Another hot, humid, dry day in St. Louis as I write. I'm mindful of those of our colleagues who would give anything for dry right now--I speak, of course, of the MOUG members and friends caught up in the fury of Hurricane Katrina. I hope that we all stand ready to do what we can to help, particularly in restoring library services.

The MOUG Executive Board gathered for its summer meeting in Columbus this past August 19-21. We were two members short. Continuing Education Coordinator Candy Feldt, dealing with health problems, stayed at home but updated us on preparations for our Memphis meeting. And Ernie the Wonder Dog, whose energy and affection charmed us in previous trips to Jay Weitz's house, passed on unexpectedly a short time before we arrived. Nonetheless, the rest of us set to work. Special thanks go to OCLC liaison Jay Weitz for once again handling the arrangements for our meeting, and to him and his wife Esther Silverman for hosting our business meeting and feeding us in the functional comfort of their dining room. Thanks to Candy's hard work, most of the programming for Memphis is lined up, so the P and spent its time thinking about food for the meeting. While the spread in Vancouver set a high standard, and prices on this side of the border are higher, we think you'll be pleased by the offerings. Since this is a major expense of the meeting, we desire and appreciate your feedback. We approved an outstanding slate of candidates for the office of Secretary-Newsletter Editor, and subsequently have approved an equally exciting group of candidates for Continuing Education Coordinator. Neither slate includes the incumbents, Steve Luttmann and Candy Feldt. Let this be the first of what will be many thank-you's to both of them for their vital service to MOUG. Please look for those ballots in your mailbox, read the directions, and cast your vote. One of last year's contests was decided by two votes, so hold no illusions that your vote doesn't matter. Chair-Elect Neil Hughes has been busy lining up exchange ads with other music-library organizations, and updated our trifold brochure so I could take a stash for the MLA table at ALA. We've also been invited to consider another joint meeting with OLAC. As we look at that possibility, we will remain mindful of MOUG's reference and public-service interests as well. Board members will be soliciting your opinions on matters such as new MOUG merchandise and whether the MOUG Newsletter should be offered on the Web. Please respond to those calls.

I was unable to attend the May OCLC Members' Council meeting, but my dean, a member of the Council, filled me in on the proceedings. The hot topic was an upcoming membership reallocation on the Council. Seats are currently apportioned according to the level of contribution of things such as WorldCat records and holdings, ILL transactions, maintenance activities, and FirstSearch transactions. One proposal, a "metadata contribution model," would be similar; the other, a "revenue model," would be a fiscal measure. Some U.S. networks could win or lose in the reallocation, but the big question is how this will affect the overseas Service Centers as they gain full-member status on the Council. As MOUG has only observer status, we will not be affected.

I'd like to mention the loss our profession has suffered with the death of Lenore Coral, a former MOUG member and head of the Sidney A. Cox Library for Music and Dance at Cornell University. Lenore's work with LC, vendors, and standards organizations to improve retrieval, and perhaps most famously, her campaign for the ISMN, affects our work every day. Our public-services members can be thankful for her yeoman efforts on behalf of the U.S. RILM office to build that database.

**IN THIS ISSUE:**

- News from OCLC .......................................................... p. 4
- Q & A by Jay Weitz ..................................................... p. 11
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 Holling Smith-Borne, MOUG Treasurer, Music Library, Performing Arts Center, DePauw University, Greencastle, IN 46135 (Dues 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's FEIN is 31-0951917

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.
From the Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect

Neil Hughes, University of Georgia

Question for the MOUG Membership:
Should MOUG Pursue Tax-exempt Status?

MOUG has been subsidizing our annual meetings out of our treasury, helping to cover expenses such as evening meals and guest speakers who are not MOUG members, in order to keep registration fees reasonable for attendees. While MOUG's bank accounts are flush at the moment, and there is no immediate cause for concern (we're really quite well-off for a small, entirely-volunteer organization), for such subsidies to continue at any level over the long term, we will eventually need more income. Currently, our only source of income is membership dues and subscriptions to the Newsletter. The only other potential sources of income that the MOUG Board has identified to-date are: a) profits from sales via the MOUG Store (not a lot of income there), and b) monetary donations from members and supporters.

However, donations to MOUG are not currently tax deductible, because MOUG is not currently a charitable, non-taxable organization under section 501(c)3 of the federal tax code. The Board thinks that it may be time to begin looking into becoming an exempt organization as part of a sound, long-term financial strategy.

To pursue tax-exempt status will not be a simple matter. The Board feels it can be done, and probably without securing the services of a tax attorney, but it will be a fairly long-term project, taking perhaps a couple of years to complete. The application form (IRS Form 1023) is very long and detailed, and we will need to locate certain kinds of supporting documentation, such as the signed "articles of association" that marked MOUG's beginnings back in 1978.

The question that the Board wishes to put to you, the membership, is: do you feel that you would be inclined to make donations to MOUG the way you perhaps already do to the Music Library Association or other, related professional organizations? Some of the options for doing so that the Board has discussed include: adding a line for donations to the membership renewal form and a space to say "In honor of..." or "In memory of...", taking donations at the registration desk at the annual meeting; or placing a donation form on the MOUG website.

If you feel it's unlikely that you would donate to MOUG in the way that you do to MLA and other organizations, either because of MOUG's nature or for any other reason, then the Board may (or may not) decide that it is not worth pursuing tax-exempt status because of the labor and time involved. If you think you would be likely to at least occasionally make donations to MOUG, then the Board is much more likely to pursue the matter vigorously, and soon. More input is needed from the membership before such a decision may be taken.

The topic will be on the agenda at the annual business meeting in Memphis (February 2006), and your input will be sought there. Should the decision to pursue be taken, the Board is considering forming a task force, to divide up the work on the IRS application form into logical units, and to assist the Treasurer and other Board members to locate necessary supporting documentation (e.g. in the MOUG archive).

If said task force becomes a reality, the Board would be particularly interested in identifying anyone who has experience with acquiring tax-exempt, 501(c)3 status for any organization to which they might belong. It need not be a professional association, but may be something like a craft guild or a veterans fraternal organization. The process and the necessary supporting documentation would be very similar.

Please give this issue some thought, and be prepared to discuss it at the business meeting in Memphis. Or, if you will be unable to attend the meeting or if you simply prefer, e-mail your ideas and suggestions to: Neil Hughes, MOUG Vice Chair/Chair-Elect, at nhughes@uga.edu.
General News

OCLC Cataloging and Resource Sharing Migration Update

On May 8, 2005 OCLC retired all existing client and Web-based interfaces used to access OCLC Interlibrary Loan: ILL Web, Passport for ILL, II.L.I. ME and ILLiad version 6.X. Current OCLC member libraries that perform their resource sharing in these interfaces were instructed to migrate to the Web-based WorldCat Resource Sharing or ILLiad 7.0.

On June 4, 2005 OCLC retired Passport for Cataloging. On July 1, CatME (English and Spanish interfaces), CJK, and Arabic Cataloging were also retired. Passport for Union Listing will be retired later in 2005 (date TBA). Current OCLC member libraries that use Passport to perform their union listing should plan to migrate. Regional service providers have training and other assistance options available for this migration. Some key migration dates remaining in 2005:

- Late 2005: Additional enhancements coming in Connexion client version 1.50.
- August/September 2005: Libraries will be able to use the Connexion browser to maintain holdings (LDRs), and OCLC will retire Passport for Union Listing at that time. This date change will allow more time for OCLC to implement the browser interface for local holdings maintenance. A more specific timeframe will be provided in the next few months. For more information about the Connexion browser, see http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/browser.
- August/December 2005 (date to be announced): Passport for Union Listing retired.

Information to help migrate to Connexion is available on the Connexion migration page (http://www.oclc.org/connexion/migrating/default.htm). Information to help Passport users migrate to WorldCat Resource Sharing is available on the ILL migration page (http://www.oclc.org/ill/migration/default.htm).

OCLC Terminologies Pilot

OCLC is exploring a service that provides access to multiple controlled vocabularies for libraries, museums, and archives to create consistent metadata for their collections. Selected mappings between vocabularies are provided to assist in relating terminology. The service would provide one-stop access to terminology resources and would be accessible through any web-based metadata editor. OCLC Connexion Browser and Client users incorporated this potential service into their workflow during the pilot period of June–July 2005. During the pilot, OCLC conducted market research (in the form of online surveys and/or phone interviews) to solicit feedback from participants. As a result of the pilot, OCLC expects to gain insight on how to better serve user needs for a terminologies service. The technology for this pilot project is provided by OCLC Research using a new framework from Microsoft. For more information about the pilot, a Web site is also accessible at http://www.oclc.org/productworks/terminologiespilot.htm. The Web page has a list of current terminologies used in the pilot, links to the terminologies on the OCLC Office of Research Terminologies Services Web site, and the work instructions for the Connexion client and browser. Note that the link to the actual terminologies is not available to anyone outside of the pilot participants.

IFLA/OCLC Fellows for 2006 Named

OCLC, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), and the American Theological Library Association in Oslo, Norway, on August 16, 2005 named the IFLA/OCLC Early Career
Development Fellows for 2006. They are: Maria Cherrie, Librarian, Trinidad & Tobago National Library and Information System Authority, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad & Tobago; Janete Estêvão, Head Librarian, O Boticário Franchising S/A, São José dos Pinhais, Paraná, Brazil; Festus Ngetich, College Librarian, Kenya Highlands Bible College, Kericho, Kenya; Roman Purici, Director, Information Resource Center, U.S. Embassy, Chisinau, Moldova; and Mr. Salmubi, Head of Library, The State Polytechnic of Ujung Pandang, Makassar, Indonesia. The IFLA/OCLC Fellowship supports library and information science professionals from countries with developing economies. The fellowship program, hosted by OCLC at its headquarters in Dublin, Ohio, provides advanced continuing education and exposure to a broad range of issues in information technologies, library operations and global cooperative librarianship. Since the first class arrived in 2001, 28 fellows representing 23 different countries have participated. During the 2006 program, which will run from May 1 through May 26, the IFLA/OCLC Fellows will participate in seminars, lectures and mentoring; observe portions of an OCLC Members Council meeting to help provide more insight to issues affecting global library cooperation; and visit selected North American libraries and cultural heritage institutions to meet leading practitioners and discuss real-world solutions to the challenges facing libraries today. Fellows translate their learning and experiences into specific professional development plans that guide their continued growth as well as their personal contributions to their home institutions and country of origin. Application information for the 2007 Fellowship Program is available on the OCLC Web site at http://www.oclc.org/education/earlycareer/default.htm.

International Program Brings Library Technology, Skills to Iraq

A collaborative project between OCLC and the International Human Rights Law Institute of DePaul University College of Law recently brought together 12 Iraqi librarians for a training workshop on cataloging standards and technology in Amman, Jordan. The project, "Raising the Bar: Legal Education Reform in Iraq," promotes democratic progress and economic recovery in Iraq through the support of legal educational reconstruction and reform. One focus is on providing technical and administrative support, along with the necessary resources, to repair the damage and neglect to the country’s libraries and information technology services. Librarians from the University of Baghdad, the University of Basra and the University of Sulaimaniya met in May 2005 at the American Center for Oriental Research in Amman for an intensive mix of lecture and hands-on practice in modern cataloging procedures. Funded by a grant for the U.S. Agency for International Development, the project combined Iraqi librarians with instructors from the University of Pennsylvania, the American University in Cairo, Zayed University in Dubai, al-Minia University in Egypt and Arabian Advanced Systems in Dubai. The workshop, conducted entirely in Arabic language, relied on the skills and language expertise of practicing librarians from the OCLC membership community. The curriculum stressed using state-of-the-art technology via OCLC Connexion cataloging software, WebDewey, Library of Congress Classification Web, and Cataloger's Desktop as well as printed Arabic versions of the Dewey Decimal Classification system and AACR2. In order to maximize the hands-on instruction, the course was limited to 12 students, ensuring one person to a workstation. Arabian Advanced Systems, OCLC's partner in the Middle East, in cooperation with Dynix, supplied an instructor and a full-function Arabic version of Horizon to the project. The curriculum was organized so that each librarian was able to catalog using standard technology from OCLC and LC and build an OPAC using Horizon. More than 50 libraries from the Middle East currently participate in the OCLC cooperative using standard cataloging as well as other services such as FirstSearch and NetLibrary. Several major libraries including the American University of Cairo, Al Akhawayn University in Morocco, the Lebanese American University, Bibliotek Alexandria, and the UAE University are governing members of OCLC contributing their holdings information to OCLC WorldCat. Another OCLC workshop for Iraqi librarians sponsored by SUNY Stony Brook and the U.S. State Department is scheduled for later in August.

Robert S. Martin Joins OCLC as Consultant

Robert S. Martin, who recently completed his four-year term as Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) in Washington, has joined OCLC as Special Advisor to the President for Cultural Heritage Institutions. Dr. Martin began consulting for OCLC on special assignments on August 1, 2005. Dr. Martin is also returning this fall to his full-time teaching position at Texas Woman's University, where he will be the Lillian Bradshaw Distinguished Professor of Library Science in the School of Library and Information Studies. Dr. Martin was nominated by President George W. Bush to be Director of IMLS in June 2001. During his tenure, IMLS awarded 4,704 grants to America's museums and libraries totaling more than $899 million. A librarian, archivist, educator, and administrator, Dr. Martin was Professor and Interim Director of the School of Library and Information Studies at Texas Woman's University prior to his appointment at IMLS. From 1995 to 1999, he was Director and Librarian of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. From 1985 until 1995, Dr. Martin
was Associate Dean of Libraries for Special Collections at Louisiana State University. Before that, he worked in the archives and special collections at the University of Texas at Arlington, and the University of Texas at Austin. He also taught at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

**OCLC PICA Acquires Sisis Informationssysteme**

OCLC PICA has acquired Sisis Informationssysteme GmbH, based in Munich, Germany, in a move designed to combine technologies and enhance services for libraries in Europe. Sisis Informationssysteme provides library management systems and software primarily to libraries in Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. The organization provides services to support library acquisitions, cataloging, circulation, interlibrary loan, and Web OPACs. OCLC PICA has regional offices in Leiden, the Netherlands; Birmingham, United Kingdom; and Paris, France. In addition to its office in Munich, Sisis Informationssysteme has an office in Basel, Switzerland. More than 150 libraries use Sisis systems; 55 percent are scientific libraries, 25 percent are local libraries, and 20 percent are special libraries.

**Open WorldCat Brings the Library to the User on the Web**

PC Magazine named OCLC's Open WorldCat to its Top 100 Sites list, and The Charleston Advisor called Open WorldCat the Best End-User Product "for making key WorldCat entries available through major search engines such as Google and Yahoo!" Over the past several months, OCLC has added more features and enhancements that are making it easy for Web searchers to find and get the information they need from library collections through their favorite Web search sites. The OCLC Open WorldCat program makes records of library-owned materials in WorldCat, the world's richest database of such items, visible and accessible to Web users through popular Internet search sites—delivering library services and collections to users at the point of need. The newest feature available soon through the Open WorldCat program will enable users in the United States to buy books online that they find using Open WorldCat through Baker & Taylor, a global information and entertainment services company that offers books, videos, music, games and services to libraries. OCLC will pursue the best prices and discounts available for consumers, who will identify their library as part of the transaction. A portion of the proceeds from the book sales will be shared with the named libraries through credits on their OCLC invoices. OCLC hopes to expand this feature to libraries outside the United States, to other content formats, and to additional vendors in the future. Other recent features added to Open WorldCat include the following:

- "Ask a Librarian" pilot in Open WorldCat, a pilot project within the Open WorldCat program that allows Web searchers to submit questions to librarians through online reference services of OCLC member libraries.
- Tools to help searchers more conveniently search for library materials from their desktops, such as:
  - Yahoo! Toolbar. This special edition on the Yahoo! Toolbar provides always-there access to Open WorldCat records via Yahoo! Search, plus the full complement of Yahoo! services.
  - Google Toolbar with Autolink feature. The newest version of Google Toolbar enables always-there access to Open WorldCat records through its Autolink feature. Autolink detects the presence of specific kinds of information on the current Web page and by pressing the Autolink button on the Toolbar links to related or lookup information for that item.
  - Firefox search extensions. Add WorldCat searching to the Search Bar of the popular open-source Web browser Firefox. From an ever-present browser pane, users can enter search terms and select the search engine to be queried.
- Deep linking enables end users of Open WorldCat to link from their search results in Yahoo!, Google, or other partner sites to the Find in a Library interface, and then directly to the item's record in the nearest library's online catalog. Deep linking represents the last link in the Open WorldCat chain, getting Web users outside the library environment from their broad Internet search all the way to the initiation of circulation activity at the holding institution.

More information about the Open WorldCat program can be found at http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/open/default.htm.

**Connexion Statistics Available**

Connexion statistics are now available on the OCLC Usage Statistics Web site. Users can log on with any OCLC authorization and password and find the statistics here. The statistics are also available during Connexion sessions. In the browser, Connexion statistics is a clickable link either in the Related Links box on the logon screen, or under Useful Links on the welcome page. Since the release of client 1.40, Connexion statistics are accessible under Help/Useful Web Links. Under the Connexion tab in OCLC Usage Statistics, users will find reports for your institution and for individual cataloging authorization numbers associated with your institution. Users who are part of a Group Catalog with cataloging as part of the contract can see statistics reports for the entire group. Reports are available for total Connexion statistics, with
separate reports for client and browser activity. Daily reports allow searches by date and the number of days for the current month. Monthly reports will be available for 18 months. Users can sign up to receive reports on demand or on a schedule by email in HTML or as an Excel spreadsheet. The Excel spreadsheet allows local manipulation of the statistics. There are two views for the reports: Usage Report, which summarizes the activity into broad categories, and All Activity, which shows all available statistics. Currently, the available statistics are WorldCat Searches, WorldCat Browses, Update Existing WorldCat Records, Update New WorldCat Records, Produce Existing WorldCat Records, Produce New WorldCat Records, WorldCat Replaces, WorldCat Exports, Display Holdings, Delete Holdings, Authority Searches, Authority Browses, Authority Adds, Authority Replaces, Authority Exports, PICA Searches. OCLC will add additional statistics to the reports in the future.

Collections and Technical Services

World’s Largest Library Database Reaches Billionth Milestone

WorldCat, the world’s richest online resource for finding library materials, now contains information about where to find 1 billion books, journals, theses and dissertations, musical scores, computer files, CDs, DVDs, and other items in thousands of libraries worldwide. At 2:21:34 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on Thursday, August 11, 2005, Anne Slane, a cataloger at Worthington (Ohio) Libraries for 23 years, entered the 1 billionth holding in WorldCat for the book, The Monkeys: The Day-by-Day Story of the ’60s TV Pop Sensation. By entering this holding information to the WorldCat database, Worthington Libraries shows that it owns the book so that librarians, researchers, students and other interested readers worldwide know where to find what they’re looking for in a library.

Connexion Changes, June 2005

On June 4, 2005 OCLC completed maintenance changes to the Connexion service that have an impact on both Connexion browser and Connexion client users. Among the changes:

- Add Call Numbers/Subject Headings to Master Records
  - Call numbers or subject heading(s) can now be added on a master database record, regardless of library profile, as long as that call number or subject heading scheme is not already present in the record. For example, if the user is profiled to add LC subject headings only, NLM subject headings can be added as long there are no NLM subject headings present in the record.
- Validation
  - In some cases, the system previously automatically changed the tag and/or subfield for some validation errors. The system will now report these issues as validation errors so that the errors can be resolved as needed. For example, previously if one entered an invalid ISBN or ISSN, the system automatically moved the data to subfield 2; now the data fails with a validation error and the user determines if the data was entered incorrectly or if it should be moved to subfield 2. Another example includes entering multiple occurrences on nonrepeatable tags: Previously, if the user entered two 245 tags, the system automatically changed the second one to a 246 tag; now the data fails validation and the user determines how to resolve the tagging issue.
  - Validation error messages have been updated to include the occurrence numbers for tags and subfields, the position of the data, and MARC designations for the fixed field and 006.
- Format of Data
  - In some cases, the system automatically fixes the format of data such as changing lower case and uppercase values for fixed field elements. For example, if a user enters lower case "k" for the Encoding Level, the system automatically changes this to uppercase "K." This will continue to work in the Connexion browser; however, Connexion client 1.30 users must enter this type of data in the correct format or records will fail validation.
- Authorities 040
  - When an authority record is replaced, the user's MARC Organization Code is now added to the 040 subfield 4d.
- Replaced Date in Bibliographic Records
  - The Replaced Date in bibliographic records in the Connexion browser and client now includes the full time stamp instead of just the year, month,
and date. This is the same format that is included in the 005 field in exported records, and it matches how authority records display.

**Connexion Client Version 1.40 Release**

Connexion client version 1.40 is now available. Client 1.40 includes a spell check; offline validation; additional non-English interfaces; Hebrew, Greek, and Cyrillic script cataloging; access to the Chinese Name Authority File; and more. To read more about the changes and to download the software, see http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/enhancements/recent.htm. Please review the "Update the Connexion client" section of the getting started document at http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/gettingstarted/#update_client.fm prior to upgrading to client 1.40. OCLC will discontinue client 1.30 on December 1, 2005. As of this date, users will long longer be able to log on with client 1.30. OCLC expects to release client 1.50 in November 2005, so client 1.30 users can wait for 1.50 instead of upgrading to 1.40; however, OCLC recommends upgrading to 1.40 to have the latest software changes.

**CatExpress Enhancements, June 2005**

The June 2005 enhancement installation had several changes for CatExpress users:

- Diacritics now display correctly in all views.
- Results sets are now returned in main entry order, rather than by the number of holdings.
- The 50-field limit has been removed. Users can now add their holdings to records with more than 50 fields with no problems.
- The title search on the Brief search screen has been replaced with the Title Phrase search. Both Title keyword and Title Phrase are available on the Advanced search screen.
- Index choices on the Advanced search screen have been updated to remove obsolete indexes, and to include the index label.

**WebDewey/Abridged WebDewey Quarterly Update, June 2005**

WebDewey and Abridged WebDewey are updated quarterly. Both services contain the latest version of the schedules, tables, Manual, and Relative Index entries from their respective enhanced DDC databases. The hierarchical displays in WebDewey and Abridged WebDewey feature updated main class and division captions (e.g., 700 Arts & recreation; 790 Sports, games & entertainment). WebDewey is a Web-based version of the enhanced DDC 22 database. This June 2005 release included:

- Updated PPT mappings to Edition 22 numbers in the areas of computer science and law.
- All updates to Dewey Decimal Classification, Edition 22, through May 2005 (corrections, new developments, new built numbers, and additional electronic index terms).
- Thousands of Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) that have been statistically mapped to Dewey numbers from records in WorldCat and intellectually mapped by DDC editors (through LCSH Weekly List no. 28, 2004).
- Thousands of Relative Index terms and built numbers not available in print.
- Links from mapped LCSH to the LCSH authority records.
- Selected mappings from Medical Subject Headings (MeSH).

Abridged WebDewey is a Web-based version of the enhanced Abridged 14 database. This June 2005 release included:

- All content from Abridged Edition 14, through May 2005
- LC Subject Headings that have been intellectually mapped to Dewey headings 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 18th edition of H.W. Wilson's Sears List of Subject Headings.


**Connexion Browser and Client Documentation Available**

Documentation for both Connexion Browser (http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/browser/default.htm) and Connexion Client (http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/default.htm) are currently available on the OCLC Web site. The Cataloging User Guide has been removed. This Guide was heavily oriented toward Passport, which was recently retired by OCLC. The Passport cataloging
functions have been incorporated into both Connexion Browser and Connexion Client. Users who have recently migrated from Passport to Connexion and desiring a refresher on the Passport features now available in Connexion will find one currently available online at http://www.oclc.org/connexion/migrating/features/default.htm.

Not all of the information in the Cataloging User Guide is obsolete. Information in Chapter 4 (Replace Master Records), Chapter 5 (Save, Validate, Take Final Actions), and Chapter 7 (Catalog Cards) is still current. OCLC's Documentation Department is currently at work re-purposing information from Chapters 4, 5, and 7. This information will be available on the OCLC Web site shortly, and that availability will be announced. The re-purposed information will also be incorporated into the next printed edition of Bibliographic Formats and Standards (scheduled for Spring 2006). Currently, any links or bookmarks to the Cataloging User Guide are automatically redirected to the OCLC Documentation page (http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/).

Retirement of Batch Search Key Processing

In February 2005, OCLC announced the retirement of Batch Search Key Processing and noted that additional information would be provided in advance of the June 30, 2005 retirement date. As of July 1, 2005 we can no longer process derived search keys, but will continue to process unique/numeric search keys (OCLC control numbers, LCCNs, ISBNs, and ISSN) through the Batchload service. Most of our current users send numeric search keys via e-mail attachment, and they may continue to do so. Effective 2005 July 1, however, we are asking them to send e-mail attachments to a new e-mail address: "batchload@oclc.org", not "rbatch@oclc.org". Please continue to send questions about batch projects (batchloading, record builder, numeric search key, LDR Updating), or any general, batch-related question, to BatchServices@oclc.org.

Because numeric search key processing has been integrated into the Batchload process, a Batchload Order form is now necessary for new numeric search key projects, and Batchload procedures will be followed. All search key projects, whether existing or new, will be assigned a Batchload Project ID. Now whenever users submit files via e-mail attachment for an existing project, they will be notified of the Project ID assigned to their project, and asked to include the Project ID in the Subject line for all subsequent submittals. Product codes for numeric search key processing as of July 1, 2005 will be: TAP3911 or TAP3812 (set holds), CTR3376 (for output records), CTR3400 (search key deletes), and TAP3921 or TAP3845 (setup fee). The following product codes have been decommissioned as of the end of the 2005 fiscal year: BPR3402 and BPR3541.

The Connexion client is an option for a user with derived search keys. Users with text files of derived search keys can import them into the Connexion client, run the batch to search WorldCat for the records, and export the records to their local system. Please feel free to contact Peg Smith (smithp@oclc.org) or Doug Perkins (perkinsd@oclc.org) if you have any questions or need additional information.

025.431: The Dewey Blog is Here

025.431: The Dewey blog is a weblog covering topics related to the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and knowledge organization (KO). The blog offers news of, and views on, current issues; links to interesting, amusing, and/or unusual DDC/KO-related resources; and continuous opportunity to comment, give feedback, and take part in discussions that will help to shape the future of the DDC. Who might be interested in 025.431: The Dewey blog?

- Subject catalogers and classifiers responsible for assigning DDC numbers.
- Designers and analysts of library cataloging systems and metadata standards.
- Users of libraries and collections that are or organized by DDC.
- Anyone interested in the development and usage of the world's most widely-used classification scheme.

025.431: The Dewey blog is edited by Jonathan Furner, assistant editor of the DDC, with contributions from other members of the Dewey editorial team. The content of the blog is not vetted by the owners of the DDC (OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc.) or by the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee. Read 025.431: The Dewey blog at http://ddc.typepad.com/ now.

Reference Services

OCLC Now Hosting ATLAS Full-Text Images

OCLC is very pleased to announce that ATLAS Serial images are now hosted directly on OCLC servers, allowing ATLAS subscribers through FirstSearch easy, direct access to the ATLAS full text collection of more than 70 major religion and theology journals. The new implementation provides the following benefits to users, at no additional cost:

- Allows seamless access to ATLAS full text, as it does with other full text databases available on FirstSearch. No additional authentication is required. Libraries
using proxy servers no longer need to adjust the configuration tables in order to allow off-campus users to access images.

- Avoids firewall restrictions and other security issues associated with images being served on ATLA remote servers.
- Supports access to ATLAS full text images from more Web browsers/platforms. Browsers/platforms that are supported for FirstSearch also work for ATLAS images.
- Ensures more timely access to the ATLAS full text images because OCLC has greater control over the loading of the collection, and the speed and facility with which users access ATLAS full text.
- Facilitates linking to ATLAS full text images via OpenURL.
- Provides ease of use for other FirstSearch database users who link to ATLAS full text. Libraries do not need to make any changes to benefit from the improved authentication and service. Users will see a new full text link, "View Full Text in GIF format (ATLA)," in place of "View Full Text on remote site (ATLA)." OCLC provides the same level of functionality that is available on ATLA remote servers.

OCLC Launches "Ask a Librarian" Pilot in Open WorldCat

OCLC has implemented a pilot project within the Open WorldCat program that allows Web searchers to submit questions to librarians through online reference services of OCLC member libraries. The pilot builds on the Open WorldCat program, which makes records of library-owned materials in WorldCat more visible and accessible to Web users through popular Internet search sites. The reference pilot will connect Web searchers to librarians much like Open WorldCat is connecting Web searchers to library collections. Once a searcher enters a postal code or other geographic identifier and receives Open WorldCat results listing nearby libraries that hold the item they're looking for, those libraries that offer online reference service display a question-mark icon. Clicking the icon connects the searcher to that library's Web form where they can submit a reference question. All libraries using the OCLC QuestionPoint platform, the virtual reference service supported by a network of cooperating libraries worldwide, are included in the pilot. The pilot also includes approximately 150 other libraries that run virtual reference desks on other platforms and have provided reference links to OCLC. The reference service pilot will last at least six months. If it is successful, OCLC will consider expanding this reference service option to other online reference services in libraries around the world.

FirstSearch Union Lists of Periodicals Database Replaced

New indexes and a new subfield for indicating library holdings are now available in the WorldCat database on FirstSearch. The separate FirstSearch Union Lists of Periodicals database has been removed from the service. The new indexes replicate the functionality provided by the separate FirstSearch Union Lists of Periodicals database on FirstSearch. Consequently, OCLC no longer updates the Union Lists of Periodicals database and discontinued offering it on FirstSearch as of June 12, 2005. The database was last updated on its regular semi-annual update date of August 21, 2004. The information on the new indexes is provided in the documentation for the WorldCat database. The new indexes in WorldCat are

- Local Holdings - present
- Local Holdings - by city
- Local Holdings - by state/province
- Local Holdings - by institution symbol
- Local Holdings - by 4-character local holding symbol
  Local Holdings - by groups

We encourage users of the current Union Lists of Periodicals database to begin using WorldCat on FirstSearch to search for current local holdings information. The local holdings data in WorldCat is updated daily and these new WorldCat local holdings indexes can be combined with any other WorldCat indexes to provide more efficient search capabilities. Note that this announcement pertains to the availability of local holdings information in the WorldCat database on the OCLC FirstSearch service. It does not affect the Union List service in any manner. OCLC is committed to continuing the Union List Service and will provide additional information on its migration soon.

Resource Sharing, Shelf-Ready, and Contract Services

OCLC Pilot Designed to Increase Use of Libraries’ E-Serials

OCLC began a pilot project in June 2005 that makes it easy for library staff and patrons to find and use full-text electronic journals in library collections. The pilot involves 20 libraries and four partners--TDNet, EBSCO, Serials Solutions and Ex Libris. The pilot makes e-serials as visible as print materials in WorldCat and exposes those records to searchers on the open Web through the Open WorldCat program. During the pilot, OCLC will receive monthly holdings statements representing the e-serials collections of participating libraries from partners in the pilot or, in some cases, directly from the libraries. OCLC will automatically set and maintain those holdings in WorldCat on behalf of the participating libraries. This
collaboration will allow pilot libraries to efficiently contribute their e-serials collections to WorldCat and ensure that these holdings are current and accurate. Pilot libraries will also register their OpenURL resolvers with OCLC, which will allow authenticated end users to easily access full-text online content. The pilot will drive use of these electronic collections through greater visibility in WorldCat applications such as the OCLC FirstSearch service, WorldCat Resource Sharing services, and the WorldCat Collection Analysis service, and on the open Web through the OCLC Open WorldCat program. The pilot is expected to last for four months.

Questions and Answers

Jay Weitz, OCLC

Published or Nonprocessed Sound Recordings?

Q: Here are a few questions concerning the CD versions of recordings (originally on audiocassette) of speeches given at the university. One main question has to do with whether these recordings (weekly speeches given at the university dating back to 1985 and before) are considered "published" or "unpublished." All of these recordings (transferred from old tapes of various types to CDs) are available for sale in our bookstore on campus. To me, that makes it "published" (although I'm getting more and more unsure about what that means). A private response I received took the opposite view, feeling that, regardless of their availability, they fell under AACR 6.4C2 as an "unprocessed sound recording." This correspondent said that if they were being marketed by a publishing arm of the university (such as a university press), then they should be considered published. So I'm confused about the definition. Such a definition would change how I've been cataloging the many, many local histories and family histories we get all the time, usually published privately by a bookbinding firm and not made available for sale, but I figured if people could contact the author, or there was an address of the manufacturer, then I would consider it published and have a complete 260 field. Am I wrong here? The other main question about these "devotional CDs" is what date to use. The CDs that I have in hand to catalog were transferred to CD from tape within the last couple of years. My question is, do I use that date in the 260, do I use the date of original recording (the date of the devotional) in the 260, and what do I do in the fixed fields? Opinions vary. Some suggest coding DISt "p" and Date1 [date of transfer] Date2 [date of talk]; some say DISt "s" with Date1 [date of transfer]; some say DISt "s" with Date1 [date of talk]. And what date(s) do I put in the 260? Some say both, some say one or the other. Any advice would be much appreciated.

A: AACR2 offers this definition of "nonprocessed sound recording" in Footnote 2 of Rule 6.4C2: "a noncommercial recording that generally exists in a unique copy." In practice, we've usually broadened that just slightly (as in the BIAS guidelines on "Locally Made Videorecordings") to include "a small number of copies for limited distribution." I don't see any way in which a recording that has been made available for sale in a campus bookstore can qualify as "nonprocessed" in this respect. To my mind, such a recording has to be considered published, regardless of its status as an official publication by "a publishing arm of the university." Likewise, I would agree with you on those local and family histories as being published in the same sense. Regarding the dates of these recordings, although the date of the original sound capture is certainly important and deserves to be in the record, the date of the CD's publication would be the date of its availability in the CD format. If one knew the date of the original recording and knew (or must devise, according to AACR2 1.4F7, an approximation of) the date of publication as a CD, the date of the CD would be Date 1, the date of original sound capture (if different) would be Date 2 (and could be stated in a note), and DiSt would be "p." If one knew the date that the recording was made available previously in another medium such as audio cassette tape, that would be Date 2 (and could be stated in a note), and DiSt would be "t."

"Compact Disc" Note: Singular or Plural?

Q: One of our staff members approached me with a question about the "Compact disc" note in the 500 field for sound recordings. We noticed libraries (including the Library of Congress) have been inconsistent in making "compact disc" singular and sometimes plural in this note for works that have multiple CDs. Since this is in a 500 note and not a 538 (which would refer to a specific format), would it be more correct to make "compact discs" plural when describing a set containing multiple CDs? I thought this would make sense, since the purpose of this note seems to be informing the public, but I wanted to make sure.

A: My guess is that the inconsistencies we have all seen in these notes are due to the use of such things as constant data or other sorts of pre-formulated text strings to add the note to a record, coupled with subsequent inattention to that small detail when a multi-disc set is involved. As you point out, the 500 note is intended to be an extension of the physical description, which has led both of us to think that when more than one disc is being described, the note should say "Compact discs" in the plural. Referring back to an old question around the time of the 500/538 controversy regarding this note (see MOUG Newsletter no. 76 [September 2000] p. 15; or my Cataloger's Judgment
Q&A 2.55), we are reminded that MLA's Bibliographic Control Committee issued a statement explicitly quoting the note as "Compact disc(s)." This reinforces (at least in my mind) the suggestion that, when more than one disc is involved, the note should read "Compact discs."

Library Editions

Q: We often encounter books on CD from Brilliance Audio that come packaged two ways. One is in a shelf-ready album and the information on the outside says "Library Edition" and it has a unique ISBN. The other is in a cardboard container. The CDs appear identical, there are the same number of CDs, and the playing time is the same. The only differences we can see are the presence of "Library Edition" on the container and the ISBNS. There doesn't appear to be anything that might belong in field 028 on either of them. Our understanding is that the difference between the two is that the publisher will replace individual CDs for the library edition. The price is commensurately higher, of course. Our question is whether the presence of the edition statement on the container and the different ISBNS justify a new record. We have been creating new records but got to wondering whether an "edition" statement that didn't reflect any differences in content or different publication information (imprint, etc.) ought to be treated as an edition statement. Thanks for any insights you can offer.

A: The presence of the edition statement plus the difference in ISBN would justify separate records. The recent ALCTS publication "Differences Between, Changes Within," in fact, explicitly cites "Library edition" as a sort of edition statement that indicates a major bibliographic difference (A2A). If this makes you uncomfortable, you always have the option of using an existing record and editing it for local use.

Describing Mini-Discs

Q: I am embarking on an oral history project and some of the audio recordings use a Sony Mini Disc. I cannot find any other OCLC records that do that. Would you act like it was a regular CD, but then change the dimensions? Are the dimensions different? Should I also make a notation in a 538 field that it is a Sony Mini Disc?

A: In the literature, these mini-discs seem to be referred to as "8 cm." discs. Although I don't recall ever seeing a standardized physical description for such discs, they would be described much like any other compact disc, except for the dimensions. (Standard size compact discs are 4 3/4 in. in diameter.) You will have to measure the diameter of your disc and determine whether 3 1/4 or 3 1/8 in. is more accurate, placing that measurement in field 300 subfield $c. Describe the disc in field 538 using the terminology by which it describes itself ("Sony Mini Disc"). The Sound Recording 007/06 (subfield $g) would be coded "2" for other (the value "a" for "3 in." is, I believe, usually for open reel tapes of that size). That should cover it.

Where Have All the N/As gone?

Q: When I pull up records for music scores that have no text, "Lang" in the fixed field is blank instead of "N/A" (examples: OCLC #16394974, #11097643). I have no way to know if the master record is like this or if the "N/A" is dropping out. Would someone let me know if this is a known problem?

A (courtesy of OCLC's Anna M. Sylvester): Currently in the WorldCat database, we have a mixture of records that have three blanks in the "Lang" fixed field instead of "N/A" and records that have the "N/A" code. As a convenience for catalogers, we made a change that allows records with either the blanks or the "N/A" to pass validation when you are cataloging in Connexion. This works for existing bibliographic records from the database or for workforms that you are adding to WorldCat. All of OCLC's output of MARC records sends three blanks, not the "N/A" code from "Lang." When we do MARC updates in the database at a future date, we will standardize the "Lang" fixed field element in these records.

ALA's MARBI Committee is currently working on a standardized coding for "no language associated." OCLC will implement that in a future MARC Update.

Invalid Standard Numbers

Q: I have many sound recordings with 10-digit UPC codes. Such length codes will not validate as 024 (first indicator 1) numbers. These currently will validate only if a different first indicator value is used, and I can't find anything addressing this issue in Bibliographic Formats and Standards. Is OCLC making recommendations? Would I use "8" as the indicator?

A: There are several things to consider in cases such as these. First, one needs to be sure that the standard number has been identified correctly, in this case as a UPC (which, when correctly formulated, should have twelve digits). There are some sound recordings with ISBNS (the "B" standing for "Book" notwithstanding), so one has to be sure this is not one of those. Second, it sometimes happens that publishers print the numbers incorrectly, lopping off the first or last number or both in the display. Third,
MARC practices for transcribing certain standard numbers have changed over the years. Instructions used to call for ignoring the characters that printed to the right and/or left of the bar code, although current practice calls for all characters to be transcribed. The correct first indicator should always be used when the number can be identified. Invalid or incomplete standard numbers should be entered into subfield 2 rather than in subfield 3a. If you have the item in hand and know of any missing or incorrectly transcribed digits, the record can be corrected (if you are so authorized) or reported for correction.

Sound Recording with Computer Aspects

Q: I need to catalog an item that works both as a CD and a CD-ROM. The title is "Listening for the sounds of heart failure: recognizing basic murmurs." It contains an audio lecture, heart sounds, and a quiz, all on one disc. In order to hear the lecture, you must use a regular CD player. The heart sounds can be heard both on a CD player or on a computer. But to take the quiz, you have to use a computer. I'm leaning toward calling it a sound recording since I think the lecture is more important than the quiz. I don't want to call it a kit because it consists of only one disc and a short guide, and I think this would confuse our patrons. What do you think? Also, I'm wondering if I need more than one 007 field.

A: Judging from your description, the choice of treating this as a sound recording (Type "i") appears to be logical. If the disc calls itself something (such as "Enhanced CD" or "Dual Disc"), include that in a 538 note. You should account for the dual nature of the contents in a 538 note, outlining the system requirements for the various aspects of the disc. You will need a Sound Recording 007 field, a Computer File 007 field, and a Computer File 006 field to code for these aspects.

Uniform Titles for Masses for Equal Voices

Q: I have two masses by Antonio Lotti. The only distinction between the two are the subtitles: "3-vocum aequarium" and "2-vocum aequarium." The editions are for men's voices. I also have an arrangement of the three-voice mass for mixed voices (STB). I know that I can add the medium of performance to the heading Masses in this case. The examples use "men voices (3)." Can I further specify "men's voices (3)?" It may be safer not being that specific and chalk up the voice designations to the editor, as Grove online does not list specific voices parts for many of Lotti's works.

A: This question may require reference to more resources than I have at my disposal (for instance, a Lotti thematic catalog, if there happens to be one). My understanding of "equal voices" ("vocum aequarium") is voices of the same type (for instance, all tenors, all sopranos, etc., or sometimes just all male or all female) in a polyphonic work. If that is how the originals (first editions) were designated, it would probably be inappropriate to specify "men's voices" in the uniform title. MCD 25.30B1(a) allows the addition of medium of performance to uniform titles for masses and requiems "when no other information is available to distinguish between two or more works by the same composer," as you note. Given the limited information we have here, it appears to be safer to stick with "voices (3)" and "voices (2)," respectively, than to be more specific.

Sound Recording and DVD on the Same Disc

Q: I am cataloging a dual-sided compact disc. One side is in sound recording format, and the other side is in DVD format. The item itself has been marketed and created as a sound recording, so the DVD side can be considered accompanying material. I've so far entered the 300 in the standard way for a sound recording with an accompanying (and separate) DVD:

300 tfad 1 sound disc ; tb digital ; tc 4 3/4 in. + te 1 DVD (sd., col.; 4 3/4 in.)

I then added this 500 physical description note:

500 tfaa Dual-sided disc: CD (Side A) and DVD (Side B).

My personal preference is to not do anything too unconventional in the 300, so that's why I thought a conventional 300 note, in conjunction with the appropriate 500 note, was the best option. Any thoughts?

A: Because you have determined that this dual-sided disc is predominantly a sound recording, the subfields ta, tb, and te of your proposed 300 are correct. Describing the second (DVD) side as accompanying material in subfield te, however, incorrectly suggests that you have two separate physical discs, rather than a single physical disc with two sides. It would be much preferable to describe the accompanying DVD material in a note. Many of these double-sided discs describe themselves as "Dual discs," and if yours does so, a 538 field to that effect would be advisable as a start, with the more detailed explanation of your proposed 500 note ("CD (Side A) and DVD (Side B)") as a prudent addition. But if your disc does not have that self-description, one of your own devising would be good.
Complex "Enhanced" Contents Notes

Q: We have just received over 2000 compact discs. I am now beginning the process of cataloging them and have a few questions about enhanced contents notes. According to BFAS, this is how the subfields ‡t, ‡r, and ‡g are arranged when there are statements of responsibilities:

505 00 ‡t Seven sides of a crystal ‡r (Peter Takaes, piano) ‡g (11:54) ; ‡t Beyond the wheel ‡r (Gregory Fulkerson, violin ; Oberlin Wind Ensemble ; Larry Rachellef, conductor) ‡g (9:28) ; ‡r Edward J. Miller -- ‡t Snap! ‡r (Oberlin Contemporary Music Ensemble ; Larry Rachellef, conductor) ‡g (6:55) ; ‡t Blue like an orange ‡r (Oberlin Contemporary Music Ensemble ; Rachellef, conductor) ‡g (9:43) ; ‡r Michael Daugherty.

In this example, when the subfield ‡g follows the subfield ‡t, then after the "/" the subfield ‡r is used. But I have seen other records where the subfield ‡g is after the "/" and the subfield ‡r. So my question is: what is the preferred standard for enhanced content notes, or is there one? We want to follow the accepted practice if there is one; otherwise we are looking at placing the subfield ‡g after subfield ‡r.

A: The configuration of contents notes ("enhanced" or not) depends on the information you have to convey rather than on any single standard formula. The example you cite is just one complex situation, but there are others of both lesser and greater complexity. If you have access to my "Music Coding and Tagging" 2nd edition (2001), let me refer you to pages 248-257, which give the most detailed explanations and examples of possible 505 configurations that I am aware of.

The BFAS example is complicated by the fact that there are four musical works, two each by two different composers, and performed by three different performers or ensembles. In many cases, it will not be necessary to include performers in a contents note (because the performer or ensemble is consistent throughout the recording or because it may be more efficient or clear to outline who performs what in a 511 note, for instance). In contents notes, the names of composers are generally separated from preceding information with an ISBD slash, much like a statement of responsibility in field 245. When performers' names are included in contents notes, they are usually enclosed in parentheses. Both composer names and all performer data go in subfield ‡r in "enhanced" notes. When they are included in contents notes, durations are always enclosed in parentheses and, when using the "enhanced" practice, always go in subfield ‡g. When you have a single title and statement of responsibility sequence, the duration would usually go at the end, but when the sequence is complicated by such elements as both a performer and a composer statement of responsibility, the duration goes at the end of its own logical sequence.

It's hard to boil down the wide range of possibilities into just a few examples, but let me try to give you just a little broad schematic guidance.

505 00 ‡t First title / ‡r First Composer (First Performer ; Second Performer) ‡g (Duration) -- ‡t Second title / ‡r Second Composer (Third Performer) ‡g (Duration) [. . . ]

505 00 ‡t First title ‡r (First Performer ; Second Performer) ‡g (Duration) ; ‡t Second title ‡r (Third Performer) ‡g (Duration) / ‡r First Composer -- ‡t Third title ‡r (Fourth performer) / Second Composer ‡g [. . . ]

Obviously, the permutations are endless, but I hope that gives you some idea.

Report from the OLAC Liaison
Mary Huisman, University of Minnesota

The following are highlights from the Online Audiovisual Catalogers (OLAC) Meetings, ALA annual conference, Chicago, Illinois, 24-25 June 2005. Minutes from the previous meeting are available at http://www.olacinc.org/newsletters/mar05/capc.html.

The MARBI report (John Atting) gave information on several proposals:
- Proposal 2005-4/R: Hierarchical Geographic Names in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format
- Proposal 2005-07: Revision of Subfield $b in Field 041 in the MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data

A late addition to the MARBI agenda included a discussion paper about MARC 21 and FRBR, plus a paper on Unicode.

Highlights from the CC-DA report (Greer deGroat) included the news that the ISC has basically thrown out the first draft of AACR3. The new draft will be tentatively titled "Resource Description and Access" (RDA) and will have a table of contents more closely aligned with FRBR user tasks (instead of arrangement by ISBD area). Records cataloged under RDA will be compatible with AACR2.

Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter no. 90
records. The review period for the new draft of part one will take place October 2005-April 2006 with tentative publication of RDA in 2008. More information about the CCDA meetings may be found at http://www.libraries.psu.edu/tas/jca/ccda/ann0506.html.

Steve Miller reported on the activities of the Subcommittee on Source of Title Note for Internet Resources. The document is in final revision and available at the OLAC website ( http://www.olacinc.org/capc/stnr.html).

Greta deGroat reported on Added Entries for Non-Human Actors and Other Entities. There is some interest in this issue from ARLIS (in a similar situation involving building names) but there appears to not be much interest elsewhere. Perhaps a SACO funnel could be formed? (This could also cover fictitious characters.)

The OLAC/CAPC Task Force on FAQ/Best Practices report was tabled until the Midwinter meeting. The CAPC Resource Maintenance Task Force had no report.

New business included the AACR3 examples project (will follow at a later time due to the new RDA timeline) and a short discussion of subject, and form/genre treatment of audiovisual materials.

II. OLAC Membership Meeting

President Rob Freeborn opened the meeting. The January minutes were approved. There was no treasurer's report.

Much of the newsletter editor's report included news that this year issues 3 and 4 will be combined. Discussion followed on the merits and practicality of print versus online formats. A print format will be kept for the foreseeable future.

The CAPC report was given by Lisa Bodenheimer (see previous section I).

Liaison reports were heard from MOUG (Mary Huisman), OCLC (Jay Weitz), and LC (Gene Kinnaly for D. Reser). Reports were also heard from CC:DA (Greta deGroat) and MARBI (John Attig) (see summaries in previous section I). There was no report from the Association of Moving Image Archivists. The current liaison is stepping down, and a new liaison is needed.

There was no new business. The next OLAC conference will be held in 2006 in Tempe, Arizona.

The OLAC Award was presented to Jay Weitz. At the close of the meeting, the gavel was passed to incoming President Rebecca Lubas.

Following the meeting, a question and answer session was led by Jay Weitz and Rob Freeborn. Questions brought forth included dual disc CD/DVDs, Cataloging Cultural Objects, cataloging video games, and "PB Core" (Public Broadcasting Core, adapted Dublin Core metadata to be used for cataloging local public broadcasting content).

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Submitted by
Ruth A. Inman,
MOUG Treasurer

Music OCLC Users Group Newsletter no. 90
MUSIC OCLC USERS GROUP
Application for New Members

Personal Membership is $15.00 (North America); institutional subscription is $20.00 (North America); personal membership or institutional subscription outside North America is $30.00. Personal membership includes subscription to the Newsletter. New members receive all newsletters for the year, and any mailings from date of membership through December (issues are mailed upon receipt of dues payment). We encourage institutions to subscribe via their vendor.

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INSTITUTION NAME:__________________________________________
POSITION TITLE:__________________________________________
E-MAIL ADDRESS:__________________________________________

CHECK HERE IF MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION IS NEW ______ OR RENEWAL ______

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Please complete this form, enclose check, and mail to: Holling Smith-Borne, MOUG Treasurer, Music Library, Performing Arts Center, DePauw University, Greencastle, IN 46135.

Stephén Luttmann
MOUG Secretary/Newsletter Editor
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