NEW NUMG DATES

The NOTIS Users' Group Meeting dates have changed. The training workshop will be held June 28. The meetings will be June 29-30. The changes are necessitated by hotel room availability.

A BIG NOTIS THANK YOU!
by Jane Burke

On behalf of all of us, and especially the team working on GTO-OCLC, I want to thank you all for expressing to OCLC your support for access to their system for testing purposes. So many of you wrote to Liz Bischoff that I cannot thank you individually so I'll use this space to express our gratitude for your support and your articulate statements of our needs.

I will keep you posted.

AUTHORITIES WORKSHOP GETTING CLOSER

The authorities workshop will be held on Friday, July 8, 1988, at the Quality Inn-Midtown in New Orleans from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. We plan to distribute pre-registration materials in the April issue of NOTISes. Everyone must pre-register to ensure a place at the workshop. Participants are limited to two per installation, except consortia, which may send one person per institution. Registration will be on a first-come basis, up to a maximum of 240 people.

The registration fee is $50.00. The fee includes lunch and breaks, materials and handouts. There will be a cash bar reception from 4:30 to 5:30.
The program will be videotaped for later purchase. Program topics include:

- Functions of and Options for Use of Authority Records
- Architecture of the Authority Record in NOTIS
- Authority File Creation
- Working with Vendors
- Merged Heading Index
- Conflict Detection Reports
- Minimum Standards for Authority Records
- Staffing, Workflow, Training, Use of Reports
- Global Changes

Please call your User Services Librarian with questions or comments.

NOTIS AUTHORITY CONTROL USER'S INTEREST GROUP

The NOTIS Authority Control User's Interest Group met at ALA in San Antonio. A special thanks goes to Connie Engle for her hard work transcribing the meeting proceedings. See Attachment #1 for the minutes from this meeting.

MUSIC LIBRARIANS MEET

On Saturday, February 13, the NOTIS Music Users Group met in conjunction with the MLA Conference. The meeting over breakfast was held in Minneapolis. More than thirty music librarians whose institutions are NOTIS customers attended.

The group heard a report from Jane Burke about the status of projects at NOTIS Systems, Inc. There were also reports from Northwestern University Library music librarians Shirlene Ward and Dick Griscom about the new Merged Heading Index, and Brigham Young music librarian David Day about keyword searching. BYU has been the test site for the VSE version of keyword.

Attachments to this issue of NOTISes which resulted from the meeting are:

- NOTIS Music Users Group Directory (see Attachment #2)
- Merged Heading Index: Examples from NU Music Library (see Attachment #3)
- Searching Music Materials on BYLINE in Keyword-Boolean Mode (see Attachment #4)

Also attached is Dick Griscom's report to MLA of the San Antonio meeting of the USMARC Advisory Group (see Attachment #5).

INFORMATION FOR ACCESS TO NOTIS USER DATABASES FROM A REMOTE TERMINAL

Recent information on accessing the online catalogs at the University of Illinois-Chicago and Auburn University is found in Attachment #6.

In this issue of NOTISes we have published the dial-up instructions we received from the University of Illinois at Chicago and Auburn University. If you develop remote access capability for your NOTIS OPAC, please send the instructions to:

Tom McGinn
User Services Librarian
NOTIS Systems, Inc.
1007 Church St. 2nd Floor
Evanston, IL 60201-3622

PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT LCSR-MARC TAPES

In 1987 the Library of Congress made available for purchase the complete file of Name Authority and Subject Authority records on tape in USMARC format. Development work by the Information Systems Development Office of Northwestern University Library on the Merged Heading Index Project includes a number of programs which will support the loading and maintenance of the LCSH-MARC tapes. These programs are now in production at NUL. NOTIS Systems Development is testing the programs for possible inclusion in the 4.5 release.

These programs provide the following capabilities:

A. Load initial set of LCSH-MARC tapes:
   1. load into production authority file.
   2. set special processing unit (LC).

B. Compare LCSH-MARC records to existing bibliographic records:
   1. automatically re-set to production processing unit code if used in bibliographic records.
   2. set Heading Use Codes based on bibliographic records.

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3. Set authorities 5XX w based on "used" 1XX.

C. Load LCSH-MARC update tapes:
1. Explore existing authority records.
2. Overlay if in special processing unit.
3. Print worksheet if in production processing units.

D. Provide command for "claiming" authority records:
1. Explicit level two command.
2. Change to production processing unit code.

GTO STATUS UPDATE

The Generic Transfer and Overlay product is still under development. New features and enhancements are being added right now.

* Successful Testing of RLIN GTO

The GTO RLIN product has been successfully tested by the University of Minnesota and the University of Iowa. Minnesota uses GTO in production for loading bibliographic data. Iowa will go into production with GTO RLIN possibly the week of March 28.

* Current Testing of UTLAS and Support for 7171

Currently NOTIS is testing the GTO UTLAS product along with basic enhancements to the microcomputer software which will allow GTO to work with a 7171 controller instead of a 3270 controller. This testing is going smoothly, and we expect to release updated software sometime in April.

* Planning for OCLC

The GTO OCLC product is earlier in the development cycle but we expect implementation to go smoothly. No definite date has been set for release of the product. However, we plan to announce a summertime release date.

* Future Enhancements

Expect RLIN's new pass command to be supported in future GTO releases. Other enhancements to the GTO product include increasing the range and kinds of hardware that can be used for the GTO micro. With future versions of GTO we will try to support the entire PS/2 line. We will also explore more communications alternatives.

See Attachment #7 for the current GTO product structure and the latest GTO hardware configuration.

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER TRANSLATION IN NOTIS

Many customers have had problems with special characters in the copy holdings, volume holdings, order, invoice, fund, item, and patron records displaying incorrectly or causing ACMC abends. For example: left and right brackets displaying as "Mzenk" ('') and "Tzenk" (') or as " " and " ".

The bibliographic record is the only record for which character translation occurs. Let's consider a single character: the left bracket "\".

The representation of the left bracket in an ALA terminal (Telex 476L or IBM 316x) is a X'AD',. When a left bracket is keyed from a 476L/316x into a bibliographic record, it is translated into a X'49', which is the internal NOTIS representation of a left bracket. When a left bracket is keyed into a holdings record, however, it is not translated and is stored as a X'AD'.

Since the left bracket is not part of the character set for a regular (non-ALA) terminal, when it is sent from a bibliographic record to such a terminal, it is translated into a X'4C' ('). (In this context, the character is referred to as a "left angle bracket"). When a X'AD' is sent from a holdings record to a non-ALA terminal, it is sent as a X'AD'. On an IBM 317x, this displays as a " ".

The NOTIS conversion programs, LBC70 (RLIN-to-NOTIS) and LBC90 (OCLC-to-NOTIS), convert characters without regard for whether they are destined for the bibliographic record or the holdings record. The ASCII left bracket, X'5B', is translated and stored as a X'49'. The X'49's in the bibliographic record are translated into X'AD's for display on the 476L/316x and into X'4C's for display on a non-ALA terminal. The X'49's which go into the holdings record(s) are, however, as noted above, not translated when they are sent for display. In the 476L/316x a X'49' is an "Mzenk" ('').

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We recognize that this is not an optimal situation and plan to change it eventually. In the meantime we suggest that you discourage your staff from entering special characters into any record except the bibliographic record.

Note: The NOTIS character translation tables are as follows:

a. LC814TB (online input) (terminal-to-NOTIS internal),

b. LC812TB (staff mode display of bibliographic record),

c. the tables at labels XMTBL0 and XMTBL476 in LC425BAL (OPAC display of bibliographic information) (also "LONG" command display),

d. XMTBL0 in LC420BAL (brief bibliographic display for holdings, order, item, and item summary),

e. XMTBL0 in LC440BAL (one-line bibliographic info for circ slips),

f. MTRTBL in LBC70BAL, LBC90BAL, LBC91BAL, and LBC92BAL (ALA ASCII - to - NOTIS EBCDIC),

g. TTRTBL in LB240BAL and LB243BAL (ALA ASCII - to - NOTIS EBCDIC for MARC Transfer),

h. TABLE in LB250BAL and LB251BAL (former Li250/251) (NOTIS EBCDIC - to - ALA ASCII), and

i. XMTBL0 in LB027BAL (bibliographic info for circ notices).

This article will be included as section 1.4.1 in the 4.5 version of the NOTIS Installation & Operation Manual.

BIBLIO-LINK TO NOTIS SOFTWARE RELEASED
by Deborah Willis, Central State University

Personal Bibliographic Software, Inc. (PBS) recently released Biblio-Link to NOTIS software that provides a link between NOTIS and Pro-Cite for IBM and IBM compatible hardware. Biblio-Link to NOTIS reads downloaded NOTIS bibliographic records and transfers them into a format usable by PBS's Pro-Cite (a bibliographic database management program). Biblio-Link to NOTIS does not provide the necessary communications link to download records. Terminal emulator hardware and software is needed to download records. With Biblio-Link to NOTIS, it is necessary to use Pro-Cite to refine your work before printing. The purpose of

Biblio-Link to NOTIS is to modify NOTIS records captured on disk for later input into a program designed to create bibliographies or reading lists.

Biblio-Link to NOTIS is available for the IBM PC or IBM compatible at $195 and for the Macintosh at $195.

If you are interested in purchasing the Biblio-Link to NOTIS software contact:

Personal Bibliographic Software, Inc.
P.O. Box 4250
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
(313)-996-1580

NEWS FROM DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

During February we re-evaluated costs involved in producing NOTISes.

As of December 1987 our distribution files indicated a NOTIS installation receives, on the average, 5.4 copies of NOTISes.

Assuming there are 30 new NOTIS installations by the end of 1988, we should be producing and distributing approximately 1000 copies each month. Our calculations indicate the cost of producing and distributing 12 issues at a distribution rate of 1000 copies is $60.00.

NOTE: The $25.00 subscription rate for issues 16-27 was based on printing costs only. The $60.00 cost figure includes staff costs as well as printing and distribution costs.

At a March meeting the NOTIS management team decided to set the price for additional subscriptions to issues 28-39 at $50.00.

This price only affects installations who receive more than 5 subscriptions. Installations who receive 5 or less copies of NOTISes are not charged for subscriptions since the cost is reflected in the maintenance agreement.

To those of you who currently receive NOTISes, we recently sent a renewal letter for issues 28-39. Since most of you receive the newsletter as part of your installation's contract and maintenance agreement (5 copies per installation and 1 copy per institution joining a consortium), we sent the letter right after mailing issue 27. In April we will be invoicing any additional subscriptions at the $50.00 price.

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If you are receiving more than 5 copies of NOTISes and do not want to subscribe to issues 28-39 at the new price, please write us a letter indicating your wish to discontinue your additional subscriptions. Please send the letter to the following address:

Documentation Services
NOTIS Systems, Inc.
1007 Church Street
2nd Floor
Evanston, IL 60201-3622.

We hope you will all want to continue receiving your additional subscriptions to NOTISes.

During the new subscription period we will be working to counteract any 1988 increases in production costs. We will also continue to improve the content of each issue and to upgrade the appearance and format of each issue.

NEWS FROM USER SERVICES

Mary Alice Hall went to Southwest Missouri State University for training in Advanced Cataloging February 11-12. She also went to the University of Iowa for training in Advanced Acquisitions February 23-24.

Kathy Cunningham went to the Colorado State University Libraries February 4-5 for Introductory Cataloging and Introduction to LUIS. She also traveled to Colorado State University February 25 for training in Advanced Cataloging.

Susie Gegenhuber went to Iona College in New Rochelle, NY for training in Introductory Cataloging and OPAC February 24-25.

Dale Hood made an implementation visit to Louisiana State University Medical Center Library in New Orleans February 18-19.

Tom McGinn went to York University in Toronto for a meeting of Canadian NOTIS users. NOTIS was also represented by Colin Smith, Steve Iffish, and Peggy Steele of Systems Development, and Randy Menakes from Systems Engineering. Representatives from the University of Windsor, McGill University, Queens University, and York University reviewed policies on implementing CANMARC (Canadian MARC format) in NOTIS.

On February 23 Tom went to the University of Michigan for training in Advanced Cataloging.

Ben Schapiro visited Michigan Technological University February 24 for training in Advanced Cataloging.

UPCOMING INSTALLATIONS

York University (Week of March 7)
Southern Methodist University (Week of March 21)
SUNY Binghamton (Week of April 18)

NOTE TO PROGRAMMERS

Pay special attention to Problem V032 in the Troubleshooting section of this issue. Failure to include this change can affect your ability to successfully recover your item and patron files.

TROUBLESHOOTING

This column is a regular feature of NOTISes. As we encounter problems which we plan to include in the Troubleshooting Guide (Appendix B to the I&S) we list them here in NOTISes so you won't have to wait until a new release in order to be aware of them. If you have suggestions, send them to Jerry Specht.

Note: it is our intention that you should take these troubleshooting pages and append them to the Troubleshooting Guide which you received in February, 1988. The problems have been, and will continue to be, assigned "temporary" numbers from V001-V999, so that they will be in sequence. We will periodically send out an updated index which will encompass both these problems and the ones already in the guide. Once per year we will send you an entirely new guide in which all of the problems which have appeared in NOTISes since the last publication of the guide will be integrated and assigned permanent numbers.

Correction to problem 6310: It should refer to "LC101TB" rather than "LC101TB1".

Problem: V019 (MVS only)

LDL203OB aborts during execution of module LDL120 with an OCL (SOC1) abend.

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NOTIS AUTHORITY CONTROL USER'S INTEREST GROUP
Jan. 8, 1988
American Library Assn.
San Antonio, TX

Nancy Hunn, Vanderbilt University, Chair
Connie Engel, Wayne State University, Transcription

Tonight we have a prelude of the summer workshop that we will be conducting in New Orleans which will deal with authority control and authority control issues that are germane to NOTIS. We have Alice Permenter, from Loyola University of Chicago, who will speak on the role of the authority record in NOTIS. Roberta Kirby will talk about system requirements and the layout architecture in of authority records in NOTIS; Bill Garrison will talk about the merged heading indexes, which is the new name that Roberta has coined for index redesign, and the conflict in error detection program. We will hold questions until all three are through with their presentations. That will cover an hour and 15 minutes, and we will have 45 minutes for questions. Now I'd like Susie (Gegenhuber) to talk about the workshop we will be having in New Orleans.

Susie Gegenhuber, User Services, NOTIS: I am planning this workshop with a lot of help from some of the users. It will be in New Orleans on Friday, July 8th. As soon as the deposit is paid to the hotel, this will be definite. On the program we will have an expansion of some of the things you will see tonight. Tonight is like a taster. We will hear a lot more about the purpose of authority records, from Alice and Roberta, and a discussion on planning for authority file creation and maintenance, which will include: how to talk to a vendor, sources of authority records, how to merge different kinds of sources, and that kind of thing. Bill Garrison will be there doing more demonstrations of the merged heading index. Nancy Hunn will be running a session on staffing and workflow, training and re-training, and handling reports in authority control. We will have sessions on global heading changes, which will be run three at a time. There will be lunch and a cash bar, so we hope you will all be there.

Alice Permenter, Loyola University of Chicago: I'm speaking on the function of the authority record in an online catalog with specific reference to the NOTIS system. (See printed text)

Roberta Kirby, NOTIS System Office: This is a status report on what I have renamed the 'Merged Heading Index'. New people are not familiar with the term "index redesign" and they ask me questions like "is this the rewriting of the call number index?" Another asked if this had something to do with the patron index. At that point, I decided another name would be better. We are basically talking about the indexes that access the authority and bibliographic records. At the end of this discussion I will give you a status report on that project. First, I would like to do a little system introduction.
At the current time in the NOTIS architecture, you have an index called the author/title index and it is created off the bibliographic file. You have a subject index, the subject and subject-title indexes, and these come from the bibliographic file. There is another index that is the authority index. The architecture that we are moving towards (and this is the design that has come out of the work at Northwestern University Library) is one index from the bibliographic file and the authority file. Simple. I like it. I asked Diane Hanrath what are some comparable sized estimates for the traditional indexes (the old author/title and subject/subject-title indexes) vs. this new merged heading index. She said this is roughly one and a half times as large as those older indexes. There are some very detailed statistics on how many cylinders or tracks or whatever they measure those in. She will give me those figures so we can turn them into English and you can get an idea of the size of those two. The most recent generation of this index has 900,000 bibliographic records and 390,000 authority records. They ended up with 5,390,000 index records. (These are rounded off).

This merged heading index, in its simplicity, will be used for generating cross references for both the staff and for the public. This index will also be used for running the conflict detection program. It is the way the system lets you know how the bibliographic records relate to your authority records, and when they get out of sync. The merged heading index will also be used for generating the new and dropped subject heading lists and new and dropped names headings lists, which will allow you to do your authority work post-production if you so choose. Finally, the merged heading index will be used for global heading changes. You can see the simplicity in the design of this one index being the place through which all of these programs sweep doing all of their little tasks. It makes it a lot more reasonable for machine resources and a lot more efficient for programming.

There are certain conditions which you will need to face when you get this index. The merged heading index as it stands now is in the staff phase. What is yet to be done is the design for the LUIS interface, for the public screens, the help screens, and the wraparound. When this software is distributed it will be necessary for you to retain your old indexes, if possible, for a period of time, because those will be the ones which will be accessed by the public catalog. This is going to cause some difficulties for some, and it is why the figure of how big these things are a makes big difference. We also advise people to buy lots of computer paper -- first the first run of your conflict detection program! It may be overwhelming. You may want to run one kind of program, and then another, and not run them all at one time. We will advise people on the scheduling that the job takes. You need to take the chance and make them "c's", and take the "c"s and make them "a"s, if you haven't done that already. In the past NOTIS has used the codes "a" and "c" to mean one thing, and now in an effort to make those values more efficient and more meaningful, with the merged heading index, we need to reverse them. We have a neat, little program that does this. You must do that before you run the merged headings index.

There are a number of policies you must deal with when you bring up the merged heading index. An important one is: when do you do what an authority record? We have two approaches in this conflict detection program that are not used. It is the authority record comparing itself to the bibliographic record, or vice versa, that sets off the conflict. You have the authority record to make a policy decision about which of these conflict detection programs you choose to run. There may be some where you know there are occurrences in the database, but you don't have the staff to deal with, and you don't want to keep about them, so you won't run those particular ones. Even though we distribute the software we will have dynamic update, which is the online creation of index entries and the online deletions of index entries, there will be a necessary step of doing occasional batch regenerations of this index to kind of rearrange everybody in there, so you will need to make policy decisions about that. As long as you are required to maintain your old author, title and subject indexes until we have the LUIS interface, you will have to make a policy decision about when you will regenerate those. We are hoping that we will have more experience about these policy decisions by the summer. We can give you some rough figures about the file sizes, we can begin to share with you regeneration times, and things like that. As we move into the summer, we will focus on building enough information for you so that when it comes to these policy areas you will have enough information to do that.

Now I would like to give you a little status report. It is a repeat of what I said at the other meeting. We have in-house almost all the programs that I consider constitute the merged heading project. These are the programs that can generate and sort the indexes, and conflict detection programs. There are the programs that are along with loading and indexing the LCSH MARC tapes. They are still in the process of working on the dynamic update, so when they get to a place in that they will share that with us. When I get back from San Antonio, I hope they will have transferred these programs from DOS into UNIX and put them in the test partition. The next task is to get them up and running at NOTIS. We have decided to build a database that is not really ideal, because the bibliographic records are not in any way related to the authority records -- perhaps serendipitously. We will just take a batch of them. But we can live with that just to get the mechanics. I'm in the process of writing the functional specifications. They are basically the user specifications which fields are indexed, which subfields are indexed, what are the search terms, and things like that. In Feb., we will have an internal walk-through on that information. Even though some of the features will change a little bit, I think it's settled down enough that we can go ahead and share that with you. Just know that we may change a particular text or change something here or there. I'm trying to write that information so it is not real gory. You can use it as a reference tool to look up which fields, and subfields in the title field are indexed, and things like that. I am making a commitment to writing it in English. I have lots of charts so you can tell what goes in, and to begin to get a picture of it.
As soon as we have our internal walk-thru, I will release that to the world. Then the documentation team at NOTIS will begin to turn it into the user documentation that is more down to earth. We will begin to write the technical documentation so the programmers and systems analysts have all the details. Eventually that will find its way into the installations and operations manual. The other task that is involved is that we will be integrating the software into the 4.2 release. That is not an idle task, because Northwestern University is in NOTIS 4.3, so we have two systems in the same place. We're hoping to cause it in a very separate area where a lot of the subsequent developments have been so that it won't be too difficult. We will try to give you updates in NOTISes. I think that's our easiest way of communicating. I would advise any of you who are faced with a policy decision, where you need to know something pressing and you can't wait, to send a message to me through your users service librarian. I can get you information or tell you I don't know yet. Or I can back track and go to Northwestern to ask them a particular question. So, even though it may be awhile before you get your hands on the nitty-gritty information, I can try to get you the answers you need so you won't be stuck waiting for it.

Thank you.

Bill Garrison, Northwestern University

Index redesign was going to be done January 1981. From an historical point of view, I think I have a wealth of experience! I have reviewed and looked at specs since that time for these indexes, and they have changed radically. They must be in about version 42. What Roberta was talking about in terms of what the old NOTIS indexes are like and what the new ones are like is a true story. The revised heading index is like a difference between night and day. You must remember that this is one single index. We sometimes refer to it as a "universal index", which is sometimes equated to a "dictionaries index". When this version of the index was brought up for us to see, there were 26 different views of the index from which to choose. This was somewhat overwhelming. We spent a lot of time looking at these views of the index to determine what we were retrieving with each particular search, which segment of that universal index we were getting. Very few of us were very lucky. There were four types of views, one was a LUIS-like view, one was a heading index, one was an author view, and one was a staff view. Within each of those views you could specify that you wanted to see: the author portion, the title portion, the subject portion, or everything. For the authority file and the headings view, you could specify that you only wanted to look at series. This was extremely complex and complicated. The authorities view of the index is relatively straightforward and clear. It is somewhat equivalent to the authority file that you index if you have it up today. It has certain other qualified and other data in it. The indexes that I will be showing is the staff view of the index. If you want, I can also show you the LUIS-like view. The indexes you will see are not in their final form. There was a task force at Northwestern to review them. The work of that task force and the comments of the users who came in to view these indexes have been completed and accepted, and a recommendation has gone to the programmers and systems analysts at Northwestern for changes to be made in these indexes. Some of the changes have been made, and others are in the process of being programmed.

NOTIS Authorities Meeting - page 5

Now we will try to do some demos:

1. What we have retrieved here is a guide-term screen. I am searching the dictionary view of this index, the universal view, under the term "stars". When we go into the index, at line 1 you see the words established heading (NU 150 bcb). This means we have an authority record, and the authority term "stars" is a 150 field in that record. The NU tells us it is a Northwestern University indexed record. We see the two processing unit codes, and the "bcb" are the heading use codes from the 008, 14, 15, 16 position. This is a qualifier in this index. I can tell from the index that we have used this as a sub-index in what I'm reading, which is inappropriate for use as a name, and inappropriate for use as a series. Beneath that are listed the "Search Also Under" references which are coming from LCSH authority records. If you look at line 11, "megalanic clouds", you will see that the processing unit code is still LC. The field tag is 550, meaning that "stars" is a 550 in the record for "megalanic clouds", and the coding is "bcb", meaning "a", that it is appropriate for use but has not yet been used in a NOTIS bibliographic record.

2. What we are retrieving here at this line is "stars" with a subject subdivision and an established heading. Underneath these headings we are getting index entries which come in alphabetic order. To the right you get qualifying data with the processing unit code and the field tag. So at line 305 we know that "stars -- magnitudes" is a 650 on the record with the title "Catalogo astrofotografico", which you cannot see on this display. On the right side of the screen, the qualifying data is highlighted in yellow. Any qualifier in this index which is highlighted in staff view means the index entry will display in the LUIS public catalog. When you are looking at the index you can tell whether what you are looking at displays in LUIS or not. You can tell what field tag you need to be looking for if you need to go to that record to find the heading.

3. What I wanted to do originally is go to line 36. In this case, at line 36 you see a record for a serial. In the merged index there are more characters allowed for qualifying by place of publication than the four characters which is allowed in the current indexes. To the right of the word Strasbourg, you see the word "microfiche". The index will carry exploded and standardized terms for the format of the material. This is not coming from the "General Material Designator" of the subfield h of the 245. It is coming from the form of Reproduction Code in the 008, and in other instances, the code is derived from the Record Format and the Record Type.

4. I am doing a search now which is limiting to the author portion of the index. You can see very clearly that I have only retrieved one term. That is because the current indexes, which repeat the author entry in an author search for each line, is now collapsed into one line. That is followed by the index entry. You can tell when you scan down the right hand side that universe, retrieving 100s and 700s in this search. At the bottom at line 18 we have a 910, or a provisional field. With this search, I have eliminated anything for T. S. Eliot which is a 600 field. This is why some of these searches can be extremely tricky. In some searches you will retrieve everything, and in other searches you will not retrieve everything.
My initial reaction to the dictionary index, or the universal index, was one of horror, thinking "who could possibly teach staff to interpret it?" But in fact, everybody is using that index for making corrections to the database, for the reason that you retrieve everything in one search. You don't have to use a term command, you don't have to go back and search another view of the index to find things you might have missed. The other thing is that different with every view of this index evolves from every record in that index that is indexable appears in here. This means that if you have items which are withdrawn, the index entries from those entries will appear in the public mode, even though they do not appear in the public mode. This came as a shock to us. We were so proud of the fact that we had cleaned our subject file of U.S. We had about 60 records for withdrawn items or cancelled orders which had "U.S. - Hist." or various other combinations, that showed up in this index. I almost had a stroke until I realized where these records were coming from. That is another difference with this index. I should also point out another thing: in the upper right hand corner of the 008 (fixed) field you see a "DS". We have just implemented a "Display/Suppress" flag for that field. This is not operational in the current version of LUIS, but will be distributed by NOTIS with the software release. It will become operational only when the LUIS portion of the merged heading index-LUIS redesign is accomplished.

5. I am now doing a title search. In line 1 we can see we have an established heading for a series. All along the right hand side our qualified say this is coming from the 440s. Immediately preceding the 440 in angle brackets you see a number. In these indexes we are qualifying the series entries by the volume number. You must be aware that there is a limited amount of space here and that information is being picked up from the "v" subfield of the series tracings. It will include captions if the captions are in the "u" subfield. Sorting of these records is not by volume number so you do not get them in numerical order. That sort proved to be too difficult to handle at this time. Since it is coming from the "v" subfield, there are sort problems with the captions, and varying captions. This is another thing you must be aware of in dealing with these indexes. When you are creating series authority records, using a 442 field for the form of the caption that should be used in the "v" subfield in the series is really no joke. You can get some very strange displays if you have variants in the captions some with, some without. The displays look really goofy. It also proves to be a problem with some German and Dutch series where you begin with Neue Folge, Reihe something, part this Band that. By the time you are through, you have quite a number under "v" subfield and that whole part is deleted. Line 10 here is a serial record, which happens to be our check-in record. The coding in the check-in record, in the status, which happens to be a "d", will suppress this from display in the public mode. Right now, in the current indexes, you get a rather strange message, because those records are accessible through LUIS. There will be a program that will run which will look at the status code of these types of records and will automatically run through and set that Display/Suppress flag in the 008.

6. I am not the expert on music cataloguing, but I think Dick is here, so if I say anything amiss, Dick, please correct me. Certain things for music format material will receive index entries from LUX/440, but will not get index entries from LUX/245. In this search under "Symphonies", you can see the mix of indexes in the index of "music" and "author". One represents scores and one represents recorded music. There are a variety of qualified thes.

7. Another thing that occurs in these indexes which may affect your authority record practices and cross reference structures is the place where you have a series, as you can see here, all coming from 800 tags. That is "Cooper, James Fenimore, /Writings of James Fenimore Cooper". I used a title search under "Writings of James Fenimore Cooper". These indexes are extracting "t" subfields and creating index entries under the "t", qualified by the author. This is a prime example of one authority practice we had to change very quickly. Our practice had been when we had another indexable record, for a series or an author/title, to create a title reference or a 430 reference from the title to the author/title entry. We do not need to do that anymore. For those of you familiar with the bibliographic record structure, and with MARC records, the Library of Congress' practices are when they have a 700 or 710 that has a "t" subfield, they always add a 700 with that title. This is a kind of old series. You end up with duplicated index entries which can look very strange. In this case, if we had done this search series weeks ago, the first item we would have encountered would have said: "Writings of James Fenimore Cooper, Search Under Cooper, James Fenimore /Writings of James Fenimore Cooper". Then beneath that you have this display. It really looked very strange. We did not consciously know that things were going to happen. You can get to the opposite and say that sounds great. Then the display comes up and it looks just awful! We have said that many times. You may need to re-evaluate your cross-reference and authority practices using these new indexes.

8. Let me repeat the "Stars" search to show you the difference between the LUIS display and the staff mode. We have the established heading and the qualifiers along the right. Now in the LUIS view, the first thing you see is an abbreviated guide screen which we have decided to eliminate. We will probably go with the full heading guide. So at line one, we don't see established heading anymore, we see the phrase: "For information on this heading, type 1". Then, under the search also under references, no qualifying data appears here. So if I type 1, I will retrieve is a message which is coming from a public display note in an authority record. In this instance it is coming from a 360 field. I would get the same type of thing from a 665 field, a 664, 663, 665, and 700. This is what the public sees, or something similar to it. The public display really is quite different. The other difference, which is not immediately available, is that all of the "search also under" references are appearing. So "Magellan clouds" is appearing even though we do not have any records with that. In the LUIS view, once this is fully operational, "Magellan clouds" would not be appearing as an option for a search also under reference.
That completes my 50 cent tour of what the merged heading indexes look like. Questions?

**Question 1:** What happens if you choose one of the line numbers?

**Answer:** If I select line 4 it will just flip me into an authority record. We don't want the patrons going into authority records. That's all that will happen if I select one of the line numbers now.

**Question 2:** If there is a series authority record which is untraced and coded as "b" will there be anything in the indexes?

**Answer:** There will be index entries in the staff mode. There should not be any index entries in LUIS for these materials, at least the way we will be handling them. If you do get an index entry from a bibliographic record you will get a conflict report.

**Question 3:** What about 490s?

**Answer:** 490s are not showing up in our staff index. I think that is an option you can adjust in the tables to have 490s indexed. We just don't want them, but there may be others who might.

**CONFLICT IN ERROR DETECTION**

Robert mentioned the conflict in error detection programs and the horrors you might have in running this, and the fact that you might want to leave town before they are run. To a certain extent that is true.

The test runs we did were on the letter M. There were 45 pages of errors on the letter M in our authority file alone. These are single spaced. The programs have matured much more quickly than we had anticipated. It looks like within the next 2-3 weeks we will be putting these programs into full production in-house. I had thought it would come later than that. There was a paper that Velma wrote in one of the last issues of NOTISes that covered about 19 different error conditions. That has been revised. We have cut out some of the error conditions that were initially going to be reported because we didn't feel they were important enough or we have come up with other ways of handling those particular types of problems that will be taken care of by the system.

I will try to go slowly through the conditions that are going to be reported out.

The error conditions each have numbers. For convenience sake, I will call them by their numbers and describe them.

**Error Condition 1:** Duplicate authority records, meaning two or more records which have the same heading.

**Error Condition 2:** The authority record says the heading has been used as a subject when it has not been used. It also indicates that the authority record say the heading has NOT been used as a subject when it has been used.

**Error Condition 3:** The authority record says the heading has been used as a series, but the heading has not been used; or it indicates the heading has NOT been used as a series, but it has been used.

**Error Condition 4:** The authority record says the heading has been used as a main or added entry, but it has not been used that way; or it indicates that the heading has not been used, but it has been used.

Now I will make a skip in numbers; from 4 to 7. 5 and 6 were conditions that we decided not to report. The next group of 4 involve conflicts about "SEE" references.

**Error Condition 7:** This means that a "see" reference matches exactly another "see" reference on the same authority record. This condition may have an impact on your authority procedures and what you may wish to consider including in an authority record as references. The type of condition that may be caused by this is an old heading which begins with a place name, which has "comma" "state abbreviation". You may make a reference from the AACR2 form of that name which is place name, parents, state abbreviation, parents. This gets reported out because when these index entries are generated, whether from bibliographic or authority records, they are all normalized, meaning the punctuation in stripped out of them. The system reads them the same. When it displays them or tries to index them you get something that will say a term, search under one term, search under another, and the same term. It's a see reference which refers to the same heading twice. It looks strange on a screen display.

This also applies to hyphens, if you have a hyphened Jean-Paul, and a reference from Jean-space-Paul, the system will report those as problems.

**Error Condition 8:** This reports that a "see" reference exactly matches an established heading in an authority record.

**Error Condition 9:** This reports a "see" reference that exactly matches an established heading in a bibliographic record.

**Error Condition 10:** This is the same as 9 except it involves name/title headings.
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The last two are conflicts which involve "see also" references.

Error Condition 15: This reports that a heading in a "see also" reference is not recorded as a tax in another authority record. This condition is reported if that "see also" reference is not suppressed. If the "see also" reference is suppressed it is not reported as a problem. If the "see also" reference is not suppressed, it does report.

Error Condition 16: This reports any inconsistencies with the suppression of "see also" references due to the presence or absence of a 665 field. This means you may have a 665 field, the public display of an information history note in a record, but you have not coded the "see also" references appropriately in byte 3 of the "w" subfield with the code "d". Alternatively, you have coded it a "d", but you do not have a 665 field in the record.

So from the 16+ error conditions, we worked them down to 10. The error reports which you will receive with the conflict in error detection program are not crystal clear. You need to be a definer of sorts in interpreting them sometimes.

Let me give you an example. (calls one up on the screen) In this case, it is coded "bbc" in the authority file, meaning it has been used as a series added entry. It was reported out as a "series used" inconsistency problem. We saw it was coded right, there was no problem. What it turned out was that the S/TYP was coded as an "n", not a series, when the authority record was created. Even though all the other coding was correct; the use was correct; all the fields in the record were correct; there was nothing wrong with them. Someone finally noticed with the eyes of a hawk that it said it was not a series. You may have to examine the authority record very, very carefully to determine what the problem is. Another was reported out because there was a typo in a heading in a bibliographic record.

When the errors are reported out, you must look very, very carefully. It is not something you're going to set your clerk-typist down to try to figure out. It's just not possible.

They ran all of these error conditions simultaneously. You get a list which jumbles up all 10 of these error conditions. The list is generated in authority record control number order. We said this was definitely not satisfactory. The program is now set so we can indicate which error condition, or combination of error conditions we want run. We can even restrict it to which part of the authority file it should run on, like letter "a", letter "b", letter "c". So we won't be overwhelmed by 26 letters of the alphabet all reporting out 10 different error conditions in no particular order.

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As time goes on there may be refinements that can be made to these programs. This is so much better than what we got before. At least this point we have the errors labelled as 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. When you are looking at this list you at least have a fighting chance of figuring out what error is being reported. Before all we got was a text label with what was attached to the error report, so it was definitely not crystal clear.

These have been a long time underway, and a long time in testing, and we are much more satisfied with these now than when they first started being produced. I think they are programs which will work very well. We have poured over the conditions that will be reported out over and over, and we think that we are getting exactly what we want and what we need out of these programs.

That concludes what I have to say about these.

QUESTIONS

1. In the display in the index you got "bbc" in the heading use code, yet the authority record has "?bc".

   Answers: Any value in the 008 fields, bytes 14, 15, 16, which has been left as "?" is converted by the indexes to a "b", which means inappropriate for use. The "?" for us means we have not evaluated it, we have done nothing to determine whether it was appropriate use or not. We felt this would not hurt anything, and that if it did show up with a "?", it should be a value we should have to go in and set if we had not already done so. We think that 95% of the places left as "?" should not pose any problem. It should pose a problem we would go in and correct it.

2. The "w" subfield:

   Answers: The "w" subfield in byte 3, meaning either that this is coded "do not make the reference" or that it is covered by an information history note, etc., (particularly for the 5xx for that), 4xx for do not make, those will index in the staff mode, but because it is coded "do not make" will not display in the public mode of the catalog. The system will be paying attention to that coding.

3. Indexed headings for deleted/withdrawn records:

   Answers: When the new indexing programs are online and done dynamically, any entry you change will be deleted from the index and the new form added will show up in the index. You will not be dealing with the same kind of index regeneration problems we have today; you change a heading, the new one goes into the index (perhaps), the old one stays there, or you change it and the new one doesn't go in until until the index is regenerated.
Let's get the terminology clear. If a record has been deleted from the database, there are no access points whatever available ever again, unless you hit upon the exact system control number, until a delete program has been run. What I was talking about were records for things that have been withdrawn from the collection, but remain online. If you withdraw a piece which is missing from your library, you may code the record that you don't have it. If you leave access points in your bibliography, which is what we do, those access points will show up here, and they will spit out as authority problems as the conflict in error detection programs are run. Those access points will not display to the public. Right now there are no plans to flag those in the staff index as coming from withdrawn records. From the way we will be highlighting in the staff mode, if you see that it is a 650 field, and the qualifier is not highlighted, you know it is not displaying in LUI5. You may wish to clean these up, and you may not. But if they are spitting out on a conflict in error detection report, they will spit out again and again if you don't correct them.

4. Error reports on old forms of heading reported as duplicates:

If your policy is to retain old established forms of heading, pre-NACCR, you can put these into a 667 note that would say "Old heading..." and then delete the reference for the old heading from the authority record. This is not mandatory. This is an internal policy decision.

We will set priorities for the error conditions, which ones are the most important ones for us to fix up, which ones are least important or we don't really care about. We'll set our priorities in that way. Someone at the Users' Group said, "But you have a clean database..." Well, for letter "M" with 45 pages of errors, I am under no illusion that we have a clean database! We will be piecing this out. The workload would be too much to handle. I can't give any kind of estimate on the impact this might have on your staffing. We haven't implemented it yet, and don't have enough experience with it. There are only two of us who have been working on it. We don't feel that all of these will need to be dealt with by professional level staff. A certain percentage of them could be doled out to paraprofessional level staff. But what impact this will have on our workflow, or workload, I don't know. If we tried to do it all at once we couldn't handle it.

5. Does the serial check-in record come up last on the screen?

Answer: Yes, because of the sort sequence. Part of that is a hardware consideration for the IBM hardware.

6. Dynamic update, global change

The dynamic update of the index should accompany the release of the Merged Headings Index. The global change programs that will be implemented with that Merged Headings Index are not yet done. If you want to perform global changes to do any massaging of your data in your database, you will have to use the existing global change programs off the old indexes. We have to do that also.

Nancy Hünig thanked everyone for coming and asked for suggestions and ideas from the NACCR Users for the July 1988, New Orleans workshop and meeting. We will try to have a NACCR Authority Control Users' Interest Group meeting in New Orleans (on Sunday night?) in addition to the NACCR Authorities Workshop planned for all day Friday, July 8.
CANADA

Cynthia Leive
Marvin Duchow Music Library
McGill University
555 Sherbrooke St. West
Montreal, Quebec H3A IE3 CANADA

Aline Soules
Attn: Music Librarian
University of Windsor
Ledy Library
Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4 CANADA

ALABAMA

Bobby E. Holloway
Attn: Music Librarian
Auburn University
Ralph Brown Draughon Library
Auburn, AL 36849

Patricia Ramage
Attn: Music Librarian
University of South Alabama
310 Library Building
Mobile, AL 36688

CALIFORNIA

Cordelia Howard
Attn: Music Librarian
Long Beach Public Library
101 Pacific Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90802

Martin Silver
UC-Santa Barbara Music Librarian
643 Willowglen Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

COLORADO

Kathleen Kruger
Music Librarian
Colorado State University
The Libraries
Fort Collins, CO 80523

CONNECTICUT

James Farrington
Music Librarian
Wesleyan University
Olin Library
Middletown, CT 06457

Helen Bartlett
Music Librarian
Yale University
98 Wall Street
New Haven, CT 06520

Harold Samuel
Music Librarian
Yale University
98 Wall Street
New Haven, CT 06520

DELAWARE

Richard Shaw
Music Librarian
University of Delaware
The University Library
Newark, DE 19717-5267

FLORIDA

Dale Hudson
Music Librarian
Florida State University
University Library
Tallahassee, FL 32306

Peter S. Bushnell
Music Librarian
University of Florida
University Library
Gainesville, FL 32611

Robena Cornwall
Music Librarian
University of Florida
University Library
Gainesville, FL 32611
ILLINOIS
Debbie Campana
Northwestern University
Music Library
Evanston, IL 60201

Richard Griscom
Tech Services Librarian
Northwestern University
Music Library
Evanston, IL 60201

Don L. Roberts
Music Librarian
Northwestern University
Music Library
Evanston, IL 60201

Shirliene Ward
Recorded Sound Serv. Librarian
Northwestern University
Music Library
Evanston, IL 60201

Jane Burke
President
NOTIS SYSTEMS INC.
107 Church Street, 2nd Floor
Evanston, IL 60201-3622

Beverly Lynch
Attn: Music Librarian
University of Ill. at Chicago
University Library
Chicago, IL 60680

INDIANA
Ron Martin
Attn: Music Librarians
Indiana State Univ. Libraries
Terre Haute, IN 47809

Grady Morein
Attn: Music Librarian
University of Evansville
1800 Lincoln Avenue
Evansville, IN 47720

Michael Fling
University of Indiana
Music Library
Bloomington, IN 47410

David Lasocki
Music Cataloger
University of Indiana
Music Library
Bloomington, IN 47410

Ralph Papakhan
Music Librarian
University of Indiana
Music Library
Bloomington, IN 47410

Robert Wittorf
Attn: Music Librarian
University of Notre Dame
Memorial Library
Notre Dame, IN 46556

IOWA
Martha Gerstenberger
Librarian
Public Library of Des Moines
Des Moines, IA 50308

Joan Falconer
Music Librarian
University of Iowa
Music Library
Iowa City, IA 52242-1098

Grace A. Fitzgerald
Music Cataloger
University of Iowa
Music Library
Iowa City, IA 52242-1098

KANSAS
G. Garry Warren
Attn: Music Librarian
Fort Hays State University
Forysth Library
Hays, KS 67601-4099

David Austin
Music Librarian
Wichita State University
Abilah Library
Wichita, KS 67208

Susan Welland
Music Cataloger
Wichita State University
Abilah Library, Box 68
Wichita, KS 67208

KENTUCKY
Marion Korda
Music Librarian
University of Louisville
Music Library
Louisville, KY 40292

Reginald Laswell
Attn: Music Librarian
Western Kentucky University
Helm-Creven Library
Bowling Green, KY 42101-3576

LOUISIANA
Beth Warner
Attn: Music Librarian
Louisiana State University
LSU Libraries
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Robert Curtis
Music Librarian
Tulane University
Howard-Tilton Memorial Library
New Orleans, LA 70117

Jeannette Thompson
Music Cataloger
Tulane University
Howard-Tilton Memorial Library
New Orleans, LA 70118

MARYLAND
Ned Quist
Peabody Conservatory Library
John Hopkins University
One East Mt. Vernon Place
Baltimore, MD 21202

MASSACHUSETTS
Michael Ochs
Music Librarian
Harvard University
Music Library
Cambridge, MA 02138

MICHIGAN
Peggy Daub
Music Librarian
University of Michigan
Music Library
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Charlotte Wolfe
Music Cataloger
University of Michigan
100 Hatcher Graduate Library
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Louise Bugg
Attn: Music Librarian
Wayne State University
University Libraries
Detroit, MI 48202

MINNESOTA
Katherine Holum
Music Librarian
University of Minnesota
Music Library
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Mary E. Kienholz
Music Librarian
University of Minnesota
Music Library
Minneapolis, MN 55455

MISSOURI
Rosalie Schell
Attn: Music Librarian
Central Missouri St. University
Ward Edwards Library
Warrensburg, MO 64093

Maurine Hart
Attn: Music Librarian
Northeast Missouri State Univ.
Pickler Memorial Library
Kirksville, MO 63501

Jin Zink
Attn: Music Librarian
Southeast Missouri State Univ.
Kent Library
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

Walter Green
Music Librarian
Southwest Missouri State Univ.
Duane G. Meyer Library
Springfield, MO 65804-0095

Otha Overtolt
Attn: Music Librarian
Washington University
Olin Library
St. Louis, MO 63130
NEW YORK
Marguerite Iskenderian
Brooklyn College Music Librarian
120 Kenilworth Place, Apt. 3G
Brooklyn, NY 11210

Jim Cassaro
Music Librarian
Cornell University Libraries
Music Library, 225 Lincoln Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853-4101

Lenore Coral
Music Librarian
Cornell University Libraries
Music Library, 225 Lincoln Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853-4101

Betsy Gamble
Music Cataloger
Cornell University Libraries
110 Olin Library
Ithaca, NY 14853

OHIO
Greg Byerly
Attn: Music Librarian
Kent State University
University Libraries
Kent, OH 44242

OKLAHOMA
Ron Curtis
Attn: Music Librarian
Central State University
The Library
Edmond, OK 73060-0192

Ruth Blake
Attn: Music Librarian
Tulsa City-County Library System
400 Civic Center
Tulsa, OK 74103

 PENNSYLVANIA
John Roberts
Music Librarian
University of Pennsylvania
Van Pelt Library
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Brad Young
Music Librarian
University of Pennsylvania
Van Pelt Library
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Norris L. Stephens
Music Librarian
University of Pittsburgh
Hillman Library
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Paul Emmons
Music Librarian
West Chester University
F.H. Green Library
West Chester, PA 19383

SOUTH CAROLINA
Richard Meyer
Attn: Music Librarian
Clemson University
Robert Muldrow Cooper Library
Clemson, SC 29634-3001

UTAH
Janet Bischoff
Music Cataloger
Brigham Young University
6380 Lee Library
Provo, UT 84602

David A. Day
Music Librarian
Brigham Young University
5222 Lee Library
Provo, UT 84602

Myron B. Patterson
Music Librarian
University of Utah
Merriott Library
Salt Lake City, UT 84112

WISCONSIN
Arne Arneson
Music Librarian
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Mills Music Library
Madison, WI 53706

Mary Prochniak
Music Cataloger
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Mills Music Library
Madison, WI 53706

VIRGINIA
Branka A-Hamby
Attn: Music Librarian
Arlington Public Library
1015 N. Quincy Street
Arlington, VA 22201

Karen E. Little
Assistant Music Librarian
University of Virginia
Old Cabell Hall
Charlottesville, VA 29903-3298

Diane Parr Walker
Music Librarian
University of Virginia
Old Cabell Hall
Charlottesville, VA 29903-3298