From the Chair

Ruthann McTyre, University of Iowa

There are many cool things about having the privilege of serving as MOUG’s Chair. First of all, you get to say “thank you” to those who have led the organization over two- and even four-year tours of duty. Jean Harden, our most recent Chair, led us bravely into the 21st century. As I have said more times than Mickey would care to mention, Jean has been a gracious and patient teacher and mentor to me and I’m glad she’s on the board for one more year. Mickey Koth, our secretary/newsletter editor, loved board meetings so much that she “re-up’d” for a second term. Thanks to her for sticking with us in this important job for so long. Margaret Kaus developed useful, informative, and always entertaining annual meetings and was always smiling through it all. Thank you, Margaret! Wendy Sistrom acted as our liaison to OLAC for a long time and cheerfully trotted information back and forth between the two organizations, which has been enormously helpful to both groups. Thanks to each and every one of you for your dedication to MOUG.

The second cool thing about serving as MOUG chair is that you get to write millions and millions of appointment letters—well, okay, lots of them—to all the new crew. New board members, whose bright and shining faces you will see in Austin, if not before, include Marty Jenkins, our new Program Chair, Steve Lumnann, our new Secretary/Newsletter editor, and Robert Freeborn, our new liaison to OLAC. I’m looking forward to working with all three of you.

Of course, Marty and Steve would not be on the board if they had not been willing to be nominees for the positions they now hold—which leads me to issue an invitation to any of you who might like to be considered as potential nominees for office out there in MOUGland. A nominating committee, chaired by Neil Hughes, will be putting together a ballot for two offices this year: Vice-Chair/Past Chair and Treasurer. Other committee members are Jean Harden and Mary Prendergast. If you would like to step forward to be considered for nomination, please contact any member of the Nominating Committee or any board member.

Included with the fall ballot for new officers will be business relating to bylaws revision. Julia Graepel and Kerry Scannell have joined me to form an ad hoc group to examine the current bylaws and develop revisions as needed. We will present our proposal at the summer board meeting, and the membership will have the opportunity to vote on the revisions when the ballots go out.

The third cool thing—and this is really the very coolest—is that, as a member of the MOUG board, I was privileged to be a part of the process that named Kay Burnett as our first recipient of MOUG’s Distinguished Service Award. One of the responsibilities of the Vice Chair/Past Chair officer is to call for nominations for this award and to present the nominations to the board at the summer meeting. As I received and read the nominations for the first award, I was reminded over and over again of the level of excellence that pours out of the MOUG membership in our various contributions, not just to music cataloging, but to all aspects of music librarianship. Kay is a shining example, of course, and naming her as our first recipient of this award was a joy shared by the entire board. I know the membership “seconds that emotion.” Congratulations again, Kay, and thank you.

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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 Inman, MOUG Treasurer, Kennedy-King College, 6800 S. Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60621 (Due in North America, $10.00 for personal members, $15.00 for institutional members; outside North America, $25.00; back issues for the previous two years are available from the Treasurer for $5.00 per copy). A copy of the quarterly financial report is available from the Treasurer on request.

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

MOUG MISSION STATEMENT
The mission of the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) is to identify and provide an official means of communication and assistance for those users of the products and services of the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) concerned with music materials in any area of library service, in pursuit of quality music coverage in these products and services.
Finally, although it might seem awfully early to start thinking about the next MOUG meeting, it really isn't, especially due to the fact that we will be celebrating a silver anniversary in Austin. Believe it or not, 25 years have passed since our first meeting, so it is most definitely time to celebrate. Given some of the ideas tossed around at our last board meeting, it will definitely be worth the trip to Texas to participate in whatever Marty and his Program Posse are planning. Start planning ahead now!

Here's to a lovely summer for everyone.

Cheers,
Ruthann
Your friendly MOUG chairperson

P.S. One last cool thing (and this hardly ever happens) is that there are TWO Ruthann/Ruth Ann serving on the MOUG board. How weird is that?

From the Continuing Education Coordinator
Marty Jenkins, Wright State University

I am excited and honored (and not a little overwhelmed) to have been elected Continuing Education Coordinator. My task is particularly exciting this year, as the Austin 2003 meeting will be MOUG's twenty-fifth. The Program Committee is working on ideas to both celebrate and meditate on MOUG's history, while striving to present the forward-looking sessions members have come to expect.

If you have ideas for program sessions or ways to contribute to the anniversary celebration, please contact me at martin.jenkins@wright.edu or (937) 775-4983.

News from OCLC
Compiled by Kay Covert

Cataloging

OCLC Arabic Cataloging

The OCLC Arabic Cataloging software is available at no charge to OCLC Cataloging members. With the software, you can easily add Arabic script to a romanized record with the automated transliterator tool. This can be used when you create original records, or it can be used to upgrade roman-only records that are currently in WorldCat. When you upgrade a record to add the Arabic script, you receive an Enhance credit. For more information about the software, please see http://www.oclc.org/oclc/arabic/. You can download the software from this site using your OCLC Cataloging authorization number and password.

OCLC CatME for Windows

Version 2.10 of the OCLC Cataloging Micro Enhancer (CatME) software is now available! This new version includes enhancements to local file indexing, a new "my status" for the local file, a new inactivity timer to automatically log off the online system, several new macro commands, and a new terminal session to allow you to connect to your local system from within CatME to run macros between CatME and your local system. In addition, the CatME documentation, including the Getting Started, Quick Reference, and Learning to Use documents, have been updated. This new version of software and the updated documentation are available at no charge via electronic download from the OCLC Web site. OCLC CatME is a Windows-based interface to OCLC Cataloging that includes both online, interactive access to OCLC Cataloging along with optional offline, batch functionality. Please visit the CatME home page at http://www.oclc.org/catme for more information about CatME and to download the software and documentation.

OCLC is currently working on CatME 2.11, which will be a Spanish interface. The functionality in this version will match CatME 2.10. After CatME 2.11 is completed, OCLC will add both CatME 2.10 and 2.11 to the OCLC Access Suite compact disc. OCLC expects to release this compact disc during second calendar quarter 2002.

The Express Cataloging Option (formerly known as CatExpress)

OCLC Cataloging Express service (CatExpress) will be implementing a choice in record delivery options starting in July 2002. Users may continue to receive their records via the Product Services Web as before, or they may choose a session-specific file delivery (also known as "export"). Members using CatExpress as an interface option will be able to export records without setting holdings once this has been implemented. Libraries wishing to change their delivery mechanism should contact their regional OCLC service providers.
CatExpress will also be affected by the migration to the new cataloging service. The change is primarily just a re-positioning of the navigation bar. All other functionality will remain the same. With the migration, CatExpress will become the express option within the new cataloging service, not just electronic resources. Editing, record them into the new service, which will eventually replace taking the new cataloging service. The change is primarily just a re-positioning of the navigation bar. All other functionality will remain the same. With the migration, CatExpress will become the express option within the new cataloging service.

The New OCLC Cataloging Service

OCLC will introduce a new cataloging service in July 2002. The new service is based on CORC, CatExpress, CatME and Passport plus the knowledge that OCLC has gained from working with users over the years. We are taking the best features of these platforms and integrating them into the new service, which will eventually replace all OCLC cataloging and metadata interfaces currently in use. In July the current CORC functionality will become part of this new service, CORC will no longer be a separate service, and the CORC name will go away.

To accomplish this, OCLC is adding monthly enhancements to the current CORC platform, modifying or adding new features to support cataloging of all types of material, not just electronic resources. Editing, record status enhancements, and system news were added earlier this year, with the following additional enhancements scheduled by July 2002: workflow changes, user interface and terminology updates, produce/alternate produce functionality CatExpress export, shortcut keystroke equivalents, and general administration option updates. Significant user interface changes have also been usability tested prior to introduction.

The browser-based platform introduced in July 2002 will contain the necessary functionality to perform copy and original cataloging for all formats. For users requiring batch features, macros, and features not currently supported through the browser, OCLC will be releasing a Windows-based client by July 2003 that will complement the browser-based platform.

For further information to help plan your migration to the new service, see the migration Web site at http://www.oclc.org/strategy/cataloging/.

OCLC CJK and OCLC Multiscripts Z39.50 Client

As part of the OCLC strategic plan to develop and implement the new cataloging and metadata services platform, the enhancement of OCLC CJK and Z-client programs was placed on hold until the new OCLC database management system is established with the vernacular scripts support based on Unicode.

OCLC will focus on the CJK user base expansion, local CJK collections and quality database building. During the 2002 AAS in Washington, D.C. OCLC sponsored the CJK Users Group Annual Meeting on April 6 and gave a formal annual report to OCLC CJK users. Working together, Metadata Services and OCLC Library Services held four informal, subject-focused meetings as follows:

- Our mission for public services and information literacy
- Collection development and OLCC Language Sets, the viable option
- Quality records matter to all CJK users
- What’s next to OCLC pinyin conversion?

With these meetings OCLC provided product support services, encouraged public library CJK users to integrate into the mainstream of OCLC CJK Users Group, and gathered user feedback and suggestions for the next generation CJK services. A report will be posted on the OCLC CJK home page.

CONSER PURL Server

The CONSER PURL Server was installed on January 17, 2002. This PURL (persistent uniform resource locator) server is hosted by OCLC for use by CONSER participants. To date, PURLs have been created for over 1,200 URLs. The PURLs are entered in the 856-field of OCLC bibliographic records. If the corresponding URL changes, participants simply modify the PURL on OCLC’s server. This effort saves OCLC users from having to update changed URLs in bibliographic records. The server is located at http://bibpurl.oclc.org/.

OCLC Keyword Searching

OCLC implemented some changes to keyword searching of WorldCat for OCLC Cataloging, CORC, Interlibrary Loan, Selection, and Union List on February 24, 2002. Four existing indexes were updated: Notes, Report number, Standard number, and Subject/Title/Contents. Seven new subject indexes were added: Library of Congress subject headings, Library of Congress Children’s Literature subject headings, Medical subject headings (MeSH), National Agricultural Library subject headings, Canadian English subject headings, Canadian French subject headings (Repertoire des vedettes-matieres), and Sears subject headings.

OCLC Cataloging Label Program

Version 1.21 of the OCLC Cataloging Label Program is now available for electronic download at no charge. This new version resolves problems reported with version 1.20. Please see the Label Program home page at http://~v.oclc.org/oclc/men~abel~~ for more information. You may also download the software from that site. This new version of the Label Program is not currently available on compact disc; however, it will be included on version 5.00 of the OCLC Access Suite compact disc, which will be released during the second calendar quarter this year.

MARC Updates

OCLC completed additional updates on December 16, 2001, and on April 7, 2002, primarily limited to changes to MARC code lists. Other changes announced by LC have not been scheduled yet. The most significant among the changes are those related to implementing the cataloging rule revisions for integrating resources. Further plans and dates are forthcoming.

QC (Quality Control)

Through the end of March 2002, QC has received a total of 40,729 requests to change bibliographic records. This total also includes duplicate error reports. QC staff have manually merged 14,001 sets of duplicate records and have made changes and/or corrections to 6,750,710 bibliographic records in the WorldCat database, manually or via macros, as well as corrected a total of 5,178,885 records via automated scans.

Some of the cleanup of records via macros has included punctuation and spacing changes on records, GMDs (General Material Designation) from computer file to electronic resource and some correction of old subject heading forms.

By the end of April 2002, QC staff will have completed the second pass of clean up of LC class numbers. The first pass consists of searching the first three characters of invalid LC class number combinations with a truncation key. (Example: fn l c abc?) More than 150,000 records have been modified. We are presently working through law call numbers and expect to complete them by the end of May.

Searching WorldCat: An OCLC Tutorial

Learn to search WorldCat (the OCLC Online Union Catalog) through OCLC Cataloging, Interlibrary Loan, Selection, and Union List services. Use hands-on exercises to learn searching strategies and techniques in a self-paced, offline environment.

OCLC Searching WorldCat version 1.02 is now available for download. Version 1.02 includes updates to the lists of keyword indexes and search examples for each index. This new version is not currently included on the OCLC Access Suite compact disc; however, it will be included on version 5.00 of the compact disc during 2nd calendar quarter 2002. To access the tutorial, visit http://www.oclc.org/oclc/menu/tutorial.htm.

PromptCat

PromptCat continues to add options for Dewey libraries, including the ability to truncate the Dewey class number at a specified number of digits past the decimal point and the ability to add a "j" at the front of the Dewey class number in the MARC record.

We are working with vendors to make them active with PromptCat. We are very close to making Theodore Front Music active.

WebDewey

WebDewey (Cataloging Services Edition), the WebDewey service available within the OCLC cataloging environment, was enhanced to include a user annotation capability in January 2002. Also in January, WebDewey, based on the same database, became available to all libraries, regardless of OCLC cataloging membership status, in a separate environment. Licenses to both WebDewey services are available by annual subscription on either a single-user or site-specific-network basis.

Both WebDewey services are updated quarterly and include the new annotation feature, which allows users to add notes to the database reflecting local classification practices. Holders of site-specific-network licenses can make two kinds of notes: institution notes, which are viewable by all WebDewey users at a library, and personal notes, which are viewable only by the individual user who entered the note.

Abridged WebDewey

Abridged WebDewey (Cataloging Services Edition) and Abridged WebDewey became available in January 2002. The Cataloging Services Edition is available to cataloging members within the OCLC cataloging environment, and Abridged WebDewey, based on the same database, is available to all libraries, regardless of OCLC cataloging.
membership status, in a separate environment. Licenses to these services are available by annual subscription on either a single-user or site-specific-network basis.

The Abridged WebDewey services are based on the enhanced Abridged Edition 13 database, which includes the contents of the 1977 one-volume print edition; all editorial updates; intellectually mapped LCSHs; and mappings between abridged Dewey numbers and the latest edition of the Sears List of Subject Headings. Some of the intellectual mappings come from Subject Headings for Children, an OCLC Forest Press print publication listing associations between abridged Dewey numbers and LCSH most frequently applied to children's materials.

Like the WebDewey services, the Abridged WebDewey services are updated quarterly and include an annotation feature that allows users to add notes to the database reflecting local classification practices. Holders of site-specific network licenses can make two kinds of notes: institution notes, which are viewable by all Abridged WebDewey users at a library, and personal notes, which are viewable only by the user who entered the note.

**OCLC Bibliographic Record Notification service**

The OCLC Bibliographic Record Notification service (BibNote) eases cataloging maintenance by automatically delivering upgraded OCLC-MARC records to libraries including records with Table of Contents (TOC) data and/or Electronic Location and Access (856 field) data.

BibNote will deliver an upgraded OCLC-MARC bibliographic record if an 856 field has been added to the master record whether the 856 contains a $u (URL) or $z (Public Note), if the $u or the $z have been added, changed, or deleted, or if the entire 856 field has been deleted from the master record.

Additional BibNote profiling includes:
- TOC (Table of Contents) information
- Ability to limit the type of records received by format, encoding level, and publication date
- Ability to exclude delivery of a library’s own upgrades

Other enhancements are being looked at but are not yet scheduled.

**MARS Authority Control, Database Preparation and Enrichment Services**

MARS authority control service provides basefile, current cataloging, and notification services to libraries wanting to create or update their authority file. Recent changes to the service include new GMD (General Material Designation) processing (changing obsolete GMD’s to the current accepted form) and new Authority Change reports. These new reports are easy to use, giving the library the old version of the record and the new version of the record on the same page with the changes highlighted for easy recognition. Libraries implementing a new local system or joining a consortium would benefit from this service.

OCLC MARS also offers table of contents record enrichment services (TOC) to libraries through Blackwell’s and Syndetic Solutions and offers smart barcode generation. MARS is customizable to meet the individual library’s needs. Additional information about MARS is available at http://www.oclc.org/western/products/mars/.

A new MARS Sales Kit has been completed and added to NetWeb. The sales kit documents can be found at http://netweb.oclc.org/netweb/newpost/MARS_Sales_Kit.htm. All leads can be forwarded to Glenda Lins, Glenda_lins@oclc.org or to Terri Dawson in Dublin using the form found at: http://netweb.oclc.org/netweb/newpost/mars_lead_and_price_quote_form.doc.

**People, Places & Things**

People, Places & Things provides a list of over 50,000 popular Library of Congress subject headings and pairs them with corresponding Dewey Decimal Classification numbers. Library users will find this new publication guides them to the right places to browse for information on topics that interest them. Classifiers will find it can help them apply the DDC. Librarians in all types of libraries will find People, Places & Things a convenient aid to browsing and subject heading application.

**RetroCon Batch**

The OCLC RetroCon Batch service currently offers users options for converting retrospective materials of minimal MARC records or non-MARC database files to full bibliographic records in OCLC-MARC format. To accomplish this, users send either MARC records or search keys to OCLC for matching. This capability will be expanded next fiscal year to include all materials, not just retrospective materials. However, the RetroCon Batch product name will be discontinued. Instead the capability of returning OCLC-MARC records from MARC record input will be added to Batchload (see “Batchloading” update below). Returning OCLC-MARC records from files of search keys will be made a stand-alone product. A new name for this service will be forthcoming.
Batchloading

OCLC RetroCon Batch/MARC (formerly FullMARC) will soon simply be a part of Batchload. When an institution wants to set holding and receive OCLC MARC records for those holdings set (output) they will just need to choose an output option on the Batchload Order Form.

OCLC Batch Services and OCLC MARC Record Services (MARS) are now sharing files. For example, if an institution sends the same records to MARS for Authority Control and to Batchload for setting holdings, they can simply tell OCLC they want the same file used for both services. The option has been added to the MARS Profile Form and there are plans to add the complimentary option to the Batchload Order Form.

In addition, development efforts are underway to incorporate into Batchload the ability to upgrade PCC records. Two new product codes will be implemented to track PCC upgrades.

MARC Record Output

OCLC is planning to discontinue offering round reel 9-track tapes as a MARC record output option, as most major suppliers are no longer manufacturing this medium. We plan to have tapes available throughout the 2002 calendar year, but will not be offering them after the end of December 2002.

The OCLC products affected by this change are:
- MARC Subscription
- GovDoc
- Batchload
- OCLC Bibliographic Record Notification
- SULOP (Serials Union List Output Product)
- WCS (WorldCat Collection Sets)
- LDC (Local Database Creation)
- RetroCon Batch

We currently offer pickup of files via EDX as an option for output, and via OCLC Product Services Web. In addition to daily, we will be offering alternative EDX frequencies for MARC Subscription, which include weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual. We are exploring other physical output options as well.

Metadata Capture

The Metadata Capture effort is progressing. The Record Converter (Phase 1 of the Metadata Capture project) was completed on Dec. 31, 2001. The Converter assists Database Specialists in converting non-MARC bibliographic data to MARC or to search keys for processing through OCLC's RetroCon Batch (formerly OCLC's TapeCon) Service. The Record Converter has been used on a couple of projects to date. Non-MARC projects will continue to be converted on a case-by-case basis.

Batchload Redesign (Phase 2 of the Metadata Capture project) is currently in the design phase. There is much work to accomplish in moving existing Batchload functionality to the UNIX environment. Some new functionality will be designed into the project, such as providing Database Specialists with tools to increase flexibility and customization of projects, giving libraries the ability to export or download unresolved Batchload records, creating a single unified tracking database so all information on a project is in one place, etc. It is anticipated Batchload Redesign will be completed next winter.

Preliminary work on the creation of new Matching Algorithms (Phase 3 of the Metadata Capture effort) has only begun. This effort requires close coordination with XWC (Extended WorldCat) searching and matching. The Metadata Capture project team is hoping that this phase will ramp up during the summer of 2002.

Resource Sharing

Automated Collection Analysis Service (ACAS)

OCLC Automated Collection Analysis Service (ACAS) offers precision subject analysis of the collections of one library or groups of libraries by publication date and other elements of the MARC record. The output reports for this age and content analysis are now Web based and can be retrieved through the OCLC Metadata Desktop. Once an analysis has been completed the reports for the libraries' results are produced in both table and graphical format. The Web output medium allows libraries to view the data in a variety of standard established reports, or export the data to Excel, Access or some other application to further manipulate the information provided. Demo.analyses are available showing examples of both single institution analysis and multi-library comparisons. Comparisons of library collections against standard lists such as Books for College Libraries, Books for College Libraries and Booklist are also provided, as are comparisons with peer collections. ACAS projects are individually evaluated and a custom quote and project estimate can then be easily provided to the library or consortia. Automated collection analysis is an organized and logical approach to collection
management, planning, growth, and shared resource development. See http://www.oclc.org/western/products/acal/index.htm or contact Glenda Lins, glenda_lins@oclc.org, at OCLC Lacey Product Center for more information. A new ACAS Sales Kit has been completed and added to NetWeb, located at http://netweb.oclc.org/&/fh.sh=url=/netweb/newpost/acal_a cas_sales_kit.htm?query.

Reference

WorldCat Collection Sets

Group and individual orders for netLibrary sets of records are still being processed through Collection Sets. The netLibrary Publicly Accessible set is now available. Knovel, APS Online, and National Academy Press are a few of the electronic sets that are currently in progress. Microform sets continue to be very popular among our users. Northwestern University Library is currently cataloging Bibliothek der Deutschen Literatur, a collection of 19,963 microfiche. As always, we are seeking cataloging volunteers. For additional information about WorldCat Collection Sets please see http://www.stats.oclc.org/wcs_list.html.

OCLC News Updates

(FirstSearch enhancements of May 19, 2002, as excerpted from OCLC FirstSearch Service News You Can Use, online at http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch/announcements/fs_1_ann_20020520.htm)

New Indexes in WorldCat Advanced and Expert Search Screens

The Material Type index (mt:/ mt=) can be used to search for subtypes of more broad material formats. Examples of material types to which a search can be limited include, but are not limited to DVD, VHS, CD, Newspapers, Music, Cassette, LP, and Non-music (to identify non-music sound recordings such as Books on Tape or recorded speeches). Users may also limit searches by other material characteristics or format subtypes. Additional content characteristics include Fiction, Juvenile and Thesis. New format subtypes include Large Print, Braille, Microform.

The Musical Composition index (mc:) provides a way for WorldCat users to clearly define the exact type of musical composition they need within search statements. This index supports searching by categories of musical compositions such as ballads, blues, carols, country music or operas.

More Than 4,000 Journals Online in OCLC FirstSearch Electronic Collections Online

74 new journals have been added to Electronic Collections Online, bringing the total number of journals online to 4,013. There are now 67 publishers participating in ECO.

Outbound Linking to netLibrary

Users of WorldCat on the OCLC FirstSearch service can now more quickly identify and access netLibrary resources from the WorldCat database. A netLibrary icon is now included in brief and full record displays in WorldCat results to clearly identify those items that are included in the netLibrary collection. In addition, libraries with netLibrary subscriptions may now use the FirstSearch administrative module to enable seamless access from WorldCat records to their netLibrary subscription content.

View Z39.50 catalogs from within FirstSearch

OCLC has added an option through which FirstSearch will search Z39.50 library catalogs from records in the OCLC FirstSearch service and display local holdings information within a FirstSearch record. This expands the existing option for libraries to establish links from FirstSearch to Web-based library catalogs for access to local holdings information. OCLC's implementation of this option goes beyond linking to an individual library's Web-based catalog by including library holdings of up to ten Z39.50 library catalogs within a FirstSearch record display. Library staff enables and manages the FirstSearch Z39.50 library catalogs display through a new "Z39.50 Library Catalogs" area of the System Settings section of the FirstSearch administrative module.

Change in linking of library holdings information for serials

Due to feedback received from users about the way holdings are presented for serials in non-WorldCat databases on FirstSearch, OCLC has changed the way holdings information is linked. Holdings are now presented based on the presence of an ISSN in the 022 $a and 776 $x fields in WorldCat records. In databases such as ArticleFirst, FirstSearch will match holdings data with records based on the presence of an ISSN in the 773 $x field. This change from the past practice of linking to previous and subsequent ISSNs should increase the accuracy of displayed library holdings information.
SPECIAL MATERIALS CATALOGING DIVISION (SMCD)

SMCD Personnel News

MSR2 welcomed Stephen Yusko as its new Team Leader. David Bucknum (MSR2) and Michi Hoban (MSR1) achieved Senior Music Cataloger status. Jerry Emanuel, Senior Music Cataloger, (MSR2) retired.

Arrearage Reduction Efforts

- **45 rpm Disc Project**: A total of 1,721 45-rpm discs were cataloged using the Cuadra Star database and in surplusing extra copies.
- **78 rpm Disc Project (Singles)**: The MSR3 Team processed 30,079 single discs. MSR3's work on the miscellaneous collection (post-R&D, Spottswood, Feinstein, Fairleigh Dickinson, etc.) was accomplished using Alpha 4 (version 6), converted to Cuadra STAR, and loaded into the SONIC database. The Team also cataloged 154 noncommercial discs in the LC Voyager database. There remains a major 78-rpm arrearage, approximately 160,000 discs, in the Rigler-Deutsch Index Collection. There are also several hundred non-roman discs from the singles collection.
- **Copyright Cassettes Collection**: A total of 8,358 cassettes were cleared by MBRS and SMCD in 2001, as a result of brief record cataloging in the Cuadra Star database and surplusing extra copies. Plans are in the works to create brief records in the LC Voyager database, thereby enhancing their distribution and availability.
- **National Public Radio Collection**: A total of 3,489 reel-to-reel tapes from the National Public Radio collection were processed during the year.

78s Sets Project

Since August 2000, the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (MBRS) processing staff and the catalogers of SMCD Music and Sound Recordings Teams (MSR) 1-2 have collaborated on this labor-intensive arrearage project estimated to consist of 5,000 titles. The processing staff have had to resleeve, select best copy, and apply a numeric shelf number scheme to all of the discs. Cataloging staff has had to reacquaint itself with the vagaries of 78s cataloging; along the way, there have been numerous emendations to the workflow in attempts to bring 78s cataloging into the AACR2 and ILS environments. If a dominant characteristic of the current music industry is the transience of digital formats, it has proven instructive, in handling 78s, to realize that similar issues existed long before the advent of the compact disc: for example, should "copies" of a title in variant sequencing schemes (manual vs. automatic sequencing) and within automatic two different schemes) be treated as copies or editions? How are "novelty" 78s best described? Currently into the Victor recordings (in an A-Z approach by label), the teams have cleared 18,797 discs from this arrearage. The completion of the project is expected by late spring 2002.

CD-R Cataloging

SMCD has begun cataloging 5000 CD-Rs (3,000 current receipts + 2,000 arrearage). CD-Rs are writable audio compact discs submitted as Copyright deposits. These are considered unpublished sound recordings and are given minimal bibliographic access augmented by information taken from the online Copyright file (via proprietary data transfer software). These records are distributed by CDS as well as being available through our OPAC. To date, approximately 1,075 titles have been cataloged.

CD Workflow

In development since spring 2000, this workflow is intended to gain bibliographic control over the annual receipt of 30,000 CDs in MBRS. Developed through the collaboration of several LC Divisions and Directorates, this unique approach to copy cataloging has resulted in approximately 30,000 initial bibliographic control records (IBCs) accounting for an estimated 40,000 discs.

In brief, the workflow may be described as follows:

- CDs are brought from MBRS to SMCD. Technicians, using the UPC found on most discs, search MUZE, the popular commercial database. Information captured from MUZE (including performer, production, and contents notes) is imported into an editing screen. The technician edits and adds to the information. If not found in MUZE, the technician creates a record from scratch on the editing screen. The record is then saved to Voyager, transformed via proprietary software into a MARC record.
- New IBCs are exported weekly into a file sent to OCLC. OCLC RetroCon service identifies available copy and forwards two files (an EXACT Match File and a MAYBE Match File) to OCLC's MARS Processing Service. MARS performs prespecified
descriptive and authority processing on each file. The files, with reports on various conditions needing individual attention at LC's end, are sent to LC.

- After extensive testing, the Library began to receive the first returns from OCLC in December 2000. To date, we have examined 1,200 returns and found that all records in the EXACT file, 41% of the total, were correctly matched. Following a brief period of 100% manual review, we expect to begin merging the OCLC EXACT File with the source IBCs without review.

- The MAYBE File, representing 19% of the whole, will always be subject to manual review. While most of this file represents correct matches, there will be a slight percentage of mismatches that will need to be culled. This file will also be used to capture multivolume matches for manual review and editing, as well as any other subsets we wish to isolate for special treatment.

- The MARS processing reports will be used to identify needed authority work, which will be completed after the matched records have been merged with the source IBCs.

- Unmatched records will be searched again by RetroCon after six months. LC catalogers will complete cataloging of unmatchable records at a level appropriate to the material.

SMCD hopes to extend the use of this workflow to other arrearage reduction efforts.

**LC Concert Tapes**

The 1999/2000 LC concert season tapes (25 concerts) have now been cataloged, bringing bibliographic control of these concerts up to date with more than 1,700 titles. The LC Concert tapes can be searched in the LC OPAC by title "Library of Congress Music Division concert."

**Encoding Level 7 Copy Cataloging**

Marcadia Processing, a LC pilot copy cataloging effort employing RLIN automated record matching services, initiated use of Encoding Level 7 copy cataloging procedures, in which name and series authority work is done according to minimal level cataloging guidelines, and LCSHs present in the copied record are accepted with the assurance that they were constructed according to current practice. The resulting bibliographic record is assigned an encoding level of 7 so that it will not displace the original member record in the OCLC database.

SMCD will use these procedures for sound recording and score bibliographic matches in OCLC in two cases:

- for multipart items for which LC's holdings differ from the holdings on the OCLC copy;
- for copy which includes analytical added entries far in excess of LC practice (deleting these added entries in LC's versions of the records will relieve LC of the burden of authority work it would not otherwise perform).

**Anticipated FY 2002 arrearage reduction initiatives**

**AFRTS:** AFRTS (known variously as the American or Armed Forces Radio and Television Service), the broadcasting service of the Department of Defense, has been providing radio broadcasts to military personnel since the 1940s. For many years, commercial and AFRTS-produced shows were provided to member stations in disc format on a weekly basis. They range from information shows to religious programming to popular shows such as the Charlie Tuna show. As archival materials, many of these recordings are unique, and few other copies are likely to exist. This project aims to catalog over 100,000 discs which are not yet represented in the ILS. Some shows will be cataloged in a modified collection level format; others will have bibliographic records for each individual show.

**LP Project:** The Library still has 475,000 LPs that need overall access via Voyager, the LC database. To that end the AFRTS project, described above, will give bibliographic control to approximately 100,000. The remaining 375,000 are housed either on Capitol Hill or in the Library's annex in Landover, MD. The initial step will be to process the ca. 42,000 LPs which make up the Klinger collection, one of the largest jazz collections in the world, as well as the ca. 80,000 additional discs and tapes stored off the Hill. SMCD hopes to incorporate many features of the CD workflow into the bibliographic control of these LPs. One feature of the project will be to replace pertinent PREMARC records with more complete copy found on OCLC; there will be original cataloging as well.

**Cataloging Documentation**

In concord with direction from CPSO, SMCD is seeking ways to both simplify and distribute its documentation. Toward this end, SMCD, through the Music Cataloging Advisory Committee, is exploring the feasibility of rolling the provisions of the Music Cataloging Decisions (MCDs) into the LC Rule Interpretations, eliminating the need for this separate body of rules.

In addition, CDS, in concert with SMCD desires, has agreed to distribute via Cataloger's Desktop our internal
Music and Sound Recording Online Manual (MOIM).
This document, whose latest edition was authored by and will be maintained by Richard Hunter, will furnish guidance on the application of MARC 21 for printed music and sound recording formats. While this document is LC- and Voyager-centric, SMCD assumes that much of the manual will be applicable to many systems, will furnish many examples useful especially for catalogers who only occasionally encounter music materials, and to those in the international community seeking direction for MARC applications to music materials.

Webmaster Training
As part of the Library's continuing effort to extend the digital expertise of its current staff, several MSR catalogers have undertaken LC Internal University-sponsored Webmaster courses. The skills they have learned are then applied to the maintenance of our new internal-only MSR Cataloging Resources Page.

Music Subject Cataloging Working Group (MUSUB)
SMCD has initiated the creation of this Working Group which, like the Music Cataloging Advisory Group (MCAG), includes in its membership new and seasoned MSR catalogers, a representative from the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO), and a representative from the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (MBRS). The goals of the group are to consolidate subject proposal review (both internal as well as SACO), facilitate music subject policy discussions and revisions of the music-related memos of the Subject Cataloging Manual, and to free MCAG for other work. The Group will use an internal listserv (MUSUB-L) to facilitate subject discussions among stakeholders (SMCD, CPSO, MBRS, and the Music Division) and to archive these discussions.

MOTION PICTURE, BROADCASTING, AND RECORDED SOUND DIVISION (MBRS)

National Audio-Visual Conservation Center
The Recorded Sound Section staff continues to be actively involved in the planning for the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, VA, and its requisite Digital Mass Storage System, currently estimated to be completed in 2005. In addition, last year, LC received significant funding from Congress to establish the National Digital Information Infrastructure Preservation Program. The Library is preparing a plan for the collection, preservation, and dissemination of information in digital forms, which will be of benefit to libraries throughout the country. Samuel Brylawski, Head of the Recorded Sound Section, reviewed some of these developments in his presentation during the second plenary session of the MLA meeting, on the topic "Perspectives on the Digital Music Library."

The National Recording Preservation Board
Established by Congress in 2000, the Board has been appointed by the Librarian of Congress and met for the first time on March 12, 2002, at LC. James Farrington is MLA's representative to the Board, and Barbara Sawka is the alternate. Mary Russell Bucknum, LC curator of sound recordings, gave a summary of the preservation board's mission and proposed meeting agenda in a presentation on March 14 as part of the Preservation Committee's open meeting.

Collections News
Examples of recorded sound collections preserved and cataloged in the LC ILS in the past year include portions of the Voice of America Collection, in particular the Boston Symphony concerts from 1955 to 1962, the Symphony of the Air, and the Negro College Choir Concerts—a concert series featuring a different choir each week—from 1960 into the 1970s. Other collections preserved and cataloged on the ILS include:
- Fourteen very rare pre-1902 operatic cylinders recorded by Gianni Bettini
- Instantaneous recordings of early Bob Hope broadcasts
- Over 500 Bob and Ray radio programs
- Three hundred 1920s and 1930s radio programs from the Bany Brooks Collection
- Ninety-eight pre-1902 Russian Berliner Recordings
- Historical Library of Congress events from the 1940s and 1950s
- Selected "Just Jazz with Ed Beach" radio shows
- Duke Ellington Columbia recording sessions from the Valburn Collection

MAVIS
The M/B/RS Recorded Sound Processing Unit began accessioning collections using the acquisitions module of MAVIS (Merged Audio-Visual Information System). MAVIS is an Oracle-based application for the inventory and cataloging of audio-visual collections. It was developed by the National Film and Sound Archive of Australia. The Recorded Sound Section's use is the first step toward fully integrating MAVIS as the in-house
collection management component for recorded sound in a system that will include LC-ILS (Voyager) and SONIC (Cuadra STAR) as OPACs. Full implementation will involve the migration of ILS (MARC) and SONIC data to MAVIS via XML, and an ongoing process of data migration between MAVIS and the ILS databases as new records are added. MARC records will continue to be imported into the ILS from external sources such as OCLC, and original cataloging for published recordings will continue to be entered as well. Data from these bibliographic records will then be migrated into the MAVIS inventory. The accessioning, preservation and cataloging stream for unpublished, archival materials will begin in MAVIS, with the final result being both MAVIS inventory record as well as a bibliographic record in the ILS. Current plans call for SONIC to remain as a legacy OPAC until the entire database has been migrated to MAVIS and the ILS.

Sound Recording Conservation

The M/B/RS Division and the LC Preservation Office have collaborated in the development of several sound recording conservation initiatives. Last year, in an attempt to prepare LC's recordings for their move to the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center, M/B/RS curators and Preservation Directorate staff investigated issues related to preservation-quality enclosures for discs. The group decided to place 45s, shellac 78s, and Edison discs into acid-free paper card sleeves (with a center cutout to expose label information) and into Mylar dust jackets. Because there is so much graphic information on LP covers and because the grooves of LPs are especially sensitive to scratches, the group decided to use a high-density polyethylene sleeve to hold the LP, which is then placed into its original sleeve and then into its original cover, which is covered with a Mylar dust jacket. This approach provides multiple levels of protection at a reasonable cost.

MUSIC DIVISION

Music Division Personnel News

Jan Lauridsen was appointed Assistant Chief of the Music Division. Henry J. Grossi was appointed Assistant Head of Reader Services. William Parsons, Music Specialist, retired.

New Collections

- Patrick Hayes and Evelyn Swarthout Collection, 11,000 items
- Frederick Loewe Collection, 1,200 items

- Shelly Manne Collection, 10,102 items
- Theodore Presser Archives, 1,000,000 items
- Richard Robbins Collection, 102,250 items
- Arnold T. Schwab Collection, 20,000 items
- Don Walker Collection, 9,500 items

Additions to Existing Collections

- George and Ira Gershwin Collection, 29,000 items
- Josef Gingold Collection, 12,420
- Erick Hawkins Collection, 5,000 items
- John Philip Sousa Collection, 5,000 items
- Ballets Russes Collection (addition of Grigoriev materials)

Additions to the Music Division Miscellaneous Manuscripts Collection

- Augusta Read Thomas (Kindler Foundation), Chen Yi, James Dashow, Franco Donatoni, Jason Eckardt, Richard Felciano, Brian Fennelly, Pablo Furman, Thea Musgrave (Koussevitsky Foundation)

Converted from Deposit to Gift

Billy Taylor Collection
Video histories of former Motown artists Bobby Rogers and Claudette Robinson, former Motown Vice-President Esther Gordy Edwards, and blues and radio personality The Famous Coachman

World premieres and commissions

- March 16, 2001: World premiere of William Bolcom's song cycle From the Diary of Sally Hemings, sung by Florence Quivar. LC is a member of Music Accord, Inc., a consortium of presenters that commissioned the work.
- October 3, 2001: World premiere of Augusta Read
Thomas's Kindler Foundation commission *Blizzard in Paradise* by the cello ensemble of the National Symphony Orchestra, Leonard Slatkin, conductor.

- October 15, 2001: World premiere of Donna Long's McKim commission *Pandora's Box/Before the Snow Flies*, by Cherish the Ladies, an all-female Irish band.
- November 30, 2001: World premiere of Roger Reynolds's multimedia opera *Justice*, commissioned by the Julian E. Berla and Freda Hauptman Berla Fund in LC.

**Concerts from the Library of Congress**

NDMSO worked with the Music Division to prepare an online concert calendar for the 2001-2002 concert series (http://www.loc.gov/rr/perform/concert/). Information on performances, performers, tickets and seating are all available from the site.

**CATALOGING POLICY AND SUPPORT OFFICE (CPSO)**

**Music Cataloging Advisory Group (MCAG)**

The MCAG was formed in 1996 to address cataloging matters affecting both technical and public services. Its regular members represent the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (chair) and the three Music and Sound Recordings Teams in the Cataloging Directorate, and the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division and the Music Division from the Public Services Directorate. The American Folklife Center participates in selected activities. Highlights of recent activity include:

- discussions of templates for the brief cataloging of scores and for initial cataloging of music cassettes;
- the development of three Music Cataloging Decisions (MCDs);
- determining whether it is possible to obtain elsewhere at LC online records created in the Copyright Office of materials deposited but not registered;
- the designation of a working group under the direction of Steve Yusko to explore the possibility of merging existing MCDs into the Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRIs), resulting in only one body of commentary on the cataloging rules;
- discussions of proposed revisions to the music instruction sheets in the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings (see below).

**Subject Headings of Interest in Music**

**Policy change**

- Children's songs may be qualified by language

**Selected new headings (includes SACO proposals):**

- Afrobeat
- Arpeggios
- Balloon music
- Computer printer music
- Girl groups (Musical groups)
- Jug bands
- Noise music
- Old-time music
- Preschool music
- Riot grrl movement
- Sound effects music
- String bands
- Tap dance music

Changed from subdivided or inverted headings to a phrase:

- Bowed stringed instruments
- Music publishing
- Pentecost Festival music
- Reformation Festival music

New general cross references:

- Voice ranges and types of chorus, including synonyms, to vocabulary otherwise available only as qualifiers in form/genre headings for medium of performance (e.g., references from "alto voice," "bass baritone," and "bass voices" to headings containing Low voice; from "children's chorus" and "children's voices" to headings containing Children's voices)

Other:

- Several music headings were included in the large group affected by elimination of the word "handicapped."
- Many non-western music terms were added.
- The syndetic structure of Chinese bowed stringed instruments was revised at the time of changing to pinyin romanization.

**Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings**

Most of the music instruction sheets have been expanded to include more information about present practice, some subject policies have been revised, and many more captions have been added to individual chapters to clarify covered topics. The revisions are being implemented now and will be incorporated in the forthcoming 2002 Update No. 1. Changes include:
H 250 Music Heading Authority Records
Additions:
- Authority records are required for headings qualified by language of text and musical settings of certain sacred texts
- When to include broader terms in authority records
- Adding Arranged to headings
- Geographic subdivision of form/genre headings for musical compositions
Policy revisions and changes:
- Use of parenthetical qualifiers to gloss homographs

H 1160 Pattern Headings: Musical Compositions
Additions:
- Geographic subdivision of form/genre headings for musical compositions
- Topical subdivisions other than --History and criticism
Policy revisions and changes:
- --Vocal scores with organ and piano: the order of accompanying instruments now follows the rule

H 1161 Pattern Headings: Musical Instruments
Additions:
- The pattern heading Clarinet
- New and revised free-floating subdivisions
  - $x$ Acoustics
  - $x$ Embouchure
  - $x$ Fingering
  - $v$ Charts, diagrams, etc.
  - $x$ Harmonics
  - $x$ Intonation
  - $x$ Multiphonics
  - $x$ Tonguing

H 1917.5 Music: Jazz and Popular Music
Additions:
- Old-time music was added to the list of headings that cannot be subdivided by --United States
- In the list of special decade subdivisions, the earliest for Country music is --To 1951
Policy change:
Music of an instrument qualified as jazz, e.g. Piano music (Jazz), can no longer be assigned to groups with that instrument "featured." Instead, like other headings for music of an instrument, whether lacking a qualifier for style or with other qualifiers, the qualifier "(Jazz)" can be used only for one solo performer on that instrument. To ensembles where performers have solos and also play back-up, assign the heading Jazz.

H 1917.5 Music Form/Genre Headings: Medium of Performance
Additions:
- Table of contents
- More information on headings for individual instruments whose name includes the instrument's range; when the range is used in headings and when the instrument's generic name is used
- Non-musical objects used as musical instruments
- Singular/plural practice for establishing terms for instruments, families, and ensemble types; using those terms as a medium of performance in headings
- What to do when a solo performer doubles on more than one instrument (other than keyboard)
- Formulating headings for one performer playing two keyboard instruments
- Up to nine solo instrumentalists may be mentioned in headings; what to do when there are more than nine
- Distinction between when a numeral for the number of soloists on a particular instrument, or playing unspecified instruments, is free-floating and when authority records are required with the numeral
- In accompaniment, when terms for standard combinations are used, and when a term incorporating "ensemble" is used
- Headings in which orchestra is assumed as the medium of performance and thus not specified
- The headings Concertos (Orchestra [Band, etc.])
- More about the use of the connecting words "and" and "with"
- Distinction between main headings that state or imply that there are sung vocal parts, and main headings that don't
- Headings for the various solo vocal ensembles of from two to nine singers
Policy changes:
- When establishing headings for an instrument, family of instruments, or ensemble type, establish a heading for music of the instrument, etc. at the same time, irrespective of whether the instrument is needed immediately in a heading for a musical work.
- (Clarification) The term "percussion" is used in headings
  1) for a solo percussionist playing two or more different instruments in duet combinations with another instrument
  2) in a mixed group of soloists, for one or more soloists on percussion
As a result, "percussion ensemble(s)" is now used only for works or accompaniment entirely for two or more percussionists on two or more different instruments.
Sung vocal parts may be used as a medium of performance in headings that don't imply any particular medium of performance. In such headings, where the medium of performance is always in a parenthetical qualifier, the terms to use are "voice," "voices (2-9)," or "chorus." The number of solo voices, 2-9, is free-floating. The qualifier Unaccompanied is not used. The order of elements in the parenthetical qualifier is, as needed, sung parts, solo instruments, accompaniment. Additional headings may be assigned to show tessitura of a solo singer, nature of text, type of chorus, and number of chorus parts.

**Veterans History Project**

On October 27, 2000, President Clinton signed a bill creating the Veterans History Project, which directs the American Folklife Center to establish a program for preserving the personal experience stories and oral histories of America's war veterans and making those histories available to the public. Ellen McCulloh-Lovell was named director in March 2001, and additional staff were subsequently hired. Among other things, a Veterans History Project Web site has been put online, with a "project kit" providing instructions and forms for people wishing to collect oral histories from veterans.

**Save Our Sounds Recorded Heritage Preservation Project**

Based on a Year 2000 award from the National Park Service, under the Save America's Treasures Program of the White House Millennium Council and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Center's Save Our Sounds preservation project will restore, preserve, and make accessible endangered sound recordings held by the American Folklife Center and the Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage of the Smithsonian Institution. For the Save Our Sounds project, processing work began during 2001 on the James Madison Carpenter Collection, the Eloise Hubbard Linscott Collection, the American Dialect Society Collection, the collections of the International Storytelling Center of Jonesborough, Tennessee; the Eleanor Dickinson Collection and a collection of wire recordings of Pennsylvania German folklore and music made by Don Yoder.

**September 11, 2001 Documentary Project**

On September 12, 2001, the Center launched a project to create a September 11, 2001 Documentary Project Collection in the Archive of Folk Culture. This collection will consist of audiotaped interviews and other forms of documentation of public reaction to the events of that day.

**National Digital Library Program Presentations**

In October, the Woody Guthrie Manuscript Collection became available as a new online presentation from the AFC. The collection includes correspondence between Guthrie and the staff of the Folk Archive written primarily in the 1940s, shortly after Guthrie had moved to New York City and met Alan Lomax, then assistant in charge of the Library's Folk Archive. There are fifty-three items of manuscript material, along with a biographical essay and time line.
Legacy of Benjamin A. Botkin

On Nov. 15-16, the AFC presented "Living Lore: The Legacy of Benjamin A. Botkin," two days of concerts, performances, interviews, and panel discussions. Sponsors were the AFC, the Center for the Book, the LC Music Division, the National Council for the Traditional Arts, and the New York Folklore Society, with support from the Shakespeare Theatre and the National Endowment for the Arts, with transportation provided by U.S. Airways.

Processing

The American Folklife Center continues to create collection-level MARC cataloging records and EAD (Encoded Archival Description) finding aids for the unpublished multi-format ethnographic field collections that are being processed for the Archive of Folk Culture at LC. During the coming year, we look forward to filling several new positions (processing technicians and an additional cataloger) in the Center. This will contribute considerably to the processing of the large arrearage of field collections that both exist in our collection and continue to be acquired in significant numbers. At the end of 2001, a total of fourteen of our large collections were in various stages of processing in addition to numerous small collections that had been completely processed.

Ethnographic Thesaurus Project

During summer 2001 the National Endowment for the Humanities awarded a Chairman's Grant for $30,000 to the American Folklore Society for the development of an ethnographic thesaurus, a project co-sponsored by the Society, the American Folklife Center, and George Mason University that will create a valuable reference tool for the use of folklorists, ethnomusicologists, archivists, librarians, and the public. Meetings held in 2000 and 2001 at the American Folklife Center with a group of specialists in folklore, ethnomusicology, thesaurus construction, and archiving led to the formulation of the grant proposal and, subsequently, the hiring a researcher to work at George Mason University in the planning phase of the project.

Significant 2001 Acquisitions

- The Larry Wilde Collection. Donated by professional comedian Larry Wilde, this collection consists of original sound recordings of interviews with master American comedians discussing their craft.
- The Harold C. Conklin Collection. The Center acquired copies of 262 field recordings documenting the traditional songs, chants, instrumental music, myths, stories, and rituals of the Ifugao people of the Philippines collected by anthropologist Harold Conklin from 1955-1995.
- The Joel Halpern Collection. Halpern, an anthropologist, has donated additional materials to the collection previously established in the Center under his name. The materials include audiotapes, videotapes, manuscripts, and publications concerning the traditional cultures of Serbia, Laos, and the Canadian Arctic.
- The National Council for the Traditional Arts Collection. Duplication of the NCTA archival collection has begun. This large collection, including audiotapes, videotapes, motion pictures, and manuscripts, documents the National Folk Festival from the 1930s to the present.
- The International Storytelling Center Collection. The Center has received 230 boxes containing the archives of the International Storytelling Center, comprising over 230 audio cassettes, 800 hours of digital audiotape, 700 reel-to-reel tapes, 1400 videotapes, and 30 linear feet of manuscript materials, as well as photographs, and administrative and other materials.
- The Vida Chenoweth Collection. Chenoweth has once again added to her collection by donating a variety of original ethnographic documentation concerning the traditional cultures of Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Cambodia. The collection includes field tapes, photographs, field notes, and musical notation.

GENERAL CATALOGING NEWS

LC ILS (Integrated Library System)

The LC ILS primary database resides on a Sun E10000 server and includes nearly 12.5 million bibliographic records; approximately 12.5 million holdings records; over 12.9 million item records; approximately 5.4 million authority records; over 28,400 patron records; data for circulation and acquisitions transactions; and over 32,200 vendor records, ledgers, funds, tables, and keyword and other searchable indexes.

LC upgraded its ILS to Voyager 2000.1.3 on March 4, 2002, and expects to make full MARC 21 authority records for names and subject headings available in its Web OPAC in spring 2002. The "Web Authorities" feature will enable users to search, display, and save authority records; right now it will not include support for the MARC 21 character set nor access to authorities via Z39.50. LC is
working with its software vendor, Endeavor Information Systems, Inc., to provide those features in the future. LC is also working with Endeavor to improve performance of the system to enable expansion of public access to the OPAC. (Currently there are 250 ports for Z39.50 and 275 ports to access the OPAC.) Additional information can be found on the public ILS Web site at http://lcweb.loc.gov/ils.

US Postal Service

Delivery to the Library has been suspended since October 17, 2001, after a letter delivered to Senate Majority Leader Thomas Daschle's office in the Hart Building on Capitol Hill was found to be contaminated with anthrax. The three LC buildings on Capitol Hill were closed to the staff and public at close of business Wednesday, October 17, in order to facilitate environmental tests for possible anthrax contamination. They reopened to staff on Thursday, October 25, and to researchers and the public on Friday, October 26. Although no evidence of anthrax contamination was found in the buildings, certain LC staff members who handle mail and shipments were issued prophylactic antibiotics as a strictly precautionary measure after they reopened to staff. The Library has had to institute rigorous and time-consuming procedures for the examination of all incoming mail.

While mail sent by commercial carriers, such as FedEx and USPS, is being received, LC has received no deliveries of USPS mail since the suspension. Resumption of receipt of USPS mail is dependent on the establishment of an off-site mail processing center for the Library and Congressional offices, and no firm date has yet been set for that.

Pinyin Romanization

The Library continues to share information about the pinyin conversion project on its pinyin Web site at http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pinyin. At that site may be found explanations of how authority and bibliographic records converted, along with new, detailed explanations of conversion errors and inconsistencies; periodic updates to the project timeline; and tips for classifying and cutting Chinese material after pinyin conversion, particularly Chinese literary authors. LC staff are now working to convert non-Chinese bibliographic records in the LC database that contain Chinese character data. Next, the remaining Wade-Giles headings, Chinese subject headings, and former conventional Chinese place names in the LC database will be found and converted to pinyin. Headings that could have "double-converted" have been checked to make sure that they converted correctly. Lists of LC subject headings that were revised in the project are posted on the pinyin Web site.

AACR2 Amendments

LC implemented "Amendments 2001" to AACR2 on December 1, 2001. The "Amendments 2001" rule revisions are included in the current Cataloger's Desktop; they have been incorporated into the AACR2 text and they also appear separately under "Most recent Amendments." There are three major rule revisions:

- Conference publications can be entered under the heading for the conference if the name of the conference appears anywhere in the item being cataloged. LC began to apply this rule to conference publications cataloged after November 30.
- British terms of honor ("Sir," "Dame," "Lord," "Lady") will no longer be included in headings but will be retained in statements of responsibility and can be used to resolve conflicts in headings. LC is applying this rule revision to headings being newly established after November 30. Existing headings are not being changed to reflect current policy unless a heading needs to be changed for another reason.
- Chapter 9 has been renamed "Electronic Resources." The GMD "electronic resource" replaces "computer file," and conventional terminology, such as CD-ROM, can now be used in the extent statement. The entire chapter has been reissued, although a number of the rules within the chapter do not contain any changes. LC is applying revised Chapter 9 to items cataloged after November 30.

"Amendments 2002" will be implemented by LC September 1, 2002.

Data Elements in Authority Records

LC has decided that it will not use the 856 field for electronic location and access in name/series and subject authority records nor will NACO/SACO participants be permitted to add that field in records that they contribute. Instead LC will use a newly defined subfield $u (Uniform Resource Identifier) in the 670 (Source Data Found) field, once that subfield is officially authorized in MARC 21. Use of the 670 $u rather than the 856 will provide the opportunity for enabling links to Web resources while clarifying the relationship of that resource to the entity described in the authority record. It will also reduce the redundancy of data in the authority record, since it would be necessary to add information in a subfield $b of a 670 field even if the 856 were to be used. The 670 subfield $b will contain, as is now the practice, a summary of the data found in the source for immediate use when consulting the...
authority record for normal cataloging purposes. The new subfield \textit{fu} would provide a link to the URL for those needing additional information.

\textit{Approved Subject Headings Distributed Sooner}

As a result of a workflow enhancement in CPSO, subscribers to CDS’s weekly distribution of subject authority records have been receiving newly approved subject authority records sooner since last fall. Records for new and revised subject heading proposals that are approved without change at weekly subject heading editorial meetings are now being distributed in the next week’s MDS-Subjects issue. The new procedure shortens the length of time required for a newly proposed heading to be readied for distribution by as much as a week.

\textit{Romanization tables}

The text of the 1997 edition of the ALA-LC Romanization Tables is now available on the CPSO Web site at http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html. There are links to the tables under "The Latest News from CPSO" and under "Cataloging Tools and Documentation."

\textit{LC Classification Weekly Lists}

Weekly lists of additions and changes to the LC Classification schedules are now posted on the CPSO Web site at http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso as they are approved. This information was formerly made available in a quarterly publication entitled LC Classification: Additions and Changes. That publication ceased with List 284, covering October-December 2001. The lists are in the form of PDF files.

\textit{Classification Web}

In addition to using the printed editions of the classification schedules, users can currently search and browse the latest versions of the schedules online with the CD-ROM product Classification Plus (updated quarterly), and will soon be able to do so on the Web with Classification Web (updated weekly). Following a successful pilot test from January to August 2001, Classification Web is expected to be available from CDS as a subscription product in early 2002.

\textit{Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) Activities}

NACO (Name Authority Cooperative) participants, including institutions from which some 175 catalogers were trained this year, contributed 143,031 new name authority records and 9,410 new series authority records, and modified 40,621 name and series authority records, an 11 percent increase in contributions over fiscal 2000. The \textit{NACO Participant's Manual}, 3rd edition, has been revised and readied for publication and a NACO/BIBCO Trainers’ Web page will be unveiled at the 2002 Midwinter Meeting, containing links to PDF copies of all existing BIBCO, NACO, and Series training materials.

This year, libraries belonging to the monograph bibliographic program, BIBCO, created 73,115 new bibliographic records, 11% more than last year. There are currently a total of 43 BIBCO libraries which, over the life of the program, have created a total of 428,751 program records for use by the global library community. Recently, three new libraries have joined BIBCO: New York University Law Library, Duke University and the Libraries of the SUNY University at Buffalo.

The BIBCO Operations Committee (OpCo) has been focusing on issues related to continuing resources processed in BIBCO and CONSER institutions; modification of the MARC format encoding level I; and terms of OpCo membership. The group also provided input and review to the draft \textit{BIBCO Participants' Manual} being edited under the auspices of the Standing Committee on Training. The final report of the BIBCO Core Record Study conducted by David Banush (Cornell University) and the report’s recommendations for the future direction of the BIBCO Program were presented to the Policy Committee in November 2001.

During fiscal 2001, participants in the subject analysis program, SACO, submitted 2,603 subject headings, 388 subject changes, 2,043 new classification numbers, and 92 classification changes for LCSHs and LCC. To increase the quality and quantity of subject proposals, SACO workshops, presentations, and multi-day seminars for over 200 catalogers were conducted at a variety of venues in the U.S. and abroad: ALA conferences, at LC, at PALINET, at the CORMOSEA meetings, at CEAL, and in Florence, Italy. The first edition of the \textit{SACO Participants' Manual} was published, in electronic and hard copy formats.

\textit{MARC 21}

Nine proposals and seven discussion papers were prepared for discussion at the ALA Midwinter 2002 MARC Advisory Committee meetings. The \textit{MARC 21 Lite Bibliographic Format} was released online at www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/lite/ in July 2001. It is a subset of the markup defined in the full \textit{MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data}. It includes all essential data.
elements that are needed to create bibliographic
descriptions of information items and thus allows libraries
from all over the world to adopt and translate the format.
It links to, but does not list, many of the data elements that
are used by specialized populations of MARC 21 users.
Update No. 2 to all five MARC 21 formats was published
in October 2001, and includes changes resulting from
proposals considered at meetings in 2001. The online and
print editions of the MARC 21 Concise Formats were
updated in January 2002. NDMSO is exploring the
proposals considered at meetings in 2001. The online and
Web site
for existing MARC records, or to be used for the creation
MARC data elements and is intended to
development of an XML schema for a bibliographic
element set that may be used for a variety of purposes
particularly for library applications. It contains a subset of
MARC data elements and is intended to carry selected data
for existing MARC records, or to be used for the creation
of original resource description records. The MARC 21
Web site (www.loc.gov/marc/) continues to be updated.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

104 Study

The Register of Copyrights, Marybeth Peters, submitted to
Congress the Copyright Office's DMCA Section 104
Report on August 29, 2001. The DMCA directs the
Register to prepare the Report as part of Congress's
continuing evaluation of the impact of the digital age on
copyrighted works. The Report focuses on two proposals:
creation of a digital first sale doctrine to permit certain
retransmissions of downloaded copies of works in digital
form, and an exemption of certain digital reproductions
that are incidental to the use of a copyrighted work in
conjunction with a machine.

On the creation of a digital first sale doctrine, the Report
depicts, at this time, to recommend an amendment to
section 109 to permit the transmission of a digital copy of
a work to another person without the copyright owner's
permission. Physical copies of works in a digital formats
such as CDs or DVDs are subject to section 109 in the
same way as physical copies in analog form.

With respect to an exemption for temporary copies, the
Register recommends a narrow change to the Copyright
Act to address the issue of buffer copies that are incidental
to a licensed digital performance of music. This will have
an impact primarily on Webcasters. The Report also
addresses the issue of the archival copies exception of
computer programs and recommends that the law be
amended to permit users to make backup copies of all
kinds of digital works—not just computer programs, as is
now the case.

The Register of Copyrights testified before the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual
Property on December 12-13, 2001 during oversight
hearings on the "The Digital Millennium Copyright Act
Section 104 Report." ALA was represented at the hearings
by Gary Klein, Counsel, Consumer Electronics
Association, testifying also on behalf of Home Recording
Rights Coalition. ALA holds that the Copyright Office
has, in the Section 104 Report and its Section 1201
anticircumvention rulemaking, significantly understated
the adverse effects of the DMCA (and the technological
advances it engenders) on the operation of Libraries and
the exercise of "fair use" principles by end users.

Term Extension and Restoration

There are three pending court cases on the issues of term
extension and restoration:

- In Eldred v. Ashcroft the plaintiff, who operates a
Web site that publishes public domain works, argued
that the Copyright Term Extension Act of 1998
violates the Copyright Clause of the Constitution or
the First Amendment.

- In Golan v. Ashcroft a similar question on the
constitutionality of term extension was raised in the
US District Court for the District of Colorado in
September 2001 by plaintiffs who, according to the
claim, depend on works within the public domain for
their livelihood or avocation.

- Luck's v. Ashcroft and Peters was filed in the US
District Court for DC on October 29, 2001 by Luck's
Music Library, a business that rents and sells classical
orchestral sheet music and Moviecraft, Inc., a
commercial film archive that preserves, restores and
sells old footage of films. The complaint challenges
the constitutionality of section 514 of the Uruguay
Round Agreements Act. The Register has been
named as a defendant because the claim seeks an
injunction requiring the Register to cancel the
registrations of copyrights "restored" under the
Uruguay Round Agreements Act and enjoining her
from registering "restored" copyrights in the future,
issuing notices of intent to enforce "restored"
copyrights, or otherwise administering the copyright
"restoration" provisions of the Uruguay Round
Agreements Act.

PRESERVATION

Strategic Directions for fiscal 2002 in the Preservation
Directorate

- Mass-deacidify 150,000 books and install a sheet
treater. Additional information about the Library's
mass deacidification program is available on the Library's Web site at http://www.loc.gov/preserv/carelc.html;

- Carry out first year of a $6,000,000, five-year preventive conservation project which includes the following goals:
  - Stabilize general and special collection materials using basic treatments;
  - Investigate magnetic media and film deterioration problems and devise solutions;
  - Stabilize sound and moving image materials prior to their relocation to LC's National Audio Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Virginia.

For more information see the Preservation Directorate Web page at http://www.loc.gov/preserv/.

Preservation Research and Testing Division Projects

CD Longevity Project: A project is currently in progress to investigate if laser engraving on audio CDs used to mark them as LC property has any effect on their long-term stability. A natural aging program for studying the long-term effects of routine handling and storage on the playability of CD collections has been in progress for the past four years. This program started initially with a sample population of 125 CDs. With the increased testing capacity now available with the new testing system, this study population has now been increased to 625 disks, thereby substantially enhancing the confidence level of the findings that would result from this study.

In an earlier effort to explore the use of security labels for CDs, we tested a label that extended across the full face of a CD. Accelerated aging of these CDs with this label suggested that it may shorten the life of CDs. An ongoing dialog with manufacturers of security strips has resulted in at least one vastly improved option for labels that cover only the hub of the CD where no data resides.

Development of Specifications: Scientists in the PR&T Division have developed three new specifications for pressure-sensitive adhesive security strips for application in the spine hollow of bound books and to text pages of bound books, and pressure-sensitive adhesive security strips and cover labels for use on plastic videotape cassettes. Different surfaces often require different adhesion properties for labels that will remain attached indefinitely over the life of the item. LC specifications are available on the Preservation Directorate Web site.

New Audio Disk Cleaning Solution: After Freon solvents became unacceptable for cleaning of audio records because of their environmental impact, the Division undertook a comparison of commercially available cleaning solutions for audio records, and recommended one of them for use. Because of a change in the composition of this product introduced by the manufacturer, it began to grow mold within a few months of storage. The need for an effective water-based, environmentally friendly cleaning solution that works equally well with acetate, shellac, vinyl records and CDs became evident.

The Library's Research and Testing Division has developed a solution containing Triton™ XL-80N surfactant (0.5%), ammonia liquor (0.5%)(added only for cleaning lacquer), Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (0.13%), and water. Such a solution should be prepared only by persons trained in the safe handling of chemicals, using proper facilities, and wearing safety glasses. It can be used to clean records manually or in mechanized record cleaners. In all cases, care will be taken to remove the solution after the cleaning step by washing with water or by vacuum suction. For manual cleaning, we will wipe the disc dry using a soft, non-abrasive, lint-free cloth.

Bibliography on magnetic tape: PR&T staff have completed an annotated bibliography on magnetic tape preservation with almost 800 citations. It was published in February 2002.

New Research Proposals: A new storage strategy for the preservation of cellulose acetate-based motion picture film is defined in a research proposal prepared recently. A key feature of this strategy is the removal of the accumulated acetic acid from film before it is sealed under vacuum for economic storage in freezers as compared to cold vaults in which relative humidity control is required. Preliminary laboratory work already completed has qualitatively demonstrated the feasibility of such a storage system. However, more quantitative laboratory data need to be produced to lend further support to this concept.

Another research proposal in preparation is concerned with obtaining a better understanding of the "sticky shed" phenomenon leading to shedding of metal oxide particles from aged tape when its stickiness results in a high degree of friction against the play head in a tape player.

DIGITAL PROGRAMS

American Memory Collections

The National Digital Library has reached a total of over 7.5 million digital items available on the American
Memory Web site. At present American Memory has over 100 collections available online. In fiscal 2001, twelve new online historical collections were added to American Memory and four LC/Ameritech award-winning collections were added. Through the LC/Ameritech competition, thirty-three institutions have received $1.75 million to support twenty-three digitization projects.

Digital Security

The Office of Security continues to coordinate updates to the 1997 Security Plan. Major initiatives include the development of a digital collections security framework to ensure the availability, integrity, and confidentiality of those collections.

Minerva Project and September 11 Web Archive

An ever-increasing amount of the world's cultural and intellectual output is presently created in digital formats and does not exist in any physical form. Such materials are colloquially described as "born digital." This born-digital realm includes open access materials on the World Wide Web. The MINERVA Web Preservation Project was established to initiate a broad program to collect and preserve these primary source materials.

LC, in collaboration with the Internet Archive, WebArchivist.org and the Pew Internet & American Life Project, is creating a collection of digital materials called the September 11 Web Archive, available at September11.archive.org (http://150.156.112.3). The Archive preserves the Web expressions of individuals, groups, the Press and institutions in the United States and from around the world in the aftermath of the attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001.

Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS)

Launched by LC in spring 2000, CDRS provides professional reference service to researchers anytime anywhere, through an international, digital network of libraries and related institutions. With a growing membership of more than 100 libraries, CDRS enables libraries to help each other serve all of their users, no matter where the users are. For more information, visit http://www.loc.gov/rr/digiref/.

Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard (METS)

The Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard is an XML schema designed for the purpose of describing digital objects in library collections. The schema provides a standard form for the recording and transmission of structural, administrative, and technical metadata. It is currently at the alpha draft stage, draws on the experience gained in the Making of America projects. The development of METS is an initiative of the Digital Library Federation. The Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NDMSO) is participating in the development effort and will also serve as the maintenance agency for the proposed standard.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (NLS)

Digital Talking Book Program

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) is actively implementing its vision to transform the NLS analog cassette talking-book program into the world's first digitally-based national program by 2007. Analog technology has served us well, but it is moving toward obsolescence and thus becoming too expensive. Users are beginning to expect their talking-book playback machines to have navigation features found in CD and DVD players and computers, such as the ability to skip sections and return to a bookmark. Toward this end, the NLS has undertaken the following steps:
- Digital talking book (DTB) standard completed
- Student design competition to help create new DTB player
- Digital mastering systems developed
- Contractors to begin digital audio book production
- Digital archive storage and access system specifications under development.

Major National Outreach Campaigns

Two major public service outreach campaigns about talking books, the "Take a Talking Book" campaign for seniors and a new Public Service Announcement (PSA) series for the general public, will be mounted across the country by participating network libraries over the next three years. These campaigns represent a cooperative venture between NLS and network libraries. NLS provides materials; libraries work to make them effective.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (107th CONGRESS)

Joint Committee on the Library of Congress (JCL)

By paper ballot taken in October 2001, the members of the JCL elected Rep. Vernon Ehlers chair and Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-CT) vice-chair. Other members of the Committee are Reps. Robert Ney, Charles Taylor,
Steny Hoyer, and Jim Davis, and Sens. Charles Schumer, Mark Dayton, Ted Stevens and Thad Cochran. Sen. Mark Dayton is the new chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing.

E-Government

On May 1, 2001, Senator Joseph Lieberman introduced S. 803, the E-Government Act of 2001. The bill creates a government-wide Chief Information Officer (CIO) in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), strengthens the existing CIO Council, and provides for more coordination of the IT components of complex interagency objectives like crime fighting and emergency response. The bill includes a $5 million authorization for LC and $5 million for the National Science Foundation to create, in conjunction with other governmental and private entities, an Online National Library. This library would provide public access to an expanding database of educational resource materials, including historical documents, photographs, audio recordings, films, and other media as appropriate, that are significant for education and research in United States history and culture.

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee held a hearing in July; significant differences were expressed by the Office of Management and Budget regarding the appropriate organizational structure for a Chief Information Officer. Senator Stevens urged the Committee and OMB to look at LC as a model; “they’re ahead of the world in digitizing materials, and still provide access to the printed word, without doubling their budget (although it has increased).” In August, CRO attended a meeting to discuss the Online National Library and the cataloging standards sections of the legislation. No further action has been taken on the bill.

National Digital Library

The fiscal 2002 appropriations act includes $9.6 million for the National Digital Library Program (the lower Senate level), with authority for 46 FTE. Under the House report, the Library is directed to use a phased-in approach, to enhance its ability to “implement successfully the extraordinary amount of change required” in a program of that size and scope.

SPECIAL EVENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

National Book Festival

The Library sponsored the first National Book Festival on September 8, 2001. Hosted by First Lady Laura Bush, the event attracted approximately 30,000 people to pavilions on the east lawn of the Capitol and to the Thomas Jefferson and James Madison Memorial Buildings. The Festival featured author readings and book signings, tours of the reading rooms in the Jefferson Building, food, music and storytelling, displays of books of international interest, and a Conservation Clinic on caring for family photographs and documents.

Conference 2000 Action Plan Forum

Beacher Wiggins, Director for Cataloging, will chair the Conference 2000 Action Plan Forum in New Orleans. The forum will be a kickoff meeting for internal and external stakeholders who may undertake action items in "Bibliographic Control of Web Resources: A Library of Congress Action Plan." This Plan stems directly from recommendations made during the Library's Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium, November 15-17, 2000. The Plan can be viewed on the Conference Web site, which remains active at http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/. Comments on the plan should be directed to Judy Mansfield, chief of the Arts and Sciences Division, via email at juma@loc.gov or via fax at 202-707-0973.

Recent and Current Exhibits

The following exhibits are of particular musical interest:

- **Bob Hope and American Variety** opened in the Library's newest exhibition space in the Jefferson Building on May 10, 2000. The Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment is a new permanent, rotating exhibition gallery that features exhibitions surveying the evolution of twentieth century forms of American entertainment—vaudeville, the musical stage, radio, motion pictures, and television—with a specific focus on the American variety tradition.

- **Here to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin**, a continuing exhibition installed in the Gershwin Room of the Jefferson Building, celebrates the legacy of this illustrious musical team and displays items that relate their lives and work to the traditions of American music, especially to musical theater history.

- **The Gerry Mulligan Collection** is the inaugural exhibition in a new exhibit gallery in the Performing Arts Reading Room Foyer of the Madison Building. The exhibit features the work of jazz musician Gerry Mulligan (1927-1996), well-known saxophonist, jazz innovator, composer, and arranger, and his recently donated papers and gold-plated baritone saxophone.

Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter no. 80
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS by Jay Weitz

Q: What's your take on the following imprint statement for a sound recording:


After reading 1.4F5 (and the associated LCRIs) it looks like this is legitimate. (I can't find an MCD associated with this either). It seems there is a WIDE opinion on the WorldCat database.

A: Since this is a sound recording, you should look at 6.4F and ITS associated LCRIs first. Under LCRI 6.4F1, you'll find: "Do not regard as a copyright date FOR THE RECORDING a date preceded by the copyright symbol © that appears on the container or accompanying matter (cf. 1.4F5, 1.4F6). This symbol can apply only to the printed text. However, it can 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." In other words, the 260 subfield ¦c in question should probably have been transcribed as "[1991], p1972." Depending on what other information is available in the record and/or on the item (does the "p1972" represent the date of original capture, or the date of previous release, for example) the fixed fields DtSt and Dates would be filled in according to the Type of Date hierarchy found in "Bibliographic Formats and Standards" and MARC 21.

Q: I've tried to find a rule I remember from my student days, which I believe was a Music Cataloging Decision about "don't make a contents note if a complete work is presented, and don't provide descriptive information (e.g. song titles)." I'm thinking along the lines of a symphony, string quartet, etc., when you have only movements. I've checked Cataloger's Desktop, and am encountering an error when I go to search the MCDs, so while I try to figure out what that problem is, could you help me find out if this is a real decision that I can reference?

A: Going through both the first and second editions of the LCRIs (into which I have MCDs interfiled), and the various separate print versions of the MCDs that I have, I find no such rule under 5.7B18 or 6.7B18. There is a fairly new MCD printed in CSB no. 90 (Fall 2000), p. 14-15, that says in part, "Use judgment in deciding whether to include in a contents note titles of parts, titles proper of individual works within each part, parallel titles, other title information, statements of responsibility, performers, etc.

Take into account the type of music or other recorded sound, the emphasis of the set, the amount of data to be transcribed, and the length, complexity, and readability of the resulting note." For sound recordings at least, that would give you the choice of including or not including the sorts of notes you refer to.

Q: I have a good 10-15 scores that have Hal Leonard added in the imprint as distributor of G. Schirmer editions that were first published many years ago. My supervisor wants me to enter new records, because she believes they are new editions. I believe these do not warrant new records, because everything else is the same except for the new distributor, the new publisher no. (ex. HL50336900), and the absence of New York as place of publication. There is also no new publishing or printing date. I notice some libraries are putting in new records and guessing a new publication/printing date (see OCLC#18030988 vs. 42219960 or 32418829). Could you provide some guidance on dealing with Hal Leonard as distributor of older imprints? (New or not? or sometimes?)

A: Since I don't have your specific item in hand, and since it's also likely that different instances may differ, it is hard to make any generalizations. Usually, a new or different distributor alone does not justify a new record. Other significant differences—such as the absence of a place of publication where there had previously been one, or the presence of a new publisher number where there had previously been none—may justify a new record. Under AACR2 1.4F4, 1.4F7, and related rules and LCRIs, you may give or supply a date of distribution when you deem it to be bibliographically significant and not the same as the date of publication. My guess is that this is what many catalogers are doing with the Hal Leonard items, and I think this is probably a legitimate approach in many cases. You ALWAYS have the option of using an existing record when you are in doubt about what to do.

Q: I'm having one of those nagging moments of self doubt. We just received four of those CD-ROMs containing huge amounts of public domain music as PDF files (there goes our paper budget). I thought I might have to do original cataloging for them; I would do them as format "c" with field 006: m for the computer aspect of them. I found OCLC records for all four of them (#48155485, #48212724, #46802200, #48155309) and the inputting library has done just the opposite, input them as computer files with field 006 for scores. Am I losing my mind?

A: Doubt no more. You are correct, and I have done Type Code changes on these four (as well as several
Q: I've got a question about relator codes. If you look at the code list (http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/relators/re0002r1.html), you'll notice that some definitions indicate "for a person" while others say "for a person or corporate body." I'm assuming that if the definition does not include corporate body, then I shouldn't apply the code to one. Would you agree with this interpretation? The reason I'm wondering is that I can't seem to decide on the best code to use for production companies on videos and DVDs. (Not a big deal in the grand scheme of things, I know, but I can't seem to let it go until I reach a decision.) Seems to me the most logical code would be Producer ("Use for a person who is responsible for the making of a motion picture, including business aspects, management of the productions, and the commercial success of the work"), except that the definition does not include corporate bodies. Options that DO allow for corporate bodies are Creator ("Use for a person or corporate body responsible for the intellectual or artistic content of a work") and Originator ("Use for the author or agency performing the work, i.e., the name of a person or organization associated with the intellectual content of the work"). These may allow for corporate bodies but are much less descriptive of the actual role played by these companies. What do you think?

A: What an interesting question, and one that suggests you REALLY read the documentation. My first reaction was confirmed in conversation with our MARBI representative, Rich Greene. We agreed that the limitation of some of the definitions to "persons" was most likely unintentional. In fact, the more we looked at the list, the more such anomalies we found. Some relator terms would logically be limited to persons (singer, host, lyricist), but many others would seem to have equal application to both persons and corporate entities, regardless of whether the definitions explicitly include both. (Aside from "producer," another particularly egregious example was "performer," the definition of which mentions only "person." Music catalogers routinely use "prf" for choruses, orchestras, and other performing ensembles, as well.) Rich and I figured that these apparent inconsistencies are a result of the list's checkered history. The codes and their definitions tend to come from a large variety of communities with their own special needs, and the results do not get adequately coordinated. You may use code "pro" for a production company in good conscience.

Q: Could you please settle a debate? In field 007 for Sound Recordings, subfield $m$ would appear not to apply to many recordings due to the instruction "Use only if a special process applied during recording must also be supplied during reproduction." Would, say, a Dolby-processed audiobook cassette get a value of "c" if the item states "Dolby?" Would a CD always get a value of "c"? Or is the field truly used only for special recording and playback situations? For subfield $\eta$ would the value be tied to the presence of DDD/ADD/AAD codes?

A: As the recording industry has evolved in recent years, many things that were once "special" have become commonplace, so the choice of that term has grown to be unfortunate. The point is that subfield $m$ (Sound Recording 007/12) should be coded whenever it is necessary to indicate a relevant playback characteristic. You have noted the two most common instances. Subfield $m$ should nearly always be coded "c" for commercial sound cassettes (and other tape formats) that have a Dolby insignia. (The rare exceptions are those tapes that specifically require specialized Dolby-A or Dolby-C playback equipment, but those will be clearly marked as such. Code "c" is for the commercial standard Dolby-B.) All audio compact discs should have subfield $m$ coded "e" for digital recording, as they all require digital playback equipment (that is, a CD player). Regarding the coding of subfield $\eta$ (Sound Recording 007/13), those so-called SPARS codes can be of assistance. More specifically, the first position can give an indication of the correct subfield $\eta$ code. Remember that subfield $\eta$ indicates the ORIGINAL sound storage technique, not any subsequent manipulation of the sound (such as mixing or remastering). Where the first position of the SPARS code is "D" (for digital), the subfield $\eta$ should be coded "d" for digital storage. When the first SPARS position is "A" (for analog), you also need to pay attention to the era of the original sound capture. If the date of the original capture predates the 1927/1929 period when electrical recording techniques were being developed, the correct code would be "a" for "acoustical capture, direct storage." Recordings captured between then and the late 1940s (as well as more recent recordings touted as "direct-to-disc" and the like) are most likely coded "b" for "direct storage, not acoustical." From the development of magnetic recording in the late 1940s to the dawn of the digital age in the early 1980s, most recordings should be coded "e" for "analog electrical storage." The SPARS organization withdrew its endorsement of the codes in 1991, by which time the simple A/D dichotomy had become (in its own description) "cluttered." As a result, SPARS codes are far less common today than they had been in the past. If there is no SPARS code on an item, there may be some other
sort of indication of the original sound capture technique in notes or credits on the item. In the absence of any definite evidence, and if you cannot make a reasonably good guess, code it "u" for unknown.

Q: What are our responsibilities with regard to "enhanced" contents notes? For the record in question, we have several more volumes to add. We would like to update the 505 field, but creating "enhanced" contents has not yet been our practice. Are we obliged to add subfielded contents information, or can we add the new volumes in "basic style" and change the second indicator in 505? Or is a mixed practice not allowed, so that we should remove the formatting from volume 1 as well?

A: What we would prefer is for you to remove the "enhanced" subfielding from the existing text, add the remaining contents information in the "basic" style, and change the second indicator, so that the resulting note is entirely in the "basic" style.

Q: I'm planning a workshop on cataloging scores, and part of my presentation concerns access points. I've been reading through AACR2, LCRI, and the MOUG Newsletters but I can find nothing that addresses my question, which concerns the score or printed music version of rock sound recordings. I can justify putting the score of a rock band under the main entry point for the band because the performers usually write their music. But I have a problem when dealing with individual artists who don't write every song they perform on their sound recordings. Back when I was cataloging full time I understood 21.19A to mean that the composer of songs gets the main entry and the performer an added entry status. When there was more than one composer listed, it became title main entry. Now I've come to learn that many of these popular rock scores are now being placed under the singer by some catalogers while others are following what I've always considered to be correct. This is one question I know that will be raised especially by public library catalogers because their collections are usually heavily popular music. I'd like to tell my workshop people the right answer. What rule, if there is one, would justify putting a score under the performer?

A: The LCRI and MCDs refer to these printed music versions of rock sound recordings as "popular music folios" and address them in LCRI 21.23C and LCRI 21.23D and MCD 21.23C. The essence is that you are to follow the rules for sound recordings, but only when a sound recording exists with basically the same title and contents as the printed folio being cataloged. Of course, this applies only when the recording, and so the printed folio, contains works composed by different persons or bodies. LCRI 21.23C also explains how to determine whether you have a principal performer. When two or more performers are named in the chief source, consider as principal performers those given the greatest prominence; when only one performer is named, that is the principal performer. Relative prominence is based on the wording, layout, and type face style and size. The principal performer may be an individual or a musical group. When there are determined to be two or three principal performers, enter under the heading for the first named. When there are determined to be four or more principal performers, or when there is no principal performer, enter under title.

Q: We're having a bit of trouble interpreting AACR2. Who should get the main entry on a tribute album, the original performer or the person performing on the tribute album? AACR2 (21.23B1) gives the example of an album of Woody Guthrie songs, performed by Arlo Guthrie and others. Woody Guthrie is given the main entry because he wrote the songs. But what about when the original performer did not write the songs? A lot of popular music is not actually written by the performer. Any tips you can provide would be appreciated.

A: As I interpret the rules, LCRI, and MCDs for 21.23, I don't see how the object of a tribute album, who is neither a performer on the present recording nor the composer of the works (or most of the works) performed, could possibly be the main entry. To quote LCRI 21.23C in part, "...understand 'performer' in 21.23C1 to mean a person or corporate body whose performance is heard on the sound recording." If there is a principal performer (or two or three), as defined by LCRI 21.23C, that performer (or the first) could be the main entry. If there are four or more principal performers, as is often the case with tribute albums, one would go with a title main entry. An added entry for the object of the tribute would certainly be appropriate, in the spirit of 21.30F1. And a subject entry would also make sense.

Q: At a recent workshop, one of the participants said she had heard that it was OK now to say "1 compact disc" in the 300 field for a sound recording. Is this true or apocryphal?

A: No doubt this is apocryphal (as well as inevitable and unfortunate) fallout from the revision of AACR2 Chapter 9, specifically 9.5B1, which allows the use of so-called "conventional terminology to record the specific format of the physical carrier." As things stand right now, this applies to Chapter 9 ("Electronic Resources") ONLY and
cannot be carried over to other chapters and their treatment of other types of materials. The wisdom of this change was a matter of heated discussion at MLA in Las Vegas. I personally share the strong consensus of distaste for this idea, even while recognizing that the floodgates have been opened. It's only a matter of time before Rules 5.5B and 6.5B (as well as the corresponding rules in many of the remaining chapters) are contaminated by the same sludge--I mean, updated in the same spirit. In Las Vegas, the various subcommittees of the Bibliographic Control Committee were talking about the possibility of drawing up guidelines for such "conventional terminology" so as to preserve some uniformity in description. This is in anticipation of rules changes that have not yet taken place, of course. In the meantime, the current wording of Rule 6.5B still holds, and the wording "1 compact disc" CANNOT be used in field 300.

Q: I have a question about one of the records we submitted as part of an Enhance application. The title proper is "Three Cummings sky choruses" and the uniform title is "Cummings sky choruses." You wondered whether I needed to add a 246 for "Cummings sky choruses." The reason I didn't is that it's identical to the 240, which is searchable in both OCLC and our local catalog (searchable as a stand-alone title, not as a 100/240 combo). Why would one want to add such a 246?

A: Call me a stickler (I've been called worse), but I consider decisions about 246 titles to be entirely independent from the presence of any uniform title. The bibliographic functions of controlled uniform titles (unique identification, differentiation, collocation) and uncontrolled title added entries (pure access) are different. Fields 240 and 246 may be treated differently by different systems, in terms of both indexing and display. LCRI 21.30J (a 27-page dissertation interpreting a 13-line rule) acknowledges these differences in section 8 of its "Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper." It is labeled "LC practice" and reads: "Do not make title added entries for uniform titles. There may, however, be instances in which a title added entry is the same as the uniform title (e.g., cf. subsection 7d immediately above)." The subsection referred to regards titles proper that begin with separable statements of responsibility. It mandates the creation of a 246 for the title minus the statement of responsibility, then goes on to say: "Note that this applies regardless of whether a uniform title has been assigned the work or not, since the function of providing access through a varying form of title is separate and distinct from the function of collocation provided through a uniform title." I guess someone at LC is a stickler, too.

Q: I have a compact disc musical recording to catalog with a date of p1974. Since this was originally issued on an LP, and CDs did not come into existence until the early to mid-1980s, what date would you recommend using in the Dates and 260 subfield ?c? There is no other date on the disc, insert or container. Does the "p" letter prior to the date indicate the copyright of the sound data? I am seeing many examples in OCLC that just use the one date for items originally recorded on LPs or sound cassettes and then reissued on CD. Do you know where in the literature I could find a discussion of this?

A: This is discussed briefly in my "Music Coding and Tagging," 2nd ed. (Soldier Creek Press, 2001) on p. 216 (with further discussion of other date coding issues on p. 39-43). But a more useful discussion for your purposes can be found in Richard Smiraglia's "Describing Music Materials," 3rd ed. (Soldier Creek Press, 1997) on p. 48-49. Dates on sound recordings that are preceded by the designation "p" are phonogram copyright dates, the copyright date of the recorded sound, corresponding to the date of the sound's first publication. In a case such as yours, where the latest (or only) date on the item predates the existence of the particular recording medium (audio compact discs were first made commercially available in Japan in 1982 and in the U.S. in 1983--no CD can have a legitimate publication date earlier than this), you must estimate a date of publication in accordance with AACR2 1.4F7. If there are no hints on the item itself, you may find help in discographies, sound recording catalogs, related bibliographic records, and the like. Making a guess at the decade may be the best one can do, in which case "[198-?], p1974" in the 260 subfield ?c would be fine. The fixed field Dates would then be "1964,1974" with DrSt coded as "t" since you have an estimated publication date and a copyright date.

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REVIEWS OF THE ANNUAL MOUG MEETING
Las Vegas, February 17-18, 2002

Videorecordings Cataloging Workshop
Jay Weitz, OCLC

Report by Mary Huismann, University of Minnesota

Jay's presentation was based on questions people have brought to him over the years, and included sections on DVD and streaming video (the latter in consultation with Nancy Olson), and packet of OCLC record examples. He offered a list of eighteen topics related to cataloging.
videorecordings. Due to time constraints, only the most important topics were covered. Among the highlights:

Sources of Information

The opening and closing title frames are the best sources of cataloging information. Secondary sources of information include the container and label. Be especially alert to differences in title among the various sources of information!

Jay noted that there was a brief period of time when the Library of Congress did "generic" records that included multiple video formats. These records contained multiple 300 and 007 fields, and 500 notes such as "VHS and Beta." It is permissible to enter a new record for only one of the formats covered on these "generic" records.

When to Input a New Record

The following differences justify adding a new record (this is not a comprehensive list):
- Black/white vs. color (including colorized)
- Sound vs. silent
- Significantly different length
- Different machine/videorecording format (VHS vs. Beta vs. DVD, etc.)
- Change in publication date (be sure the different date is not for packaging only!)
- Dubbed vs. subtitled
- Different language versions

The last two differences can be problematic for DVDs, because it is not always clear what is actually on the disc. Differences that do not justify a new record include the absence or presence of multiple publishers or distributors as long as one on the item matches one on the record and vice versa.

Catalogers must be flexible when deciding when to add or edit a record, but should edit an existing record when in doubt. Catalogers are encouraged to report duplicate records to OCLC.

Music Video--Special Considerations

Performers are not usually authors for most "story" videos. Straightforward concert videos may qualify for entry under the performing group or individual performer. Since opera videos involve staging, they are generally entered under title.

The Music Library Association Bibliographic Control Committee Working Group on Music Video Material issued a report in 1996 advocating that those doing "technical" functions (e.g. designers, directors, etc.) should not be considered in the choice of main entry; unstaged performances or collections of performances are entered the same as sound recordings; and added entries should correspond to those for sound recordings.

Screenwriters, named producers, directors, and major cast members and production companies should be traced for "story" videos.

Mixed and Shared Responsibility

Mixed responsibility is defined as different people doing different tasks. Shared responsibility involves 2-3 people doing the same work; the "rule of 3" applies (i.e. if more than 3 people, enter under title).

DVD and other videodiscs

- CED (Capacitance Electronic Disc): grooved, stylus-read 12-inch discs that faded after 1984. These discs looked much like LPs.
- Laser Optical Discs: grooveless, laser-read 12-inch discs. There were two varieties, CAV (Constant Angular Velocity; the "older" standard play variety) and CLV (Constant Linear Velocity, extended play). These discs flourished 1978-1999.

Bibliographic records for DVDs should include the following:

245 [v videorecording] as the GMD
300 |a videodisc(s) ... |c 4 ¾ in.
538 “DVD” [plus any special sound, color, etc. characteristics]
546 Language note should include any closed captioning, subtitling, dubbing
041 Add to reflect any additional languages (dubbed in ‡a; subtitles in ‡b)

Dates

Publication dates for DVDs cannot be before 1997, when they were first introduced. If there is only an earlier date available, catalogers must estimate a publication date. Include the date of original release in a note, but do not put the date in the fixed field (date 2).

Consider items with substantial new or extra material to be date type "s" (i.e. consider it to be a new publication, not a republication). These extra materials may include trailers,
outtakes, documentary material, interviews, different versions or cuts.

Regions

A code number superimposed on a globe symbol indicates regional restrictions. Note these restrictions in a 506 field.

Streaming Video

Jay noted that he has been unable to find an exact date of origin for streaming video, but estimates it to be within the last ten years. A helpful Web site is Real Networks' Digital Media Glossary (http://www.realnetworks.com/glossary.html).

Streaming media can be defined as an Internet data transfer technique that allows the user to see and hear audio and video files without lengthy download times. The host or source "streams" small packets of information over the Internet to the user, who can access the content as it is received.

The bibliographic record should include the following:

- Form of item = s (electronic)
- 006 for computer file
- 007 for video recording
- 007 for computer file
- 245 $h [electronic resource] as the GMD
- NO 300 (not used for remote resources)
- 500 “Streaming video” plus optional duration (minutes, and seconds separated by a colon, or in a spelled-out form [X min., X sec.])
- 538 system requirements for the streaming video software player, and any other requirements (memory, operating system, modern speed, sound card, video card, browser, etc.)
- 538 "Mode of access: World Wide Web"
- 856 URL

Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS)

Michelle Cadoree, Library of Congress
Antoinette Powell, Carnegie-Mellon University
Paula Rumbaugh, OCLC

Report by Mary Prendergast, University of Virginia

CDRS is a cooperative venture begun in June 2000 under the auspices of OCLC and the Library of Congress that facilitates the exchange of information resources between member institutions (over 220 at present) and library users "around-the-world, around-the-clock." Michelle Cadoree began the session with an overview of the service, which comprises three main components. Member profiles contain information about collection strengths (based on LC classifications), geographic area, format expertise, and other criteria that can be used to match questions with institutions best able to respond. Profiles are submitted by participants and can be updated at any time. The Request Manager uses a "best fit" algorithm based on profile information to route a question to the appropriate location. The Knowledge Base is a database of completed transactions, edited for accuracy and confidentiality, which archives both print and online resources for later use. The Knowledge Base will be crucial to realizing the vision of CDRS as an end-user service, accessible to users worldwide without librarian mediation.

The success of CDRS depends on a number of factors, including a willing and cooperative staff, a method to assess that user needs are indeed being satisfied, and the development of digital reference standards, an issue that is being investigated by a NISO standards committee. Beta testing of new software that enables web forms, a chat function, and co-browsing tools began in February 2002. A late spring release of more electronic reference tools, both synchronous and asynchronous, is projected.

Antoinette Powell described Carnegie-Mellon’s experience with CDRS, which began one year ago. A representative from each of three reference units met to establish profiles, and within a month the service was operational. Questions are received in a central e-mail account managed by the Head of Reference, who routes them to the other two units to assure broad coverage. Volunteers then claim questions and can opt to fully answer, partially answer, or reject questions, using online web forms and e-mail to notify users of the results. Antoinette described a particularly thorny question which she thinks was sent manually instead of through the Request Manager, as it did not conform to Carnegie-Mellon’s profile. Because they’re known for their "ruthless" reference service and quick turnaround, the library receives many questions this way through its network of peers at other institutions.

Antoinette’s suggested improvements for the service included a method for users to submit questions without librarian intervention; simplified submission forms based on subject keywords; a method for assessing the usefulness of the service; and a push to utilize the traditional print collections of libraries instead of relying chiefly on Internet resources. At present, the weekly quota is ten questions; she thinks they’re receiving about a quarter of this number.
Paula Rumbaugh from OCLC presented a PowerPoint presentation which gave a clear visual representation of typical reference transactions using CDRS. She explained the methods for receiving, marking, and answering questions, searching the knowledge database in simple and advanced view, redirecting questions among a group of librarians, and using the "chat now" link for synchronous reference transactions.

Options for customizing the service include customized forms and a local Knowledge Base that could serve a single institution or a consortium and would complement the global one. A "buddies" list is a possibility for institutions with a preferred network for reference support.

During the question-and-answer session, Paula addressed copyright implications of the service, saying that mailing attachments wouldn't be an option in the first release and that legal experts were looking at the ramifications of copyright on CDRS. Some institutions have already approached database providers for permission to use excerpts from online resources and found their policies to be more liberal than expected.

The financial models are still under discussion, but initial fees would be low to encourage participation, and costs would be by subscription rather than per use (in the range of $1700-1800 per institution per year). Editors and answerers would gain credits for their work, although a method for quantifying questions based on level of difficulty or time spent hasn't been addressed yet. Other projected enhancements might include member profiles on a subject-specific level, perhaps automated by analysis of existing resources (e.g. through holdings in WorldCat).

The world of cataloging and metadata creation is changing. There is more information than ever available over the web and there is an increased need for metadata. Fewer professional catalogers are available, due to retirement, lack of development of professional catalogers by library and information science programs and increased competition for skilled librarians from the private sector.

OCLC is redefining its online cataloging services to meet new needs and demands. A phased transition is planned from now through July 2003. Standalone cataloging products will be phased out. The new service promises to combine the best functionality from Passport, CatME, CiK, Arabic and CORC. OCLC is building a web-based interface along with a Windows-based tool set that will focus on productivity and improved workflows. It will support

- Cataloging of all formats
- Linked authorities
- Record harvesting
- URL checking
- Dublin Core

Current applications will be phased out over time. Passport for Windows will no longer be supported after December 2002 and will no longer exist for cataloging after December 2003 (ILL transition plans are still being formulated). The WorldCat database itself will be transformed, and for a time parallel systems will be operative. CatME will be supported for an as yet undetermined time beyond the end of Passport. OCLC's goal is to have the transition completed in 3 years. The sequence of moving applications to the new platform is presently under discussion.

Here are some useful URLs:

http://www.oclc.org/strategy/cataloging
http://www.oclc.org/catme

Finally, a Guide to Migration brochure is available at http://www.oclc.org/strategy/guidetomigration.pdf.
The OCLC Cataloging Micro Enhancer (CatME) for Windows, software that combines interactive online searching with optional offline editing, is an alternative to Passport for catalogers to use as Passport is phased out and the new OCLC Cataloging & Metadata Services interface is developed (see review of the Plenary Session, OCLC's Future Cataloging and Metadata Desktop). Passport is scheduled to be discontinued by December 2003, and CatME will be discontinued sometime in the future after all functionality is added to the new interface, but the date for this has not been set.

CatME supports all cataloging functionality. All work can be done from the keyboard; using the mouse is optional. Both the keyboard and the toolbar can be customized. One can work online, as in Passport, or, optionally, offline in local files. Local files can be separate or shared, automatically backed up, and searched via a variety of indexes: Records can be moved/copied between files and they stay until deleted. Batch processing is also an option in CatME. This includes batch searching, as well as batch transactions to return records to OCLC for update, produce, delete holdings, and replace. Batch processes can be scheduled to run once or at the same time on selected days.

CatME provides access to WorldCat, the OCLC authority file, the cataloging and authority save files, the PromptCat file, and the Bibliographic Record Notification file. Functions include searching and editing bibliographic and authority records, displaying/setting/deleting holdings, and locking/replacing. Searches include numeric, derived key, keyword, and phrase. Editing functionality is an improvement over Passport. The MARC field help links to the online Bib Formats, the fixed field includes drop-down lists, there is full record edit, the spell checker works well, constant data crosses all formats, and there is full online cataloging validation. Constant data can be applied to groups of records or individual records, and default constant data or frequently used text can be assigned to a keystroke.

Another functionality of CatME, label printing, allows the creation of labels for multi-volume sets, printing multiple copies of labels, printing to laser printers, specifying additional fields to print on pocket labels, and displaying/editing labels before printing, if desired.

Enhancements in version 2.0 (October 2001) include NACO functionality, a spell checker that can limit checking to specified fields and subfields, and the ability to define tags to move to a new workform and to change to a different format when deriving a new record from a preexisting one. Version 2.1 (February 2002) has a new “terminal” module to enable a telnet connection to the local ILS in order to run macros between the local system and CatME. Version 2.1 also allows the customizing of status of bibliographic records in local files, searching bibliographic local file by new indexes (e.g., holding library code), and using new macro commands to search local files and retrieve validation error messages.

At the conclusion of Ms. Sylvester's talk, Lois Schultz gave a User's Perspective, describing how Duke University has incorporated CatME into their workflow. There is a link on the CatME web page to known problems that have been reported. To report new problems or ask questions about CatME, please write to Anna Sylvester at sylvesta@oclc.org.

Lending Media Materials through Interlibrary Loan

Joyce Clinkscales, Emory University
Paula Matthews, Princeton University

Report by Marlena Frackowski,
The College of New Jersey

The two presenters reported experiences on lending media materials at their current and previous institutions. Paula Matthews began by taking a count of session participants whose institutions engage in lending AV materials through Interlibrary Loan (ILL) to remote users. A brief discussion revealed that none of the libraries represented has ever considered ILL as a lending option for AV materials. Only under exceptional circumstances and by special arrangement did they lend AV materials to remote users. However, ILL services do not include those circumstances in their operating policies. Traditionally, AV materials are regarded as too fragile, expensive, unique, difficult to replace, etc. to be allowed out of the protective care of their owning institutions. In reality, as Paula pointed out, there is no compelling reason for denying ILL access to the libraries' AV collections. CDs
are sturdy, easier to replace than in the past, and, in her own experience, rather rarely damaged or lost. She recalled the situation at Bates College, where the AV materials collection had grown over the years to more than 40,000 recordings, all fully cataloged, searchable on OCLC, and frequently asked for by patrons. Based on the negotiations among libraries in the Northeast, Jerry McBride, then AV Department Head at Bates College Library, made a decision in the late 1980s to engage AV collections at Bates in a reciprocal lending/borrowing of media materials. For more than fifteen years it has been an appreciated initiative--smaller college libraries and their patrons have had access to a vast collection of videos and CDs at Bates. During that time there was only one instance of a lost item.

The Bates College Library experience with lending AV materials on the basis of reciprocity may be unique but, in Paula's view, it might be encouraging for other libraries to think about it as an example to follow. She estimates that advantages of sharing media materials with the larger community of users greatly outweigh the risks. Her current institution, Princeton University Music Library, widely engages in ILL AV lending, free of charge to RLG libraries and for a fee to others. Potential hazards of outside lending are minimized by additional financial safeguards like high fees for lost items (e.g. $80 for a lost sound recording). Princeton, like Bates, enjoys a minimal percentage of damaged or lost materials. The situation might be a result of lending policy financial safeguards but also it is greatly aided by a rigorous examination for item damage (scratches, missing booklets, etc.) upon return.

A library that goes against the grain in this manner has to weigh risks against the gains. What is appropriate for one library might not work for another. For Paula the choice is between a wider use of media materials versus their collecting dust in obscurity. Advantages might include higher circulation statistics and financial gains from fees.

For Joyce Clinkscales, the idea of lending media materials to remote users evolved at a slower pace. At first, the library's reluctance was based on previous and cumbersome experience in sharing resources with other institutions in the metropolitan Atlanta area. The reluctance also stemmed from assumptions that the items in question are fragile, often out of print, and difficult to replace. Emory students and faculty might need them for class use or reserve, so the library has to assure their availability at all times. The library also feared an unmanageable barrage of requests from the outside. The breakthrough point came in January 1998 when the ALA Video Roundtable issued its final draft of the Guidelines for the Interlibrary Loan of Audiovisual Formats (http://www.ala.org/ala/rt/lgtguide.html). This document clearly delineates rights and responsibilities of both lender and borrower and provides a sound basis and framework for creating a workable lending policy. Emory Library took advantage of the ALA guidelines and created a policy that governs the lending of their media collections to the outside users. The library lends to support sharing of resources, and because it recognizes the research value of media materials. The reciprocal agreements assure that if Emory students need something that the library doesn't have, it might be obtained through ILL from a participating institution. They lend mostly CDs, but also videos, 16-mm films, and very rarely, LPs. They lend to RLG libraries, libraries in various regional consortia, "reciprocal libraries" with specific agreements, and others, on case-by-case basis. For-profit institutions, institutions without libraries, and high schools are generally excluded.

Conditions and terms of use include, among others, close scrutiny of the loan request, subject to approval by the Music and Media Team, limitations for use in the library only, except for class use, packaging according to Interlibrary Loan Packaging and Wrapping Guidelines (http://www.ala.org/ala), and granting only non-renewable three-week loans.

Joyce's conclusion was that Emory's experience has been positive. There was infrequent and minimal damage to items, and no losses at all. Occasionally materials were not returned on time, and sometimes a problem arose from the fact that a borrowing library didn't have appropriate viewing/playback equipment and did not honor Emory's request for on-site use only. In fiscal year 2000 there were 300 video and 175 sound recording requests, mostly from academic libraries. On a borrowing side, thanks to the reciprocal agreements, Emory was able to fulfill 60-70 percent of its requests. To minimize the risks to media materials in transit, Emory library uses UPS for shipping because the company offers insurance and a tracking service. ILL processes were further improved and streamlined by implementing ILLiad, a comprehensive Interlibrary Loan management system. The system offers a variety of useful features that enhance handling of the routine borrowing and lending functions within Emory's ILL department. It is simple to use and allows combining both OCLC and RLIN ILL modules in a single workflow.

Both speakers see the risks but also advantages of the routine sharing of media resources. Last but not least among the advantages is the satisfaction of having been able to lend a desired video or CD to a sometimes "unexpected" patron, as Emory once did to Indiana University, as Joyce recalled.
NACO-Music Project (NMP) Working Session
Report by Nancy Lorimer, Stanford University

NMP Advisory Committee Members for 2002

Mickey Koth and Jennifer Bowen stepped down as members of the advisory committee at the end of the MOUG meeting. Thanks to both of them for all their work. The 2002 committee members are Ralph Papakhian, Indiana University, NMP Coordinator; Jean Harden, Chair, University of North Texas, MOUG Board Representative; Patty Falk, Bowling Green State University, OCLC Representative; and Nancy Lorimer, Stanford University, RLIN Representative. The position of PCC representative will not be filled.

NACO Music Project Website

The NMP website has been at Yale University since its inception, but in interest of easier access, both for users and contributors, it will be moved to the MOUG. (Note: It is now at http://www.musicoclcusers.org/nmp.html.) Links on the website will include the NACO-Music Project application form, directory of current NMP participants and Advisory Committee members, the NACO-Music Project Handbook, NMP BFM requests and queries, Online Music Cataloging Decisions, NMP cumulative statistics, FAQs on PCC, Online Audiovisual Catalogers, NACO-AV Funnel Project and Authority tools for music and AV catalogers. Bringing together all these resources should simplify things for NMP contributors.

NACO-Music Project Handbook

A group of volunteers (Sarah Shaw, Terry Simpkins, Chuck Herrold, Mark Scharff) are working on developing ways to cite websites in authority records and are compiling examples to include in the NMP Handbook. These are guidelines only, and are not set in stone.

Statistics

As of the 2002 meeting, 96,734 headings had been contributed by the funnel project.

Policies & Questions

1. Definition of LC records for BFM reports
   This has been an ongoing problem since LC moved to their new system. Catalogers were referred to the PCC FAQ on the topic. It will be (and now is) a link on the NACO-Music Project website.
2. Where to report heading changes
   All heading changes should be reported to the editor of the Music Cataloging Bulletin, currently Mickey Koth (michelle.koth@yale.edu). BFM changes should also be reported to LC through the following email address: nacmus@loc.gov.
3. Divorces from undifferentiated records
   Mark Scharff noted that there is a new procedure as of July 23, 2001. When removing a name from an undifferentiated name record to create a new and unique record, a 667 with the text "Formerly on undifferentiated record: [LCCN]" should be included in the new record.

Other Discussion

There was discussion on how NMP revision will work in OCLCs new CatMe, particularly the problem of how reviewers will be authorized to get into save files. Suggestions included email attachments or the "submit" function. The second option is used by Audio-visual funnel. There were also questions on what would happen to save records in Passport, since CatMe will not be able to access Passport save files.

Terry Simpkins announced that a group was working on function of authority file, looking primarily at cross references for supporting catalog maintenance. The group's interim report will be given at the Authorities Subcommittee meeting.

There was also a question whether AACR2-compatible "d" headings would ever be updated. The general consensus was that this was possible though unlikely. It was pointed out that it was more important that headings be consistent in databases than that they be intellectually correct.

Minutes of the 2002 MOUG Business Meeting
Las Vegas, Nevada February 18, 2002, 10:30-11:30

The meeting was called to order at 10:50 AM.

1. Adoption of agenda
   The agenda was unanimously adopted as is.

2. Approval of 2001 New York City meeting minutes
   The following changes were needed:
   a. Chair (Jean Harden)
3. Board reports

a. Chair (B. Jean Harden)

Jean thanked the Program Committee, which consisted of Bruce Evans, Jean Finks, Mary Huismann, Margaret Miller, Michael Moore, Diane Napert, Tracey Rudnick, Marty Jenkins, and Margaret Kaus, Chair. She also solicited volunteers for next year's Program Committee and directed them to contact Marty Jenkins, who is the incoming Continuing Education Coordinator.

This led into an announcement of election results. Jean thanked the Nominating Committee for their work in assembling an excellent slate of candidates. Jean noted that, once again, there were more people able and willing to run than there were slots, something that has not always been the case in MOUG's history. Members of the committee were Sue Stancu, Chair, Margaret Kaus, and Robert Freeborn. The slate consisted of Stephen Luttmann and Mary Prendergast running for the office of Secretary/Newsletter Editor and Bruce Evans and Marty Jenkins running for the office of Continuing Education Coordinator. The winners were Steve Luttmann as Secretary/Newsletter Editor and Marty Jenkins as Continuing Education Coordinator.

The end of this meeting coincides with the end of Jean's term as Chair. She passes the baton onto Ruthann McTyre.

b. Vice Chair/Chair Elect (Ruthann McTyre)

During her term as Vice Chair/Chair Elect, Ruthann worked on updating the MOUG handbook and serving as liaison between the Board and the MOUG Webmaster. She made two appointments. She appointed Nancy Lorimer to the NACO-Music Project Advisory Committee as the RLG representative, replacing Mickey Koth, whose term on the committee was up. She also appointed Robert Freeborn to follow Wendy Sistrunk as MOUG/OCLAC Liaison. She thanked Wendy for her excellent service to both organizations.

Ruthann reminded the group of MOUG-L. The listserv exists for us to communicate with each other and we should not hesitate to use it.

Ruthann also informed the group of the MOUG shop. There is a link to it on the MOUG homepage. Items currently available with the MOUG logo are mugs in two sizes and mouse pads. She solicited ideas for other items and requested that ideas be sent to Jean, in her capacity as Past Chair. One idea that came up was boxer shorts, but the question of where to put the logo was not resolved. Other possibilities include baseball caps, T-shirts, and tote bags.

MOUG's bylaws need to be revised and Ruthann called for three to five volunteers to work on them. A draft would be needed in time for the Board to consider during the summer board meeting. They would then be included with the ballot in November for the membership to vote on.

Finally, Ruthann expressed her thanks to Jean for being a fine and patient mentor to her. Ruthann is thankful that Jean will be staying on the Board in the capacity as Past Chair, to continue as a mentor. She invited those gathered to join her in expressing her appreciation to Jean for a job well done.

c. Secretary/Newsletter Editor (Mickey Koth)

Mickey reported that all the news that was fit to print fit into two newsletters in 2001.

As Jean reported in the election results, Steve Luttmann is incoming Secretary/Newsletter Editor. If you have any change of address requests or claims to make, he is the person to contact. Ruth A. Inman, MOUG Treasurer is the person to contact. Her contact information is included in every MOUG newsletter.

d. Treasurer (Ruth A. Inman)

MOUG has $7,201.39 in checking and $14,130.64 in savings, for total assets of $21,332.03. We have 271 personal members, of which 44% have paid this year's dues, and 288 institutional members, of which 62% have paid. We have eight new members. Ruth will be making a concerted effort to send out sample newsletters to libraries around the world to promote membership in MOUG.

e. Continuing Education Coordinator (Margaret Kaus)

Ninety people registered for the Las Vegas meeting. Of these, eleven are first-time attendees. Registrations for past meetings were: 78 in New York (2001) and 100 in Louisville (2000).

Margaret reported that the report from LC had not yet arrived. If she gets it during the MOUG meeting, she'll put it out; if it comes too late for the meeting, she'll put it at the
Margaret asked for comments about the day on which a box from OCLC was also AWOL, and Margaret expects to push the MOUG meeting back one day, and leave an open day between MOUG and MLA, allowing us to go on the tours. Next year's meeting, in Austin, is already set for Tuesday Feb. 11 to Wednesday Feb. 12, 2003.

Margaret then thanked the members of the Program Committee and the people who helped with registration.

Jean took this opportunity to thank the two outgoing officers: Margaret and Mickey.

4. Other reports

a. NACO-Music Project Advisory Committee report (Mickey Koth)

Current members of the committee are Patty Falk, OCLC Representative, Mickey Koth, RLG Representative, Jean Harden, MOUG Board Representative, Ralph Papakhian, NMP Coordinator, and Jennifer Bowen, PCC representative.

This year, the application form for NMP was put up on the web, and Mickey received one application. Currently, the form is on the Yale server, but it will be moved to the MOUG site soon.

There is a group working on standardizing ways to cite web resources in the 670 field. Members of this group are Chuck Herrold, Mark Scharff, Sarah Shaw, and Mickey Koth.

Mickey noted that she is rotating off the committee. Nancy Lorimer will be the new RLG representative. Jean Harden will be the new Chair, and will continue as well as MOUG Board representative. Jennifer Bowen, who had represented NACO on the PCC Policy Committee (PoCo), was on the NMP AC in that capacity. She rotates off the committee this year. As far as MOUG knows, no one else from NMP will be on PoCo, so that position on the committee will not be filled.

b. OLAC Liaison report (Robert Freeborn, based on report from Wendy Sistrunk)

Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Inc. (OLAC), is an international organization of non-print cataloging specialists representing a diverse library constituency. OLAC was founded in 1980 to establish and maintain a group that could speak for catalogers of audiovisual materials. The current Executive Officers are as follows: Kevin Fumiss, President; Kay G. Johnson, Vice President/President Elect; Nancy H. Holcomb, Secretary; Jan Mayo, Treasurer; Karen Davis, OLAC Newsletter Editor-In-Chief; Jain Fletcher, Conference Reports Editor.

A meeting of the OLAC membership was held the evening of Saturday, January, 19, 2002 during the 2002 Midwinter meeting of American Library Association in New Orleans. President, Kevin Fumiss presided.

The 2002 OLAC Conference will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, Friday, Sept. 27-Sunday, Sept. 29, 2002, at the Radisson Riverfront Hotel. NACO AV funnel training will be held on Thursday, Sept. 26.

The Executive Board of OLAC is looking for volunteers to fill upcoming openings on the OLAC Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC). Two member and two intern positions will be opening in July 2002. CAPC represents the "concerns of audiovisual catalogers in matters relating to the formation, interpretation, and implementation of national and international cataloging standards and related matters." Most CAPC business is conducted during ALA Midwinter meetings and Annual conferences.

The Authority Tools for Audio-Visual and Music Catalogers: An Annotated List of Useful Resources was recently updated. This List was originally compiled by the OLAC CAPC Subcommittee on Authority Tools and since 2001 has been edited by David Procházka.

OLAC recently held a Logo Contest to find "exciting and meaningful designs" that reflect OLAC's AV cataloging mission in the 21st century. The logo will be used on OLAC publications and on official stationery, replacing the current "film reel" logo. The board will choose the winner. The lucky winner will receive free registration to the 2002 OLAC Conference in St. Paul, Minnesota or the cash equivalent. The new logo will be published in the March 2002 issue of the OLAC Newsletter.

Questions about OLAC or AV cataloging may be posted to the OLAC List at olac-list@listserv.acsu.buffalo.edu. Additional information about OLAC membership,
applications, conferences, newsletters, book reviews, and other matters, can be found at the OLAC Web site: http://www.olacinc.org/.

c. Reference Services Committee (Marty Jenkins)

This year, the committee forwarded recommended enhancements for RILM on FirstSearch to the Board. These were in turn passed on to OCLC, and some were included in recent revision of the product by OCLC. When Marty wondered how influential MOUG had been in getting search and display functions of FirstSearch changed, Jay responded that MOUG's input had a lot to do with the revisions.

The committee also forwarded to the MOUG Board a list of journals, generated by a working group from MLA, recommended for addition to Electronic Collections Online (ECO).

The committee also sponsored a session on this year's program: Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS).

Marty noted that the committee will need new members. With his election as the incoming Continuing Education, the Chair's position is one of the positions open on the committee.

d. Best of MOUG (Judy Weidow)

Judy summarized for the group what the Best of MOUG is: a compilation of uniform titles for works by prolific composers, with references from thematic index or other numbers to the uniform title. An order form is on the MOUG home page and is printed in every newsletter.

5. Awards

a. MOUG Distinguished Service Award presentation

The first recipient of the MOUG Distinguished Service Award is Kay Burnett, music cataloger at Smith College. The award consists of a presentation letter, a plaque, a complimentary registration at this year's conference, and a lifetime honorary membership in MOUG. Jean read the presentation letter and presented Kay with the plaque and letter.

After this meeting, the MOUG website will include a description of the award and a press release about Kay's achievements and award.

The text of Jean's letter to Kay reads:

As Chair of the Music OCLC Users Group, and on behalf of the MOUG Executive Board and membership, I am honored to name you as the first recipient of MOUG's Distinguished Service Award.

This award has been established to recognize and honor a librarian who has made significant professional contributions to music users of OCLC. The MOUG Executive Board selects a recipient based on nominations received from the MOUG membership.

Those who presented your name for nomination best stated the reasons why you are the ideal choice as the first recipient of this award: "Her work, represented by the OCLC three-letter symbol SNN, has set a high standard in music cataloging for completeness and timeliness. Smith College has been an OCLC contributor since 1974. The thousands of catalog records for sound recordings, and analytics for collected works and series that Kay has contributed to OCLC have benefited the music library community beyond measure. Her exhaustive analysis of sound recording collections with authoritative analytical added entries have not only become a model for all music catalogers, but now also serve as the basis for discographical reference services via the OCLC FirstSearch WorldCat utility. More recently, Kay has also joined the NACO-Music Project. Quiet and unassuming, Kay has served as a role model for all of us interested in advancing the case for high quality music cataloging in a cooperative environment."

On behalf of the entire MOUG membership, congratulations and thank you for the important contributions you have made to our profession.

Kay received a standing ovation from those present. In response to her award, Kay said, "It's so nice to get an award for doing something you enjoy so much and is so fun to do."

b. PCC award (Steve Yusko)

The Steering Committee of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging recently decided to honor outstanding funnel coordinators for the work they do in managing NACO funnel projects. The PCC wishes to thank the MLA for providing the opportunity to express its gratitude to the members of the NACO Music Project for their significant contributions to our shared databases, and to recognize a very special music cataloger in the midst of his peers.

The PCC statistics show that the NACO Music Project has brought contributions from about 50 member institutions in
It is therefore fitting that Ralph Papakbian be the first funnel coordinator to be so honored by the PCC. The NACO Music Project was the first NACO funnel project, and Ralph has served as the NACO Music Funnel Coordinator since its beginning in 1988.

The Certificate reads:

Whereas, Ralph Papakhian is largely responsible for the inception of the funnel concept, and Whereas, the NACO Music Project has completed over 94,000 records in its history, Therefore, The Program for Cooperative Cataloging gratefully presents this Certificate of Appreciation to Ralph Papakhian in recognition of his outstanding leadership as NACO Music Funnel Coordinator, in recruiting, training, reviewing, and supporting member libraries as they make valuable contributions to the cataloging of music collections.

6. Old business

a. Compilation and Index of Jay Weitz's Q & A columns (Jay)

With modesty and wry humor, Jay gave a brief history of MOUG's initiative to create a compilation of his Q&A columns. It was Steve Wright's idea—something he had been considering for three or four years. Steve approached several publishers, none of whom was interested. When Jay was in San Francisco for ALA in the summer of 2001, he was talking to Martin Dillon, formerly of OCLC and now an editor for the publisher Libraries Unlimited. As Jay reported, all of a sudden Libraries Unlimited was interested in this compilation. Not only that, they were interested in a three-book package. The Q&A compilation would be the first of the three, a music cataloging book would be the second, and a manual to accompany the book would be the third. Jay had just signed the contract for the three-book deal. He reminded the group of his previous book, *Music Coding and Tagging*, which approached cataloging from the vantage point of the MARC formats. The music cataloging book he will write will approach the topic from the vantage point of the cataloging rules, with the accompanying manual to be a cataloging workbook. The Q&A compilation, to be indexed by Matthew Sheehy, is due to the publisher by Jan. 1, 2003 and the two other books by Jan. 1, 2004.

Jay solicited serious suggestions for the title of the Q&A compilation. Earlier suggestions of *The Jay Files* and *Second Best of MOUG* are not good examples of serious titles. Jay also asked for suggestions on what to cover in the music cataloging book. He also told us to keep those questions coming. Without them, the Q&A columns, and the compilation, would not be possible, or, frankly, even necessary.

b. 25th anniversary celebration

The 25th anniversary celebration will be held next year in Austin in honor of the 25th anniversary of the first MOUG meeting, not the founding of MOUG. Jack Knapp will coordinate a special event for the meeting. Anyone with ideas for this event can contact any member of the MOUG Board. One possibility is a sit-down dinner, which would require a higher registration fee to cover the cost. A straw poll of the group showed that 28 present liked this idea.

7. New business

a. Dates of MOUG

Jean raised the question of MOUG's meeting day. Should MOUG meet a day earlier, leaving an open day between MOUG and MLA so that people can go on MLA tours? Twenty-seven of those present said that they were interested in this option.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:44 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Mickey Koth
Outgoing Secretary/Newsletter Editor

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*Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter no. 80*
## 2001 Annual Financial Report

### Account Balances
- Checking: $3,804.54
- Savings: $13,472.90

### Income
- Bank Interest: 178.28
- Meeting Registrations: 7,250.00
- Membership dues: 9,160.00
- Miscellaneous: 33.44
- Publication—Best of MOUG, 7th ed.: 820.00
- Donation: 50.00

*Total Income: 17,501.72

### Expenses
- Annual Meeting (New York City):
  - Food, etc.: 5,986.00
  - Board Meeting: 1,430.41
  - Duplication: 31.15
  - Shipping: 17.50

*Total Annual Meeting: 7,465.06

- Summer Board Meeting: 1,111.96

### Office Expenses:
- Postage: 172.83
- Supplies: 37.69
- Web domain (2 yrs): 60.00

*Total Office Expenses: 270.52

### Banking: 22.95

### Publications:
- Newsletter printing: 4,420.69
- Postage: 159.92

*Total Publications: 4,580.51

- Registration Reimbursement: 100.00
- NMP representative to PCC: 681.02

*Total Expenses: 14,232.02

### Net Gain (Income - Expenses)
- 3,269.70

### Account balances 12/31/01
- Checking: $6,196.50
- Savings: $13,472.90

*Total assets 12/31/01: $20,627.14

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**THE MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP ANNOUNCES A NEW UPDATED EDITION!**

### THE BEST OF MOUG, 7th EDITION, 2000

The 7th edition of *The Best of MOUG* is now available. It contains Library of Congress Name Authority File records for C.P.E. and J.S. Bach, Beethoven, Boccherini, Brahms, Clementi, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Telemann, and Vivaldi, with lists arranged by thematic number for Bach, Handel, Mozart, Schubert, Telemann, and Vivaldi (F. and RV). It also contains English cross references for Bartok, Dvorak, Glazunov, Gliere, Glinka, Grechaninov, Janacek, Kodaly, Martinu, Mussorgsky, Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff, Rimsky-Korsakov, Shostakovich, Smetana, Stravinsky, and Tchaikovsky. Each list includes uniform titles and corresponding authority record control numbers and is current to August 1999.


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

The cost is $20.00 (North America) $30.00 (Overseas, U.S. funds). All orders must be prepaid, with checks made out to the Music OCLC Users Group.

**NAME**

**ADDRESS**

**CITY:**

**COUNTRY:**

**ZIP:**

Please send your check payable to the Music OCLC Users Group for $20.00 ($30.00 Overseas) to: MOUG, Judy Weidow, Cataloging S5453, The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin, P.O. Box P, Austin, TX 78713-8916. TAX NO: 31-0951917

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**Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter no. 80**
### NACO-Music Project Cumulative Statistics through September 30, 2001

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