated reports of the same duplicates.

Another issue that had worried me was this: When does OCLC require proof for either a type-code change or a duplicate report? The documentation tells us that we may submit error reports electronically if no proof is required but doesn't specify exactly when proof is required. Jay told us that basically if we need to look at the item to be sure, then proof is required. If we can tell from the record, then no proof is required. Usually this means that proof is required for transcribed fields but not otherwise. The exception would be type-code changes on publications that are mixed music and text, such as methods. In such a situation, it might be necessary to submit proof to show that a publication is mostly music, even though it was originally cataloged as a book, or vice versa.

This will be my last *From the Chair* column for the MOUG Newsletter. At the conclusion of the Las Vegas meeting, I will retire to the position of Past Chair, and Ruthann McTyre, our current Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect, will become Chair. Ruthann has taken on her duties as Vice-Chair with enthusiasm, and I feel sure that she will be an excellent Chair as well. Although I have no idea what she will write about in her columns, I look forward to reading the insights of the

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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 Ruth A. Inman, MOUG Treasurer, Kennedy-King College, 10109 S. Prospect Ave., Chicago, IL 60643 (Dues in North America, \$15.00 for personal members, \$20.00 for institutional members; outside North America, \$30.00; 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.

head of a music library, which will surely be quite different from what a cataloger like myself has produced.

Finally, I wish to thank all the MOUG officers and members who have helped or encouraged me during my term as Chair. Although someone has to be "in charge," no one could begin to do this job alone. I have been blessed with fellow officers who did their jobs effectively and with a minimum of prompting, which is as it should be. MOUG could not survive without the great dedication and extensive expertise of its members, who also take their turns as officers. My most sincere thanks to you all!

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**From the Continuing Education Coordinator****Margaret Kaus****University of Tennessee**

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Yes, it is that time of year again. We are all starting to make plans to attend the 2002 MOUG meeting in Las Vegas at the Riviera Hotel, February 17-18, 2002. Please note that MOUG is meeting on Sunday and Monday this year.

The MOUG meeting begins with two breakout sessions. You may choose between a breakout session on Cataloging Videos and DVDs or a breakout session on Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS).

Jay Weitz from OCLC will present the session on Cataloging Videos and DVDs. The cataloging session is a question and answer session. If you have been looking for a chance to brush up on your skills, or if you have some pesky video cataloging questions, this is the session for you.

Some of you may be asking, "What is CDRS?" CDRS is a service developed by the Library of Congress and OCLC to provide professional reference service to users anywhere, anytime, through an international, digital network of libraries. The project has expanded to include more than 100 libraries and other institutions internationally. Three speakers will share their experiences with CDRS, Antoinette Powell from Carnegie-Mellon University, Abie Grotke from the Library of Congress, and a speaker from OCLC (to be determined).

OCLC is planning many changes over the next few years. At the plenary session we will hear about the Proposed Changes to the OCLC Cataloging Interface. In July 2002, OCLC will offer the first release of the OCLC Cataloging & Metadata Services Interface. Access via the Internet, automated heading verification, linked authorities and URL checking and notification are just a few of the changes we will see with the new interface. A speaker from OCLC will give us the latest news and there will be ample time set aside for questions.

Three breakout sessions are planned for the afternoon. Anna Sylvester from OCLC will demonstrate the Cataloging MicroEnhancer (CatME). Anna will tell us why we should use CatME, what is new with CatME, how to download CatME, and much more. The session on Lending Media Materials Through ILL will be presented by Joyce Clinkscales (Emory University) and Paula Matthews (Princeton University). Now is your chance to learn the pros and cons of lending your media materials. If you are an enhance library or are considering becoming an enhance library, you may want to attend the Enhance Working Session. Jay Weitz from OCLC will lead this session, giving you the opportunity to ask questions.

If you have questions about the program, feel free to send me an e-mail message ([mkaus@utk.edu](mailto:mkaus@utk.edu)) or give me a call. For the latest on the MOUG program, please check the MOUG web page <http://www.musicoclcusers.org/> Be on the lookout for postings on the MOUG listserv. For information on the hotel and the Music Library Association program, please see the MLA web site: <http://www.library.nevada.edu/music/mla/> The deadline for hotel registration is January 16, 2002. The deadline for the MOUG early registration is January 18, 2002.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the MOUG Program Committee. The committee worked hard, and I think we came up with some good ideas for the 2002 program. I hope to see all of you in Las Vegas, and not just at the slot machines!

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**NEWS FROM OCLC****Compiled by Jay Weitz****OCLC**

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**General News***OCLC Selects Oracle for New Technology Platform*

OCLC has selected Oracle® database technology as the new platform for WorldCat and its online services in cataloging, resource sharing, and reference as part of its global strategy to transform WorldCat into a globally networked, web-based information resource of text, graphics, sound, and motion. In operation since 1971, WorldCat is the world's largest bibliographic database, containing more than 47 million records and 800 million location listings. More than 39,000 libraries in 76 countries use WorldCat to support their cataloging, interlibrary loan, and reference activities. Libraries around the globe contribute to WorldCat, with a new record entering the database every 15 seconds. OCLC will implement the new technological platform in phases, starting in late 2001. The Oracle platform will replace proprietary systems that OCLC has developed and updated over the past 30 years. The new database system will enable OCLC to support UNICODE as well as the IFLA Functional

Requirements for Bibliographic Records standards. The new platform is part of OCLC's new global strategy to extend its cooperative services to more libraries around the world.

#### *OCLC Users Council Votes Changes*

The OCLC Users Council unanimously ratified changes to the OCLC Articles of Incorporation and Code of Regulations recommended by the OCLC Board of Trustees following a year-long study of strategic directions and governance. Under new bylaws adopted 2001 May 21, Users Council changed its name to Members Council and added six new delegates from outside the United States to better define its role in strategic planning and extend global representation. Council voted to add delegates from the Netherlands, Japan, South Africa, France, Mexico, and China to serve for the next three years while a group of representatives from council, the Board of Trustees, regional networks and service centers continue work on a new algorithm to help define new standards for membership and council representation. Minutes from the May 2001 meeting are available on the OCLC Members Council web site.

#### *Lorcan Dempsey to Head Office of Research*

Lorcan Dempsey, director of Distributed National Electronic Resource, King's College, London, England, was named vice president, OCLC Office of Research, effective 2001 July 16. Distributed National Electronic Resource is a national United Kingdom initiative to provide a coherent information environment for UK higher education communities. From 1994 until he joined DNER, he was director of the UK Office for Library and Information Networking, an internationally renowned research and policy unit at the University of Bath. Mr. Dempsey holds a bachelor's degree and a diploma of library and information studies from University College, Dublin, Ireland, and a higher national certificate from the University of the West of England, Bristol. He studied advanced computer programming at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. He is a member of the Dublin Core Advisory Committee and the Open Archives Initiative Steering Committee, and has served on numerous other library and research committees. He began serving a term on the OCLC Research Advisory Committee in February 1999, advising Office of Research staff on the direction of various projects.

#### *Linda Evers joins OCLC Institute*

Linda M. Evers has been appointed associate director of the OCLC Institute. She has extensive experience as an instructional design manager, most recently with BISYS Fund Services, Columbus, Ohio, and also with the Gillette Company and Dynamics Research Corporation, both headquartered in Massachusetts. Dr. Evers earned doctoral and master's degrees in education from the University of

Kentucky and a bachelor's degree in education from the University of Pittsburgh. Her master's degree in library and information science at Simmons College focused on e-learning design and archives management.

#### *OCLC and National Library of Australia to Provide Gateway to WorldCat for Small Libraries*

The National Library of Australia (NLA) and OCLC will provide small libraries in Australia with access to WorldCat on a trial basis. Australian special, school, public, and other small libraries will access WorldCat through the NLA's Kinetica service in 2002. The National Library of Australia operates Kinetica, Australia's library network serving over 1,000 Australian libraries of all types. NLA's Kinetica provides access to over 33 million items held in Australian libraries.

#### *Tukaram Kumbar Named Visiting Scholar in the OCLC Office of Research*

Tukaram Kumbar, scientist at the Information and Library Network Centre in Ahmedabad, India, has been named OCLC Visiting Scholar for a six-month term beginning in August. The Visiting Scholar Program is sponsored by the OCLC Office of Research to bring experienced scientists, educators and administrators to OCLC. During his tenure, Dr. Kumbar will study the OCLC cooperative and identify how Indian libraries can successfully participate in the global library cooperative for the benefit of scholars and academia in India and worldwide. Since December 1997, Dr. Kumbar has been a scientist at the Information and Library Network Centre, which was established by the government of India to develop and promote automation of university and research libraries. He studied library automation and resource sharing at the University of California, Irvine in 1995-96 through a fellowship from the American Library Association/United States Information Agency. Recently, he was chosen to receive a Fulbright Fellowship in Information Science and Technology, which supports his research in the United States. Dr. Kumbar received a bachelor of arts degree, a master of political science degree, and a master of library and information science degree from Karnatak University in Dharwad, India. In 1996, he was awarded a doctoral degree in library and information science from Gulbarga University in Gulbarga, India.

#### *OCLC Establishes Corporate Inclusion Initiative*

Jay Jordan, president and CEO of OCLC, has announced the establishment of a new initiative designed to broaden the cultural perspective of the organization. Mel Kendall has been tapped to manage the new Inclusion Initiative, working with OCLC management to broaden the diversity of talent in the organization and to ensure that OCLC's culture is

hospitable to a broad spectrum of perspectives. Mr. Kendall started his career with OCLC in August 1979 as an office supply clerk. His responsibilities have grown through the years in a variety of positions in the company's software development area. He was most recently a systems analyst in the Systems Support Division."

#### *New Searching WorldCat User Guide Available on the OCLC Web Site*

The new Searching WorldCat User Guide is available on the OCLC Web Site at <http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/searching/guide/>. The print version will be available in 2002. This manual replaces Searching for Bibliographic Records. The "Searching WorldCat Reference Card," revised June 2001, is available on the web and in print. The Guide shifts emphasis from search techniques used only in OCLC Passport for Windows to generic search techniques used in any OCLC cataloging interface, including OCLC CatME for Windows (including OCLC Arabic Cataloging and OCLC CJK software), OCLC Cooperative Online Resource Catalog (CORC), and OCLC Passport for Windows.

#### **Cataloging**

##### *NLM Control Numbers Moved to Field 016*

In April 2001, OCLC moved National Library of Medicine (NLM) control numbers from field 069 to field 016 and changed Cataloging Source (Srce) codes from 'c' and 'd' to 'blank' as appropriate in a total of 754,769 records (as explained in Technical Bulletin 236 at <http://www.oclc.org/oclc/tb/tb236/index.htm>). This conversion relates to Technical Bulletin 241: National Library Control Number Changes (<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/tb/tb241>). Field 016 was formerly used for the National Library of Canada control number only. As part of OCLC-MARC Bibliographic Update 2000, field 016 was renamed and redefined to be used for unique numbers assigned to a record by a national bibliographic agency other than the Library of Congress. OCLC invalidated field 069 in May 2001. Do not input field 069; use field 016 instead.

##### *NLC Control Numbers Removed from Field 010*

In May 2001, OCLC removed National Library of Canada (NLC) control numbers from field 010, constructed field 016 using data from field 029, and changed the Cataloging Source to 'blank' where appropriate (as explained in TB 236). A total of 734,697 records in WorldCat were modified. Field 010 is restricted for Library of Congress control numbers and National Library of Canada serials control numbers. NLC control numbers in serial records are stored in field 010 and field 016; NLC control numbers in all other records are stored in field 016 and field 029. Do not input NLC control

numbers in field 010 in records other than serials; use field 016 instead. For additional information about this conversion see Technical Bulletin 241: National Library Control Number Changes <http://www.oclc.org/oclc/tb/tb241>.

#### *OCLC Pinyin Conversion Project*

During June 2001, OCLC completed the conversion of Chinese language bibliographic records in WorldCat from the Wade-Giles transliteration scheme to pinyin. A total of approximately 710,000 records coded "chi" in the Language fixed field (008/35-37) were converted. Two categories of records were purposely deferred so that they could be converted along with the non-Chinese language records later in 2001. One category is records with numerous Language codes in field 041, and especially records that contain Japanese and/or Korean codes as well as Chinese. The second category is score and sound recording records that are coded "N/A" in the Language fixed field but are identifiably Chinese. Because of the special challenges associated with these records, they will be treated using the even more conservative non-Chinese record conversion algorithms. OCLC expects to convert these two categories plus the non-Chinese language records during October 2001, to be completed before the end of the year. In addition, OCLC has restored Chinese vernacular data to about 4200 records from which it was inadvertently lost during the loading of Library of Congress Chinese records converted by the Research Libraries Group in an earlier phase of the conversion process.

#### *OCLC-MARC Records Published*

In April 2001 OCLC published OCLC-MARC Records. This manual describes OCLC-MARC record structure, character sets, and exchange media formatting for OCLC-MARC records. It lists tags, fields, indicators, and data elements for OCLC's implementation of ANSI Z39.2. OCLC-MARC Records does NOT supersede the previous edition, OCLC Tape and Export Records Formats, which covers earlier records.

#### *WorldCat Collection Sets*

Special low pricing is available until July 2002 for all electronic sets offered through OCLC WorldCat Collection Sets. Please visit the OCLC Web site for additional information and a complete listing of sets available at [http://www.stats.oclc.org/wcs\\_list.html](http://www.stats.oclc.org/wcs_list.html).

#### *Institution Symbol Expansion*

OCLC institution symbols are being restructured to allow each symbol to remain unique. OCLC began to assign longer symbols to new institutions on August 12, 2001. Newly assigned institution symbols will be 5 characters. The

holding library codes (located in the 049 field) for the expanded symbols will remain 4 characters and will no longer be unique across the OCLC system. Current OCLC members will continue to be identified by their existing 3-character institution symbols and 4-character holding library codes. See Technical Bulletin 242 for details (<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/tb/tb242/>).

#### *New Symbol for Records Replaced in WorldCat: OCLCQ*

Beginning 2001 September 1, member libraries have been seeing a new symbol on records replaced in the WorldCat database. Quality Control staff in the Metadata Standards & Quality Division have been using a new symbol, OCLCQ, represented in the NAD by NACN 109951, for correcting and replacing bibliographic records.

#### **Resource Sharing**

##### *Attributes of a Trusted Repository for Digital Materials: RLG and OCLC Release Paper for Comment*

RLG has released the second report developed in collaboration with OCLC to advance long-term retention of digital research materials. "Attributes of a Trusted Digital Repository: Meeting the Needs for Research Resources" is freely available as a PDF document from the RLG web site and is linked from the OCLC Digital Preservation Commons and Preservation Resources sites. This 52-page paper is intended to prompt consideration and discussion worldwide on the standards, criteria, and mechanisms for certifying digital information repositories to help achieve an international consensus. The report is relevant to local, regional, national and international efforts-successful scholarship in the future will depend heavily on coordinated, interoperable digital archiving. While intended primarily for research institutions and specifically for libraries and archives, this report contains guidance and recommendations applicable to any organization interested in long-term maintenance of and continuing access to digital materials. It highlights some key strategic issues as it focuses on practical assistance to administrators and implementers of digital archiving services.

##### *OCLC Preservation Resources to Store Microfilm for CIC*

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) has awarded a contract to OCLC Preservation Resources for the storage of preservation microfilm and duplication services for six of its members. OCLC Preservation Resources will initially store in its print master storage vault more than 19,000 reels of microfilm for Penn State University, Ohio State University, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, University of Iowa, and University of Wisconsin-Madison. As more preservation film is produced,

it will be added. OCLC Preservation Resources will also offer duplication services that will streamline the ordering process. These include fulfillment of requests for additional copies from stored print masters and helping the CIC institutions to fill ILL requests, shipping the copies either to the owning institution or straight to users, and directly invoicing the proper party. All microfilming, processing, inspection, duplication, packaging, storage, and billing performed by Preservation Resources strictly adhere to preservation guidelines.

##### *OCLC Collaborates to Develop Digital Archive of Web Documents*

OCLC, with input from several organizations, is developing a digital archive to track and preserve web-based documents that exist solely in electronic format. The goal of the Web Document Digital Archive project is to create a sustainable service to provide long-term access to web documents. The service will fill libraries' basic needs for identification, selection, capture, description, preservation, and access to documents that would not be accessible in the future otherwise. OCLC is seeking direct input on the project from a variety of institutions already focused on the issue: The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO); The Connecticut State Library; and the Joint Electronic Records Repository Initiative (JERRI), a partnership of the State Library of Ohio, the Ohio Historical Society's State Archives, the Ohio Supercomputer Center, and the Ohio Department of Administrative Services. This pilot will be tested in several phases during the next 18 months using the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) model to develop a working digital archive. Building on this soon-to-be international standard, the Web Document Digital Archive will provide a unique integration of workflow to assist library staff in management of these electronic-only publications. OAIS defines the framework of functions and features of a basic digital archive. Work on the Web Document Digital Archive project will be informed by the developments of the Preservation Metadata working group convened by OCLC and RLG.

##### *CURL Partners with OCLC in Collection Analysis Pilot Project*

The Consortium of University Research Libraries (CURL) in the British Isles has begun a collection analysis pilot project with the OCLC Lacey Product Center in Washington, USA, to improve information about the scope and depth of holdings of research libraries in the United Kingdom. An estimated 3.2 million bibliographic records will be provided from the local systems of the six libraries involved in the project: Edinburgh University Library; University of Hull Library; Imperial College of Science, Technology & Medicine; Central Library, the University of Liverpool Sydney Jones

Library; Natural History Museum, and the School of Oriental and African Studies. The OCLC Interactive Collection Analysis System (iCAS), one component of Automated Collection Assessment and Analysis Services (ACAS), will analyze the age, subject content, and overlap of holdings for the libraries, matching standard classification numbers to a copyrighted subject structure and reporting the subject areas included in the collections. Each institution will receive a CD-ROM that contains the analysis of its own holdings, and CURL will receive an analysis of the holdings of all six institutions, with overlap and uniqueness measures. The Research Support Libraries Programme (RSLP) is co-funding the project. The year-long project is scheduled to be completed at the end of April 2002.

## Reference

### *Enhancements to WorldCat in FirstSearch*

OCLC has enhanced WorldCat on the OCLC FirstSearch service by adding expanded search options and descriptive content to help users more easily identify materials. New icons on the search and results screens indicate the physical format of materials in the records. These improvements increase visibility for the wide variety of resources OCLC member libraries have collected and cataloged in WorldCat. The addition of icons representing the major physical formats in WorldCat as search limiters will help users more easily target searches to materials in particular formats, such as books or video tapes. More detailed format information in search results will enable easy identification of the most relevant items in results lists. OCLC is also adding tables of contents, cover art, book summaries, and notes about authors to bibliographic records for current popular material. Users can find these new features on a full record display. This descriptive content in WorldCat is provided by Ingram Library Services, one of the world's largest book and video distributors. Users may also search for a particular language using a list of the 30 most common languages in WorldCat or the full list of more than 400 languages present in the database. In addition, users can now pinpoint items in WorldCat that are held in their own local libraries.

### *Per-Article Purchase Available in OCLC Electronic Collections Online*

Purchase of individual electronic journal articles is now available from the OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online database on the OCLC FirstSearch service. This new feature enables libraries to complement their existing journal subscriptions and plan future subscriptions to electronic journals. This purchase option is available to all FirstSearch users. To help libraries decide when to subscribe to journals in which they purchase articles, OCLC FirstSearch Usage Statistics will report journal-level monthly totals of the

number of articles purchased and the total expenditure for each journal title. Libraries may activate the feature that allows users to view these articles through the FirstSearch administrative module. Fees for viewing these articles will be included in monthly invoices sent to the library.

### *Alternative Press Center Becomes OCLC Member*

The Alternative Press Center (APC) will be joining OCLC as a cataloging member and has agreed to offer its database, the Alternative Press Index (API), on the OCLC FirstSearch service. The database will be available both via subscription and per-search and will link to the holdings in OCLC library collections. Through a collaborative agreement between OCLC and the Alternative Press Center, OCLC will add information on the APC library holdings of periodicals and monographs into WorldCat. The holdings symbol is ALTPR. The APC library maintains the last five years of items indexed in the Alternative Press Index. The back files of source materials indexed in the API are currently being archived at the Albin O. Kuhn Library & Gallery Special Collections (OCLC symbol: MUB, a PALINET library), of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC). This archive represents one of the most complete collections of alternative and left-wing periodicals available in the United States. The Alternative Press Index covers nearly 300 periodicals that report and analyze the practices and theories of cultural, economic, political, and social change. OCLC plans to add the database to FirstSearch in the fourth quarter of 2001. The full text of 39 publications in API are currently available through OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online.

### *Full-Text ATLAS Database Now Available on FirstSearch*

The ATLAS Serials database (ATLAS), published by the American Theological Library Association (ATLA), is now available through the OCLC FirstSearch service. On FirstSearch, the ATLAS database supplies full text (page images) of 29 journals in religion and theology covering the period 1946 to the present. ATLAS is a project undertaken by the American Theological Library Association to digitize essential journals that deal with the academic study of religion and theology. ATLA, which plans to expand the coverage of journals in the ATLAS database on an ongoing basis, has signed agreements with publishers for the inclusion of 69 journals in the project. The full text of 16 additional journals will soon be added to the database, increasing to 45 the number of ATLAS journals available through the FirstSearch service.

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## Enhancements To RILM Database On OCLC FirstSearch Service

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This is an official OCLC announcement from Sonya Oliver of OCLC about changes that took effect on Oct. 14. This announcement was posted to MLA-L and MOUG-L on Wed. Oct. 17, 2001.

OCLC has added several enhancements to the RILM Abstracts of Music Literature database on the OCLC FirstSearch service, in response to requests from users of this database.

*RILM Abstracts of Music Literature* enhancements include:

**Name change:** The short database name "RILM Music Abstracts" has replaced the previous name for this database, "Music Literature" on database lists within the FirstSearch interface.

**Cross-references:** Cross-reference records have been added to the default Keyword index. The cross-reference records will initially appear on the bottom of the results list, but will be moved to the top of the results display in November 2001.

**Stopwords:** Stopwords have been removed from all indexes in the database to allow searching of terms such as works in the key of "a" or the document type "as" for an article in a symposium.

**Index labels:** Some index labels have been changed for clarity and consistency with other FirstSearch databases. Renamed indexes are:

- Journal Title and Journal Title Phrase indexes have been renamed Source and Source phrase
- Place index has been renamed Publisher Location
- XReference index has been renamed Cross Reference
- RILM No. index has been renamed Accession Number.

This index displays at the bottom of full records, consistent with record displays in other FirstSearch databases

**New indexes:** Several indexes have been added. The new indexes are:

- Volume number is available in the Expert search mode.
- Issue number is available in the Expert search mode.
- Access Method searches URLs.
- Descriptor and Descriptor Phrase indexes have been added for consistency with other FirstSearch databases. These indexes are the same as the Subject and Subject Phrase indexes.

**Hotlinks:** Hotlinks have been added in several places:

- Hotlinks to URLs of web sites included in RILM records. In addition, the 856/u tag for URLs is searchable in the Access Method index.
- Hotlinks from some records that represent contents of works to records for main work. Hotlinks from some records for reviews to records for reviewed works

**Search screens:** Document Type and Document Type Phrase indexes have been added to drop-down index menus in the Advanced and Expert search modes.

One upcoming enhancement in progress is the addition of a link from RILM to the OCLC Interlibrary Loan system. This is now scheduled to occur in early 2002.

For more information about the RILM database or the OCLC FirstSearch service, contact your OCLC-affiliated regional service provider or access the FirstSearch web site <http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch>.

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## Questions & Answers

by Jay Weitz

OCLC

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**Q:** We all know, I guess, that the omission of initial articles from German titles produces odd results, but is it correct to omit "Des" or "Der" when it means "of"? For instance, in "Des Knaben Wunderhorn", I believe the title literally translates as: The magic horn OF the youth, right? In nr94-21148, Rose Pilgerfahrt is given a reference from Der Rose Pilgerfahrt, and I have found other examples of this, which seems to be having it both ways. By scanning "Der" and especially "Des" in the NAF, there are numerous cases in which these articles are filing elements. (I won't list any--you can see for yourself.) Despite all too many years of German in college, I still have a lot of trouble with it. This question has probably been asked before, but perhaps the issue needs to be raised again.

**A:** The dropping of initial articles in titles where those articles may be grammatically meaningful has been a source of irritation for many of us. It happens not only in German, but also in Hebrew and several other languages (arguably even in English, where the article "a" can sometimes be read as "one"). The practice is dictated, of course, by AACR2 (25.2C1, in particular) and by the MARC 21 Appendix F list of "Initial Definite and Indefinite Articles." Although I've not checked every authority record that comes up in a title search beginning with "der" or "des," I think that you'll find a good many of them to be cross-references from unauthorized forms of the heading or uniform title (no95-46879, for example), or titles in a language other than German (the French title in n93-97334, for instance). In some cases ("Knaben Wunderhorn" n81-78991 being the most obvious example), the heading cross-reference WITH

the article is coded as an "earlier established form." Of course, some of the authority records may simply be incorrect under current practice. MARC 21 does offer one way around the troublesome dilemma. Include an entry in field 246 or 740 (depending on the circumstance) that files on the article, as an alternative. Not perfect, but it will give that grammatically correct access. As far as I'm concerned, these English-centric violations of non-English grammars rank up there with the authority file's "living dead" (such as "Bernstein, Leonard, †d 1918-" n50-7704 as an open entry even though we know he died in 1990) as catalogers' embarrassing crosses to bear. They make us look ignorant. But them's the rules, sad as they may be.

**Q:** After 15 years at this, it has just now occurred to me that there may be two ways to read the instructions coding the first indicator of 041 as a "1" = "Item is or includes a translation." To use first indicator "1" does the whole item have to be or include a translation? Or just some of it? (It's the word "includes" that is tripping me up.) I'm cataloging a recording of a bunch of arias and songs by a soprano. Most are in Italian, but the three songs are in English. Two of those songs were originally in Russian. So two tracks out of 16 are sung in translation. Do I use first indicator "1" or not?

**A:** The variations are endless, aren't they? Yes, this would be considered to "include" a translation. The wording reads "is or includes," I think, to cover items that ARE translations (and so may not contain a single word of the original language) as well as items that contain, in whole or in some part, both the original language and at least one language of translation from the original. You will, of course, want to indicate (in some sort of appropriate note) the fact that the two songs in question are English translations from the Russian.

**Q:** When I catalog a recording (e.g., a pop collection with 12 songs previously released from 1985-1990) that is a compilation of previously released material, do I code the DtSt as "r"? I'm having trouble because the compilation itself is a new issue, but the individual songs have been previously released. Does the DtSt apply to the whole entity (the new compilation, in which case DtSt=s) or the works contained within it (all individually reissued, DtSt=r)? I know Steven Yusko tried to clarify this at MLA, but I'm not sure I remember him correctly. The closest thing I see in any documentation is in the BF&S: "Use for items reproduced from two or more works, works that have first appeared in another country, and works that have first appeared under a different title, unless there is evidence it is a translation." Though this statement seems geared towards print resources, it leads me to believe that I should code such compilations as "r" with the earliest date of issue as Date 2. Anyway, I'd appreciate your advice on this admittedly minor point.

**A:** Anthology recordings that collect material previously released from multiple sources qualify as reissues in this context. The date of the current release would be Date 1; the earliest date of previous release would be Date 2. I think you've got it right.

**Q:** About halfway through Rule 25.30B1, AACR2 says to use no more than three elements when recording the medium of performance in a uniform title. A little later there are a few exceptions to that, but they aren't relevant here. I've always assumed that meant the TOTAL number of medium of performance elements, but now notice that all the examples (yes, I know one does not catalog using the examples) shown are for individual instruments. No ensembles. AND I'm looking at an authority record for a Vivaldi concerto that says, "Concertos, †m woodwinds, horns (2), violin, string orchestra ...." Hmm, that's four elements--but one of the elements is an ensemble. There are only three elements for individual instruments. Is the authority record wrong? Or have I managed to misinterpret 25.30B1 all these years?

**A:** The specific rule for "Solo instrument(s) and accompanying ensemble" (25.30B7) is applied to concertos rather than the "General rule" (25.30B1). Rule 25.30B7 states in part, "For a work for two or more solo instruments and accompanying ensemble, name the medium for the solo instruments as instructed in 25.30B1-25.30B6 followed by the name of the accompanying ensemble." The implication seems to be that the accompanying ensemble is NOT counted in the "do not use more than three elements" statement in 25.30B1. That three element limit applies only to the solo instruments, which is why the woodwinds are grouped together in accordance with 25.30B5 and its MCD.

**Q:** I have a recording the title of which is: ...die Tartaren haben meinen Mann ermordet! The ellipsis at the beginning has meaning, but, according to AACR-2 rules (1.1B1, which, however, does not specifically address this) the ellipsis should not be transcribed. Two questions: (1) Should the ellipsis be included; and (2) If so, should the filing indicator be 4 (omitting "die" and ignoring the ellipsis) or 7?

**A:** According to LCRI 1.1B1, this title would be transcribed as:

--die Tartaren haben meinen Mann ermordet!

with a double hyphen replacing the ellipsis and no space between the double hyphen and the first word. This would mean that the filing indicator should be 6.

245 16 --die Tartaren haben meinen Mann ermordet!

See OCLC #37983869 (LCCN 97-706224) and #26591362 (LCCN 83-751219) as similar examples.

**Q:** A question has come up concerning the appropriate tag for inputting a note regarding program notes that are written in various languages (these program notes are ones that are inserted in a container). Would it be more appropriate to use a 546 tag or a 500 tag to input such a note in a sound recording record? We have seen either tag used in various records found in the OCLC database.

**A:** Notes about program notes, including any language information about those program notes, belong in field 500. Only notes limited to discussions of the language of the main content of the item (for a sound recording, the language(s) of sung text and of any printed text(s) and translation(s) of the sung text) would be coded as field 546. If the note goes much beyond this sort of information, it's best to code it as 500.

546 Sung in French.  
546 Words of the songs in Xhosa language;  
English translations included.

500 The 1st song, based on a Lebanese traditional song, with Arabic words in phonetic romanization; the 2nd song with English words selected by the composer.  
500 Program notes by Kurt Hoffmann in English, French, and German on container.

**Q:** I am originally cataloging a recording of songs by Russian composers using texts from Western European poets. One of the songs is by Vasily Kalinnikov. The song is entitled *An Liebchens schneeweisse Schulter*, and is sung in German. There is no authority record for this in OCLC. Upon consulting *New Groves*, the title of this piece appears in Russian. Normally, you would go with the form in *New Groves*. However, since the piece is originally in German, I am not so sure I should enter it as *Groves* did. My hunch is further backed up by a translation note after the work's listing in *New Groves* ["trans. V.A. Fyodorov"]. My instinct tells me to give it the German title as the uniform title. However, I thought I would solicit your views on the issue first.

**A:** The language of the uniform title is determined by the language of the text to which the composer originally set the melody as reflected in the first edition of the musical composition (see AACR2 25.27A1). This may NOT be the original language of text itself. Think, for instance, of Verdi's *Otello*. Although the "original" text is Shakespeare's *Othello* in English, Verdi composed his opera to Boito's Italian translation; hence, the uniform title of Verdi's opera is in Italian. If Kalinnikov composed his song using Fyodorov's Russian translation of Heine's German

original, the uniform title of Kalinnikov's song would reflect the Russian text he set.

**Q:** I have a question about how to format the 245 for a sound recording record I am working on. There is no collective title on the album itself, nor on its jacket. I'm new at this, so my questions may be pretty basic. If you need the specifics, it is an LP; #3077225 is the best record I can find for it. The person who created this record chose to use the text on the album jacket rather than on the LP itself for the 245. I would like to know (1) Where does the #h [sound recording] go; and (2) What about that "and" shown in two of the examples in Books Format, 245 section (<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/bib/245.htm>), in the part that begins, "If the item lacks a collective title, input the first title in subfield #a." Here is how I created my 245. Is the #h in the correct place?

245 00 Concerto for piano and wind instruments #h  
[sound recording] ; Ebony concerto ; Symphonies of  
wind instruments ; Octet for wind instruments / #c Igor  
Stravinsky.

Now for part two. These examples are used in Books Format:

245 10 Lord Macaulay's essays ; #b and, Lays of  
ancient Rome  
245 10 Four small dances #h [sound recording] ; #b  
and, Six Hungarian folksongs

Nowhere that I can find does it give explanation of that "and." Is that something that the cataloger adds between the titles? Or was that word actually part of the text on the material itself? So I could write:

245 00 Concerto for piano and wind instruments #h  
[sound recording] ; #b and, Ebony concerto ;  
Symphonies of wind instruments ; Octet for wind  
instruments / #c Igor Stravinsky.

If this is okay, how many "ands" can/should I use? Just one after the #b?

**A:** Your formulation of the 245 is correct except that you need a subfield #b following the GMD, as follows:

245 00 Concerto for piano and wind instruments #h  
[sound recording] ; #b Ebony concerto ; Symphonies of  
wind instruments ; Octet for wind instruments / #c Igor  
Stravinsky.

Placement of the GMD has changed over the history of AACR2, but according to the 1998 revision, Rule 1.1C2, "In the case of an item having no collective title, give the appropriate designation immediately following the first title (inclusive of part titles (see 1.1B9) and alternative titles (see 1.1B1), but exclusive of parallel titles (see 1.1D) and other title information (see 1.1E))." For sound recordings specifically, see Rule 6.1G2. Those "ands" in the "Bibliographic Formats and Standards" examples were presumably present on the title page or other source of title, otherwise they would be bracketed. You would need to supply a bracketed "and" only in cases where it might clarify an ambiguous relationship between the titles. In the case you're asking about, you don't need to add anything.

**Q:** Does the use of "abridged" and "unabridged" as edition statements for audiobooks appear in print anywhere?

**A:** The closest example that I find in print is in AACR2 Rule 21.12A1, the final example on page 334. It's not an audiobook, but the edition statement reads "Abridged popular ed. of the three vols. of Capital / edited by Julian Borchardt ; translated by Stephen L. Trask." In OCLC's Bibliographic Formats and Standards (p. 2:40 in print; <http://www.oclc.org/oclc/bib/250.htm> online), the section on the definition of "edition statement" includes several categories of different editions that might otherwise have identical titles; the final category is "General editions (e.g., editions that contain complete contents, whereas their special editions have only portions of the contents)," which seems to cover abridgements exactly. Audiobooks are so often issued in both complete and condensed versions that an "abridged" or "unabridged" edition statement taken from the item is the simplest way to distinguish them bibliographically.

**Q:** What's the latest on the sound recording copyright symbol?

260 [New York, N.Y.] : #b RCA Custom Records,  
#c [p1968]

Does one still use a "p" or should it be replaced or deleted?

**A:** AACR2 6.4F1 allows you to use the phonogram copyright date (the "p" date) as a date of publication for a sound recording. You may transcribe it as it appears (for instance, "p2001"). There is the recent (May 2001) LCRI 6.4F1 that says a regular copyright ("c") date appearing on the container or accompanying matter cannot be used as a copyright date for the recording itself, as it applies ONLY to the printed text. The LCRI concludes, "... it may be used as evidence for supplying a date of publication according to 1.4F7 when neither a date of publication nor a 'p' date appears on the item." Remember that for CDS, it is not possible to have a

publication date earlier than 1982, which is when CDS were first made available. If your example is a CD, you would need to supply (as per 1.4F7) an approximate date of publication, such as [199-?].

**Q:** I have what I hope is my last question about subfield #n (or #p) and #b in a 245. We've been copy cataloging each volume in the Hyperion collection of lieder of Robert Schumann. Each disc (so far) has a label thus:

The Hyperion Schumann Edition - 1 (or 2, or 3--whatever the number in the set)

Then farther down there is:

Complete Songs - Samtliche Lieder - Melodies Integrales  
The Hyperion Schumann Edition IS the complete songs. No other genres of music are planned to be part of this overall title. The copy we are seeing subfields the 245 thus:

245 14 The Hyperion Schumann edition. #n 1 #h  
[sound recording] : #b Complete songs = Samtliche  
Lieder = Melodies integrales.

Reading over your answer to a question I had for you back in 1995, I find these words of wisdom: "Other title information refers to (and should be placed immediately following) the title to which it is attached, whether that title is the title proper or a part title ... In fact, looking at the real bibliographic records for the "Dacca University Studies," its "Part C" is exactly what the example [in BF&S under 245] suggests; parts A and B are the semi-annual journals of other university areas (the English Dept. and arts & sciences, respectively)." (Isn't it SCARY that people actually SAVE your answers?) My point is that, in the Schumann, "Complete songs" and its parallel titles refer to Hyperion Schumann Edition, NOT just volume 1 of that set. "Complete songs" etc., should therefore come right after Hyperion Schumann Edition, BEFORE the subfield #n. But since you cannot have a subfield #n after a subfield #b, should this title be:

245 14 The Hyperion Schumann edition #h [sound  
recording] : #b Complete songs = Samtliche Lieder =  
Melodies integrales. 1

Ick. Not that anyone really cares. Don't think I've met a system that does anything useful with the subfield codes we so carefully put in and worry about.

**A:** Let's go back to another set of questions and answers in MOUG Newsletter no. 62, p. 9, and LC's follow-up answer in no. 63, p. 13. LC's Robert Ewald wrote in part: "LC does not separately subfield a subtitle that comes between the

main title and the part title. Instead, the subtitle is treated as part of the main title (e.g., "†a Piano rolls, Gershwin's legacy. †n Volume 2, †p Early years †h ..." or "†a Piano rolls—Gershwin's legacy. †n Volume 2, †p Early years †h ...") or the subtitle is omitted from the title and statement of responsibility area and given in a note." That leads me to suggest this treatment of the title in question:

245 14 The Hyperion Schumann edition, complete songs. †n 1 †h [sound recording].

If you consider them important enough, you could mention the partial parallel titles in a note.

**Q:** This is something I don't know and have been afraid to ask. I keep seeing in OCLC records for sound recordings (including some fairly recent records), space-semicolon-space in field 511. As far as I can determine from the current AACR2 rules (i.e. 6.7B6), they do not now prescribe any such exotic punctuation conventions (although I vaguely remember that they did years ago). The examples have semicolons following words in the normal manner. Am I missing something? What is the basis for this extrapolation of ISBD conventions into a note field? Has become correct again?

**A:** First, we must keep in mind the statement found in AACR2R's General Introduction 0.14: "The examples used throughout these rules are illustrative and not prescriptive. That is, they illuminate the provisions of the rule to which they are attached, rather than extend those provisions. Do not take the examples or the form in which they are presented as instructions unless specifically told to do so by the accompanying text." Since 6.7B6 does not address punctuation and the rules on punctuation of notes (6.7A1 and 1.7A) do not directly address such internal punctuation, the examples in 6.7B6 should not be taken as establishing any punctuation rules. In fact, 1.7A3 states in part, "If data in a note correspond to data found in the title and statement of responsibility ... give the elements of the data in the order in which they appear in those areas. In such a case, use prescribed punctuation ...." Because the 511 note is a logical extension of the statement of responsibility, and 1.1A1 states, "Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon," and 1.0C1, paragraph 3 states "Precede each mark of prescribed punctuation by a space and follow it by a space ...." it seems that the space-semicolon-space practice is at least acceptable. As far as I can determine, the last official word on this topic appeared as MCD 6.7B6 in the December 1992 issue of "Music Cataloging Bulletin," based on a memo from Bob Ewald in LC's Cataloging Policy and Support Office. It cites several examples in various AACR2 rules (including also 7.7B6 and 9.7B6) that variously followed and did not follow prescribed punctuation. It should be noted

that, although the MCD was citing the 1978 and 1988 texts of AACR2, these discrepancies still appear in the 1998 text, as well. The issue was discussed at LC and Mr. Ewald reports in part: "The consensus of the discussion was that prescribed punctuation in the note was not required by rule 1.7A3 since the note does not necessarily reflect exact transcription from the source from which the data are taken. On the other hand, the presence of prescribed punctuation in the 1988 rule 9.7B6 indicates that prescribed punctuation is not forbidden, and in fact may be useful when the note contains a long listing of entities performing a number of different functions. Conclusion: Standard punctuation (semicolon-space) or prescribed punctuation (space-semicolon-space) may be used when making the notes called for [in] AACR 2 rules 6.7B6, 7.7B6, 9.7B6." In other words, one is not required to use prescribed punctuation in field 511, but it is often helpful in making the note more readable.

**Q:** Technical Bulletin 244, p.2, regarding non-filing indicators doesn't seem to be a change to me. Can you give me an example of how searching practice is changing? The examples in the online BF&S seem to be the same as my old paper copy and neither conflicts with MARC 21. What am I missing?

**A:** Here's how I understand the change in assigning the non-filing indicator. Diacritics and special characters that are associated with the non-filing article ARE counted in assigning the indicator, as always.

245 16 --The serpent-snapping eye : †b trumpet, percussion, piano, and 4-channel computer-synthesized sound / †c Roger Reynolds.

Diacritics and special characters that are associated with the first filing character ARE NOT counted in assigning the indicator, which is a change from previous practice.

245 02 L'Été australien à Montpellier : †b 100 chefs-d'œuvre de la peinture australienne : Musée Fabre Galerie Saint Ravy, Montpellier, France.

245 14 Die ägyptische Helena †h [sound recording] : †b Oper in zwei Aufzügen / †c Richard Strauss ; [Text] von Hugo von Hofmannsthal.

In OCLC, there is no change in searching, as WorldCat has always compensated for such cases as these.

Music OCLC Users Group Annual Meeting  
February 17-18, 2002  
Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas

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**Early Registration Deadline: Postmarked by January 18, 2002**

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If you have any questions for the speakers, feel free to submit them now and we will forward your questions to the speaker. Questions will be addressed during the appropriate sessions.

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\_\_\_\_\_

(Please attach an extra sheet if necessary)

*Please continue on page 2*

<sup>1</sup> Please do not send registration forms by mail after February 4, 2002.



**Music OCLC Users Group**  
**Annual Meeting, February 17-18, 2002**  
*Preliminary Program*

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**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17**

- 1:00-5:00    MOUG Board meeting  
6:00 PM      Registration  
7:00 PM      MOUG Welcome, Reports from OCLC and LC  
7:30 PM      Reception

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18**

- 8:00-9:00    Registration  
8:30-10:45   Coffee & pastries  
9:00-10:30   Breakout sessions (concurrent)

*Videorecordings Cataloging Workshop*  
Jay Weitz (OCLC)

*Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS)*  
Antoinette Powell (Carnegie-Mellon University); Abbie Grotke (Library of Congress); OCLC Speaker

10:30-11:30 MOUG business meeting

11:30-1:00    Lunch

1:00-2:30    Plenary session: *Proposed Changes to the OCLC Cataloging Interface*  
OCLC speaker

2:30-3:00    Break

3:00-4:30    Breakout sessions (concurrent)

*CatME*  
Anna Sylvester (OCLC)

*Lending Media Materials through ILL*  
Joyce Clinkscales (Emory University); TBA

*Enhance Working Session*  
Jay Weitz (OCLC)

4:30-5:30    *NACO-Music Project Working Session*

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