From the Chair
Mark Scharff, Washington University

Colleagues,

It's a typical week in St. Louis for this time of year, as the weather careens between spring and summer, and students prepare to graduate, run off for the summer, or hang out. Yet my thoughts return to those cool days of February when many of us were together in Washington, D.C. for the MOUG annual meeting. It seems appropriate to begin my first column as Chair by looking back with gratitude and looking ahead. First, let me publicly thank Marty Jenkins, our former Continuing Education Chair, for taking a lemon of a situation and making a delightful and enlightening lemonade of a meeting. Kudos to my fellow MOUG Board members who contributed time, talent, mental energy, and sweat to make things happen. Here's hearty appreciation to our speakers and panelists, especially Deb Bendig and Jay Weitz of OCLC. Finally, my gratitude for those members who attended the meeting, who provided lively audiences for the presentations, and who shared ideas for MOUG's future with us in the Town Meeting (ably steered by Ruthann McTyre). In valedictory mode, I also extend thanks on MOUG's behalf to Tracey Rudnick, who stepped down as chair of the Reference Services Committee. Her tenure continued the ascent of reference services as an area where MOUG's input is making a difference for users. I'm happy to report that Robert Acker, a veteran member of MOUG and someone with longtime interests in reference products, has agreed to take that position.

Speaking of service, a Nominating Committee is being formed to solicit candidates for the offices of Chair-Elect and Treasurer. If approached to run for one of these offices, I hope you will give serious consideration to serving MOUG in this way (and say yes, too!). The MOUG Board will approve a slate of candidates at its summer meeting, to be held once again in Columbus, Ohio in late August. That venue proved to be so pleasant that the Board opted for a return trip. There will be other items on our docket, but I would welcome input from our membership on matters of concern.

Ruthann McTyre has put out a call for nominees for the MOUG Distinguished Service Award. The roll call of past awardees--Kay Burnett, Judy Weidow, Jay Weitz--illustrates how this award highlights members of our profession whose efforts on behalf of MOUG and of music librarianship in general have a daily impact on our work. Help us identify the next name in this line of honor--send those letters to Ruthann.

As I write, I am preparing to attend the OCLC Members' Council meeting in Columbus as an observer on behalf of MOUG. Those of you rolling on the floor from imagining me attending a meeting and keeping quiet, pick yourselves up now. The Members' Council's broad theme for this year is "expanding access to information through creative solutions," and this meeting will consider institutional repositories as a part of that goal, and what OCLC can do toward that end.

Finally, it's not too early to think about our next annual meeting. We expect to meet before the MLA Annual Meeting in Vancouver; the Board will draw from our past several years of experience to determine the exact structure of that meeting. What is sure is that we will have programs and meetings of value to our members, in one of North America's most beautiful settings. Please plan to join us next February.

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Thanks to all who contributed to this issue. The Newsletter is a publication of the Music OCLC Users Group. It appears three times a year: June, September, and December. Editor: Stephen Luttmann, Music Library, University of Northern Colorado, Campus Box 68, Greeley, CO 80639-0100.

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, Word, 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, 2538 W. 119th St., Chicago, Illinois 60655 (Uses in North America, $15.00 for personal members, $20.00 for institutional subscriptions; outside North America, $30.00; back issues for the previous two years are available from the Treasurer for $5.00 per copy). A copy of the quarterly financial report is available from the Treasurer on request.

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

MOUG MISSION STATEMENT
The mission of the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) is to identify and provide an official means of communication and assistance for those users of the products and services of the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) concerned with music materials in any area of library service, in pursuit of quality music coverage in these products and services.
Greetings from Cambridge, Massachusetts on this gorgeous spring marathon day. As the new MOUG Continuing Education Officer, I'd like to list here for you the ideas that have come up so far for next year's meeting in Vancouver. I'd also like to solicite any further ideas or suggestions from the membership (this means you!) for meeting topics/workshops/plenary sessions or for presenters for Vancouver or Memphis (2006). Don't be shy—all ideas and suggestions are gratefully appreciated and will be considered.

Here are the suggestions that came up at our Washington program committee meeting:

- Ask Deb Bendig to do a plenary session on FRBR and WorldCat and/or Connexion (depending upon where things are in development by next February).
- Something about subject headings as kind of a follow-up to the LC workshop we had in Washington.
- Workshops: Cataloging 101 (beginning cataloging, possibly aimed at reference people who just need to know the basics); Cataloging 201 (advanced); Creating a basic name authority record.
- Session on Reference, aimed at catalogers. The focus of this would be how reference people use WorldCat and their OPACs and what they need from catalogers.
- Technical Services "Ask MOUG": Jay Weitz talking about database maintenance and things to watch for (MARC tag changes, etc.); Session on 650 vs. 655s.

Further, the Reference Services Committee came up with these ideas:

- Reference products committee meeting: make it longer (75-90 minutes), keep at beginning of MOUG annual meeting.
- Present WorldCat enhancement recommendations? (brief).
- CONTENTdm (helps digitize collections and make them accessible).
- "MARC/FRBR/etc. for Dummies"—possibly similar in target to the cataloging workshops proposed above.
- New models for music searching (relates to WorldCat doc, possibly FRBR).
- More "Cats and Dogs"—type presentations?

Additionally, we will try to schedule the "Ask MOUG" Reference and Technical Services sessions at different times in the hopes that so that we can have more crossover between our constituencies.

News from OCLC

Compiled by Jay Weitz, OCLC

General News

2003 OCLC Environmental Scan: Pattern Recognition

OCLC recently completed The 2003 OCLC Environmental Scan: Pattern Recognition, a comprehensive review of global issues surrounding research, learning, and community as it relates to the future of libraries and other knowledge organizations. Interviews were conducted with more than 100 knowledge experts around the world, representing a wide variety of organizations. The collective input from these interviews, in addition to literature review and extensive research, yielded a wealth of insights on the real, day-to-day issues facing information professionals. The report looks at funding, collaboration, digital archiving, e-learning, digital rights management, open source movements, the rise of Web services in libraries and education, scholarly publishing and other associated topics. For further information see http://www.oclc.org/membership/escan/default.htm.

OCLC Preservation Service Centre Opens in Canada

OCLC Canada opened a new Preservation Service Centre in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in April 2004, to help serve as a local solution to the digitization needs of Canadian libraries and other heritage institutions. In its first project, the Winnipeg Preservation Service Centre is working with the University of Alberta Libraries to digitize and make available online a version of Peef's Bibliography of the Canadian Prairies. "The underlying premise of Peef's Prairie Provinces is quality," said Karen Adams, Director of Library Services and Information Resources, University of Alberta Libraries. "We want very readable scanned text, and keyword searching on the contents of every page. OCLC is able to do this for us, and having a facility in Canada makes it easier to digitize the rare and fragile books that document Western Canada's history and culture." For more on OCLC Digital and Preservation Services, visit the Preservation Services Web site at http://www.oclc.org/preservation/default.htm.

Ohio State University and OCLC to Study Use of Electronic Information Resources

Researchers at Ohio State University and OCLC are conducting a new study to find out how and why students and faculty members use electronic information sources to do research and solve problems. The $1 million project is a collaboration between Ohio State and OCLC. The two-year study will run through December 2005 and will be
partially funded with a $480,543 grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services. The remainder of the funding will come from Ohio State and OCLC. For more on the project, visit the OCLC Research Web site at http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/imls/.

Collections and Technical Services

Connexion Client 1.10 Now Available

Version 1.10 of the Connexion client is now available for download. Changes are included for set up options, editing records, a new macro recorder, bibliographic save file and constant data, authority save file and constant data, system help, and other miscellaneous changes. For more information, see the Connexion recent enhancements page (http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/enhancements/recent.htm). You can also download the new software there at no charge. OCLC will discontinue support for version 1.00 on July 1, 2004. All 1.00 users must upgrade to 1.10 to be able to log on after July 1.

Passport End-of-Life for Cataloging

OCLC continues to add functionality to Connexion, which will eventually replace all current cataloging interfaces. Initially, OCLC is focusing on adding Passport functionality, since Passport for cataloging use will be discontinued in the future. Previously, the end-of-life date for Passport for cataloging had been announced as December 31, 2003. This has now been extended, with a new end-of-life date to be announced; OCLC will provide six months advance notice of the new date.

Parallel Records: Technical Bulletin 250

Effective immediately, OCLC policy has changed to allow for parallel records within WorldCat by language of cataloging. This policy applies only to online cataloging and not to records contributed via batchload. OCLC will address batchload in the future with the Oracle implementation. As part of OCLC becoming the leading global library cooperative, it has long been envisioned that WorldCat would need a parallel record structure to display records by language of cataloging. This change in policy allowing parallel records anticipates the implementation of the relational database capabilities that will be possible once Oracle has been fully implemented. However, that implementation, is still a few years away. Therefore, the policy change announced in Technical Bulletin 250 (http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/250/) is being introduced as an interim policy. OCLC Members Council's Cataloging and Metadata Interest Group approved this interim policy at their May 2003 meeting. Previously, records for the same title, but cataloged in different languages, such as English, Spanish, and French, were considered duplicate records. OCLC will no longer consider these records duplicates, but rather parallel records. Only one record per language of descriptive cataloging will be allowed for each title.

MARC Updates

OCLC is planning for the implementation of the October 2003 update to the MARC 21 Authorities and Bibliographic formats. That implementation is scheduled for the second quarter of calendar 2004.

Sharing Macros for Connexion Client

You can now share Connexion client macros on the OCLC Web site. Just go to the page http://www.oclc.org/connexion/support/macros.htm, where you can submit macros that you have created by clicking "Upload Connexion macros." Your submitted macro will be posted to the macro site to share with others. You can also click on "Download Connexion macros" on that page to view macros that have been submitted by others. The site also includes links to other macro sites. If you have a macro site that you would like to share with others, please send an e-mail to connexion-macros@oclc.org, and we will add a link to your site.

Field 987 in Bibliographic Records

During recent discussions among LC, OCLC, and RLG, there has been the suggestion that, after three years of use, it may now be time to discontinue the requirement for including 987 fields in newly created bibliographic records added to OCLC WorldCat and the RLG Union Catalog. October 1, 2003, marked the third anniversary of the switch from Wade-Giles to Pinyin. RLG has already announced to its member libraries that, effective March 1, 2004, they will no longer require 987 fields to be added to new records and that some of the other support for the Pinyin conversion (such as the local index that facilitated review of records) will be discontinued. Similarly, effective March 1, 2004, OCLC no longer requires that 987 fields be added to newly created records that are added to WorldCat. Please keep in mind the following:

- OCLC has no plans to remove existing 987 fields. The 987 fields that currently exist in bibliographic records (both in machine-converted records and in new records created since October 2000) will continue to be there to assist users and OCLC staff in evaluating records, in understanding the results of conversion, in quality control projects, etc.
- While it will no longer be required to add a 987 to a new record that is being added to WorldCat, the field
will remain valid so that users could add it to a master record if they want to, or could add it to their local copy of a record. After March 1, 2004, OCLC will continue to expect that all new records will reflect Pinyin romanization whether or not 987 fields are added. Since the 987 will no longer be required, however, newly created records will no longer necessarily contain an explicit indication that they reflect Pinyin romanization practices.

- If a user chooses to add a 987 field, the content of that field would be entered as instructed in Bibliographic Formats and Standards, 3rd edition. BFAS will be revised to make clear that the field is no longer required after March 1, 2004.
- OCLC will continue to offer the Pinyin Conversion service to assist libraries that have not yet had their local databases converted.

**Dewey Decimal Classification 22 and Abridged Edition 14**

Abridged Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index, Edition 14, began shipping in the first quarter of 2004. The Web version of the new abridged edition is already available as Abridged WebDewey. Abridged Edition 14 incorporates all applicable revisions of DDC 22, the edition it abridges. Edition 14 includes major updates throughout the classification, many new numbers and topics, and some structural changes. Like DDC 22, Abridged Edition 14 does not contain any complete or extensive revisions.

**WebDewey/Abridged WebDewey**

The latest release of WebDewey includes all the content in DDC 22, additional content only available in the electronic version, and interface improvements. WebDewey is a web-based version of the enhanced DDC 22 database and features thousands of Relative Index terms and built numbers not available in the DDC print version; Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) that have been statistically mapped to Dewey numbers from records in WorldCat (the OCLC Online Union Catalog) and intellectually mapped by DDC editors; selected mappings from Medical Subject Headings (MeSH); links from mapped LCSH to the LCSH authority records; and quarterly database updates incorporating the latest changes to the DDC, plus new LCSH mappings, index terms, and built numbers. Abridged WebDewey features LCSH headings that have been intellectually mapped to Dewey numbers by DDC editors, including mappings to Abridged Edition 13 numbers from the OCLC publication Subject Headings for Children; links from mapped LCSH to the LCSH authority records; mappings between abridged Dewey numbers and subject headings from the new 18th edition of H.W. Wilson's Sears List of Subject Headings; and quarterly database updates incorporating the latest changes to the abridged DDC, plus new LCSH mappings, index terms, and built numbers. New Features, a summary of the changes in Abridged 14, is available in Help and on the Dewey web site in PDF format at http://www.oclc.org/dewey/versions/abridgededition14/new/features.pdf.

**OCLC to Convert Newberry Library Holdings for Worldwide Sharing**

The Newberry Library, an independent research library in Chicago devoted to the humanities, has contracted with OCLC for the retrospective conversion of approximately 725,000 of the library's records. Over the course of the next three years, OCLC will create MARC records for each title, and enter the Newberry Library's holdings in WorldCat. "This conversion project not only provides unprecedented access to the Library's catalog, it paves the way for future planning including digitization and collection development," said Charles Cullen, President and Librarian, Newberry Library. "The conversion of our card-form catalog records is fundamental to our strategic plan, and we are extremely pleased that we will be able to address that goal in a timely and efficient manner."

**Reference Services**

**RILM Enhanced on FirstSearch**

The RILM database, available through OCLC's FirstSearch, has been enhanced with these added features:

- Links to JSTOR and ECO where available.
- Full-text links to FirstSearch databases where available.

Because RILM has its own unique format, users will find the following differences from other databases with links:

- Links from RILM to full-text in other databases will only appear in the full record and in e-mails of the full record; they will not appear in the brief record at this time.
- Limit to full text is not available in RILM.
- Some older records are still in a format that does not allow full text links or links to JSTOR.
- Links will not appear in the Z39.50 full records until a later time; OCLC hopes to have this done by the end of June install, which is scheduled for May 9.

Libraries with access to Wilson Select Plus or that have set up links from FirstSearch to the JSTOR music collection...
may quickly see these new capabilities with the following searches:

- Search "garland encyclopedia of world music" and look at the first record for Volume 7 (Accession number for the record is 03-04149-rc), which shows third-party full-text links to Electronic Collections Online and WilsonSelectPlus.
- Search "parameters of music" to demonstrate link to JSTOR. (Note that JSTOR Music Collection must be selected in administrative module; accession number for record is 98-12487-rb).

New Korean Search Interface Available in FirstSearch

You can now use the Korean language to navigate through OCLC's FirstSearch service. As with the other non-English interfaces (Spanish, French, Chinese--simplified and traditional--and Japanese) already available in FirstSearch, a link at the bottom of the screen allows users who wish to do so to switch to the Korean interface. OCLC hopes to offer a Korean translation of the FirstSearch administrative module interface in the future.

New Platform for WorldCat on FirstSearch

On April 18, 2004 the WorldCat database on FirstSearch was moved to a new platform that has enabled several major enhancements to searching. Foremost of these are:

- The keyword (default) index for WorldCat now includes Author Keywords, ISBNs and publication dates. Users are more likely to have successful searches and get expected results. In particular, the addition of Author Keyword mirrors the operation of many local systems and other search services.
- The default ranking by holdings has been made more accurate by basing the ranking on actual holdings counts instead of by ranges of holdings. The exception is that records with 0-5 holdings will be ranked together, rather than by actual counts. The more accurate ranking will allow users to judge their results more easily.
- Non-English articles will be removed from the start of phrases. Users will get consistent results from phrase searching, no matter what language.

The reloading of WorldCat on FirstSearch has enabled many other enhancements. These include new indexes and minor display changes designed to improve results. After the installation of these changes, users will get different results--most noticeably in the Keyword index--from the same searches they did previously. Please note that neither the old results nor the new results are erroneous; the indexing has simply changed.

OpenURL Linking Enhanced in FirstSearch WorldCat

OpenURL links now appear in all WorldCat records on FirstSearch, including records for sound, visual, scores, Internet, Computer, Archival, and Maps. Earlier, these OpenURL links were limited only to WorldCat records for books (including eBooks), articles and journals. Additionally, users in the Dissertation Abstracts Online database in OCLC FirstSearch can now link to the full text of the dissertation if their libraries have licensed this full text from a partner information service and set up their OpenURL resolvers to be compatible with v1.0 OpenURLs. FirstSearch libraries will therefore maximize their investments in reference resources from OCLC and partner information services.

QuestionPoint Part of Pilot Project to Provide Services to Visually Impaired

Visually impaired persons in select libraries around the United States are participating in a six-month pilot project to test an online information and virtual reference service designed specifically for their needs. The service will be offered through InfoEyes (http://www.infoeyes.org/), a virtual reference and information community for the visually impaired. Through the pilot project, visually impaired patrons will use QuestionPoint to work with librarians virtually to find what they're seeking on the Internet. QuestionPoint, the collaborative virtual reference service developed by the Library of Congress and OCLC, helps librarians track and manage questions from patrons through a network of reference librarians around the world.

Re-Engineering the ERIC Database

The United States Department of Education is to implementing a re-engineering plan for the ERIC database. According to information published by the Educational Resources Information Center: "Beginning in January and until the new ERIC model for acquiring education literature is developed later in 2004, no new materials will be received and accepted for the database. However, the ERIC database will continue to grow, as thousands of documents selected by the ERIC clearinghouses throughout 2003 will be added. When the new model is ready later in 2004, the new ERIC contractor will communicate with publishers, education organizations, and other database contributors to add publications and materials released from January 2004 forward." While we do not anticipate that there will be any changes in the ERIC database on FirstSearch, there are likely to be some initial delays (probably lasting several months in 2004) in the updating of the ERIC database as it makes the transition to the new contractor(s). These delays will affect all providers of the ERIC database. We will keep you posted on additional
Resource Sharing, Shelf-Ready, and Contract Services

**OCLC-SHARING-L: New OCLC Resource Sharing Listserv**

Keep abreast of what's happening with OCLC's resource sharing system. OCLC is launching a new, broadcast-only listserv to keep users of OCLC ILL informed of upcoming enhancements to OCLC resource sharing. The list will help you take advantage of new capabilities coming in the next 18 months that can streamline your workflow and help you serve your users better. To subscribe to the new listserv, you can send the following command to LISTSERV@OCLC.ORG:

SUBSCRIBE OCLC-SHARING-L <first name last name>

Or go to the Web page https://www3.oclc.org/app/listserv and subscribe to OCLC-SHARING-L.

**ILL Policies Directory Enhanced**

The OCLC Policies Directory has been enhanced. The enhancements are currently available at https://illpolicies.oclc.org/ipd/NewSearch.do?start=true. The enhancements allow you to save time when logging on to the Directory by setting a browser "cookie" to remember your authorization and password for faster direct logon, as well as save time and effort by make a request to change your ILL supplier status (aka "go lower case") from within the Policies Directory. The link is available on the Unit Summary, Quick View, and Information screens. The next set of enhancements to the OCLC ILL Policies Directory will include expanding the privacy policy allowing libraries to choose whether or not to share their information outside the OCLC membership.

**OCLC Authority Control Processing Offers Getty's AAT**

Authority control processing within OCLC Custom Cataloging services has been enhanced to include the option of automated authority control using Getty's Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT). Using OCLC and AAT, libraries, museums, and archives can leverage the investment they have made in their existing collections by providing better access to materials and increasing circulation. The Getty AAT is a structured vocabulary containing approximately 125,000 terms and concepts used to improve access to information about art, architecture, material culture, and archival material. Primary users of the Getty Vocabularies include museums, art libraries, archives, researchers, students, and the general public. The terms and concepts covered by the AAT range from Antiquity to the present; the scope is global.

**OCLC PICA Acquires V3.Web**

OCLC PICA has acquired V3.Web, the ILL requesting and management system, in order to enhance services in public libraries in the United Kingdom. This system had previously been provided by LIBPAC, which will manage it on behalf of OCLC PICA. LIBPAC, formed in 1976 and based in the United Kingdom, develops bibliographic software and provides other services to libraries around the world. V3.Web is a seamless ILL requesting and management system enabling requests at the national, European, and international levels. The V3 database comprises more than 5 million bibliographic records and has location information leading to over 40 million volumes of public and special libraries in the United Kingdom--in London, the South East, the West Midlands and South Wales. The addition of V3.Web will enhance OCLC's global network for resource sharing.

**WebJunction Plays Key Role in E-Learning**

WebJunction, the online community of libraries and other agencies dedicated to sharing technical knowledge and experience, is expanding its role in e-learning. Beginning early January 2004, WebJunction began offering a new online course from the University of North Texas School of Library and Information Sciences titled "Library Privacy and Confidentiality: Law and Policy." WebJunction has also partnered with Drexel University, one of the nation's top schools in Information Science and Systems, to offer Drexel's online degree and certificate programs in Library & Information Science and Information Systems at a special tuition rate of 20% off for WebJunction members. For more information, see http://webjunction.org/do/Home.

**Pilot to Customize WebJunction for State Libraries**

WebJunction begins a pilot program in May 2004 to make itself more customizable for different regions of the country. The state libraries of Colorado, New Mexico, Iowa, Connecticut, and Washington will serve as the first community partners able to customize their own material available for public view on WebJunction. This national initiative will allow users to link to different state library Web sites for more localized material. For more information, visit the WebJunction Web site at http://webjunction.org/do/Home.

**OCLC Now Offering Services for Groups**

OCLC now offers services that allow consortia to build group online union catalogs and provide resource sharing.
and reference services under one locally customized interface. OCLC group catalogs are based on library holdings set in WorldCat. OCLC creates a catalog from WorldCat holdings contributed by group members so that library users can find what they need close to home. If users are unable to find what they need in their local area, they can expand their search to a larger region within the group, or to the entire WorldCat database for what they need. Gathering holdings information within a group helps facilitate item discovery and resource sharing through OCLC services that many libraries in the group are currently using. Libraries that do not use WorldCat for cataloging can batchload records into the database to make their holdings information available for a group catalog. Furthermore, libraries can customize and brand their group catalog—such as adding logos for both the group and for a library within the group.

The Military Education and Research Library Network (MERLN) was the first to implement the OCLC group catalog model. The MERLN group catalog provides access to over 1.5 million items in the collections of 13 MERLN libraries through a single database for easy identification of the materials group members need from any of the participating MERLN libraries. The MERLN group catalog provides easy access to the holdings of a variety of military libraries, based nationally and internationally, on a variety of military topics. A group catalog for Missouri libraries became available in December 2003. It is an extension of Missouri’s “Show-Me The World” project, a virtual library program that uses WorldCat to connect users with information in the state’s libraries, and beyond. Libraries participating in OCLC group services do not have to invest in new hardware, software, or staff training because the services are hosted by OCLC, and staff members in participating libraries are already quite familiar with OCLC services.

**OCLC Digital Collection and Preservation Services to Manage Brittle Preservation Cooperative**

OCLC’s Digital Collection and Preservation Services has begun work with the University of Kansas Libraries to provide preservation management services for Brittle, an internationally-recognized cooperative preservation reformatting initiative. Most research libraries face a serious brittle books problem. The University of Kansas Libraries found that nearly 12 percent of their volumes had brittle paper. In an effort to preserve the Libraries’ growing number of embrittled collections, the Brittle Books Program was launched in 1996 to reformat volumes that have become too damaged to withstand further use with either new copies from publishers, preservation-quality facsimile replacements or other appropriate media.

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**News from the Library of Congress**

**compiled by Stephen Yusko, LC**

**Special Materials Cataloging Division (SMCD)**

**Personnel News**


Music and Sound Recordings Teams 1-3: new catalogers: Marja Vigorito (MSR2), Mary Wedgewood (MSR3), Laura Yust (MSR1); new technicians: Ngina West (MSR3), Cindy Tran (MSR3).

Rare Book Team: new catalogers: Peter Goodman, Anne Whitaker; new technician: Julia Yang.

Retirements (all teams): Louie Elder (Rare Book), 2002; Harry Price (MSR2), Feb. 27, 2003 after more than 34 years of service; Svato Schutzner (Rare Book), May 2, 2003 after almost 40 years of service;

**Arrearage Reduction Efforts**

In 2003, SMCD staff processed 101,726 commercially produced discs and tapes. In addition, Recorded Sound Section staff of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (MBRS) processed 30,847 principally non-commercial discs and tapes. In all, the arrearage was reduced by 152,573.

Arrearages for SMCD are defined as sound recordings. Some highlights:

- **78 rpm discs**: We are virtually finished with the cataloging of the 78 rpm album sets. This completes the project that originally comprised over 5,000 albums of classical, jazz, popular music, and spoken word recordings. They were cataloged at core level and give significant subject, performer, and publisher and matrix number access. The project provides comprehensive access to LC’s collection of commercially available sound recordings in the first half of the 20th century.

- **Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) Project**: In FY 2003 the AFRTS Team processed 67,650 discs and cassettes. 13,920 core level bibliographic records were created. Production: ca. 114,723 discs and 4,136 cassettes were processed between April 2002 and July 2003, for a grand total of 118,859 items. This is the bulk of the AFRTS arrearage. Remaining items: a few thousand discs, comprising special programs, mixed popular music
discs, as well as production discs and special effects, public service announcements, and other unique items not easily categorized. These are being cataloged as the project continues. They should be finished in FY 2004. Last year's News From LC gives many details about the collection and its processing.

- **Cassettes (A-Z Cassettes Project, Spoken Word Project and regular work):** Music and Sound Recordings Team 3 processed 1,830 cassettes during the year. With last year's implementation of the brief cataloging guidelines for the A-Z Cassettes collection, MSR3 technicians processed 1,346 items completely in Voyager. The template, manual, and macros developed for the project were assets that successfully enabled the technicians to quickly expedite the materials. In the new workflow, the team's technicians processed the cassettes under copy cataloging guidelines while the catalogers handled any authority work. A manual and a set of macros was created for the project.

- **The CD Workflow** has managed not only to achieve currency in establishing bibliographic control for items new to LC, but has now begun processing the rearrangement collection of 250,000 discs for which incomplete cataloging and no accurate holdings information exists. These will be reassigned standardized shelf numbers, searched in our database and provided cataloging if not represented, and all pieces accounted for via holdings and item records. The Library is also facing the influx of new sound recording formats: CD/DVD combo publications will be handled fully in MBRS and giving both sound and moving image descriptive cataloging; Super Audio Compact Discs, MP3 files, DVD-Audio, and other new formats are also making their ways into the workflow. The Library is working closely with the Music Library Association, the Association for Recorded Sound Collections, CC:DA, and the Joint Steering Committee for AACR2 to help determine the best way of describing these new formats.

  The MSR teams processed 42,897 compact discs (new titles and copies) during CY2003. The IBC records are then sent to OCLC to be processed through RetroCon Batch and MARS. To date, 71,198 records have been sent. The 58,079 records returned breakdown as follows:

  - Total of exact matches: 21,683 (37.3%)
  - Total of maybe matches: 8,882 (15.3%)
  - Total of non-matches: 27,514 (47.4%)

  

- **CD Authorities Maintenance (CDAM):** This part of the workflow addresses the authority maintenance prompted by the MARS reports which accompany each file returned from OCLC. MSR1.2 is processing the backlogged reports of April 2003, creating/ correcting headings and completing bib records. The completed work to date is as follows: headings examined (9300), name and series authorities created (3710), authority records modified (408), subject authorities created (10), subject authorities modified (4), bibliographic records completed (4164), and bibliographical records modified (1265).

- **Maybe File:** We began with having catalogers compare the OCLC matches in this file with their respective IBCs in Voyager. By year's end, three different technicians had been trained to handle this part of the workflow. We hope in the new year to begin processing the most current files and to maintain currency while working off the backlogged files.

  Other parts of the workflow have also been created and have begun to be employed which include exact match loading, revision of multipart workflow with concessions from CPSO, processing Retro-CDs (pre-ILS CDs), updated use and structure of loading MUZE files, and use of in-house quality control software.

- **LP Project:** Serious planning has commenced. We envision that the LP Project will use, in part, different workflows than the CD Project or the cataloging of 78s. Instead of creating brief IBC records on a non-MARC-like interface, MBRS technicians will download available records from OCLC/RLIN and possibly from the Copyright Office's online COPICS file. Bibliographic records from OCLC would enter into the MARS processing scheme for heading management. First steps: LC has numerous LPs in the Madison Building MBRS stacks needing collocating, condition assessment, and holdings and item management. Once these are cleared and stored elsewhere, collections from other remote storage sites will be brought in. There are ca. 110,000 PREMARC records in the LCDB which are sound recordings (PREMARC records are bibliographic records which pre-date online systems and were later "scanned" into the online environment). The vast majority of these are LPs requiring holdings/items maintenance.

- **Library of Congress Concert Tapes:** We continued cataloging the Music Division concerts that are held in the Coolidge Auditorium and recorded by LC's Recording Laboratory. During 2003 we cataloged the concerts from fall 2000 through spring 2002. Highlights include concerts by Apollo's Fire, the Beaux Arts Trio, Eighth Blackbird, Ensemble Wien-Berlin, the Juilliard String Quartet, and a performance of Libby Larsen's opera Barnum's Bird. Bibliographic records can be accessed by searching "Library of Congress Music Division concert" as a title proper. Results will be displayed chronologically.
Score cataloging statistics for the MSR teams FY2003: 2,624 scores cataloged originally at core or full level; 257 scores cataloged with brief records; 1,500 scores copy cataloged. Book cataloging statistics for the MSR teams FY2003: 1,713 books cataloged originally at core or full level; 570 books copy cataloged; 410 book titles received subject/classification analysis only (descriptive cataloging for these was performed elsewhere in the Cataloging Directorate).

Israel Music Institute Scores: Two SMCD music catalogers, working with the Hebraica Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, began cataloging a collection of ca. 400 scores donated to the Music Division by the Israel Music Institute. They completed the initial cataloging of 250 scores. These records must now be completed by the transcription from Hebrew of parallel data and the completion of authority work.

Marion S. Carson Collection of Americana: While this wide-ranging collection of nineteenth-century materials resides in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, SMCD has provided bibliographic records for these materials. Cataloged were 160 instrumental and vocal pieces presenting a broad overview of nineteenth-century popular topical music; they are also valuable for their sociological import and art work.

Collection Level Records: In the winter and spring of 2003 David Sommerfield created collection-level records for ten significant LC Music Division collections. Two of them, the Irving Fine collection and the Nicholas Slonimsky collection, have finding aids mounted on the Performing Arts Reading Room web page. The Aaron Copland collection has a presence in the American Memory website (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/achahtml). David has also linked the 102 item-level records for Copland already in the online catalog to the collection level record. All told these 10 collections cover 1,586 feet of shelf space (over 1/4 mile!) and contain 623,040 items. The bulk of items is in the Copland collection. The seven other collections are: Ernst Bacon, Ernest Bloch, the photographer Victor Kraft (part of the Copland collection), Luigi Dallapiccola/ Margaret Dwight, Jascha Heifetz, Serge Koussevitzky, and the Thomas A. Edison, Inc. sheet music collection.

Authority Work

Name, Series, and Subject Authorities: MSR Teams 1 and 2 created 7,874 authorities this past fiscal year. The vast majority were name authorities (7,441) followed by 300 series authority records and 133 subject authorities. 2,871 authority records were modified. Thirteen class numbers were established in the M schedule. The resulting bibliographic maintenance (for authority work as well as for other reasons): 6,116 bibliographic records changed.

NACO: This year marks the first fiscal year where complete statistics have been kept of MSR team efforts in NACO liaison work. As a result of MSR/NACO membership interaction the following has been achieved: 502 email queries answered; 65 policy queries investigated; 1383 bibliographic records updated; 348 authority records updated; 14 name authorities created.

Related Activities

Pinyin Conversion Project Cleanup: MSR staff met with the Chair of the LC Pinyin Task Force to develop a strategy to identify and capture outstanding bibliographic records in the four music and sound recording files (types c,d,i, and j) requiring conversion from Wade-Giles to Pinyin. As a result of searching 46 data dictionary syllables, 685 music-related bibliographic records and related authorities have been updated. More information at http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pinyin/.

Russian State Library Visitors: The Library of Congress hosted and trained three librarians from the Russian State Library at the end of February 2003. Irina Kirchik (MSR Team 2) provided one-on-one training of the MARC21 Bibliographic Format for Nadezhda Shpanova of the RSL’s Foreign Literature Section. Irina also assisted as translator in the MARC 21 class for the visitors taught by LC staff. In addition Irina acted as interpreter with meetings with staff of the Serial Record Division.

Field Guide to Bibliographic Records for Music and Sound Recordings: Currently undergoing construction, this is intended as a guide for catalogers, reference staff, researchers, and anyone interested in the identification, meaning, and use of Voyager music and sound recording bibliographic records found in LC’s database.

Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (MBRS)

MBRS Staff Highlights

In June 2003, Gregory Lukow was named chief of MBRS. Lukow had served as the Division's assistant chief, with acting duties, since January 2001.

NAVCC in Culpeper

Throughout 2003, MBRS staff continued intensive planning for the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center (NAVCC) in Culpeper, Virginia, being developed.

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in collaboration with the Packard Humanities Institute (PHI). In August 2003, LC, PHI, and the Architect of the Capitol signed a three-way Implementation Agreement covering the construction of the Center by PHI and its transfer to the government when completed. Construction began immediately following the signing of this agreement. The Collections building and Central Plant will be completed in June 2005, at which time MBRS will be able to relocate its recorded sound, videotape, and safety film collections to Culpeper. Phase 2 is scheduled for completion in March 2006, at which time MBRS staff and the nitrate film holdings will be relocated to the new facility.

Key acquisitions

Acquisitions in the Moving Image Section included the original kinescope collection from the Ed Sullivan Show, the seminal American television variety program (1948-1971); the concluding portion of the Frederick Wiseman collection; and seventeen nitrate negatives of the original Lone Ranger television program. Additional digital copies in the Coca-Cola Broadcast Advertising Collection were received, including archival film and video elements for significant works. LC also announced the first two winners of the Coca-Cola Fellowship for the Study of Advertising and World Cultures: Dr. Julio Moreno of the University of San Francisco and Dr. Christopher Anderson of Indiana University.

RSS acquisitions included the Arch Oboler Collection of radio scripts, music scores, motion pictures, manuscripts, and personal correspondence from one of the most respected writers of dramatic plays in the heyday of radio drama; NBC Radio Discs consisting of 500 sixteen-inch transcription discs of live music broadcasts of the best and most popular jazz and popular dance bands from the 1930s and 1940s; the conclusion of the Ann H. Sneed Collection of unique live performances amassed during Sneed's tenure as producer of the International Art of Jazz series on Long Island; and a unique collection of audiotape interviews with Alice Roosevelt Longworth, the outspoken daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt.

National Preservation Boards and Foundations

MBRS continued to administer the activities of the National Film and Recording Preservation boards. In January 2003, LC announced the Librarian's selection of the first 50 recordings to the new National Recording Registry. Also during the year, legislation was introduced in Congress seeking reauthorization of the National Film Preservation Act with significant higher levels of federal grant support for the NFPB's charitable affiliate, the National Film Preservation Foundation.

Digital Audio-Visual Digital Prototyping Projects

With new digital audio workstations, the Division has begun creating digital preservation files, rather than relying exclusively on analog tape as the reformating target medium. The Recording Lab continued to set up a high speed SAN for centralized recording, editing and batch processing of digital audio files. A digital object metadata system for sound recordings was also refined; the system captures METS (Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard) digital-object metadata in Oracle and Java applications hosted in ITS servers. Java tools produce the XML output from the database. A digital workstation for recorded sound researchers was established in the Performing Arts Reading Room, including interim access management protection to protect copyrighted content.

MIC: Moving Image Collections

The Division continued to collaborate with the Association of Moving Image Archivists and developer sites at Rutgers, Georgia Tech and the University of Washington in the development of the MIC: Moving Image Collections gateway project. The Library will serve as permanent host of the project, which will become a key access program of the NAVCC in Culpeper following completion of its development through a National Science Foundation grant. An LC Project Manager for MIC was hired under contract in July 2003.

Music Division

Music Division Staff Highlights

Henry J. Grossi appointed Head, Reader Services.

Key Acquisitions

New collections (all gifts): Isaac Stern Collection, 64,500 items; Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz Collection, 9,665 items; Robert Whitehead Collection, 10,000 items.

Additions in existing collections (all gifts): Roger Stevens Collection, 8,500 items; Ernest Bloch/Suzanne Bloch Collection, 5,000 items; Otto Klemperer Archive, 2,400 items.

Additions of important single items:

- Berg, Alban: Holograph correction leaves for Three Fragments from Wozzeck, including an extensive note of explanation, as well as detailed corrections and alterations for the two latter movements (purchase).
- Liszt, Franz: Manuscript of "Angelus!" (from Années de Pelerinage, Book 3), extensively annotated and
revised in Liszt's hand (purchase); proof copy of 
Années de Pelerinage (Book 3), extensively annotated 
by the composer (purchase).

• Boxwood clarinet, c. 1800: Made by Jakob Anthony 
of Philadelphia. This instrument is one of two oldest 
surviving American clarinets, and one of four known 
by this same maker (two others are already in LC's 
collections) (gift; in Dayton C. Miller Collection).

I Hear America Singing:

Concerts: 29 "I Hear America Singing" concerts (including 
6 Homegrown concerts) in FY2003 representing classical, 
jazz, band, folk, gospel, boogie and blues, and pop music.

Web site: "Patriotic Melodies" is a presentation of sheet 
music, scores, sound recordings, photographs, and poems 
from LC's collections. The preview of the I Hear America 
Singing web site was launched in May 2003 as part of the 
"Courage, Patriotism, Community" presentation.

Lectures, Symposia, and Master Classes:

• Pre-concert presentation on Sonic Designs by Pozzi 
• Master class with the Juilliard String Quartet, February 
• Lecture-demonstration by Beethoven scholar Lewis 
Lockwood, May 1, 2003.
• Brubeck Institute Workshop/Jam Session, September 

Educational Outreach:

• Partnership with the Arts and Technology Academy, 
Washington, DC. Fifth-grade teachers and students 
came to LC over three days in March 2003 for special 
presentations and Q & A on music materials relating to 
their school curriculum.
• National Overture to Education and the Arts, April 6-
12, 2003, Traverse City, Michigan. Music Division 
staff and presenters from 20 other national cultural 
orgranizations convened in Traverse City to engage 
local students, teachers, musicians, and the public in 
musical/educational activities.

Reference and Instructional Services:

• 12,500 responses to reference queries were delivered 
via Question Point/Ask a Librarian, phone, letter, fax, 
and in person.
• Staff members conducted orientation tours for students 
from American University, The Catholic University of 
America, George Washington University, University 
of Maryland, and West Virginia University.

• Presentations by staff members were delivered at the 
annual meetings of the American Musicological 
Society and Music Library Association, as well as the 
Royal Music Association's Conference on 
Historiography, held in Cardiff, Wales.
• Staff members lectured at The Catholic University of 
America, the Smithsonian Institution, and Johns 
Hopkins University.

Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO)

Descriptive Cataloging

LCRI/MCD Working Group: A Music Cataloging 
Advisory Group (MCAG) Working Group has worked 
throughout the year converting the current MCDs into 
proposed LCRIs so that we may have one less piece of 
documentation to write, update, distribute, and maintain. 
In the process, many of these guidelines were rethought, 
rewritten, or eliminated. The finished production is 
expected for further CPSO review in early 2004. The 
MCAG has members from the SMCD, MBRS, the Folklife 
Center, and the Music Division.

Classification News:

Class M Revision: With CPSO at the lead, the entire M 
class schedule was examined, focusing on improving 
captions, scope notes, and organizational presentation. 
Obsolete classes are to receive their own appendix. There 
was a sizable number of corrections, additions, changes, 
restorations, and deletions, mostly to captions and notes.

Policy Issues

Joint Steering Committee: The increased pace of activity in 
the JSC required descriptive specialists to devote a 
significant portion of their time to fulfilling LC's 
responsibilities within this international body. CPSO's 
work concerns not just official representation of LC, but 
the development, drafting, and review with catalogers at 
LC of the sections of AACR2 that are under discussion. 
That work extends to the implementation of AACR2 at LC, 
which inevitably involves LCRIs. Among the major tasks 
that occupied CPSO was preparation of drafts for chapters 
and other sections of AACR2, including such issues as 
corporation of FRBR concepts and terminology, 
consistency across Part I, review of a draft Introduction, 
use of conventional terminology for physical description of 
non-book materials, electronic resources, continuing 
resources, and incorporation of authority control. CPSO 
staff also proofread the entire 2002 revision of AACR2 
twice. CPSO staff wrote the particularly lengthy 
documentation for LCRI 2002 Update, No. 2, which 
incorporated Amendments 2001 to AACR2. The LCRIs
pertaining to the 2002 Revision of AACR2 began to appear in LCRI 2002 Update, No. 2 and No. 3. The redrafted chapter 12, previously "Serials" and now "Continuing Resources," required CPSO to participate in extensive reviews as the chapter evolved and to write clear, comprehensive documentation for cataloger training.

LCRI 25.5B on uniform titles for motion pictures, television programs, and radio programs. Since MBRS uses Archival and Moving Image Materials, 2nd ed. (AMIM2) in cataloging moving image materials, there has been little guidance in LCRI 25.5B with respect to the AACR2 approach to the application of uniform titles to these materials. CPSO has been aware of this lacuna for some time, the most recent reminder being questions stimulated by an attempt by LC's Cooperative Cataloging Team to develop an FAQ on uniform titles and a paper written by Greta de Groat, Stanford University (Discussion Paper--Uniform Titles for Moving Image Materials OLAC CAPS Meeting ALA Midwinter, 2001). CPSO, working with the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) Standing Committee on Standards has attempted to address this lacuna for PCC libraries. A revised draft of LCRI 25.5B attempts to address the concerns expressed in comments on a first draft reviewed at the beginning of 2003 and is available for comment at http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cps25/25_5b2.html. Comments should be sent by January 15, 2004 to the CPSO email account, cpso@loc.gov.

Punctuation spacing LCRI: In December 2002, a series of e-mails raised certain questions about spacing as stated in LCRI 1.0C and in the MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data. In response, CPSO revised LCRI 1.0C on punctuation spacing. The revision forms part of the next LCRI update package now in press. As a preview, an explanatory statement and the revised LCRI 1.0C have been mounted on the CPSO Web page at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps25/. For LC staff, the revision incorporates the LC/CONSER practice for recording temporary uncertain data and no longer calls for leaving three spaces when recording holdings or dates within angle brackets, thus normalizing practice for integrating resources, monographs, and serials.

Unicode planning and multi-script decisions for cataloging policy: In September and October 2003, CPSO initiated preliminary meetings with the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division and the Serial Record Division team leaders, assistant chiefs, and other key cataloging staff handling non-roman materials to begin discussing plans for LC's policies regarding including original scripts in authority records, reviewing non-roman script policies for bibliographic records, and working with RLG and OCLC on those policies to stay in synchronization nationwide. LC reaffirms its goal to provide non-roman data in its bibliographic and authority records. During several decades of card production, LC provided original scripts in bibliographic description and lost that capability when automation was introduced in the late 1960s. Since the mid-1980s, LC has input parallel original script descriptive data into bibliographic records created through RLIN for monographs (JACKPHY languages, i.e. those in Japanese, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, and Hebrew/Yiddish scripts) and OCLC for serials (CJK languages and Arabic). CPSO, the Cataloging Distribution Service, and the Network Development and MARC Standards Office are finalizing plans for the inclusion of non-roman captions and possibly other data using Unicode in the LC Classification schedules. As CPSO prepares to develop the cataloging policies related to Unicode implementation, it proposes to involve all stakeholders in the decision process to prepare for this opportunity. Comments and suggestions are most welcome and should be sent to Barbara Tillett, Chief, CPSO: bttilk@loc.gov.

Subject cataloging

Subject Headings: Among the largest projects of the past year were the reformulation of headings for battles and the change from the heading "Handicapped" to "People with disabilities." Now, headings for battles are structured in the same way as other events headings and are no longer an exception. Along with the direct exchange of terminology to "People with disabilities," many related headings were also revised.

BatchCat: BatchCat, a software package developed outside of LC and augmented internally at LC, is able to change large numbers of bibliographic records that all need to be modified in the same way. The Cataloging Directorate automation liaison has been testing it; the Subject Heading Editorial Team (SHED) began experimenting with it in August 2003 and used it during this fiscal year for several projects. With the aid of some customizing, the projects were completed without error and in an amount of time far below that of the manual methods that would otherwise have been used. BatchCat processed an average of 440 records per hour as compared to an estimated 9 records per hour for manual corrections. Some of the batched headings changes were as follows (old heading in parentheses, followed by number of records changed):

- Aboriginal Australians (was Australian aborigines): 3,700
- African American[s] (was Afro-American[s]): 14,700
- Children with disabilities (was Handicapped children): 2,852
- Children with mental disabilities (was Mentally handicapped children): 1,962
The BatchCat experiment is preparing the way for a Database Maintenance Team in CPSO. For more information from the CPSO please see http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsp/anrrep03.html.

American Folklife Center (AFC)

The American Folklife Center's Archive of Folk Culture celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary in 2003. The Archive of American Folk-Song, now the Archive of Folk Culture in the American Folklife Center (AFC) was founded in LC on July 1, 1928. Folk Archive was the brainchild of Carl Engel, head of the Music Division, and the Archive's first head, Robert W. Gordon. This year, the Center was engaged in a number of events and activities commemorating the event, including a variety of public programs throughout the year; a special concert by Odetta (November 13, 2003); the creation of an "Illustrated Guide to the American Folklife Center," with accompanying compact disc of sound recordings from the Archive selected by the reference staff (forthcoming, 2004); and an open house in December 2003.

Processing and Arrearage Reduction

During FY 2003, new collections have continued to arrive in the AFC and there are twenty-six collections in various stages of processing. The Veterans History Project now includes more than 10,000 collections, with approximately 125 new collections arriving each week. The processing of the Joel Halpern, Dunaway/Seeger, Leadbelly/Lomax, Julie McCullough/Folklore Society of Greater Washington, Todd-Sonkin Migrant Workers, Anne and Frank Warner, and Sam Eskin collections have been completed. The Save Our Sounds Recorded Heritage Preservation Project is now in its third year; considerable progress has been made on all of the eight SOS collections earmarked for digitization. Processing and digitization work on the individual collections to date includes the following collections: Eloise Hubbard Linscott Collection; American Dialect Society; Don Yoder Collection; International Storytelling Collection; James Madison Carpenter Collection; Eleanor Dickinson Collection; Zuni Storytelling Collection; and Pearl Harbor Collection. The processing and arrearage reduction efforts in the Center will be greatly enhanced by the forthcoming appointments in 2004 of a new cataloger and two new processing technicians.

New Finding Aids Online This Year

- African Material in the Archive of Folk Culture
- Benelux Collections (Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg) in the Archive of Folk Culture
- Cuban and Cuban American Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture
- Finnish and Finnish American Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture
- The Harold C. Conklin Philippine Collection
- Indiana Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture
- The Joel Martin Halpern Collection
- Maryland Field Recordings in the Archive of Folk Culture
- Michigan Material in the Archive of Folk Culture
- New Jersey Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture
- North Dakota Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture
- Pennsylvania Field Recordings in the Archive of Folk Culture
- Principal Collections of Field Recordings in the Archive of Folk Culture Which Contain Negro Spirituals
- Recordings made in Louisiana and by Selected Louisiana Performers in the Archive of Folk Culture
- Sea Shanties and Sailors' Songs: A Preliminary Guide to Recordings in the Archive of Folk Song
- South Asian Recordings in the Archive of Folk Culture
- Street Cries, Auction Chants, and Carnival Pitches and ROUTINES in the Recorded Collections of the Archive of Folk Culture
- Utah Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture
- Virginia Folklore in the Archive of Folk Culture: Field Recordings
- Washington Field Recordings in the Archive of Folk Culture
- Welsh and Welsh American Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture
- West Virginia Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture
- The Working in Paterson Project Collection

National Digital Library Program Presentations

In 2003, a new web site entitled "Courage, Patriotism, Community" was posted. It includes a presentation of the AFC's Local Legacies Project and "Experiencing War," a selection of materials collected through the Center's Veterans History Project was put on the Internet. Also, an expanded version of the Center's presentation of the World War II "Man-on-the-Street Interviews" has been put online as an American Memory project under the title: "After the Day of Infamy: The 'Man on the Street' Interviews.

Ethnographic Thesaurus Project

In December 2003, the American Folklife Society, working in partnership with the AFC, received a 3-year
grant of $484,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to complete the development of an Ethnographic Thesaurus. The AFC has carried out work on this project so far, and has joined with the Society, which received and will manage the Mellon Foundation grant. An NEH Chairman’s Grant awarded to the Society in 2001 supported recent work on this project. Among other things, grant funds will support the work of four contractors (a lexicographer, a database manager, and two subject-area specialists) on the project.

Significant 2003 Acquisitions

- Anthony G. "Tony" Barrand, associate professor of anthropology at Boston University, donated the Anthony G. Barrand American Morris-, Sword-, and Clog-Dancing Collection, which includes videotapes and films in various formats, photographic prints and transparencies, manuscripts, research files, posters, programs, a collection inventory, and a searchable database, all concerning the history, choreography, and performance of Morris, sword, and clog dances in the United States. Barrand has researched and documented these dances for over thirty years. Apart from his academic work, Barrand is an internationally known singer of traditional British songs (with singing partner John Roberts), and a dancer, dance teacher, and teller of recitations.

- Pete and Toshi Seeger of Beacon, New York, have donated the Pete and Toshi Seeger Film Collection, which consists of numerous films documenting traditional music, dance, crafts, games, and other aspects of world folk culture. The films include some shot by the Seegers during a world tour, as well as documentary films shot by other filmmakers. Included in the latter category is rare newsreel footage of Huddie "Leadbelly" Ledbetter.

- King’s College in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has donated the George Korson Korson in order to ensure that the collection materials receive proper care and appropriate use. The collection comprises the life’s work of prominent folklorist George Korson (1899-1967). Korson achieved particular recognition for research and writing about the cultural traditions of Pennsylvania, especially the music and lore of coal miners. His books Songs and Ballads of the Anthracite Miners, Minstrels of the Coal Patch, and Coal Dust on the Fiddle are especially important contributions. In 1946 he directed a field research project for LC that documented the songs of Pennsylvania miners. This resulted in the LC record album Songs and Ballads of the Anthracite Miners (1947), which Korson edited. Korson also edited the LC album Songs and Ballads of the Bituminous Miners (1965). The Korson collection includes correspondence, manuscripts, fieldnotes, song texts and tunes, original sound recordings made in the field, photographs, publications, and ephemera.

- Veterans History Project (VHP) receipts passed the 4,000 mark in December 2002, and reached 10,000 by the end of September 2003. Individual items currently amount to over 40,000. One individual collection of note, the Tracy Sugarman Collection, was acquired in cooperation with LC’s Prints and Photographs Division in June 2003. Sugarman, a U.S. naval officer in England and Europe during World War II, donated his 300-plus wartime letters to his wife, June, to the VHP, and his 93 drawings and watercolor and oil paintings to the Prints and Photographs Division.

General Cataloging News

Cataloging Directorate New Hires

The Cataloging Directorate has nearly completed the process of recruiting and hiring approximately 48 new catalogers and two new Dewey classifiers authorized in the fiscal 2002 hiring plan. This is the largest number of "regular postings," or hiring from applicant pools that included external candidates, that the directorate has had in more than a decade. For each posting, a position description and job analysis were submitted through AVUE, LC’s automated position management system. Nearly every cataloging team in the directorate will obtain at least one new cataloger through this process. Five new catalogers will be added to the Computer Files and Microforms Team of the SMCD, including a cataloger with Spanish language expertise. The following teams will gain two new catalogers: Law, Germanic and Scandinavian Languages, and Religion, Philosophy, and Psychology teams, Social Sciences Cataloging Division; Rare Book Team, Special Materials Cataloging Division; Hebraica and Southeast/South Asia teams, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division; and Hispanic Team and Children’s Literature Team, History and Literature Cataloging Division. The SMCD has hired three new catalogers for music and sound recordings. The directorate chose to recruit catalogers from outside LC, at the cost of foregoing or postponing needed hiring in other positions, in order to obtain critically needed language skills. As of June 9, 2003, 25 new catalogers were on board, including four new catalogers with Chinese language skills and three with Arabic. Overall, our selecting officials report that the quality of the applicant pools has been outstanding.

Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team (BEAT)

The Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team (BEAT) is a Cataloging Directorate initiative aimed at developing tools to aid catalogers, reference specialists, and searchers
in creating and locating information. Major components of the team's work are enriching the content of Library of Congress bibliographic records, improving access to the data the records contain, and conducting research and development in areas that can contribute to furthering these efforts. Additional information regarding BEAT and its projects may be found at http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/beat. Updates on several of the 18 projects now underway are given below.

Abstracts and annotations: LC reference staff have created a Web-based annotated bibliography, "A Guide to the Microform Collections in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division," available online at http://www.loc.gov/tr/microform/guide/, describing many of LC's microform collections. However, the bibliographic records for these collections do not carry the same extremely descriptive data as is found in the online Guide. Accordingly, this project is adding the text of all the annotations to the underlying LC catalog record for those collections that have been assigned an LCCN. This will result in a record carrying a much fuller description of the collection identified in the catalog record, and should be very useful in helping researchers who find the entry assess and utilize that collection.

ECIP Tables of Contents (TOC): In a new aspect of this project, using programming by three BEAT Team members, a Web-based TOC is created for virtually all ECIP records that contain TOC data. A hyperlink in the TOC file is made to and then from the underlying record in the LC Catalog. The programs handle most diacritical marks, and also enrich the TOC Web display by adding such subject headings as were added by cataloging staff. In addition to this new development, TOC data are added in about 30% of the bibliographic records by staff in the course of the regular ECIP cataloging process. This means that for some titles, data will be available on the Web as well as within the record itself. As of December 2003, approximately 12,000 ECIP TOC records had been added to the Web server.

Links to Book Jackets: BEAT staff plan to link images of dust jackets to titles in the ONIX Descriptions and ONIX TOC initiatives. Initially, there will be links to approximately 2,300 dust jacket images, and it is anticipated that the number will grow as publishers are able to provide data through existing BEAT channels. This further enriches the data that LC provides to searchers about cataloged materials. This project will be implemented in early January 2004.

Pre-1970 Congressional Hearings: This recently approved project will improve access to approximately 2,000 pre-1970 Congressional hearings, improving service to the Congress and thus addressing an important objective in the Cataloging Directorate's strategic plan. Other benefits to be derived include central, as opposed to dispersed availability of the hearings, better access to the content of the items, improved cataloging describing these hearings, and the addition of other information concerning alternate data source availability.

This initiative will be undertaken through the collaborative efforts of four Library units: Collections Access, Loan and Management, Congressional Research Service, the Cataloging Directorate, and the Law Library. The methodology to be employed consists of identifying and retrieving approximately 2,000 items that make up the body of these hearings, reclassifying them into class KF in the Law schedule and upgrading the cataloging for the items. In addition, the project will arrange to make digital copies available for hearings in poor physical condition.

Review Data: Three Initiatives Adding Review Data to LC Catalog Records

- Best Reference Books: With the permission of the American Library Association, this project has added the annotations with reviews from the "Outstanding reference sources" sections of annual compilations that appear in American Libraries, to LC bibliographic records. The team has just completed work on the 2002-2003 titles, and this marks the fifth year for the project, with reviews from 1999 through 2003 now being available in the corresponding LC catalog records.

- ILAS Reviews: BEAT extracts reviews for monographs from a separately maintained database for the Handbook of Latin American Studies (ILAS) at LC, and inserts them into the corresponding records in the LC catalog. The ILAS Web site address is http://www.loc.gov/ilos/.

- H-Net Reviews: BEAT has recently undertaken a project to link catalog records for selected materials in the LC's collections to reviews for them in Michigan State University's H-Net Reviews in the Humanities and Social Sciences, an online resource that contains many scholarly and academic reviews. With the collegial support of the University, BEAT is implementing a process by which the selected LC catalog records will be identified in the H-Net files, and subsequently linked to the relevant review for those resources residing in the substantial body of scholarly review literature on H-Net. The reviews are timely, and many also include footnotes and bibliographies. The reviews also contain LC subject heading terms as well as additional bibliographic information, such as the ISBN. The H-Net Web site is found at http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/reviews/.
Web Access To Publications in Series: This project has several facets, the first of which is to link many "working paper/discussion paper" type serial publications to their Web-based electronic versions. By linking to these electronic versions, LC can provide more timely, comprehensive, and cost effective access to these series. In a second area of activity, LC's Serial Record Division is creating electronic serial records for a number of high research value monographic series that have not been represented in LC's catalogs, thereby opening up a rich, new source of information for researchers who may now access electronic versions of these items. So far, these efforts have provided access to the full, electronic texts of more than 18,000 individual monographs. As a further enhancement, a pilot project has been launched to create electronic resource records for the individual monographs of selected series. A number of links to examples and further description of this project can be found on the BEAT Web page at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/beat/beat.html. Questions about this project may be directed to project chair, Gabriel Horchler, ghor@loc.gov.

Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS)

Cataloger's Desktop Web-Based Training: An online training course is now available for CDS's Cataloger's Desktop (CD-ROM). Cataloger's Desktop Web-Based Training covers the most important features, contents, and functions of Desktop. The training course is free at http://www.loc.gov/cds/desktop-training. It contains the full text of AACR2 (2002 revision) and virtually all of LC's cataloging manuals on a single CD-ROM. A Web version is planned for 2004. Cataloger's Desktop is sold on an annual subscription basis. A demonstration CD-ROM is available free on request from CDS (cdsinfo@loc.gov).

Classification Web: CDS's new Classification Web service, introduced in June 2002, now has over 1,300 subscribers. The subject correlation feature (correlations between LC Classification and LCSH) is especially popular. Thirty-day trial accounts are available at no charge. Subscription rates start as low as $375 per year. An online tutorial and order information are available at http://classweb.loc.gov. An advertisement for Classification Web appears in the June 2003 issue of American Libraries.

Integrating Resources Cataloging Workshop Training Manuals: Training manuals for the newest Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program course, "Integrating Resources Cataloging Workshop," were published in May. Under the auspices of the CONSER Program, SCCTP provides authoritative training materials and trained serials experts to enable broad-ranging education in the field of serials cataloging. CDS publishes the training manuals in PDF format so that libraries and networks offering the courses may replicate the desired number of manuals for participants in a class. Pricing and order information for Integrating Resources and other SCCTP training manuals in PDF format may be found on the CDS Web site at http://www.loc.gov/cds. Instructions for sponsoring an SCCTP training session and arranging for a trained instructor are available at http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/home.html.

Cataloging in Publication Division (CIP)

New Books: A project to link highly desirable auxiliary information such as author biographies, images of book jackets, and summaries or additional subject terms to the catalog records for forthcoming books, got underway this year with the selection of two developers, Patricia Hayward and Eugene Kinnaly, on September 22. The CIP Division consulted closely with the library and publishing communities to resolve issues essential to the development of New Books. Based on this input, CIP staff, with Information Technology Services, reached two decisions about the direction of New Books. First, the New Books system would use the unabridged Book Industry Standards and Communications subject terms for subject access to New Books records. Second, New Books would be integrated into the ECIP home page, effectively converting the ECIP home page to a NewBooks/ECIP home page. This approach should require less initial investment than developing a separate site and separate workflow; more important, the integrated approach will be more user friendly for both publishers and catalogers.

Electronic Resources Cataloging

LC Pilot of OCLC's Connexion Digital Archive System: I.C is in the process of testing the OCLC Digital Archive. LC staff from the Congressional Research Service (CRS), the Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI), the Digital Reference Team (DRT), MINERVA, and SMCD have been testing the system by harvesting and archiving individual sites identified and selected by reference selectors. The outcome of the pilot is to determine if the OCLC system would be useful for the LC archiving projects.

TrackER (Digital Resources Traffic Manager): Computer Files & Microforms Team staff, SMCD, have been working with Information Technology Services (ITS) to develop an online workflow system to assist with the distribution of digital resources for cataloging. The design is based on the Electronic Cataloging in Publication (ECIP) traffic manager system. TrackER, the new system, is designed to assist with the distribution of electronic resources and track them from the time they are submitted
into TrackER throughout cataloging. TrackER will also generate statistical reports. CF&M coordinated a group of potential users of the TrackER from various divisions across directorates to assist with testing. The group reviewed the first phase of development and submitted comments to the development team. Demos of TrackER's beta version have been presented by the development team: Allene Hayes (SMCD), Stan Lerner (ITS), and Tanya Brown (PSC). Although it is still in development, the TrackER system is now in production.

Encoded Archival Description (EAD) Finding Aids

LC's EAD finding aids are listed at http://lcweb2.loc.gov/faid/faidfrquery.html. Recently improved searching and display features provide access to almost 14 million items in more than 200 online finding aids from 7 special collection divisions in the Public Service Collections Directorate. In addition to the Manuscript Division (MSS, the main contributor), the EAD approach is working well for the Performing Arts and Folklife archives, and for extensive contents and folder lists of Prints and Photographs, Geography and Map, and Recorded Sound collections. The LC II S provides collection level summary records that point to the finding aids. RLG harvests the documents for its Archival Resources site to provide a "union catalog" of finding aids.

Next steps include upgrading to the new XML version of EAD and providing PDF paper copies for reading rooms. For additional information, contact LC's EAD Technical Group, co-chaired by Ardie Bausenbach (Automation Planning and Liaison Office, abau@loc.gov) and Mary Lacy (MSS).

E-Serials Cataloging Recommendation (Acquisitions Directorate)

This spring, acting Associate Librarian for Library Services Beacher Wiggins charged a study group led by Maureen Landry, chief of the Serial Record Division, to recommend an approach to cataloging the influx of 5,000 to 7,000 new electronic serials that LC expects to receive in the next few years. The study group included catalogers, acquisitions specialists, reference librarians, and cataloging policy specialists. The group recommended that LC expand the use of the single-bibliographic-record approach to cover all electronic serials, at least for the next three years. (Unlc'd this recommendation, LC would not routinely catalog serial titles in aggregators at all, unless the titles themselves met the criteria for inclusion in the LC permanent collections.) The study group considered it essential for "blind" URLs in CONSER records—that is, URLs that are not valid for LC—to be stripped out of the bibliographic records before loading into the LC Integrated Library System. Working, LC-valid URLs would then be added to the holdings records. An implementation group will consider how to accomplish these changes.

National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC)

Since January 2003, NUCMC staff have produced 1,630 RLIN bibliographic records describing collections held by repositories located in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. A new NUCMC program brochure has been designed as the result of a spring semester Montgomery College intern project. The brochure was designed to reach potentially eligible archival and manuscript repositories located across the United States and its territories. Printing of the brochure has been approved and it should be available soon.

"Hits" on the NUCMC Web site (http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc) since the beginning of the fiscal year totaled 50,796. NUCMC continued to receive praise for its provision of the gateways providing free searches in the RLG AMC file and the OCLC Mixed Materials file. Fiscal year to date searches on the RLG gateway alone totaled 69,645.

Pinyin Romanization

Library staff members are actively pursuing some sixteen Pinyin conversion and cleanup tasks. Records for instrumental music, videotapes and motion pictures are being converted, as are subject headings, chronological subdivisions, and the most frequently used descriptive headings on non-Chinese records. Discrepancies between the results of the machine conversion and the romanization guidelines are being resolved. Search strategies are being pursued that will identify records that have strings of unconverted romanized Chinese text. Former headings on converted authority records will be systematically searched against access points on bibliographic records. A description of all 16 projects may be found on LC's Pinyin home page: http://www.loc.gov/catdir/Pinyin/cleanup.html.

Portals Application

LC Portals Applications Issues Group (LCPAI G), a group charged with pursuing work item 2.1 in the Cataloging Directorate's Action Plan to address the challenges of providing access to Web resources, has had an active agenda in the latter half of 2003. Since the ALA Annual Conference in Toronto in June, LCPAI G members completed and issued two key documents:

Both of these documents are available on the documents page within the LC/PAIG Web site, http://www.loc.gov/catdir/lcpaig/documents.html. This page also includes links to additional resources which staff may consult for further information about the LC Portals Applications Issues Group and its activities and to learn more about portals and OpenURL:

• PowerPoint presentations from LC/PAIG's fall program: "Finding It Faster: Portal Applications for Information Discovery and Retrieval" presented on November 24, 2003 by several LC/PAIG members.
• "Starting Out with Portals and OpenURL: An Introduction."

The Web site is divided into sections which include the goals, tasks, documents and members of LC/PAIG. This is followed by other pages with numerous links to federated search portal and OpenURL resolver products and the vendors and organizations which supply them, portal products used by academic and educational institutions, and a selection of Federal government agency and academic institution Web portals and subject gateways. The Web site also includes sections devoted to portal and OpenURL standards, reports and information about portals available online from several national and international library organizations, and links with abstracts of dozens of Web articles on portals and OpenURL resolvers.

Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) Activities

INTCO (International PCC): International membership in the PCC expanded dramatically in fiscal year 2003 through the formation of the 11 member NACO-MEXICO funnel, which included members from libraries in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Venezuela as well as Mexico. Sixty-three non-U.S. institutions, working individually or in funnel projects, contributed a total of 36,288 new authority records (21.7% of total PCC production), 14,579 revised name and series records (28.54% of total modifications), 1,013 new subject authority records (28.87%), and 53 revised subject authority records. The British Library, as part of its preparation for a new integrated library system in 2004, began a project of contributing new or revised headings for place names within the United Kingdom. The final report of the Task Group on International Participation in the PCC has been issued and is now on the agenda of the PCC Steering Committee.

NACO: Two new libraries have joined NACO (the name authority component of the PCC), and two existing funnel projects have recruited one new member each. NACO-MEXICO and the Virginia NACO Project were created, bringing 19 new institutions into the PCC. Following the October course "Train the NACO Trainer," regional NACO trainers have begun to apply their skills in the classroom for their own and other libraries. Of particular note is the activity in South Africa, where Hester Marais offered retraining to her GAEILIC South Africa Project and did a NACO orientation session for the University of Botswana. New trainers at LC are delivering NACO-based name authority training to new LC hires on a regular basis. NACO training documentation and sessions are constantly revised by LC and PCC staff to meet the needs of groups receiving training. A subcommittee of the Standing Committee on Training is preparing the third edition of the NACO Participants' Manual.

In line with the new PCC procedures adopted in 2002, the NACO program is increasing communications with its members. Every NACO institution can monitor its contributions on the statistics page of the PCC Web site. Institutions with low production have received letters to encourage them to reach their contribution goals.

SACO: SACO is the subject authority component of the PCC. A PCC Task Group on SACO Program Development, charged with examining present and future parameters of the program for participants, submitted its preliminary report at the ALA Annual, June 2003 with a final report submitted in October. Training in subject analysis and Cataloger's Desktop has been conducted at the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, Davis. UC-Berkeley also received training in LC classification in a separate workshop on the use of LC call numbers, and a demonstration of Classification Web. A SACO funnel for Hawaii is contributing proposals.

Strategic Plan

The Cataloging Management Team held a facilitated retreat on March 10-11, 2003, to develop a strategic plan for fiscal years 2003 through 2008. The plan, which has been approved by the acting Associate Librarian for Library Services and was presented to staff on May 20, includes six strategic goals and thirty initiatives. The six strategic goals are:

• Provide national and international leadership in the development and promotion of cataloging policy, practice, standards, and programs.
• Provide appropriate and quality bibliographic and inventory control data for onsite and remote resources.
• Attain cataloging currency and meet arrearage reduction targets.
• Provide leadership in the application of bibliographic control/access to digital content.
• Develop staff resources and provide effective personnel management.
• Ensure secure environment for Directorate staff, collections, and data.

The goals summarize the Cataloging Directorate's tasks in order to carry out its mission during this entire period, covering both new initiatives and the ongoing operations of the directorate. Ongoing operations include cataloging production, support for cooperative cataloging programs, leadership in cataloging policy, and support for all LC programs, particularly affirmative action, effective staff management and recognition, LC's security plan, and professional development.

Copyright Office

Legislation

H.R. 3261: Database and Collections of Information Misappropriation Act. This is the current version of database legislation that has been under consideration in one form or another since 1996. The current version is limited to a prohibition on republication of time-sensitive data that was generated or gathered through a substantial expenditure of money or time. It contains a number of fair use-like exemptions, and the prohibition does not cover government-generated databases. The bill has been marked up by the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, and is likely to pass the full Judiciary Committee, as its Chairman, Rep. James Sensenbrenner (R-WI), is a co-sponsor and supporter of the bill. ALA's position on the legislation is that, "if passed, H.R. 3261 would protect anyone who either creates or maintains a database from unauthorized use of the information included in it. This bill challenges the traditional notions of 'fair use' and seeks copyright-like protection for the facts within the database. Facts have never been eligible for copyright protection. Furthermore, the bill could create perpetual ownership rights in a wide variety of data."

H.R. 1066: "BALANCE" Act. This legislation, which was introduced by Representatives Zoe Lofgren (D-CA) and Rick Boucher (D-VA), would amend section 107, the fair use provision of the Copyright Act; add a new exemption for works in digital form; introduce a "digital first sale" doctrine; and add a general "fair use" style of exception to the anticircumvention provisions of section 1201. It has not been taken up by the IP Subcommittee, and is unlikely to move in this Congress.

H.R. 2601: Public Domain Enhancement Act. This bill, which was introduced by Representatives Lofgren and John T. Doolittle (R-CA), would impose a maintenance fee of $1 that is due fifty years after publication of a work and every ten years thereafter until the copyright expires. Failure to pay the maintenance fee would result in termination of copyright protection. Since the imposition of a maintenance fee to retain copyright is incompatible with the Berne Convention, the fee would not apply to foreign works. The bill has been referred to the House IP Subcommittee, which has taken no action.

Amendment to Section 407: The Copyright Office was asked by the Librarian to draft legislation that would revise the mandatory deposit provision of the Copyright Act (section 407) to assist the LC in acquiring Web sites and other content on the Internet. The draft provision was modeled on an existing provision that permits LC to record radio and television broadcasts. The proposal has been forwarded to Congress. No action has been taken at this time. (See also "Amendment to Copyright Deposit Law" under Congressional Relations Office.)

Kelly v. Arribasef: This case involved a photographer who objected to the inclusion of some of his photographs in a visual search engine on the Internet. The search engine database included copies of the photographs that had been reduced in size ("thumbnails"), and also displayed full-sized images that were retrieved from the photographer's Web site without any of the surrounding context. The district court found both activities to qualify as fair uses of the photographs. The court placed great emphasis on what it considered the "transformative" nature of the defendant's use of the images. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the district court as to the thumbnails, but reversed as to the display of the full-sized images, holding that the district court should not have reached that issue at that stage of the proceedings.

Rulemaking/Studies

DMCA Anticircumvention Rulemaking: On October 28, the Librarian issued a Final Rule under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. ' 1201(a)(1)(C), pursuant to the recommendations of the Register of Copyrights, exempting four classes of works from the prohibition against circumventing technological protection measures that control access to those works. The Copyright Office had conducted the rulemaking, which commenced with publication of a notice of inquiry in October, 2002. The Office received 51 written comments proposing a class or classes of works for exemption. Supporters and opponents of these proposals filed 338 reply comments. Six days of public hearings were conducted in Spring 2003 in Washington, D.C., and Los
Angeles, California. Following the hearings, the Office sent follow-up questions to some of the hearing witnesses, and responses were received during the summer. The entire record in this and the previous section 1201(a)(1)(C) rulemaking are available on the Office's Web site. The four exempted classes are:

- Compilations of Internet locations that are used by filtering applications for blocking access to domains, Web sites or parts of Web sites.
- Computer programs protected by dongles that prevent access due to malfunction or damage and which are obsolete.
- Computer programs and video games distributed in formats that have become obsolete and which require the original media or hardware as a condition of access.
- Literary works distributed in ebook format when all existing ebook editions of the work contain access controls that prevent the enabling of the ebook's "read-aloud" function and that prevent the enabling of screen readers to convert the text to speech or some other "specialized format."

A number of other classes of works that were proposed were rejected by the Register in her recommendations.

Report on Legal Access Issues Related to the NAVCC: A Copyright Office attorney was detailed to the Office of General Counsel to examine legal issues related to making motion picture, broadcasting and recorded sound collections available to patrons once the physical artifacts have been relocated to the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Virginia. The report examines three proposed activities: transmission of digitized material from Culpeper to Capitol Hill; transmission of digitized material from Culpeper to other remote locations; and webcasting of older sound recordings in LC's collection. It then makes a number of legislative and non-legislative recommendations. The recommendations are currently being reviewed within LC.

Preservation Directorate

Book Storage Modules at Fort Meade, Maryland

The first book storage module of a thirteen-module facility that LC is preparing on a military base outside of Washington opened in November of 2002. General collection books are currently being inventoried, cleaned, and processed into the first book storage module. The high-bay storage modules will store books in covered boxes at 50°F Fahrenheit and 30% relative humidity. Books stored in the facility since its opening are being retrieved twice daily for use on Capitol Hill. The second module will open in 2005, with two additional modules and a cold storage facility for photographic materials opening in 2007. Programming and design of these modules will be completed in 2003. Two of the modules will also house boxed paper-based Special Collections materials and the cold storage facility will house photographic collections including the extensive LC microform collections.

Conservation

In fiscal 2003, conservators surveyed 7,074,700 special collection items for treatment, digitization, exhibition, and relocation to off-site storage. Staff treated 12,000 books, paper, photographic, and mixed media materials, rehousing 313,000 items. The 1507 Waldseemuller Map of the World (Cosmographia Mundi) was analyzed and placed into a preservation-quality protective housing for exhibition and storage. The exhibition case uses passive methods to achieve environmental stability. Fiber optic lights were used in the exhibition to assure long-term preservation of the map. To support LC's exhibition and loan program, conservators processed more than 310 items from eight divisions for 34 external loans and more than 500 items for eleven exhibitions at LC.

National Audiovisual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Virginia

The NAVCC will enable LC for the first time to consolidate its existing moving image and recorded sound collections in a single, centralized facility. Currently these collections are housed in four states and the District of Columbia. The NAVCC will have Preservation Laboratories for all audiovisual formats. The Center will include a Digital Audio-Visual Preservation System that will preserve and provide research access to both newly acquired born-digital content, as well as digitized analog legacy formats. This new Digital Preservation System is contributing greatly to LC's overall development of a digital preservation strategy and content repository. It is serving as a test bed for research and innovation of the Digital Lifecycle for audio-visual formats, and as such is a key asset in advancing the goals of the NDIIPP (National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program). In August 2003, LC, the Packard Humanities Institute, and the Architect of the Capitol completed a three-way Implementation Agreement governing the project. This agreement covers the construction of the NAVCC by PHI and its transfer to the government when construction is completed. Construction work on the NAVCC site began immediately following the signing of this agreement. The Collections building and Central Plant will be completed in June 2005, at which time the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division will
be able to relocate its recorded sound, videotape and safety film collections. Phase 2 is scheduled for completion in March 2006, at which time MBRS staff and the nitrate film holdings will be relocated from Washington and Dayton.

Preservation of Digital Assets

To support LC's digital preservation efforts, the directorate developed a technical plan that employs digital tools extending the range of preservation services and options available to collection stewards. The plan focuses specifically on the development of digital reformatting capabilities, hybrid approaches to preserving content that use both analog and digital approaches, and applied digital preservation research. Building partnerships is a top priority in the plan, and during 2003 several important collaborations were forged. The first of these involved a collaboration with the Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory to develop a proposal for a two-dimensional imaging device for horizontally modulated recording media. The second involved an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to conduct a series of life-expectancy tests on compact disc (CD) and digital versatile disk (DVD) media. The third collaboration involved a series of planning meetings with scientists from the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory. These discussions focused on developing tools and strategies for preserving and providing sustained access to diverse databases, and the commissioning of research regarding preservation repository architecture, including definition of aspects that constitute a “trusted repository.” Planning is underway for a series of related pilot projects and position papers.

In September 2003, the Preservation Directorate issued a paper reporting its research on the life expectancy and aging of CD media. The paper is available on the directorate Web site at http://www.loc.gov/preserv.

Digital Programs

Digital Reference

The Digital Reference Team is charged with reference support for LC's digital collections and spearheads its digital reference initiative. With Question Point as the access point for reference inquiries, the team provides both text-based and chat services via the LC Web site at http://www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/ and http://www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/ask-memory.html. The team has answered nearly 8,000 queries from Question Point and 773 contacts via chat since January 2003.

The Team is also the public interface for LC's digital collections. It designs and presents demonstrations, on-site and off-site workshops, and video conferences for members of Congress, distinguished LC guests, visiting scholars, and educators. Opportunities for video conferencing and webcasting are continually expanding. In the past four months the team has conducted 30 video conferences for 570 students, teachers, and librarians, including a scheduled session of the annual meeting of the Texas Library Association. On-site presentations and workshops welcomed 40 groups with 670 participants. Working with the Center for the Book, the teams continues to create and update the "Read More about It" selections targeted for general readers and younger students (lcweb2.loc.gov/learn/collections/book/entrbook.html). Other activities of the team, such as Journeys and Crossings and Telling America's Stories, are further outlined on the Virtual Programs and Services page, http://www.loc.gov/rr/program.

Educational Outreach

The Office of Strategic Initiatives continued to reach out to the education community through its electronic programs. Web sites such as America's Library, Today in History, and the Learning Page provide educational materials to teachers and their students as well as the general public. A new Web site, the Wise Guide, continued to serve as a gateway to all of LC's online initiatives by offering monthly articles based on those other Web offerings.

Meeting of Frontiers

LC’s international cooperative digital library projects expanded this year to include both new projects and new partners. The National Library of Russia and the Russian State Library continued to contribute digitized historical materials to Meeting of Frontiers, a Russian-American bilingual Web site. Launched in 1999 and funded by congressional appropriation, Meeting of Frontiers is part of LC's Global Gateway Web site, which also provides links to information from other sources worldwide. Global Gateway is an initiative to create digital partnerships between LC and leading libraries around the world.

Recent additions to the Meeting of Frontiers collections are from LC; the State and University Library of Lower Saxony of Göttingen, Germany; the National Library of Russia; and the Russian State Library. The site now includes more than 330,000 digital images. Meeting of Frontiers is the world's largest bilingual collaborative library site.

MINERVA

Collections: LC's MINERVA Web Preservation Project, in collaboration with WebArchivist.org of the State

The Election 2002 Web Archive is a selective collection of nearly 4,000 sites archived between July 1, 2002 and November 30, 2002. The initial March 4, 2003 release of the Election 2002 Web Archive includes Web sites produced by congressional and gubernatorial candidates. Future releases will include party, interest group, press, government, civic, and other selective Web sites related to the 2002 national and statewide elections. Additional materials will be made available as the collection is processed for long-term preservation.

The MINERVA project has also recently collected Web sites relating to the 107th Congress, September 11 Remembrance, and the War on Iraq. These collections are currently in production, and will be made available on the MINERVA Web site (http://www.loc.gov/minerva) as processing, cataloging, and other access-related tasks are completed.

In order to better manage the labor-intensive notification and permissions process necessary for creating LC Web archives, the MINERVA team worked with staff from the Office of Strategic Initiatives to develop an online database system to enable more efficient mailing and tracking of Web sites identified for collection. This system was first used for the War on Iraq collection and further development to improve and refine the tool will continue into the next year.

In April 2003, LC completed a Collections Policy Statement for Web Site Capture & Archiving. This CPS is now available on the Collections Policy Committee Web site, http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/devpol.

Cataloging: As we collect thematic sites, we create collection level AACR2/MARC catalog records for each theme in order to represent these items in the LC Integrated Library System (ILS). For each theme we have collected thousands of sites. Building upon traditional methods, we are in the process of supplementing the collection-level metadata by experimenting with the creation of title-level descriptive metadata for each Web site within the collection using the Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS). (See under Operations Directorate, Network Development and MARC Standards Office.)

National Digital Library Program (NDL): During fiscal 2003, the NDL continued to receive widespread praise as a provider of free, high-quality, educationally valuable American cultural and historical resources on LC's American Memory Web site. Digital conversion activities at LC are the product of an integrated program coordinated by the Public Service Collections, Area Studies Collections and OSI in cooperation with other LC divisions and other repositories. At year's end, more than 8.5 million items from LC and other institutions were available online or in digital archives. In fiscal 2003, seven new multimedia historical collections were added to the American Memory Web site, bringing the total to 123. Seven existing collections were expanded with approximately 344,000 digital items. One of the seven new American Memory collections this year was the result of an LC-Ameritech award. The new presentation brings the total number of collections made available through this program to 23 and concludes the LC-Ameritech project. Beginning in 1997, LC sponsored this three-year competition with a gift from the Ameritech Corporation to enable public, research and academic libraries, museums, historical societies and archival institutions (with the exception of federal institutions) to digitize American history collections and to make them available on LC's American Memory Web site. Those digital collections complement and enhance the LC's online resources. Thirty-three institutions received $1.75 million of support to digitize 23 projects.

**LC Integrated Library System (ILS)**

The ILS Office has continued success in expanding access and improving service for users of LC databases. The introduction of new hardware to support the ILS has improved overall performance. Specifically, the implementation of a second copy of the Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) on a new more powerful server made possible a 64% increase in the number of simultaneous OPAC users, while the number of customers who could not be accommodated has declined by 80%.

**Congressional Research Service (CRS) Voyager**

The CRS Voyager application ramped up to full production in fiscal 2003, now utilizing the acquisitions module and the "New Books" add on feature.

**Copyright Office and Voyager**

The ILS Office is assisting the Copyright Office in its plans to migrate from the current COPICS environment to a Voyager database.

**ERMS Module**

In response to the changing demands of our digital library and in recognition of the inherent limitations of a single
ILS application, LC purchased the ERMS module from Innovative Interfaces in September, 2003. It will be used to track over 20,000 subscriptions for electronic resources used by LC. The module will note both acquisitions information and licensing rights; it is based on the evolving Digital Library Federation standards.

LC Authorities

July 1, 2003 marked the first anniversary of the LC Authorities (http://authorities.loc.gov), a permanent service that provides free Web access to LC's authority data.

NLS/BPH and Voyager

In January 2003 the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) migrated to LC's ILMS environment. The NLS Database became available via the Web in May 2003.

OpenURL Software

Staff in the ILS Office have completed functional requirements for the acquisition of OpenURL software, considered to be a vital architectural piece for future implementation of a portal project. ILS funds have been committed to complete the purchase of this software in early fiscal 2004.

Voyager and Telework

At the beginning of fiscal 2004 the ILS staff completed testing of hardware and software for use by LC teleworkers. It is expected that teleworking will expand somewhat in fiscal 2004 as additional hardware and software become available.

Voyager Version 2001.2 and Unicode

Although plans for implementing the 2001.2 version of Voyager are currently suspended, LC has moved forward in testing the Unicode release of Voyager, now in the Early Release stage of development. Two staff members are on the Endeavor Acquisitions Task Force that is providing guidance for Voyager Release 5.0, which will follow the Unicode release.

Z39.50

Efforts continue to improve the Z39.50 module to accommodate more users in an efficient manner. A second full copy of the LC Database (LCDB) is maintained in a separate partition of the ILS server. All incoming Z39.50 traffic is directed to this second copy while all Web OPAC traffic is directed to the "live" copy.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS)

Digital Archive Storage and Access System Specifications under Development

NLS has completed plans for security and temperature control for housing archival copies of the digital files that make up DTBs. In addition, NLS has completed a review of "legacy" titles, audio books that are already part of the NLS analog cassette collection. NLS has begun a multiyear process of identifying the titles that will be converted to digital format for distribution as DTBs. Thousands of legacy titles have already been identified.

Digital Audio Book Production to Begin

To ensure that NLS has an adequate store of digital materials available when it begins its transition from analog to digital distribution, all contractors producing audio books for NLS will begin converting their studios in early 2003, with a goal of 100% digital mastering within two years.

Digital Mastering Systems Developed

NLS continues experimenting with a digital recording system in its in-house studios, where several dozen books have been completed in digital format. A second recording system has been installed to allow comparison of features.

Digital Talking Books Report


Internet Audio Magazine Delivery to be Developed

At fiscal year's end, NLS announced its plans to launch a pilot program in 2003 to test the delivery over the Internet of digital audio magazines presented in real human speech. A small group of eligible readers will be selected to participate in the program, working closely with the NLS engineering group to develop a successful system. For test purposes, the NLS magazine program offers a combination of relatively small audio files; direct, timely delivery to users; and an existing delivery system, the Web. NLS presently produces and issues forty-four magazines in audio cassette format.
Mystic Seaport Initiative:

NLS joined Mystic Seaport, Connecticut’s famed seventy-three-year-old Museum of America and the Sea, in a major initiative. From January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2003, the two advanced accessibility for blind and physically handicapped individuals and provided materials in special formats.

Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NDMSO)

NDMSO is the focal point for technical library, network and digital standards and related planning in Library Services. Highlights of fiscal 2003 included

- increasing use of the MARC Toolkit, which includes MARCXML, MODS and various transformations;
- endorsing the Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS), a simpler XML companion to MARCXML, and Metadata for Images in XML (MIX) by the METS Editorial Board, as an extension schema;
- development and maintenance responsibilities for the Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard (METS), an important standard for repository management of digital objects, working with the METS Editorial Board in the release of version 1.3;
- finalizing version 1.1 of the Z39.50-International Next Generation (ZING) protocol, SRW, that evolves the widely implemented Z39.50 information retrieval protocol to a new Web definition service;
- assuming coordinating responsibility for four areas assigned to LC as part of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions/Conference of Directors of National Libraries Alliance for Bibliographic Standards (ICABS): Marc 21, Z39.50/SRW, metadata and XML schemes, and persistent identifiers;
- completing requirements for a content management system for Library Services's Web site, in collaboration with the Office of Strategic Initiatives;
- opening the “Courage, Patriotism, Community” Web site with a new experimental approach to the underlying technology, to make the digital items more easily repurposed and open the way to support various object behaviors;
- further developing an Internet Technical Training curriculum for LC staff.

Copyright Records

LC is progressing with work to migrate copyright registration descriptive information from a proprietary non-MARC system to a standard MARC 21 platform by the end of calendar 2004. The records, after migration, should be more compatible with traditional MARC 21 records. The Copyright file includes more than 30 million records.

MARC 21

The 2002 edition of the MARC 21 Concise Formats was published in April 2003. It includes all of the 2002 updates to the MARC 21 formats. The 2003 edition of the MARC Code List for Languages was published in May 2003. This new edition contains 24 code additions and 5 changed code captions. Understanding MARC Authority Records was published in June 2003 as a companion to the popular Understanding MARC Bibliographic. Understanding MARC Authority Records introduces the MARC 21 authority format to librarians and students who are not familiar with MARC 21 authority records. It uses the same structural organization as the Understanding MARC Bibliographic document, however, it includes comprehensive information and descriptions of MARC 21 authority records, along with many useful examples. In addition, the 7th edition of the Understanding MARC Bibliographic was published during the first week of June 2003. It includes a few expanded explanations and updated examples of MARC 21 bibliographic records.

MARC 21 Records for Acquisitions

LC now receives MARC 21 bibliographic records for non-U.S. imprints from 24 sources covering 29 countries. All of these sources are booksellers who have developed the ability to export bibliographic data in the MARC 21 format. LC is working with its new vendor in Serbia to assist them in producing MARC 21 bibliographic records for the titles they supply. LC is also working with East View, its vendor in Russia, to help them expand their MARC 21 records service to include titles in languages other than Russian and Ukrainian. Test records for titles in Belorussian and Moldavian have recently been analyzed. Some work on character encoding remains to be done. East View also supplies materials in languages of Central Asia. All of LC’s foreign MARC distribution services have been retired, the flow of records having changed so that most of these records now go into OCLC and/or RLIN for use by libraries in copy cataloging. Some of the vendors whom LC has assisted in developing a MARC capability also provide resource data to the utilities for copy cataloging and other functions.

Unicode Implementation

LC is actively testing the results of character conversion of its MARC 21 bibliographic, authority, and holdings databases as part of a project to migrate to Unicode sometime in calendar 2004. LC is working with Endeavor...
Information Systems, Inc., its library system vendor, to test the conversion to Unicode, as well as system functionality in a Unicode environment. Part of the testing involved the creation of a robust set of test records to test the MARC 21 format and MARC-8 character repertoires.

Legislative Issues, 108th Congress, Second Session

Access to CRS information:

Just prior to winter recess, Rep. Christopher Shays (R-CT) and other co-sponsors introduced H.R. 3630, which would require the Congressional Research Service (CRS) to make publicly available its issue briefs, reports, and authorization and appropriations-related products that are generally available to members of Congress. Public availability would be accomplished through the Web sites of members of Congress. Sen. John McCain (R-AZ) introduced a similar resolution, S. Res. 54, early in the 108th Congress. These legislative proposals have taken on higher profile since the House Administration Committee announced the end of a pilot program that provided, over selected members' Web sites, full access to CRS reports with search capability.

Amendment to Copyright Deposit Law

The Librarian has requested Congress to permit LC to collect and preserve digital materials by capturing or "harvesting" them directly from the Internet before they become unobtainable. This would be accomplished by creating a new section under the copyright act to enable LC to reproduce copyrighted works from the Internet for preservation purposes and use in its collections. This request is modeled on LC's current authority to fix and reproduce television and radio programming. Congress created this authority in 1976 because it believed LC should be authorized to acquire and preserve "a permanent record of television and radio programs which are the heritage of the people of the United States and to provide access to such programs to historians and scholars without encouraging or causing copyright infringement." The requested language also adapts the mandatory deposit provisions of the copyright act to new electronic technologies and media of expression, where the ability of LC to collect preserve the materials is all the more important due to the inherently ephemeral nature of electronic works.

Film Preservation

The National Film Preservation program, including the National Film Registry, was last reauthorized in 1996 (P.L. 104-285). The current authorization expired in October 2003. Bills to reauthorize the program were introduced in the House by Reps. John Conyers (D-MI) and Howard Berman (D-CA) (H.R. 3569) and in the Senate by Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT) (S.1923). LC has asked Congress to reauthorize the program for a 10-year period, and to increase the federal matching funds for the Film Preservation Foundation.

USA PATRIOT Act Amendments

Section 15 of the USA PATRIOT Act permits law enforcement officials to seek a wide variety of records, including library patron records, without formal judicial supervision. The ALA, in consultation with a group of civil liberties organizations, has urged Congress to narrow the scope of some of the authority included under the USA PATRIOT Act. Several bills to accomplish this purpose, some with bipartisan support, have been introduced, including: S. 1158, The Library and Bookseller Protection Act (Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-CA); S. 1552, the Protecting the Rights of Individuals Act (Sens. Lisa Murkowski, R-AK, and Ron Wyden, D-OR); S. 1507, the Library, Bookseller, and Personal Records Privacy Act (Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-CA, and others); S. 1709, the Security and Freedom Ensured Act, (Sens. Larry Craig, R-ID; Dick Durbin, D-IL; and others); and H.R. 1157, the Freedom to Read Protection Act (Rep. Bernard Sanders, I-VT).

News From LC Contributors:
Report prepared by Stephen Yusko with the assistance of Henry Grossi (Music Division) and Catherine Hiebert Kerst (American Folklife Center). Special thanks to the following for their section reports: Joe Bartl (SMCD), Gene DeAnna (MBRS), Geraldine Ostrove (CP50) Much of the information was abstracted from the ALA/CLA Annual Conference Update (June 2003) and the ALA Midwinter Conference Update (January 2004).
Questions and Answers

Jay Weitz, OCLC

Q: This is with regard to "Super Audio CDs" - SACD surround sound. OCLC record #52807574 has several 5XX notes regarding this format, one of which is as follows:

538 SACD surround sound requires multi-channel SACD player & compatible surround sound system; SACD stereo requires SACD player; CD audio can be played on CD players.

Our question is: Do we need a separate bibliographic record for these in our catalog as opposed to the "regular" CD bibliographic record, or can both items reside on the "regular" CD record? Only a handful of our 76 libraries are getting SACDs, and we are a very large consortium with a shared database.

A: If these "Super Audio CDs" are bibliographic entities distinct from the standard issue CDs, then separate bibliographic records are justified.

Q: We are three copy catalogers, at a public library, and have gotten into a discussion about the difference between a fake book, a real book, and a score. We understand what a score is, and thought we understood what a fake book is, but now we have run across a definition of a "real book" and would like some clarification. The definition we have for real book is this: "The real book began to change the face of fake book publications. Arrangements were much more clearly presented; the chord symbols, melody lines, and general musical content were just as the working professional musician would play. Size and quality of print was improved, and the song selection was extremely appropriate. It set the standard for fake books. Only one problem: It was still an unauthorized publication--without benefit of songwriters' participation or approval. Thus the stage was set for the music publishing world to develop and produce professional-quality, legal fake books" (from Classic Rock Just Real Book).

So is authorization the difference between a fake book and a real book? A score is a score because it is "a series of staves on which all the different instrumental and/or vocal parts of a musical work are written, one under the other in vertical alignment, so that the parts may be read simultaneously" (from AACR2, appendix D). Why then do we occasionally see inconsistencies in OCLC records between fake books and scores? Is this simply quality of cataloging? Or are we missing something? Look at #41152298 in OCLC. The Type is score, but the 300 field does not use "score" and the book title even includes "fake book." Also look at #52255144, Type is score, 300 field uses score, but the item is a "real book." Thanks for any insight you can give.

A: The history of the so-called "fake book" is convoluted. The online New Grove Dictionary of Jazz (as well as the print version, I would imagine) outlines some of this history, including what it calls "the first important jazz fake book" entitled "The Real Book." It was initially compiled around the Berklee College of Music in Boston in the early 1970s and went on to become the most widely used of such sources. As I read the New Grove entry, there is no substantive difference between a "fake book" and a "real book," and that there are both legal and illegal publications that identify themselves by either phrase. (Not having in front of me the two items that you cite, I'm guessing that both of these fall into the legal category, published as they are by reputable publishers.) Music catalogers quickly learn that what an item calls itself may or may not have much to do with what it actually is, at least in formal bibliographic terms.

We also need to remember that the AACR2 definition of "score," which you've quoted, is much more narrow than the everyday usage of the term "score." In common usage, a "score" is pretty much any piece of printed music, whether it's a full orchestral work or something for a solo instrument. In cataloging terms, however, a "score" (to be so described in the physical description) must have more than one instrumental or vocal part. Loosely speaking, we may refer to the music for a solo work as a "score," but in formal bibliographic terms, we describe it as "[xx] p. of music" (see AACR2 5.5B). It is this formal bibliographic distinction between a "score" (being for more than one voice or instrument) and "p. of music" (being for a solo unaccompanied voice or instrument) that determines the physical description we use for any particular fake/real book.

Q: Should anything in particular be done with a CD that's used HDCD in its recording? I'm cataloging Garth Brook's Scarecrow CD (OCLC #48425651). The label has "HDCD" on it, likewise the container says "HDCD and High Definition Compatible Digital are registered trademark of Pacific Microsonics." I see from a website (http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/0,,sid9_gci843768,00.html) that 20-bit digital encoding has been around since 1995, but, ahem, I've never noticed it. I'm inclined simply to keep 007 f'm as "e" and f'n as "d." On my local record I'm adding a quoted note:

500 "HDCD."

Do you think at this point in time we need to do anything about HDCD, even the quoted note?
A: My first reaction was that HDCD was the sort of meaningless hype we so often see about "new and improved" anything. But assuming that the whatis.com definition itself is not hype, HDCD does appear to be something real, reflected in the existence of both HDCD-encoded media and HDCD-equipped playback equipment. As the definition makes clear, however, HDCD-encoded media will play just fine on equipment without the HDCD chip, and HDCD-equipped playback equipment has no trouble playing recorded media lacking that technology. Considering all of that, I'd agree with your decision to leave the 007 coding unchanged. It also sounds like a prudent idea to include an "HDCD" quoted note (not only in your local record).

Q: Am I just dreaming, or was there not a recent change permitting the GMD (MARC tag 245 $h) to appear following the subfield $b as well as subfields $n and $p? I don't think I would just create such a thing out of whole cloth, but perhaps I did. (I mentioned it in a meeting today and my colleagues all jumped on me, which makes me a little suspicious of myself.) My recollection was that the change simply allowed such practice and did not prescribe particular circumstances, i.e. use of a GMD following a subfield $b was left up to the cataloger's judgment, which of course is not the case with situations involving subfields $n or $p. Thanks for any tips you can offer. My search of online documentation has thus far been fruitless.

A: Perhaps you are thinking of the changes to field 245 subfielding practices for subfields $n and $p, allowing them to follow subfield $b as well as precede it. This change was an unheralded part of the MARC 21 Update No. 2 dated October 2001, published some months later, and publicized during mid-2002. The details were in OCLC System News for a long while, and also appear in "MOUG Newsletter" No. 81, page 6. The changes were incorporated into the online version of BFAS at the time, although they were too late to be part of the current print version. These changes did not affect the placement of the GMD.

Q: I have a question on how exactly to formulate an enhanced contents note. Subfield $t is for the title and subfield $r for Statement of responsibility. In Bibliographic Formats and Standards 5:14, I don’t see much consistency with the punctuation. I was thinking that it should be: $t Title / $r Author -- $t Title / $r Author. I don’t see that -- (dash dash) and the / (slash) consistently in the example provided in the BFAS 5:14 under $r Statement of responsibility. Also, if there are multiple authors for the same title, should there be a semicolon or a comma to separate the authors, and use separate $r for each author under the same title? For example, for the title, Rethinking Contract Law by Jody Kraus and George Adler, should it be $r Rethinking contract law / $r Jody Kraus, $r George Adler? I would appreciate any help you can provide.

A: According to AACR2 1.7A3, "If data in a note correspond to data found in the title and statement of responsibility . . . give the elements of the data in the order in which they appear in those areas. In such a case, use prescribed punctuation . . . ." The BFAS example that you cite, however, is somewhat more complex than that, since it is for a sound recording and so must also reference 6.7B18. Unfortunately, neither AACR2 nor the LCRIs have ever given much guidance in the construction of the complicated contents notes often needed in sound recording records in order to include such data as composers, lyricists, performers, and durations. Including composers and lyricists is comparatively simple, as they correspond to standard statements of responsibility and would be punctuated as such in a contents note (whether basic or enhanced). (To simplify slightly, let's omit durations.)

505 00 $r First title / $r Composer's Name ; 
Lyricist's Name -- $r Second title / $r Composer's Name ; Lyricist's Name [etc.]

The convention has evolved (suggested by examples in 6.7B18) to include performers in parentheses. Ordinarily, the performer(s) would be placed in parentheses after the statement of responsibility for each work.

505 00 $r First title / $r Composer's Name (First Performer ; Second Performer) -- $r Second title / $r Composer's Name (Third Performer) [etc.]

Once again, the example in BFAS field 245 subfield $r is further complicated in that there are multiple titles by each of the two composers (Edward J. Miller and Michael Daugherty) and different performers for the various pieces. The example happens to be an edited version of a contents note from an LC record (92-764978; OCLC #26588934) with enhanced content designation added. Here's a rough schematic of this kind of note.

505 00 $r First title $r (First Performer ; Second Performer) ; $r Second title $r (Third Performer) / First Composer -- $r Third title $r (Fourth performer) / Second Composer . . .

As music catalogers well know, there are not enough marks of punctuation to make everything as clear as we might
want, but we do the best we can. It should also be noted that, when using the enhanced content designation, each separate title is coded in its own subfield ǂ, whereas adjacent statements of responsibility are all placed in a single subfield ǂ.

Q: Some time ago, in response to questions from OCLC users, you arranged for a clarification of the Bibliographic Formats and Standards description of the Type fixed field to limit use of "d" (manuscript music) to "manuscript music, microforms of manuscript music and score theses." I'm cataloging a photocopy of a C.P.E. Bach concerto in manuscript parts. I don't know whether the photocopy was made from the manuscript itself or from a microfilm, though I suspect the former, since most of the pages are 11 x 17. At any rate, is this sort of copy still coded as Type "c"? I think the examples that fueled the questions before were of manuscript scores that were self-published. I'm not advocating a position one way or the other, just trying to get it right.

A: A photocopy of a manuscript score would be coded as Type "c" regardless of whether its source was the manuscript original or a microform reproduction.

Q: An item has c1901, copyright renewal assigned to G. Schirmer 1929. The publication in hand is published by G. Schirmer. The question is whether this is a new item or another copy of a score (also Schirmer) that has only the c1901 on it (nothing about the assignment). I know that for these older items we are supposed to take the earliest copyright date and ignore any later copyright dates. But a copyright assignment date isn't the same as a copyright date. What are we supposed to do with these copyright assignment dates?

A: The important phrase here is actually "copyright renewal." According to LCRI 1.4F6, "Ignore copyright renewal dates for works copyrighted before 1978." That leads me to suggest ignoring the 1929 date and considering this item another copy of the 1901 score.

Follow-Up Question: OK. From the time I started cataloging, nobody seemed sure what to do about those assignment dates, especially since often there will be a copyright date, a copyright renewal date, and a copyright assignment date (all different). If we should just ignore all the later dates for things initially copyrighted before 1978, that simplifies matters.

Follow-Up Answer: That LCRI is the only cataloging guidance of which I'm aware for the tangle of copyright-related dates that have been used over the years. Those dates have always been confusing for catalogers. Clearly, I'm no lawyer (let alone a copyright lawyer), but I have looked a little at some of the information about "Renewal of Copyright" (http://www.copyright.gov/circs/circ15.pdf) and "Transfer of Copyright" (http://www.copyright.gov/circs/circ1.html#toc). My general impression is that copyright renewal, copyright assignment, and copyright transfer are all--strictly from a cataloger's perspective--irrelevant to the date of publication per se. Perhaps I'm going out on a limb here, but unless there is evidence that the publication has changed (notable revisions, new material, or the like) in conjunction with a subsequent date, I would tend to disregard copyright renewal, copyright assignment, and copyright transfer dates for works first copyrighted before 1978.

Q: I came across a pre-MARC record in LC's online catalog that lacks an LCCN, i.e., there is a "unk" number instead (unk84057200). I tried to input this record into OCLC as a DLC record, but in order to do this the system requires an O10 field. I'm not sure how to create an O10 in this situation: I didn't see anything about "unk" numbers in the online version of Bibliographic Formats and Standards under O10. I searched "unk" and got one result, but I think it applies to something other than the O10. Should this record be input as DLC? If not, then should the call number go in field 090, even though it is LC's?

A: My eagle-eyed colleague Robert Bremer found "unk" documented in MARC 21 (010 p. 5, dated October 2002; it's listed alphabetically in the "MARC Prefix" column and defined as: "Card for which no LC card number was available; PREMARC"). He also notes that "the record in question in LC's system has 040 ǂc CarP indicating that it was one of their Carrollton Press record codes key..."

Q: I hope that you can offer some words of wisdom (comfort?) to me concerning some recent music CD problems. Blue Note seems to be reissuing some reissues. I am going insane trying to apply Bib Input Standards "When to enter a new record" in some reasonable way. The first example, OCLC #38853302. The music number on my disc is CDP-521288. One of the music numbers on the record is 21288. The UPCs don't match and I don't see the first 028 anywhere on my item. Everything else seems to match. I entered a new record. I would have been comfortable using the existing record even with the 521288 vs. 21288, if the UPCs matched and that other 028 wasn't there. I would have considered the difference a difference in completeness. Was I justified in entering a new record?
The second example is OCLC #37438923. The music number on my disc is CDP-553328. The 028 is CDP 7243 8 53328 2 1. Again, everything matches except the 028 and 024. I entered a new record. I had the same misgivings as above, but I wasn't sure if the difference could be considered one of completeness in the 028. You could argue that a portion of my number ("53328") matches a portion of the 028.

A: In both of the cases you have sent to me, I agree with your decisions to create new records, based on the differences in music publisher numbers (and the differences in the UPCs). Differences of completeness may come into play when one complete music publisher number is contained entirely within another complete number. This sometimes happens when a long number is broken up in one presentation and strung together in another, allowing different catalogers to interpret them differently, for instance:

12345
67890

on the cover of an insert, versus

12345 67890

on the spine of the cover. In the first instance, some catalogers may interpret this as two separate numbers.

Something else that sometimes happens is that overlapping music publisher numbers appear on different places on an item; that is, a complete number will appear, say, on the spine, and only a portion of the same number will appear elsewhere. Some publishers use the UPC, or a portion of it, as their own control number, which can lead to cataloger confusion depending on the presentation. It's always important to account for all differing iterations of such publisher numbers.

Looking at your examples, I noticed that both recordings ("Silver's Serenade" and "The Three Americas") included container notes "Manufactured by Columbia House under license." The fact that these are record club releases could explain the different publisher numbers. But again, I think you've made the correct decision in each case.

Q: In Bibliographic Formats and Standards, 007/Sound Recordings, the examples given for compact discs have subfield 7k. Is this correct? The instructions for subfield 7k indicate that it is for archival use only.

A: In the Sound Recordings 007 field, subfields 7j, 7k, and 7l are indeed marked as "archival use only" and may be omitted for most commercially released CDs. Because there are legitimate codes for such commercially released discs, however, (for instance, subfield 7j code "m" for "mass produced," subfield 7k code "m" for "metal and plastic") there is nothing wrong with including them.

Q: If a work was written to be accompanied by an instrument and the performance is of a solo instrument without accompaniment, then is it considered to be arranged? For example, when a song written for voice with piano accompaniment is performed a cappella, is this an "arrangement"?

A: What a great question (and what a great example of just how complicated, and occasionally fuzzy, the idea of arrangement can be). On the one hand, the work would be an "arrangement" of sorts since it is not as the composer wrote it. On the other hand, the aspect that is performed has not been altered, so it's not an arrangement. Seeing that logic and common sense have failed us, let's go to the rules. In AACR2, "Arrangement (Music)" is defined, in part, as "[a] musical work, or a portion thereof, rewritten for a medium of performance different from that for which the work was originally intended." So, do we emphasize the "rewritten" aspect and conclude that this can't be arrangement? Or do we emphasize the "different medium of performance" (voice with accompaniment versus voice unaccompanied) and conclude that it must be an arrangement?

Then we look at the "Added Accompaniments, Etc." portion of MCD 25.35C, which is sort of the exact opposite of the situation we have: Instead of an unaltered part with the original accompaniment omitted, it's an unaltered part with an accompaniment (or additional parts) added. "Do not add 'arr.' to the uniform title for a musical work to which an additional accompaniment or additional parts have been added with no alteration of the original music (21.21). Assign subject headings for both the expanded and the original media of performance, adding ', Arranged' to the former heading. Classify the item as an arrangement."

The rules cannot cover every conceivable possibility, of course, and we are encouraged to extrapolate from them. With that mandate and MCD 25.35C in hand, here's what I've come up with. In the MCD, the complete original work was actually present and unchanged, simply added to (hence the omission of "arr." from a uniform title). In our instance, however, the complete original work is not present, leading me to conclude that by the logic of the MCD, we'd have to add "arr." to a uniform title. In terms of subject access and classification, it would also be considered an arrangement.
REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL MOUG MEETING
Arlington, Virginia, February 10-11, 2004

Town Meeting: Scheduling of Future Meetings and Other Issues
Report by Jean Harden, University of North Texas

Now that we have celebrated our first 25 years, we need to assess our direction for our next 25 years. Ruthann McTyre began the discussion by reading MOUG's objectives from our Bylaws.

- 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 systems and subsystems and their impact on music libraries, music materials, and music users.

- To encourage and facilitate the exchange of information
  a) between OCLC and the members of the Group;
  b) between OCLC and the profession of music librarianship in general;
  c) between members of the Group and appropriate representatives of the Library of Congress; and
  d) between members of the Group and similar users' organizations.

- To promote and maintain the highest standards of system usage, and to provide for continuing user education that the membership may achieve those standards.

- To provide a vehicle for communication among and with the members of the Group.

Are we meeting these objectives?

Various members of the Reference Services Committee said that they feel this committee is having an impact on users and on OCLC. Examples were given of recent interactions with OCLC about WorldCat display and indexing. The committee feels that over time, dialog with OCLC has definitely increased.

Q: How do members like the structure of this year's meeting (a half day of conference on Tuesday and a half day on Wednesday, instead of beginning late on Tuesday and using the full day on Wednesday)? A:

- Pro: This format allowed us to see some of the city on Wednesday afternoon, or to participate in the MLA tours.

- Con: The chief problem cited was the difficulty of getting to the conference site in time for the start of the Tuesday sessions.

- The general sentiment was to try this format again next year, provided that airline schedules (which the Program Committee will investigate) make it feasible.

- The effect on MOUG of the MLA preconference: Both positive and negative anecdotal evidence was adduced. The repetition of the preconference after the end of the MLA convention this year helped. This allowed many MOUG members to attend the complete MOUG meeting and then to attend the preconference on the Sunday after MLA.

Q: What is the history of this year's meeting, including the problems prompted by the Subject Heads Preconference? A: Marty Jenkins explained that at first, MOUG and MLA were going to co-sponsor the preconference, and the MOUG meeting was planned to consist chiefly of constitutionally required meetings (such as the business meeting) plus the preconference. In line with this plan, no Program Committee was constituted for this MOUG meeting. When the preconference was limited to 50 registrants, however, it became obvious that it could not substitute for the MOUG conference, as our attendance is always higher than that number. MOUG withdrew from the co-sponsoring agreement, and Marty put together a MOUG program without the usual amount of preplanning and consultation with a program committee. This is the reason the lineup of sessions was not set until quite late.

Q: Could we again have a joint conference with OLAC? A: This has happened more than once before. Doing it again is certainly a possibility but cannot be arranged quickly enough that the joint conference could take place at the next OLAC meeting this coming fall.

Q: What is MOUG's relationship with OCLC? Do we have any voice on the OCLC Members Council? A: The MOUG Chair (or designated representative) may attend meetings of the Council but may only observe, not speak. Jay Weitz opined that this is worth asking about, but he thought that active participation is impossible for members of any special interest user group. [A check of the OCLC website verified this. Members of the Council represent regions, not interest groups or user groups.]

Q: How can MOUG reach out to get members from other populations (public librarians, new librarians, etc.)? A:

- Workshops (offered at the MOUG convention or in the various regions):
  o Reference
  o Connexion
  o Beginning & advanced workshops on the same subject, so that attendees can pick the appropriate level
Related question: How can we recruit RLIN people?
A: One interface already exists: the NACO-Music Project. Several RLIN librarians are in that project and are regular participants in MOUG conferences.

The number of OCLC libraries has increased greatly in the past 10 to 15 years. Should MOUG have grown commensurately? Discussion hinged chiefly on how to make it grow more.

Sources not yet tapped adequately:
- Paraprofessionals
- Smaller public libraries
- Foreign libraries

Suggestions:
- MOUG members could give local workshops for people who cannot get funding for travel.
- Convert some of our sessions or workshops into online courses or resources, or Web-based tutorials.
- Plug into the regional networks better. They sometimes have experts we don't know about.
- Some of our workshops could be offered to the regional networks.
- Question: Do the networks even know MOUG exists? Do they know to ask for our expertise?
- There was a call for volunteers for a discussion group to investigate some of these ideas.

Best of MOUG:

What might the future form of Best of MOUG be?
Margaret Kaus was announced as the new editor of Best of MOUG.

Suggestions from applications for this post were read (anonymously):
- Include more references or concordances (such as a list referring from opus number to Hoboken number, for instance).
- Move some Slavic composers into the "major composer" category.
- If it is online, link entries with the online authority records.
- Add more Cyrillic entries.
- Make it online and keyword searchable.

Q: In WorldCat, differences exist in searching on the public side and the staff side. Why? A: Jay Weitz said that the search engines are not the same now, but on the future Oracle platform searching will be much closer to the same on the two sides.

Q: Is MOUG outside the scope of the OCLC Newsletter? A: Jay said that it is not. Perhaps that newsletter should have a series of articles on the various user groups.

Plenary Session: Relationships among the Various LC Catalogs and OCLC World Cat
Joe Bartl and Henry Grossi, Library of Congress

Report by Joan Colquhoun McGorman, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary (Bartl presentation) and Michael J. Duffy IV, Northern Illinois University (Grossi presentation)

Using the analogy of a field guide used by bird watchers to identify various species of birds, Joe Bartl gave a clear and interesting presentation which helped us to understand the various sources of information about music and sound recordings at the Library of Congress (LC), what is found in each source, and the relationship of each of these sources to OCLC. The characteristics of each source were described as "field marks." Related sources were discussed as "similar species."

There is no one source listing all of LC's holdings, but rather a number of individually incomplete sources. Not all are available via OCLC or even online, and not all are currently maintained. Some are historical, such as the Music Division card catalog, while some are very new, such as the American Memory Project web site.

The first main source is the Library of Congress Data Base (LCDB), or The Majestic, which aims to be the one source for most things, but it is only available in house. The online public access catalog is available via the Web at http://catalog.loc.gov.

Bartl compared the information found in LCDB with that found in the OPAC and in OCLC. All contain finished bibliographic records and some copy-specific information, but only LCBD and OPAC include location and holdings information. The LCDB is the only source of information on the condition of the item. (This can be especially important for sound recordings.) Name and subject authority records can be found in LCDB and OCLC, but not in the OPAC. A circle chart showed how the OPAC overlaps both the LCDB and OCLC, but that there are some bibliographic records which are only in the OPAC.

Bartl discussed a detailed "field guide" for one "species" of bibliographic record for sound recordings, unverified premarc records (preumv). The "habitat" is LCDB only, accessible via OPAC, but not in OCLC. The "population" is approximately 110,700 old catalog records for sound recordings. These bibliographic records are not distributed to OCLC because the headings do not meet current standards. The "field marks" (i.e. ways these records can be easily identified) include the content of the fields 906, 010, and 040. Some obsolete fields, such as 265 and 305.
may be included as well. Most heading fields end with "[from old catalog]", although some individual headings have been updated and the bracketed disclaimer removed. There are three "similar species" which can be identified by the content of subfield 2c of the 906 field, including about 1.8 million records (none for sound recordings) in the OPAC which will be candidates for distribution by Cataloging Distribution Service as changes are made to them on an ongoing basis.

Lastly, some searching tips were given, taking into account the peculiarities of this "premuvn" species. For example, since all Old Catalog records were assigned Type code "a" (language material) in the batch import to LCDB, a search limited by type of material will not be successful. Also, since the 008 date field is usually blank, a search limited by date is not likely to be successful. Other errors or omission in coding as well as differences in cataloging standards cause further difficulties in searching. However, keyword searching works best. For example, a keyword search for a label number should retrieve the bibliographic record for a specific recording regardless of the field in which the label number resides.

Bartl then gave further information about "sighting," "identification," and "understanding" of some of the "field marks" found in the bibliographic records for about 140,000 sound recordings and 230,000 scores which are in the OPAC as a result of a retrospective conversion project.

The field mark "[from old catalog]" identifies headings which are pre-AACR2 and have not been updated. Prior to 1981 these were called "PREMARC" records. Many records are incomplete and have incorrect content designation.

The field mark "orignew" appears on records originally cataloged at LC. This is used for all levels of cataloging (full, core, production [PLC] and brief) and gives no indication of the fullness of cataloging nor the authoritative nature of the headings.

The field mark "cbc" means "Completed Bibliographic Control" (i.e. a finished record). However, this mark does not mean that the record includes all viable access points or has been given full authority control. (Those aspects are determined by the encoding level.) Not all "cbc" records are in the OPAC and not all have been distributed.

The field mark "ibc" means "Incomplete Bibliographic Control" and has many varieties. They include items received and logged into the system, items currently being worked on, records created from copy but not finished, and items not received but whose records are in a vendor's file. There are also about 30,000 "ibc" records created per year for compact discs which are then sent to OCLC for matching. Since about 50% of current CDs are not matched on OCLC records, they are accessible only in the OPAC. Two warnings were given: not all "ibc" records are in OPAC, and "ibc" records are rarely found in OCLC.

Other field marks used in more current cataloging which can be found in the OPAC were described.

The field mark 024 is now used to record the UPC (Universal Product Code) for all current compact discs. It is the fastest and most accurate search term. Eventually LC will add the UPC retrospectively for sound recordings, and include it for scores as well. Bartl encouraged catalogers contributing to OCLC to add the UPC to bibliographic records whenever possible, preferably by using a barcode scanner.

He then described the field marks for the various encoding levels. Since [blank], signifying full level, is becoming a vanishing species, "4" (core level) is becoming the standard and "7" is sighted more frequently and also employs an additional field mark such as "Brief record" (no subject headings) or "Production level cataloging" (subject headings are good) in a note of other field.

The field mark "050 shelf number" gives some indication of what type of commercial or unpublished recording is being described. The mark for CDs begins with "SD-".

Bartl presented a brief introduction to searching the LC OPAC, and presented links to other databases. There is a new link from the LC Online Catalog directly to the LC Authorities online. He encouraged catalogers to make use of the copyright database (http://www.copyright.gov), which contains a wealth of valuable information including names of composers and performers, birthdates, song titles, etc. SONIC (Sound Online Inventory and Catalog) also contains records for a portion of the LC audio collection, including radio broadcasts and archival collections which may not be in the LC OPAC.

Joe Bartl presented a great deal of interesting information and distributed two clear and helpful handouts.

*****

Following Joe Bartl's presentation on LC field marks, Henry Grossi gave a short presentation on finding aids for LC special collections. Grossi gave some opening caveats: Many items in the special collections are not cataloged, especially in the case of sheet music. Items were simply given call numbers and put in boxes. Also, the card catalog for the special collections, which contains many analytic cards, is not online.
Over the last three years, LC has created enhanced finding aids for its music special collections using Encoded Archival Description (EAD). One can bring up the most complete list of finding aids by clicking on "Collections by Repository" at the Library's finding aid search page (http://lcweb2.loc.gov/faid/faidfrquery.html). A keyword search for a name and "collection" in the basic search option of the OPAC (http://catalog.loc.gov/) is likely to bring up the MARC record for the collection, which will contain a hyperlink to the EAD finding aid. Upon clicking the hyperlink, the researcher will find an intermediate screen that gives two options: a descriptive overview and a container list. The researcher may use the "find" command in a Web browser on the descriptive overview to find specific keywords. Though LC has not yet made the finding aids available in PDF, Grossi said that is their goal.

Grossi's handout provided screen capture illustrations of a search of the George Antheil Collection. The illustrations highlighted salient features of the EAD finding aid. In particular, under the descriptive overview, collection summary, administrative information, a biographical note, and a scope and content note are available. The container list functions as the index to the items in the collection.

Ask MOUG--Technical Services

Jay Weitz, OCLC

Report by Bruce Evans, Baylor University

Jay Weitz fielded questions about music cataloging issues.

Q: I have heard that LC takes some OCLC records, strips them of added entries, makes them Encoding Level 7, and puts them back in OCLC. Is this true?

A: Current Batchload replace algorithms do not allow incoming Encoding Level 7 records to replace records already in WorldCat. These LC copy cataloging records are ELvl 7 and so will not replace longer records already in WorldCat, although some data (such as LCCNs) will transfer from the LC record to the online record. In the mythical Oracle future, the algorithms will be even more sophisticated, but such truncated records will still not replace fuller ones.

Q: Will searching the authority file be free in Connexion?

A: OCLC has no plans to charge for searching the authority file. OCLC Asia Pacific does charge, but we have no intention of starting to charge for authority file searching elsewhere.

Q: Will the number of fields allowed be expanded in Connexion?

A: There are no practical limits to field or record size in Connexion. You can create records in Connexion that are longer than allowed in CatME or Passport. But if you view these records in CatME or Passport, their view will be truncated according to special algorithms.

Q: What is the timeline for Passport's demise?

A: OCLC will give users six months notice for Passport's demise. There currently is no scheduled death date for either CatME or Passport.

Q: Will local CatME files be upgradable into Connexion?

A: CatME local files will not work with Connexion. But we will be adding local files to the Connexion client.

Q: Will you be able to do keyword searching of the authority file on Connexion?

A: You can do keyword searching of the Authority File in Connexion today. It has been there since day one.

Q: In the 007 for DVDs, should you put in multiple 007s for different sound capabilities, or code as mixed?

A: The definition of "mixed" in MARC 21 (Videorecording 007/08) is: "... more than one configuration of playback channels for the sound portion is available on a single videorecording. An example would be a tape with both monaural and stereophonic sound tracks." This seems to cover the common DVD situation quite well.

Q: Will card production be continued?

A: Can't imagine that going away. Many public and other libraries still use them, especially for shelf lists.

Q: When would you use first indicator 8 in a 505 field?

A: This means "No display constant generated" in the Contents note field. There are several instances where you might not want to have one of the display constants. If you have a long note that is broken into multiple 505s, you may want to suppress the constant for the 505s after the first one. Or you could use this if you want to say something more specific for the contents, such as "Contents of 1st disc," etc.

Q: Should all records with 1xx fields have 245$s exclusively with 1st indicator 1, rather than 0?

A: The question is prompted by a revision to LCRI 21.30J that basically says to follow the rule proper as written.
"Make an added entry under the title proper of every item entered under a personal heading, a corporate heading, or a uniform title." The LCRI declares that there are no conditions under which a cataloging agency may choose to apply the option of not making a title added entry. The logic behind this is probably: Most institutions don't print cards anymore; OPACs tend to ignore the first indicator in 245s; such added entries do no harm in the context of an online catalog. Personally, I have no trouble with music catalogers ignoring this, continuing to code the common generic music title with 245 first indicator zero, and not cluttering their catalogs with meaningless title entries such as "Symphony."

Q: Is your book [Cataloger's Judgment, a compilation of Jay Weitz's Q and A's for the MOUG Newsletter] out?


Q: Will MOUG Newsletter Q and A columns be online?

A: Currently, the texts of seven Q&A columns from 1999-2001 are available on the MOUG Web site at http://www.musicocluusers.org/newsq.html. MOUG's intention was to make them available with a lag time on currency (to encourage MOUG membership). When I was initially talking with Libraries Unlimited about Cataloger's Judgment, there was brief mention of the possibility that all the Q&A columns could be an online resource, but so far that is only an idea.

Q: Why should we use the delimiter 4 in subject headings?

A: The subfield 4 (and many other such elements) was validated in subject heading fields probably as part of Format Integration in the 1990s, in the blank validate-almost-everything-almost-everywhere mindset. It's difficult to imagine a reason to use it.

Ask MOUG--Public Services

Deb Bendig, OCLC

Report by Holling Smith-Borne, DePauw University

The ASK MOUG--Public Services session was a lively session lead by Deb L. Bendig, Product Manager, WorldCat in FirstSearch, OCLC. Bendig provided many insights on and responses to forthcoming enhancements to Worldcat on FirstSearch. To the delight of the attendees, she announced that author fields would finally be indexed for keyword searching in WorldCat. Her handout titled "FRBRized Resource Discovery: One Speculative View" brought many comments from the session attendees. Bendig explained that OCLC was working on a prototype system that would make it easier for library users to search and browse records. The results list would be personalized to the type of user (children, academic users, etc.) since not all users want ever single item on a particular search topic. She added that results lists could be sorted to display items with the most holdings first, or sorted according to additional parameters such as country of publication or language. Several participants mentioned that this might not work for music users and that indeed our users do want as many specific results options as possible. The details of this proposed enhancement have not yet been worked out. The target date for implementation is the end of 2004.

Tracey Rudnick (University of Connecticut) asked Bendig about the uniform title field placement in WorldCat and whether this could be in the standard AACR2 order. Marty Jenkins (Wright State University) furthered the suggestion by pointing out that the uniform title should be at the top of the record near the 245 field similar to the display in OPAC's. Session participants believe this to be a top priority. Bendig suggested that this could be implemented for scores and recordings, but this was not a popular idea with the attendees since bibliographic records with Type C or J would display much differently than the others, and could potentially confuse a patron.

Bendig announced the Open WorldCat Pilot, in which OCLC provides access to 250,000 records that are open to Google for harvesting. She also reported that the RIPM database is now available via FirstSearch. She noted that OCLC would like to harvest records from other databases and questioned the participants on what other online collections or databases should be considered. Sheet music collections, song anthology indexes, online fake books and other local databases were all suggested as possibilities.

Bendig had a very welcoming attitude regarding input and suggestions from MOUG members for OCLC product development. She encouraged the attendees to provide ideas early on in the development process and to think broadly about OCLC products, using Amazon.com or www.redlightgreen.com as models to consider. She welcomed the creation of tutorials by MOUG members on how to use FirstSearch products for music. She noted the genealogy tutorial located at http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/genealogy/ as an example. Deb Bendig closed the session by offering to do a plenary session at next year's MOUG meeting.
1. Adoption of agenda

The agenda was adopted unanimously without change.

2. Approval of 2003 Austin meeting minutes

One correction was noted in section 3a: Graepel. The minutes were approved as corrected.

3. Board reports

a. Chair (Ruthann McTyre)

- McTyre thanked the Nomination Committee (Margaret Kaus, chair; Mark Scharff; Paul Cauthen) for arranging the slate of candidates for the past fall's Board elections.
- Newly appointed to the Reference Services Committee was Mary Alice Fields. Tracey Rudnick would be stepping down as its chair, with a successor to be determined soon.
- Nancy Lorimer will be the new chair of the NACO Music Project (NMP) Advisory Committee; other members are Paul Cauthen and Mark Scharff.
- Michael Duffy IV and Stephen Luttmann were candidates for the position of Secretary/Newsletter; Robert Acker and Candice Feldt were candidates for Continuing Education Coordinator. Results: Luttmann was re-elected Secretary/Newsletter Editor; Feldt was elected Continuing Education Coordinator.
- McTyre thanked Martin Jenkins for all his hard work in arranging a successful program in the face of unforeseen changes in plans.

b. Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect (Mark Scharff)

Scharff summarized his activities on the Nominating Committee and the NMP Advisory Committee, his work on exchange ads with other organizations, and his procurement of the Distinguished Service Award plaque.

c. Secretary/Newsletter Editor (Stephen Luttmann)

Three newsletters (nos. 83-85, May, September and December 2002) were published and mailed at a total cost of $2112.18, about the same as last year's expenditure. 509 copies of no. 83 were distributed versus 466 of no. 84 and 462 of no. 85; the difference in figures is attributable to (a) the distribution of a number of complimentary copies of no. 83 and (b) the weeding of lapsed members/subscribers from the membership/subscription lists after no. 83.

d. Treasurer (Ruth Inman)

MOUG has $14,701.95 in savings and $22,958.27 in checking before 2004 conference expenses. There are 207 personal memberships and 266 institutional subscribers. The percentage of members/subscribers who are current in dues/subscription fees is now 73%, as opposed to 43% last year.

Inman announced the formation of a Finance Committee, and called for volunteers. She and Scharff would be the two members of the Board on this committee. Its purpose is to examine MOUG's financial history and make recommendations regarding the investment of its funds.

e. Continuing Education Coordinator (Martin Jenkins)

There were 63 preregistrants for this year's conference, a number slightly lower than last year's figure. Jenkins gave a brief overview of the development of this year's program, and announced room changes. He encouraged all attendees to fill out the meeting evaluation forms at the end of the meeting, and called for members for the next year's Program Committee. Interested parties would meet immediately after the second plenary session.

4. Other reports

a. NACO-Music Project (NMP) Advisory Committee (Mark Scharff for Nancy Lorimer)

Advisory Committee members: Nancy Lorimer, chair; Paul Cauthen, OCLC representative; Mark Scharff, MOUG representative; Ralph Papakian, NMP coordinator. New NACO members: Candice Feldt and Kerri Scannell. Projects include writing up and posting guidelines, e.g. Internet resources in authority records. Papakian has prepared a new list of participants.

Topics discussed at the NMP Working Session earlier in the day: MDARs (machine-derived authority records), subject authorities; works of multiple authorship (LC has decided in favor of cross-references from all authors after the first).

b. OLAC Liaison report (Robert Freeborn)

OLAC officers at the time of the MOUG meeting were Cathy Gerhart, President; Robert Freeborn, Vice-President/President-Elect; Kay Johnson, Past President; Rebecca Lubas, Secretary; Robert Bothmann, Treasurer; Iris Wolley, Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) chair; and Jain Fletcher, Newsletter Editor. Freeborn will be stepping down as MOUG's OLAC Liaison. OLAC is also seeking
candidates for the position of Archivist and Outreach-Advocacy Coordinator, as well as CAPC interns and members. All successful candidates will be expected to attend all OLAC and MOUG meetings.


An annual report was provided in the attendee packets. Highlights include the establishment of a task force to examine the possibility of added entries for non-human actors and other entities; a possible dues increase; and the possibility of publishing the OLAC Newsletter in online format.

c. Reference Services Committee (Tracey Rudnick)

Tracey thanked the committee (Robert Acker, Emma Dederick-Colón, Mary Alice Fields, D. J. Hoek, Rebecca Littman, Stephen Luttmann, John Redford, Holling Smith-Borne, Cheryl Taranto) for its work on enhanced reference resource links on the MOUG Web site and the RILM and WorldCat enhancement recommendations. Deb Bendig from OCLC would be conducting the Ask MOUG--Public Services session the next day.

d. Library of Congress

No verbal report; however, the annual "News from the Library of Congress" was provided in all attendee packets.

e. OCLC (Jay Weitz)

Weitz's "News from OCLC" was provided in all attendee packets. Highlights included:

- The 2003 OCLC Environmental Scan: Pattern Recognition;
- the release in October 2003 of the Connexion client, with enhancements scheduled for March/April 2004;
- an indefinite postponement of the end-of-life date for Passport, with promise of six month's advance notice of its termination;
- implementation of the October 2003 updates to MARC 21 Authorities and Bibliographic formats, scheduled for the second quarter of 2004;
- the addition of RIPM to the suite of FirstSearch databases.

5. Old Business: Best of MOUG

There were four applicants for the position of Best of MOUG Editor; each was asked to submit answers to a questionnaire. The Board selected Margaret Kaus.

6. MOUG Distinguished Service Award presentation

The third recipient of the MOUG Distinguished Service Award is Jay Weitz, OCLC Consulting Database Specialist and MOUG's OCLC Liaison. The award consists of a presentation letter from the Chair, a plaque, complimentary registration at the year's conference and a lifetime honorary MOUG membership.

The text of the award letter is as follows:

The Executive Board of the Music OCLC Users Group (MOUG) is honored to name you as our third 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.

Your nomination was the collective work of eight music librarians. As their nomination states: "Anyone who has had anything to do with cataloging music on OCLC during the past 20 years, either knows Jay Weitz, and/or has been affected by Jay." You have unselfishly shared your music cataloging knowledge and wisdom with the world and you have done so cordially, humorously, and always informatively. Over the years, your constant efforts to improve the quality of music cataloging have been invaluable, not only to OCLC users, but to the entire music library community.

While the Executive Board received nominations for a number of well-deserving candidates, in the end your oft-spoken admonition "Don't agonize" guided the Board to its decision.

The Executive Board, along with the entire MOUG membership, is proud to recognize your exemplary accomplishments in the world of music cataloging.

On behalf of MOUG members everywhere, thank you for your expertise, your knowledge, your patience, and your friendship.

7. New Business

None.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:41 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Stephen Luttmann, MOUG Secretary/Newsletter Editor

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