

## IAML 1993 HELSINKI

-Alison Hall  
Carleton University Library

Situated on the Baltic sea, Helsinki is a magical city. I would recommend it to anyone who has the opportunity to visit. The city is very walkable, and there are many items to spend money on -- Finnish glass and china, amazing designer clothes, and, of course, sauna equipment! No visit would be complete however, without seeing the harbour, busy with craft of all kinds, from small sailing boats to enormous cruise ships and ferries going to Stockholm and Tallinn. Also by the harbour is the market, with fresh produce, and souvenirs, including a wide variety of fur hats. Our Finnish colleagues were excellent hosts and the conference a triumph of first rate organisation.

### COUNCIL MEETINGS

#### Secretary General

The arrangements for Helsinki went very smoothly. More reports than ever before have been received from the National Branches, which, with the addition of Czech and Slovak branches and the new Spanish branch, number twenty.

#### Treasurer

The Treasurer reported that the association's finances were in a healthy state, and that all National Branches had submitted payments for the second year in a row. IAML now has 1908 members in 51 countries, with 20 National Branches. She noted the considerably lower cost of Fontes since changing publishers (\$4,000.00 per issue) and recommended maintaining dues at the current level for a further year, and considering an increase next year.

#### Fontes Artis Musicae

With the new publisher, A-R Editions, Fontes is now appearing on time, with a more legible text. The first two issues of 1993 are out, plus the final issues of 1992. The last two issues of 1993 will appear before the end of that year. Correction costs are down by 80%, and advertising costs are lower. A vote of thanks was made to A-R.

#### Unesco

IAML is applying for membership B of Unesco.

This will enable us to apply for money at the international and national levels.

#### ISMN

The text, previously held up at the National Library in Ottawa, has now gone to the printer in Geneva. Details of the EAN prefix will have to be added to the manual.

#### RISM

A complete sigla list is to be published and sent out to the National Branches for correction.

#### RiDIM

Three issues of the Newsletter are out; v. 6 of Imago musicae will appear soon.

#### RIPM

11 volumes were brought out last year (US 5, Italy 5, Great Britain 1), bringing the total over six years to 58 volumes. Hungary is now the first eastern European country to be involved, and a Moscow group is shortly to be established.

#### National Branches

Germany: There are problems with the costs of reunification.

Czech Republic: there is a problem with copyright organisations who are against the loan of sound recordings. Anders Lönn underlined the need for a group to discuss copyright matters. Perhaps the National Branches should be asked to describe briefly the lending situation in their countries and send details to Blanka Cervinkova.

United Kingdom: The Library Information Plan (LIP), which investigates music collections all over the U.K. and Ireland will soon be on sale.

France: with the surplus money from the IAML conference, two publications have been produced. One is: La médiathèque musical by Dominique Hausfater.

#### Branches/commissions

It was suggested that the Documentation Centres Branch amalgamate with the Archives Commission, as there is overlap in scope. The Audio-Visual

Commission was approved. The mandate of the Working group on Hofmeister XIX was extended for another term.

#### Future conferences

1994 Canada. Ottawa, July 17-22  
 1995 Denmark. Elsinor, June 18-23  
 1996 Italy. Perugia Conservatory, possibly last week in August?  
 1997 Switzerland. Basel or Geneva, with IASA.  
 2000 United Kingdom?  
 2001 France. Paris  
 Australia and New Zealand have expressed interest for the future, as has the United States (San Francisco or the Bay area)

#### Copyright

A working group on copyright matters is to be established, reporting to Council, chaired by Malcolm Lewis. Each country will nominate a copyright correspondent.

#### Other

IAML has become affiliated with EBLIDA, at 750 fl. (c.\$300.00). From January 1994 Malcolm Lewis will be the recipient of all Eblida materials for IAML.

Anders Lönn will investigate the establishing of an electronic bulletin board for IAML.

The following statement on lending rights was developed, for use as appropriate:

The International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres at its meeting in Helsinki on August 13th 1993 approved the following resolution:

While IAML recognises that the economic rights of authors, composers and other rights holders must be protected in order that they receive sufficient remuneration from the use of their works, IAML believes that without the widespread dissemination of printed music and audio-visual materials a nation's musical heritage and the economic strength of its music industry will be severely diminished.

IAML therefore urges governments and

national rights agencies to recognise the vital contribution libraries make to the visibility of a nation's music industry and its cultural heritage and not to inhibit the right of libraries to lend music and audio-visual materials to members of the public.

#### RILM

v. 22, 1988 has 12,000 entries and 900 pages.  
 v. 23, 1989 has 13,000 entries  
 v. 24, 1990 will be out before the end of 1993.

The 4th cumulative index, published in 1993, was produced in half the time of the previous one. The RILM CD-ROM currently covers up to 1988, and the third disc will cover up to 1989.

There has been significant change in RILM committees, largely due to the break up of the Soviet Union, and the establishment of independent committees in Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia. A new computer system has been installed in the New York office; staff can now input work directly, and perform immediate searching for authors and titles. Camera-ready copy is also now produced in-house. Note that every effort is made to include late material in subsequent RILM volumes.

The question of abstracting electronic journals and items on CD-ROM was raised. There is an ISO standard for citations of electronic sources.

#### CATALOGUING COMMISSION

Music cataloguing and the future; a position paper: James P. Cassaro (Cornell University, Ithaca).

How can we best serve the needs of our users, with the new technology? Regarding the amount of information given, how much is enough? In most cases, a brief record is probably sufficient. Regarding local system capabilities, these should be usable and logical, so that users will always know where they are. In subject searching, LC subject headings tend to be clumsy and difficult to use; perhaps thesauri are the answer.

Respondents: For National Libraries: Chris Banks (The British Library, London). The role of National Libraries includes service, collecting, preservation, provision of information, education. They should take the lead at the national level, and be representative at the international level. In a closed

access environment, the catalogue is the only means of access to the collection, so flexibility is an important factor.

For Research Libraries: Elizabeth Davis (Columbia University, New York). Presently we suffer from information overload, as there is too much of it available. OPACs can now be searched on the Internet, so there is a reliance on shared cataloguing, and on electronic sources. The virtual library is emerging.

For Libraries in Music Teaching Institutions: Pam Thompson (Royal College of Music, London). We learn all about the wonderful possibilities that are out there, but we know we cannot afford them. This is giving sub-standard service. We have to consider to what extent we catalogue for ourselves, or for our patrons.

For Public Libraries: Heikki Poroila (Vantaa City Library, Vantaa). Cataloguing and other library rules tend to be made for books, not music, which makes life difficult. Money alone does not make better catalogues, but cataloguers in collaboration with computer programmers do.

#### Minimal level cataloguing issues as a technique to control cataloguing arrears.

Chris Walton (Zentralbibliothek, Zürich). In order to reduce their backlog, all staff were involved in the cataloguing process. Obtaining copy from elsewhere was explored, but conversion to their own format would have been required. It was decided to try minimal level cataloguing for scores only, omitting certain types of information (secondary authors, with some exceptions, pagination, format, footnotes, subject headings, parallel titles).

Steven Yusko (Library of Congress, Washington D.C.) LC has three levels of cataloguing; full, minimal, and that done by the Copyright Office. Minimal level is used for scores and sound recordings. Authority records are not made, unless there is a conflict.

Richard Andrewes (Cambridge University). A brief MARC format was used in the University Library as a quick and simple method of including items in retrospective catalogues. This short format was unsuccessful for music scores, therefore the rules were adapted to include the uniform title, format,

series, contents notes, British Classification of Music and date. Using this method the Pendlebury Library was able to convert over 30,000 records in three years with minimal addition of student help in summer vacations.

#### RESEARCH LIBRARIES : Conservation and preservation.

Image processing in the microcomputer environment as a means of preservation. David Day (Brigham Young University, Provo)

With the advent of modern technologies, we can now store digital images. There are various types of scanners, and digital cameras can work in conjunction with a PC. Photo CDs can be produced from film as a convenient, stable and cheap form of storage; high resolution images require a large amount of storage space. The question of how patrons will access material, and what they will do with it should be addressed.

Conservation in the Netherlands. Liesbeth Hoedermaeker (Gemeentmuseum, Den Haag)

We often lack the resources to do proper conservation, so priorities need to be established as to what should be preserved. Passive conservation consists of providing an appropriate storage environment. Active preservation deals with things like de-acidification, and microfilming (cheaper than scanning). Decisions have to be made as to what to do first. It is a time consuming project, for which national cooperation is important.

Problems of conservation in Eastern Europe. Julius Hulek (National Library, Praha)

The problems of conservation and preservation are such that there is no money for restoration. Conservation has been a political matter, between Communist rule in 1948 and the velvet revolution in 1988, and many items have been thrown away or destroyed. The Paseka Foundation has founded a school for restoration and conservation technology in Smetana's birthplace, devoted to the preservation of paper.

#### COMMISSION ON SERVICE AND TRAINING

Education and training for music librarians in Finland. Pirjo Hakuni (Tampere City Library, Tampere).

There is no formal education for music librarians in Finland; librarians can obtain training and qualifications in general librarianship, with a speciality in music. This can be augmented by local training, sponsored by provincial administration; educational publications issued by the Finnish branch of IAML, training arranged by music librarians themselves, and individual study.

Education and training for music librarians in Estonia. Aurika Gergeleziu (National Library of Estonia, Tallinn).

Although there are several types of music libraries in Estonia, music librarianship has not been treated as a special field, and there is no special professional training for music librarians. However, since 1992 there has been a course on music librarianship available at Tallinn Pedagogical University during the last two years of study.

The retrieval of Finnish and Estonian scores and recordings in databases (OCLC and RLIN); some tips on technique. Alan Green (The Ohio State University, Columbus).

Refinement of search software now enables retrieval of items by many more access points, for example, plate number, city and country of publication, publisher, language of text, notes fields, etc. Retrieving scores and sound recordings by nationality can be enhanced by using combinations of these data elements, particularly language and place, including variant versions of place names.

Teaching CD-ROMs for music librarians. Mary Kay Duggan (University of California, Berkeley)

It seems that to increase success with CD-ROM products that the following strategies prove useful: sessions at the start of the school year; accessibility of software manuals -- don't hide them away; short user guides with examples, of about 1-page length -- the meaning of display screens, print and download functions and correct interpretation of search results is vital to users.

Make it clear, concise and understandable: designs for OPAC brochures. Alison Hall (Carleton University Library, Ottawa)

OPAC brochures should be clear, brief and concise. Topics should be kept separate, but language should be consistent for all types of instruction, brochures, and on-screen help. Hints of common mistakes are useful, also sample screens if space permits.

Examples should always be checked for accuracy, and a summary of search commands somewhere on the brochure is always useful.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY COMMISSION : Music bibliography in Estonia, Finland and Russia.

Bibliographisch-thematisches Werkverzeichnis von Jean Sibelius. Fabian Dahlström (Sibelius Museum, Turku)

Fabian Dahlström described his work on a thematic bibliography of the works of Jean Sibelius. A lot of source material is held by the Sibelius Museum, the University Library of Helsinki, and the Finnish State Archives. Problems arise out of the fact that Sibelius was continually revising his works, even after their first performances, which also passed through different stages of assigned opus numbers. Another difficulty lies in the fact that Sibelius' diary, an most important source, will not be accessible until 2017, according to a decision made by the Sibelius estate.

A survey of Estonian music bibliography. Katre Linnas (National Library of Estonia, Tallinn).

The first Estonian bibliography of printed music was published in 1934 and covers the period 1622 to 1917. The work of compiling a register of current Estonian books, including printed music began in 1946, and has been maintained. Unfortunately, there is little information regarding music by expatriate Estonians. The first listing of Estonian sound recordings also came out in 1934, and work has continued by Reino Sepp to record the Estonian discographic heritage.

From the history of Russian music bibliography. Valentina Il'eva (Biblioteka S. I. Taneeva, Moscow State Conservatory).

The beginnings of Russian musical bibliography date from the end of the 18th century, paralleling the development of musicology. A sizeable number of bibliographic publications have appeared in the 20th century, notably works by T. N. Livanova, Musical bibliography of the Russian periodical press of the 19th century, G. B. Koltykina and N. G. Pavlova, Reference literature on music, and Bibliography of musical bibliography.

### WORKING GROUP ON HOFMEISTER XIX

The results of the analysis by the group members of

the contents on the microfilms of the Monatsbericht reveal that not much is lacking, and that what is may never have been printed. The number of characters in the catalogue has been estimated, but not those in the advertisements. Interest is still expressed in publishing in some format from the Staatliches Institut für Musikforschung, and Saur (who did the British Library Catalogue of Printed Music). The group felt that the catalogue entries should be listed in the same format, and include all entries regardless of duplication. Adverts also should be included. It was decided that a pilot project should be drawn up for the SIM, to allow them to determine how they might envisage doing the project, whether the keying and the tagging of information should be done simultaneously or in two separate operations. A template also needs to be created with a list of tags for the information. It was hoped to accomplish this by the end of March 1994, while a separate working group will examine advertisements and announcements at a later date.

#### IAML OUTREACH

IAML reaches out: how can we help? This plenary session was chaired by President Don Roberts (Northwestern University, Evanston).

IAML's role in a changing world: a case for broader scope, and increased cooperation. Hugh Cobbe (British Library, London)

Since the fall of the Berlin wall, huge political changes have taken place, and many economic problems have resulted, but there is a free flow of communications between the east and the west. As an international organisation, IAML should try to help where it can, even though its resources are limited. Examples are free subscriptions to Fontes, assistance to attend conferences, and establishing contacts between developed and developing countries. To find out where these needs exist, we can contact organisations who deal with this type of aid, such as the British Council, the US Information Service, the Goethe Institute.

What kind of help do the rebuilding libraries in the former communist block need most. Blanka Cervinkova (Mestá knihovna, Praha)

Eastern Europe required the re-establishment of democracy. Thanks to the previous policy of total isolation, people were unaware of what was going on outside their areas. Now there is an urgent need for

more periodicals, reference books, scores, sound recordings, and printed music published in the west during the last thirty years, and technical equipment and knowledge, not to mention the improvement of qualifications. We can help by suggesting items that government agencies with some money can give, and by sending our own superseded materials. Articles in Fontes or other relevant journals can provide useful advice on how to do things, and convince various administrations of the value of and need for materials and enhancements. Perhaps a IAML fund could be established, to pay the costs of shipping, a major expense even if materials are freely given.

At the subsequent meeting of Council it was agreed that Hugh Cobbe and Blanka Cervinkova draw up a draft for short and long term action by November 1 1993. This will include identification of materials needed, how libraries can be informed, how money for shipping charges can be obtained, and to encourage general activity at the national level.

#### WORKING GROUP ON MUSIC PERIODICALS

Two Austrian lists, Verzeichnis Österreichischer Musikzeitschriften 1945-1980 : Addenda et Corrigenda and Verzeichnis Österreichischer Musikzeitschriften 1980-1990, have been prepared for publication in Fontes. The Hungarian List of Periodicals regarding Music and Related Arts is well advanced, as is the enlarged List of Portuguese Music Periodicals. Regarding the holdings of music periodicals in South America, the following countries have been contacted: Colombia, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela.

The conference closed with a delightful Farewell Dinner, held in the Restaurant NJK, a yacht club located on a small island in the archipelago off Helsinki. As a very special excursion, a cruise to St. Petersburg was available to us, and many of the delegates went on this, both before and after the conference. It was a remarkable experience, and only unfortunate in that two days is scarcely long enough to taste the delights that Russia has to offer. In conclusion, I think very many thanks go to Heikki Poroila and his organising committee, who did such a wonderful job, remained seemingly unfazed by any problems, and gave us all such a wonderful welcome to their city on the Baltic!