

Catalogers Group Minutes July 25, 2002

Present: Sharon Benamou, Valerie Bross, Beth Feinberg, Janice Matthiesen, Luiz Mendes, Caroline Miller (recorder), Jeff Morehead, Nancy Norris, Louise Ratliff, John Riemer, Angela Riggio

I. ALA Annual Conference in Atlanta in June (Valerie).
From the text of the handout Valerie distributed during the meeting:

ALA June 14-18

Friday, June 14

1. OLAC CAPC

Saturday, June 15

1. PCC Standing Committee on Training
2. FRBR Entity-Relationship Model: A Case Study (Ed O'Neill)
3. LC Authority Records (exhibitor session)
4. OLAC Membership Meeting

Sunday, June 16

1. CONSER at Large
2. CORC Users Group
3. Committee on Professional Ethics: Ethical Dilemmas
4. Sisters in Crime Panel Discussion

Monday, June 17

1. Connexion Focus Group
2. Life after Passport
3. CC:DA FRBR discussion
4. ALCTS/SS Committee to Study Serials Cataloging: Revised Chapter 12

Highlights from the ALA Annual Conference

LC Authority File Online

LC authority records are now available from several sources: OCLC, LC's online file, and LC Classification Web. What are the differences in search functionality, currency, and coverage for each of these files? Based on presentations in the exhibit hall, here's what I discovered about the LC products. Class Web has a sophisticated search interface, and permits keyword retrieval of authority records; in addition, of course, the product aids discovery of classification/subject heading correspondences. But Class Web runs off of a mirror file of authority records that is updated weekly. So, the file is not as current as the online file. The LC Authority File is current, updated in real time, but has a primitive

search interface. Also, users need to be aware that some authority records represent headings entered provisionally.

<http://authorities.loc.gov/>

PCC Standing Committee on Training (chair: Carol Hixson)

- Core Record Harmonization: The committee has been working on a Core Record Harmonization document, comparing all of the Core standards and showing which fields are Mandatory, Mandatory if Applicable, or Optional. Conclusions: The standards were approved over a number of years (beginning in 1997) by various communities, and they reflect these differences, particularly in their awareness of e-resources. For example, the standard for Graphic Materials lists the 856 field as "optional" rather than "mandatory if applicable."
- Subject Analysis Committee Program: Next year, ALCTS/PCC will co-sponsor a program to provide SACO training
- BIBCO Participants Manual: To be completed by October. This will be added to the Cataloger's Desktop
- SCCTP Training: An SCCTP Workshop on Integrating Resources is scheduled for Mar. 1 release

Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records (FRBR)

Several sessions at ALA discussed research recently completed. Ed O'Neill (OCLC) shared results of a study of identifying characteristics in bibliographic records that could be used to cluster works, expressions, and manifestations. (Just as a reminder, the terms are distinguished as follows:

- Work: a distinct intellectual or artistic creation. Clusters: translations, abridgements, revisions, performances. Separates: Paraphrases (abstracts, digests, summaries); adaptations, e.g., for children; musical variations on a theme; dramatizations
- Expression: the intellectual or artistic realization of a *work*. Clusters: format/carrier (microform, CD-ROM, paper, online) and file structures (PDF, html, postscript, sgml). Separates: translations, abridgements, revisions, scores, performances.
- Manifestation: the physical embodiment of an *expression* of a *work*. Clusters: commercially produced copies (with changes introduced after distribution, e.g., re-binding or inadvertently). Separates: format/carrier, publisher differences, display differences (font, page layout).
- Item: a single exemplar of a manifestation. Separates: differences introduced after distribution (autographed copies, preservation copies, damaged copies)

First, O'Neill surveyed OCLC. OCLC represents about 32 million different works. The average work has 1.5 manifestations; but in fact, 80% of the works in OCLC have only 1 manifestation. Only 30,000 (1%) of the works in OCLC have over 20 manifestations. Next, O'Neill records for Tobias Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker* for an in-depth study of bib record characteristics. He found 179 print records. Of these, 38 books were examined in depth and created 600 digital images to document specific differences.

<http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/frbr/>

At a CC:DA meeting, Glenn Patton discussed some cataloging practices that affect FRBR implementation (e.g., decision to omit 7XX \$e role, such as "ed."). Tom Delsey described a mapping of FRBR to MARC21. <http://www.loc.gov/marc/marc-functional-analysis/home.html>

In addition to the presentations on FRBR, VTLS demonstrated an automated implementation of FRBR based on record characteristics.
<http://www.vtls.com/Corporate/Releases/2002/20020514b.shtml>

CONSER meeting

Jean Hirons invited representatives from three e-journal management services to discuss the use of CONSER records. Serials Solutions is already using CONSER records and modifying the records to track URLs from Aggregators and Aggregator Databases; Serials Solutions can supply a library with both a web-ready list and MARC records for the catalog. TDNet and Journal WebSite are considering use MARC records as well (but are currently focusing on e-journal title lists rather than supplying OPAC records).

CORC Users Group

The group decided to continue for another year as the Connexion Users Group.

ALCTS SS Committee to Study Serials Cataloging

Four hours/four presentations--an intensive review of AACR2 Revised Chapter 12. First, Jean Hirons discussed concepts, definitions, and serial descriptive changes. Regina Reynolds outlined major and minor changes to serials. Rhonda Lawrence reviewed loose-leaf description and highlighted changes to Hallam. Finally, Adam Schiff discussed online integrating resources and their description.

II. NASIG—17th Annual Conference Williamsburg, VA—College of William and Mary "Transforming Serials: The Revolution Continues"

Valerie:

Thursday, June 20

1. Opening session

Friday, June 21

1. Plenary
2. E-Journals and Citation Patterns (Kim Parker & Kathleen Bauer, Yale)
3. E-Journal Management Systems (comparison of Serials Solutions et al.)
4. Networking Node: E-Resource Management

Saturday, June 22

2. Plenary
3. Open URL & SFX Open Linking
4. Transforming AACR2

Sunday, June 23

1. The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

Plenary sessions:

Howard Strauss (of CREN Tech Talks fame) kicked off the conference with a presentation on web portals. He recommended that libraries develop channels that are integrated in the enterprise portal, rather than building separate portals. Emily Mogley (Purdue), on a completely different tack, challenged commercial e-serial suppliers to re-think their models in light of OAI (Open Archive Initiative), SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition), and other institutional initiatives to regain control over scholarly publishing.

Workshops & Concurrent Sessions:

1. "E-Journals and Citation Patterns: Is it all worth it?" Kim Parker & Kathleen Bauer
Parker & Bauer considered the question: How have citation patterns changed over time (1991/2001)? They used Web of Science Social Sciences Citation Index to sample citations in Yale faculty's articles. Conclusion: Researchers are citing more articles, but from a smaller range of years. In 1991, some citations referred to works published 348 years earlier; in 2001, the oldest citation was to a work published 193 years ago.
2. "OpenURL and SFX Open Linking" Nettie Lagace (Ex-Libris)
Traditional linking has proven too limited in terms of durability (URL changes), appropriateness to the specific institution, and utility. By implementing an OpenURL server, libraries can refer patrons from a catalog record to a range of services through a single link: multiple full text sources, cover art, reviews. Moreover, OpenURL facilitates linking from A&I services to full text or from bibliographical references in e-resources to full text.

In practice, library implementation is based on several components. First, a library buys an OpenURL server software. Then, the library subscribes to a Knowledge Base Manager service that provides periodic updates to links. For example, Ex-Libris receives update files from Aggregators of links. Ex-Libris, in turn re-distributes this information in a form that can be fed into an SFX server. The local library, of course, localizes the information based on licenses and restrictions.

3. "Transforming AACR2": Jean Hirons & Les Hawkins
A three-hour review of changes to Revised Chapter 12.

Angela Riggio also attended the NASIG conference, for the first time. She was the recipient of the group's Fritz Schwartz Serials Education Scholarship. Below are Angela's notes:

Thursday, June20: Pre-conference

Implementing the MARC 21 Format for Holdings Data: A Usable Revolution

Diane I. Hillmann, Cornell

Ruth Haas, Harvard

This proved an eye-opening experience for me. MARC21 for holdings, which corresponds to ANSI/NISO standard Z39.71, is quite powerful. The standard allows sharing between institutions, both holdings data and publication patterns. As we are well-aware, holding

to standards enables a higher quality of information, an ease of migration to other systems, searchability, and sharability!

The workshop focused on the details of the standard. Now I have a better idea about what MARC leader 17 in the holdings records means! Overall, the MARC21 supports complexity in holdings, (note that it supports caption language as well!) and I truly believe we need to begin to switch the way we do things locally to the standard.

Plenary I: Howard Strauss, Princeton University

Strauss talked at length about Web Portals and his concept of the CPAD (Customized Personalized Adaptive Desktop). The CPAD uses portal software to replace your desktop with a completely customized and personalized desktop, one that can actually recognize your own tastes and Web habits, and adapt itself accordingly to your needs and preferences. Strauss gave definitions of various portals: horizontal portals, like My Yahoo, vertical portals (a collection of resources on a particular topic), and enterprise portals. Enterprise portals require authentication, and are built specifically to your needs: a one-stop shop, which incorporates data, application, and Web cameos. Strauss made the distinction between portals and channels. He described channels as being data sources, either local or remote. He stressed that libraries need channels, not portals.

Workshop Set I—Friday, June 21

ILS Conversions and the Prediction Pattern Conundrum

Kim Maxwell, MIT (Serials Acquisitions Librarian)

Michael Kaplan, Ex Libris

Maxwell spoke about MIT's experience with the migration of publication patterns. Because MIT is very decentralized, the patterns were not in sync with each other, and the decision was made to use the help of Ex Libris to migrate pre-existing patterns from 4 institutions. Overall, 55% of their serial titles were matched. Maxwell noted that they learned much about the MARC format, about differences in approaches to implementing the MARC standard at each institution, and about Ex Libris' understanding of the MARC standard. She noted that MIT plans to add 590 notes to the bib records, explaining the patterns in "plain English."

Note: III and VTLS can extract 891 fields from CONSER bibliographic records to create MARC holdings 853 fields.

Kaplan from Ex Libris talked about predictive check-in patterns, and noted that 40% of Harvard's 75,000 serials were not "amenable" to predictive check-in. He noted that pre-established patterns are useful for the majority of cases.

Kaplan then spoke about the CONSER Publication Pattern Initiative, which "enables the cooperative creation, sharing and distribution of pattern and holdings data via the CONSER database and among local systems, and promotes full use of the MARC21 format for holdings." This information is stored in the OCLC CONSER records' 891 fields. Kaplan demonstrated ALEPH500's 853 input screens and its resulting predicted issues, based on the MARC-coded info in the 853 subfields. He then made a case for using the ExLibris ALEPH500 pattern database over the use of the CONSER 891 fields (a database approach vs. 1-at-a-time record load). He contended that the 40,000 records that

Harvard seeded the project with were not used primarily for prediction patterns, but for the insertion of captions.

Workshop Set I—Friday, June 21
Cataloging Serials Reproductions
Keiko Okuhara, Univ. of Pittsburgh

Extremely knowledgeable of AACR2, LCRIs, *CONSER Editing Guide*, etc. Keiko showed many examples of the various approaches taken in the cataloging of microform reprints, and regular print reprints. She touched on future trends, including AACR2 revisions, FRBR and multiple version displays. Overall, a very information-packed session!

Plenary II—Saturday, June 22
Dean Emily Mobley, Purdue University Libraries

Mobley is a well-known leader in the effort to fight large publishers who are price-gouging for online versions of publications. She spoke about this crisis, which resides mostly in science publications. She stressed the need for a “new paradigm” in publishing. The SPARC project offers support for alternative methods of publishing (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition). This international coalition facilitates partnerships with publishers, trying to establish an alternate business model, one where scholarly communication is improved, where authors are allowed to get more involved in the publishing process, and where prices are brought down to an affordable level for libraries and scholarly institutions. Mobley postulated that the journal as we know it will change; that the article will become the end product, in an online version. But where the information will ultimately reside is still up for debate. She pointed to the need for more librarians, and said that ultimately, the change to online won't be that drastic. Our roles will remain the same, just with less print!

Concurrent Session II—Sunday, June 23
Cataloging: the Good, the Bad & the Ugly
Regina Reynolds (NSDP, Library of Congress)

Reynolds began by explaining why cataloging should be the focus of this talk—it's expensive, online resources are growing—we can't keep up, there could be alternatives, we must pass over traditional cataloging for search engines, lists, Amazon.com, etc. She proposes that cataloging be “championed” by partnering with others outside of the library, like web developers and publishers. She notes the things that need improvement, for instance the arcane way we express ourselves in the bib. record. She asked if traditional cataloging is really necessary for digital resources. There is a need for MARC and AACR2 compatibility, one written without the other—AACR2 is haunted by “the ghost of the 3 x 5 card”: ISBD, main and added entries, strange abbreviations... How can this be changed? Revisions to AACR2, better OPAC displays! Many challenges, options: multiple version vs. single records, expression level cataloging, multiple ISSNs, aggregator problems, latest vs. successive entry, conference proceedings... Points to Matthew Beacom's “lumping and splitting” problems—states that we must be able to do both! Create low-level records, lump when a higher granularity is desired, consider FRBR model, and a systems solution.

Proposes to use successive entry for cataloging, purchase, claiming, to display holdings together, pull related records together for a "latest entry" type display. Considers the ISTC (International Standard Text Code) standard to identify a serial. She showed potential OPAC displays for the unified "split" record approach.

Ease up some of the cataloging standards, improve OPAC functionality, use national level records; overlay local fields as needed. Compatibility with other products, such as Serials Solutions, SFX, etc.

Plenary III—Sunday, June 23

David Seaman, Director, University of Virginia Library, Electronic Text Center

Seaman talked about his efforts at the Electronic Text Center at U. Va.

"The Center combines an online archive of tens of thousands of SGML and XML-encoded electronic texts and images with a library service that offers hardware and software suitable for the creation and analysis of text."

He displayed many of the available texts online, and talked about the advances in technology to allow free access to SGML coded texts (nearly 70,000)—available in CD-ROM, and print-on-demand; and e-books in Microsoft Reader and Palm Pilot versions.

Visit the site at: <http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/>

Attended the break-out session for the E-Resources Management Metadata Group, which basically rehashed what happened at ALA. Many people spoke up about their experiences in the creation of separate databases for e-resources.

Finally, attended the Endeavor User's Group meeting. Very interesting, attended by 25 people, some who have been using Voyager as far back as 1996. Basically, much talk about the 2001.1 "gold" version; 2001.2 will beta test at Cornell, hoping for spring implementation. UNICODE will follow in the next release. Everyone must be on Windows 2000 for it to work.

Endeavor is currently considering e-resource requirements for acquisitions records.

More publication patterns are needed.

[Recorder again:] Germaine Wadeborn attended the Innovative Interfaces Users Group meeting. Someone else from UCLA went to the SIRSI Users Group meeting.

III. Association of Jewish Libraries' 37th Annual Convention, June 23-26 in Denver, CO (Caroline)

The main session of interest to Catalogers Group was the LC Cataloging Update session presented by Lenore Bell (head of the Hebraica Team), Joan Biella (LC's Hebrew NACO Funnel liaison), and Peter Kearney (member of the Hebraica Team). Lenore discussed security and mail delivery issues and their effect on the Hebraica Team after September 11th. She also made a pitch for working at LC since there are many jobs currently available there.

There are some new Geographic Area Codes (field 043) that have been approved and will appear in the next edition of the MARC Code List for GACs, later in 2002. These include Earth (x), Deep Space (zd), and Moon (mo). For further guidance see: <http://www.loc.gov/marc/gacschg.html>

LC is completing a project to create subdivision authority records for 3,100 topical, form, and chronological free-floating subdivisions in the LCSH system. These records contain subdivision data in the 18X fields and codes in the 073 fields that identify their instruction sheet in the Subject Cataloging Manual.

Also of interest to Catalogers Group is LC's project to eliminate Christian biases in LCSH. Existing headings follow the former practice:

Assign unqualified heading to works on a religious topic in general or in a Christian context
e.g., 650 0 \$a God

Assign heading qualified by religion for works on the concept in a religion other than Christianity
e.g., 650 0 \$a God (Judaism)

The current practice (for all new headings):

Assign unsubdivided heading to works on a religious topic in general
e.g., 650 0 \$a Spiritual life

Establish multiple subdivision under general heading for free-floating subdivision by religion
e.g., 650 0 \$a Spiritual life \$x Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]

Assign heading subdivided by individual religion for works on a concept in any religion, including Christianity, on a free-floating basis; establish heading subdivided by a particular religion only for reference hierarchy purposes
e.g., 650 0 \$a Spiritual life \$x Christianity;
650 0 \$a Spiritual life \$x Judaism

Other items of interest include work being done on Jewish liturgical music headings, the heading for Samaritans, the development of the KBM schedule for Jewish law, and the ratification of a draft list of Yiddish Forenames of Hebrew and Aramaic Derivation. A proposed romanization table for Ladino is under discussion:

http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/catdept/hebraica/hebraicafunnel/Ladino_Romanization_Draft_June_10.htm

Catalogers have also discussed the need for a Judeo-Arabic romanization table.

Also of note is that the subdivision "Textbooks" may now be used as a free-floating form subdivision under any subject for individual textbooks on that subject. Hooray!

IV. Announcements

John reported that we are still waiting to hear about our access to Classification Web.

Possible dates for August meetings are 8th and 15th.