NASIG NEWSLETTER

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Connie Foster, NASIG President

Dennis the Menace spends much time sitting in a corner, facing a wall, obviously on the receiving end of disciplinary measures. As I contemplated the term "President's Corner," I concluded that corner here surely has a non-traditional meaning—no hard angles or intersecting lines, no secluded retreat or disciplinary place! Perhaps the once popular corner drugstore is more the intended image—a gathering place, a hangout, a place to share and reflect on events. As we pack away our surfboards and dust off our starships, NASIG truly forges ahead into some comfortable and some uncharted areas for the 2001 Serials Odyssey. I hope you benefit from that theme as much as everyone seemed to enjoy making waves. The conference reports in this *Newsletter* offer those of you who could not attend a small measure of the California experience. By the time this *Newsletter* arrives in the mail or over the Internet, the "Call for Papers" for the 2001 Trinity conference will be closed, and the program planners will be scrutinizing, brainstorming, and organizing proposals and suggestions for another stellar mix of presenters.

Before we put San Diego aside (as if that were possible), consider that the conference drew registrants from 44 states, the District of Columbia, Hong Kong, Italy, Germany, several Canadian provinces, and the United Kingdom (according to my hurried tabulations while sitting on a wonderful balcony before the conference began). We had 172 first-timers and registration that approached 700. I understand, too, that we had some walking and talking wounded who suffered from a bit too much adventure and enthusiasm for the venue yet fulfilled their conference responsibilities admirably. Consider also that our membership currently totals 1236 with an 85%

renewal rate. With such strong conference attendance and membership renewals, NASIG continues to have a positive impact on the serials community through education outreach, conference and organizational roles. The annual conference is the only time that NASIG can recognize volunteers in a truly visible way. The Board appreciates your indulgence during these times of acknowledgment and special awards. From the comments I've received, individual recognitions do mean a lot!

So where are we in 2000? We are enjoying a redesigned Website, looking forward to your input into a strategic plan to lead us into 2010 with a final document later this year from the Task Force; we still struggle to find adequate conference sites (a plea again to view the short site selection form to see if your institution might be able to host NASIG:

http://www.nasig.org/public/forms/siteselection.html

By now, Nominations & Elections will be making final calls for nominees for a new slate of officers ("but we've only just begun!"), and all of the committees will have plunged into the new year.

NASIG NEWSLETTER

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November 1, 2000

NO LATE SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED

Send all submissions/editorial comments to:
Steve Savage
Head, Monograph Acquisitions, Exchanges & Gifts
Room 1, Hatcher Graduate Library
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1205
Phone: (734) 936-2308
Fax: (734) 936-2304
E-mail: ssavage@umich.edu

Send all items for "Title Changes" to:
Carol MacAdam
188 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Phone: (212) 592-7345
Fax: (212) 592-7355
E-mail: clm@jstor.org

Send inquiries concerning the NASIG organization, membership, and change of address information, to:
Meg Mering
University of Nebraska Libraries
Love Library, 209N
Lincoln, NE 68588-0410
Phone: (402) 472-3545
Fax: (402) 472-2534
E-mail: mmering1@unl.edu

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John Harrison
Ladd Library
Bates College
Lewiston, ME 04240
Phone: (207) 786-6270
Fax: (207) 786-6055
E-mail: jharriso@abacus.bates.edu

NASIG addresses:
2103 N. Decatur Rd., No. 214
Decatur, GA 30033
URL: http://nasig.org

Remember, too, that we welcome letters to the Editor or to NASIG, as the case may be. We want to hear from members more often throughout the year. The addition of "letters" is one way for you to share thoughts, ideas, and concerns as they occur. I hope you find this corner useful and that you'll submit "Letters to NASIG" as an opportunity for two-way conversation to explore NASIG's progress and promise.

I am indeed deeply honored to have been elected as NASIG President. The past years as a member-at-large, secretary, and co-chair of Program Planning have eased the learning curve. The commitment of all of the Board, committees, and task forces spreads the responsibility and makes coordinating and tracking a myriad of details and decisions manageable and even fun at times. If you ever want to contact me, I'm here. My door always stays open. All of my corners are filled with immovable objects or art, so we won't have to stare at any blank walls. For the moment, simply contemplate this quote that I find quite applicable to NASIG: "Some things lose luster when they lose newness, but...the house kept improving, as it became a lived-in thing." (*House* by Tracy Kidder: Houghton Mifflin, 1985, Epilogue).

LETTERS

Dear NASIG members,

Those of us who attended this year's conference at UCSD had the pleasure of hearing PBS pundit and technology guru Bob Cringely speak at a plenary session. What many of us may not know is that Mr. Cringely essentially donated his time to NASIG. He would not accept reimbursement for travel expenses or an honorarium. Instead, he generously asked NASIG to make a donation to the Computer Museum of America (www.computer-museum.org). Recently, we received the following letter from the Museum's Curator, thanking NASIG for its gift in honor of Mr. Cringely. We are so proud that NASIG's good work and reputation has extended beyond the serials community, and we wanted to share this letter with the membership.

Sincerely,
Mary Page, Cindy Hepfer, Susan Davis,
Program Planning Committee Co-Chairs for the 2000 conference

"Dear Ms. Page,

Thank you so much for your $500 donation to the Computer Museum of America. As a community-supported resource, we are dependent on the support and involvement of people and organizations who want to make a difference. Our goal is to preserve the computing past so that future generations may appreciate the roots and evolutionary process of technology and culture.

In the last three years since opening at Coleman College, we have provided thousands of school children the opportunity to learn about computer history first-hand. One of our programs allows children to take apart old IBM PC/XT computers, identify the many components and return it to its original condition (except for the "extra" screws, which inevitably rattle around afterwards). Along with our expanding web site and participation in technology expositions, we are excited about the many opportunities for collecting and displaying relics from the past.

It is gratifying to know that as we strive to provide our visitors with the best possible museum experience, there are organizations like NASIG and people like Bob Cringely making a difference in our community.

Thank you again and please come and visit the Museum anytime.

Sincerely,
David Weil
Curator, Computer Museum of America"

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THANK YOU, MENTORS!

Carole Bell and I would like to thank all of the people who contributed to the success of this years mentor program in San Diego. Special thanks go to all those individuals who agreed to act as mentors. Over the next year, Pat, Carole, and Sharon McKay, will be working on expectations for the mentors, a position description, if you will.

We would like to ask those of you who participated to take a minute, if you didn't at the conference, to let us know areas where we could improve the mentor program. There is an evaluation form where you can send your comments:

http://www.nasig.org/education/cec/mentoring_evaluation.html

Your input would be greatly appreciated.
Sincerely,
Pat Loghry

MINUTES OF THE NASIG BOARD MEETING

Meg Mering, NASIG Secretary

Date, Time: June 21, 2000, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Place: University of California, San Diego

Attending:

Don Tonkery, President	Carol Pitts Diedrichs
Connie Foster, Vice-President/President Elect	Ann Ercelawn
Steve Oberg, Past President	Don Jaeger
Meg Mering, Secretary	Maggie Rioux
Gerry Williams, Treasurer	Pat Wallace
	Fran Wilkinson

Guests:

Karen Cargille, Chair, 2000 Conference Planning Committee
Donnice Cochenour, Incoming Board Member
Anne McKee, Incoming Board Member
Steve Savage, Newsletter Editor

1.0 Welcome and introduction of new Board members

D. Tonkery welcomed Board members to the Board meeting. He introduced incoming Board members D. Cochenour and A. McKee.

2.0 Treasurer's Report

G. Williams reported that budget requests for 2000/01 would be due September 11.

2.1 Conference Finances to date

As of June 14, income from the University of California, San Diego conference was $274,660. Expenses so far were $50,890.

2.2 NASIG Annual Budget Update

G. Williams reported that approximately a third of this year's budget has been spent. Committees' expenditures are in line with their budgets. She commented that credit card use for the conference registration was about 50% and that the processing and verification requires significant time and additional support.

2.3 Membership Update

As of June 14, NASIG has 1,236 paid memberships. The dues increase has not affected the organization's membership numbers. Membership income has increased by $6,000 this year.

2.4 Investment Performance

As of June 14, the Schwab investment account was valued at $56,150.30. The original investment was $55,874.09.

3.0 Secretary's Report

3.1 Board Roster

M. Mering distributed copies of the 2000/01 Executive Board roster.

3.2 Board Decisions since last Board meeting

M. Mering compiled the following Board decisions since the January meeting for inclusion in the minutes:

a. Approved resolutions needed to open an investment account with Charles Schwab.
b. Agreed to include a statement in the call for papers indicating that all proposals would receive a confirmation of receipt by the second week of August.
c. Reconfirmed that those who write reports about workshops for the Conference Proceedings would continue to be called recorders.
d. Approved sending flowers to Crystal Graham during her medical recovery.
e. Agreed to update the volunteer form to include an area for listing Web skills.
f. Approved the charge for the Continuing Education Task Force.
g. Approved making a donation in memory of 1991 CPC Co-Chair Kathy Soupiset to Trinity University of San Antonio, Texas.
h. Approve a new NASIG logo design.
i. Approved the 2001 conference theme and call for papers: "NASIG 2001: A SERIALS ODYSSEY".
j. Approved the nominees for the Horizon Award, the Student Grants, the Fritz Schwartz Serials Education Scholarship, and the Marcia Tuttle International Grant.

k. Agreed to develop a compensation and reimbursement policy that would bring together all policies into one document. P. Wallace agreed to prepare and to present the policy at the June Board meeting.
l. Accepted the results of the NASIG Executive Board elections.
m. Agreed to add links to NASIGWeb for the German and Australian serial interest groups.
n. Approved the open-ended questions on the 2000 conference evaluation which reflect changes in format and in programming from previous conferences.
o. Agreed to post the names of 2000 award winners on NASIGWeb before the conference.

3.3 Professional Liaisons Update

M. Mering reported that the new liaisons for 2000 are Jenni Jeremy for the Australian Serials Special Interest Group, Hartmut Walravens for the German Serials Interest Group, and Christine Fyfe for the United Kingdom Serials Group. A new liaison from the Serials Industry Systems Advisory Committee (SISAC) has not been named yet. Discussion followed about the status of SISAC.

ACTION: A. McKee, the incoming Board liaison to the Professional Liaisons, will contact Sandy Paul and Cindy Hepfer about appointing a new Serials Industry Systems Advisory Committee liaison and will get clarification about SISAC's future.

3.4 Master Calendar

S. Oberg reported that he had incorporated all of the Board members' suggested changes to the calendar. He has also improved the navigation of the calendar's online version.

M. Mering will be responsible for maintaining the calendar next year.

ACTION: S. Oberg will put the revised calendar up on NASIGWeb before handing the responsibility of maintaining the calendar over to M. Mering.
ACTION: M. Mering will announce on Chairs-L that the revised calendar is available on NASIGWeb and remind chairs to review it and send suggestions for additions to her.

3.5 NASIG Meeting Minutes

The Board's section on NASIGWeb includes minutes from the Board meetings. The Newsletter's Editorial Board has created HTML versions of the 1998 to 2000 minutes. Links from the Newsletter's file of the minutes need to be created for the minutes to appear in the Board's section of NASIGWeb.

ACTION: M. Mering will e-mail Beth Toren, incoming ECC co-chair, and S. Savage about creating the links from the Newsletter's file of the Board minutes to the Board's space on NASIGWeb.
ACTION: All issues of minutes on the Board's Section of NASIGWeb should be retained. For minutes prior to 1997, those who view the site should be referred to the Newsletter.

3.6 New NASIG Logo

The new NASIG logo on NASIGWeb will be presented at the conference's business meeting. Board members discussed whether the new logo would also be used on letterhead stationery, the Directory, the Newsletter, and the membership brochure.

ACTION: Board members agreed that the new logo would be used on the stationery, the Directory, the Newsletter, and the membership brochure as supplies need replenishing.
ACTION: When the current supply of stationery has been used, M. Mering will work with B. Toren and Penny Lane Printing to change the logo on the stationery.
ACTION: M. Rioux will ask D&D if it is too late to have the new logo on this year's Directory's cover.
ACTION: S. Savage will look into changing the Newsletter's masthead.

3.7 Workshop Introducers

The Secretary has been responsible for writing thank you letters to those who introduce workshop presenters. M. Mering asked if the workshop PPC co-chair could be responsible for writing these letters.

ACTION: C. Foster will ask Susan Davis, this year's workshop PPC co-chair, to write the thank you letters to those who introduce workshop presenters.

4.0 NASIG 2001 Committee Appointments

C. Foster distributed copies of the 2000/01 Committees roster. Board members discussed the process of appointing people to committees. They also discussed whether a person could serve on two committees at the same time.

ACTION: The Board agreed that a person could serve on CPC and a second committee. However, a person may not serve on any other two committees at the same time.

ACTION: S. Oberg will write the procedure for making committee appointments for the President's manual.

5.0 Committee Reports

5.1 Archives

Board members discussed what electronic archives should be kept by NASIG. They also talked about finding a permanent home for NASIG's archives.

ACTION: M. Mering and C. Foster will call the University of Texas at Austin's Graduate School of Library and Information Science and other contacts to determine the feasibility of having a consultant assess NASIG's electronic archives and develop a policy on what to retain as part of the electronic archives, as well as options for a permanent archives location. They will e-mail the Board and let them know what they have found out and the best way to proceed.

ACTION: M. Mering will repost to Chairs-L what needs to be sent to the Archives.

5.2 Awards & Recognition

F. Wilkinson reported that at its fall meeting the Board asked A&R to seek more aggressively Mexican library school students applicants for the student grants and to have the announcement translated into Spanish. The announcement was posted to several Mexican library discussion lists and sent to several Mexican library schools. Unfortunately, these efforts resulted in only one unsuccessful Mexican applicant. Committee members will discuss Mexican library school students' participation at its conference meeting. They will also attempt to clarify what constitutes an ALA equivalent Mexican library school program.

A subcommittee is discussing ways of reaching out to the Mexican and French Canadian library communities. They will consider if each year a student grant should be reserved for a Mexican library school student. Board members suggested that the subcommittee expand its focus to include the Puerto Rico library community.

F. Wilkinson reported that A&R had received a report from Karen Darling, the first recipient of the Marcia Tuttle International Grant.

ACTION: The Board agreed to publish the K. Darling's report in the Newsletter. D. Jaeger, the incoming Board liaison, will report the decision at the A&R committee meeting.

Board members discussed the eligibility requirements for the Marcia Tuttle Grant. Currently, the grant guidelines state that applicants must be NASIG members with at least 5 years of professional experience in the serials information chain. They do not specify the length of time applicants must have been members of NASIG or that applicants should have attended a least one NASIG conference.

ACTION: The Board decided that applicants of the grant will not be required to have been a member of NASIG for a certain period of time or to have attended at least one NASIG conference.

For the 2000 conference, D. Tonkery asked S. Oberg to order the awards for outgoing Board members and committee chairs. A&R had been responsible for ordering the awards in the past. F. Wilkinson asked if this change in responsibility was a permanent change.

ACTION: The Board agreed that the Past President would now be responsible for ordering awards for outgoing Board members and committee chairs. D. Jaeger will let A&R know of this change. M. Mering will make any necessary changes in the master calendar.

5.3 Bylaws

D. Jaeger reported that no new bylaws were proposed this year. At the request of the Board, the Committee conducted a dues increase ballot in the fall. The Committee revised its mailing procedures as a result of its experience of mailing out the ballots. S. Oberg and D. Jaeger are still working on revising mailing procedures for the organization as a whole.

A non-profit bulk mailing permit costs $100 annually with a $100 set-up fee. The permit can only be used through one post office. Since the Newsletter is mailed from Lewiston, Maine, the permit would be with its post office. The Board discussed implications for the Membership Directory.

ACTION: The Board approved the set-up fee for the mailing permit and $100 annually to maintain it.

5.4 Continuing Education

D. Tonkery reported that the committee had a very busy and successful year. All of the committee's documentation is up on NASIGWeb.

ACTION: The Board commended Continuing Education for its outstanding accomplishments and its internal Web resources.

5.5 Database & Directory

M. Rioux reported D&D's major accomplishment this year was mounting the searchable Membership Directory on NASIGWeb. The Directory can now be searched by first or last name, library/firm, state/province or country, city, and serial system. D&D's procedures are in the process of being rewritten to cover the new Directory and will appear on NASIGWeb.

ACTION: The Board asked D&D to evaluate what front material still needs to be included in the paper Directory.
DATE: Report to Board for Fall Board Meeting.

The Directory is available to members in paper and electronically. Board members discussed if members should have the option of not receiving the paper version and only having access to the online version.

ACTION: The Board approved having an option on the membership renewal form for only having access to the online version of the Directory.

The 2000 Membership Directory should be mailed out within the next few weeks.

5.6 Evaluation & Assessment

Unlike other NASIG committees, E&A is appointed and operates on a calendar year rather than a fiscal year. In January, Diane Grover became Chair of E&A. This year's conference-specific questions were approved by the Board in the spring and were incorporated into the annual conference evaluation form. E&A is well prepared to continue its responsibility of evaluating the UCSD conference.

5.7 Nominations & Elections

The Committee successfully carried out the Board elections in the spring. Most of the committee's business was conducted via their discussion list. However, some candidate profiles sent as attachments were too large to be sent to the list and had to be sent individually to committee members. E-mail messages on committee discussion lists are limited to 200K, a BeeNet configuration.

ACTION: ECC will investigate the cost of increasing the size allowed for e-mail messages on the discussion lists and other options for handling the size restriction.

5.8 Publicist Report/Discussion

Because the role of the publicist has evolved since its inception a few years ago, S. Oberg gave an overview of the publicist's duties. The publicist is responsible for distributing relevant news and information about NASIG to external information sources, such as print and online library journals, e-mail discussion lists, and Websites. He works with the Board and committees to help facilitate external publicity in a consistent manner. Any NASIG member is free to distribute news and information to internal information sources, such as the Newsletter, NASIGWeb, or NASIG-L.

In cooperation with RC&M, the publicist also assists with any revisions of the membership brochures and distributes them to anyone within NASIG who requests them. This year the English language brochure was revised and updated as were the French and Spanish translations, with the assistance of Beatrice Caraway and Rogelio Hinojosa.

S. Oberg asked the Board to reaffirm that the publicist should continue to be a responsibility assumed by a Board member. S. Oberg was the first Board member to serve in this role. Previously, a RC&M committee member had served as publicist.

ACTION: The Board reaffirmed that the role of publicist should continue to be a member of the Board.
ACTION: A. McKee will serve as the publicist for 2000/01.

S. Oberg reported that he had contacted Webmasters at several of the highest used Web portals and search engines, including Altavista, and Excite, to request inclusion of a link to NASIGWeb at its current URL.

6.0 Committee Reports—Continued

6.1 Electronic Communications

M. Rioux reported that Beth Toren and Margi Mann are the incoming co-chairs of ECC. B. Toren will serve as the Webspinner. M. Mann will serve as the primary listowner.

NASIGWeb Redesign Task Force chair B. Toren presented proposed menu, graphic, and layout changes to the Board at their October meeting. The Task Force worked with a professional graphic designer to create a new NASIG logo and Web graphics. The new logo will be presented at the conference's business meeting. Task Force members will also be recognized at the meeting.

ECC is sponsoring a workshop on metadata at the conference. Yumin Jiang and Margi Mann will be the speakers.

6.2 Newsletter

S. Savage reported that all issues of the Newsletter were published on time. The online versions of the issues were available before the printed versions. Because of the change in frequency, the Newsletter should come in under budget this year. An annual report is forthcoming.

6.3 Proceedings

Board members discussed the proposal from Haworth Press for a contract extension on publishing the annual Conference Proceedings. A. Ercelawn confirmed that the current contract covers this year's conference and that Haworth plans to do something special with the cover to mark the new millennium.

ACTION: The Board agreed to stay with Haworth as the publisher of the Proceedings for the next three years.
ACTION: C. Foster will contact Bill Cohen of Haworth and inform him of NASIG's intentions. She will send a follow up letter.
ACTION: In consultation with A. Ercelawn, outgoing Board liaison, C. Foster and D. Cochenour, incoming Board liaison, will update and revise the contract.
DATE: Report at the Fall Board Meeting
ACTION: D. Tonkery will request that the 2000 Proceedings payment be sent to the NASIG Treasurer this summer.
DATE: Report at the Fall Board Meeting

6.4 Program Planning Committee 2000

C. Foster reported that PPC had incorporated several innovations into the 2000 conference schedule. For example, conference attendees will have the option of attending one longer workshop with a break in the middle or two shorter workshops. The final plenary session is a panel discussion rather than a single speaker. The poster sessions are new at this conference. The Board and next year's PPC will have to evaluate the success of these innovations when planning the 2001 conference. The conference evaluation includes questions regarding these scheduling changes.

S. Davis and C. Hepfer are completing work on the PPC manual. They hope to be done with the paper and online versions in September.

6.5 Publications

A. Ercelawn reported that this spring, Lisa Furubotten translated the Serials Cooperative Cataloging Training Program's basic training manual into Spanish and presented a workshop in Mexico. This work delayed translating the CONSER Cataloging Manual into Spanish. L. Furubotten and Elizabeth Steinhagen will meet during the conference to discuss the translation of the CCM. They have not yet asked for NASIG funding.

The development of NASIGuides has been more difficult than initially realized. NASIGuides are intended to be simple publications on a variety of practical topics. The Publications Committee will continue to develop the guides and to promote them.

6.6 Regional Council & Memberships

D. Jaeger reported that regional, state, and provincial representatives had done an excellent job this year in recruiting new members and promoting NASIG. As of May, seven state representative positions were vacant and needed to be filled.

ACTION: A. McKee, the incoming Board liaison to RC&M, will verify if the seven state representatives vacancies have been filled and arrange to have the names added to the Committee's roster on NASIGWeb.

RC&M will no longer be responsible for ordering and printing brochures due to the restructuring of the publicist role.

ACTION: A. McKee will provide the Board with a summary report on RC&M's committee structure for clarification purposes.
DATE: At the Fall Board meeting

7.0 Task Force Reports

7.1 NASIG 2000 Strategic Plan Update

Task Force members are Beverley Geer (Chair), Katie Ellis, Julie Gammon, Mike Randall, and John Tagler. The Task Force members have conducted a literature search and a preliminary analysis of the issues facing NASIG. They discussed options for surveying the membership. The Board likes the option of a written survey in the Newsletter and on NASIG-L and NASIGWeb and a cyberforum for key issues as the most promising ways to receive input from the membership.

DATE: The Task Force report will be due in time for the fall Board meeting.

7.2 Continuing Education

Priscilla Shontz and Eleanor Cooke were the Co-Chairs of the CE Task Force. Members of the Task Force were Michele Crump, Leighann Ayers, Alex Bloss, Kittie Henderson, and Marsha Bennett. D. Tonkery served as the Board Liaison.

Board members discussed the Continuing Education Task Force's report and its recommendations. They agreed with the recommendation that a greater effort needs to be made to vary the geographical regions where CE programs are held in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most events have taken place in the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of the United States.

ACTION: The Board asked CEC to investigate how to ensure a wider geographic distribution of CE programs.

CEC members are appointed to the Committee in part because of the geographic area that they represent. Knowing a geographic region and its potential presenters can help in planning events.

Board members agreed that CE events should cover a greater variety of topics. Currently, NASIG has offered mostly cataloging workshops, followed by electronic journal/license agreements and acquisitions workshops.

ACTION: The Board asked CEC to investigate what other topics might be covered in CE programs.

Board members agreed that a Bilingual Focus Group should be formed to further develop strategies that will increase NASIG's effectiveness and collaborative efforts with the Mexican library community. The focus group can build on CE's efforts to identify, support and participate in trans-border programs. Currently, NASIG has only one member from Mexico.

ACTION: C. Foster will develop a charge for the Bilingual Focus Group and appoint people to the Focus Group.
DATE: ASAP

7.3 Poster Session

Lisa Macklin served as the Chair of the Poster Session Task Force. Task Force members were June Chressanthis, Jill Emery, Kate Manuel, and Lisa Rowlin. Fran Wilkinson served as the Board Liaison.

F. Wilkinson reported that there would be 18 poster session at this year's conference. The Task Force developed guidelines for NASIG's first poster session and sent out a call for posters in February. In March, the Task Force reviewed the submissions and chose 17 poster sessions to be presented at the conference. B. Toren who will have information on NASIGWeb's new design will present the 18th session. The Task Force will provide the Board with a detailed report after the conference.

8.0 Site Selection Update

F. Wilkinson discussed possible sites for the 2002 conference.

ACTION: F. Wilkinson and M. Rioux will visit possible Mid-Atlantic sites.
DATE: Fall 2000
ACTION: F. Wilkinson will send a message out on NASIG-L letting members know that the conference site proposal form is now available on NASIGWeb and encouraging them to fill out the form.

Board members discussed the University of Utah proposal for the 2003 conference.

ACTION: The Board agreed that a site visit to the University of Utah would help in answering some of its questions.

9.0 Conference Planning Committee Report/Update

K. Cargille reported on final plans of the conference. She observed that conference planning is a huge undertaking and requires support from the library administration. She recommended creating a standard conference registration database, which could be used by future CPCs.

ACTION: K. Cargille and Jessica Minks will write guidelines for creating a conference database.

K. Cargille and the Board decided on the prices of the conference souvenirs.

P. Wallace presented a draft of the compensation and reimbursement policy for the annual conference and continuing education events. Board members discussed the policy and made suggestions for change.

ACTION: P. Wallace will make any necessary corrections and additions and bring it back to the Board for final approval.
DATE: Fall Board Meeting

10.0 CPC 2001 Budget Overview

P. Wallace presented a very preliminary budget for the Trinity University 2001 conference.

ACTION: B. Caraway and Carol Gill will develop a more complete budget as specifics are confirmed.
DATE: By the Fall Board Meeting.

11.0 Committee Chair Orientation

C. Foster reviewed the agenda for the Committee Chair Orientation. She encouraged Board members to attend the meeting.

12.0 Other

12.1 Next meeting—Fall 2000

Board members discussed possible dates for its Fall Board meeting at Trinity University.

ACTION: M. Mering will e-mail Board members, PPC and CPC co-chairs, and the Newsletter Editor about possible meeting dates for the Fall Board meeting.
DATE: ASAP

12.2 Dedication to Kathy Soupiset

P. Wallace presented a proposal to dedicate the 2001 Trinity University Conference to Kathy Soupiset. At the 1991 Trinity University, K. Soupiset served as a CPC Co-Chair.

ACTION: The Board agreed to dedicate the 2001 Trinity University Conference to K. Soupiset.

12.3 Canadian Proposal

D. Tonkery presented a proposal from CSISAC, the Canadian organization of SISAC, to have its continuing education events affiliated with NASIG.

ACTION: The Board referred CSISAC's proposal to CE.

TREASURER'S REPORT

NASIG continues in good financial condition. As of 7/18/00, we have over $350,000 in assets. This will change as we pay the major conference expenses. The balance sheet appears below.

ASSETS	
Cash and Bank Accounts	
Charles Schwab-Cash	$28,029.93
CHECKING-264	36,701.98
SAVINGS-267	257,712.35
TOTAL Cash and Bank Accounts	$322,444.26
Investments	
Charles Schwab	$28,053.20
TOTAL Investments	28,053.20
TOTAL ASSETS	$350,497.48
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	$0.00
Equity	350,497.48
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	$350,497.48

The conference to date has taken in over $330,000 and expended close to $70,000. This will change as we receive the major bills for the conference. It is not possible to determine whether we have a surplus yet on this conference.

2000 CONFERENCE TO DATE

INCOME	
Conference Registration	$298,063.58
Preconference income	14,377.00
Conference Handouts	5,345.00
Conference—Tours	9,046.00
Conference—Souvenirs	4,720.00
TOTAL INCOME	$331,551.58
EXPENSES	
Conference—Equipment Rental	$540.00
Conference—Entertainment	5,100.00
Conference—Housing	12,500.00
Conference—Liquor	1,488.57
Conference—Meals	1,038.09
Conference—Souvenirs	2,993.21
Credit Card Charges	2,553.11
Conference—Photocopying and Printing	2,451.80
Conference—Postage	735.66
Conference—Registration Packet	6,991.61
Conference Supplies	290.91
Conference—Speakers	2,102.20
Conference—Tours	5,995.93
Conference—Transportation	1,487.20
Conference—Other	1,497.19
Conference—Refund	13,379.66
Conference—Prepayment	8,400.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	$69,545.14
TOTAL INCOME— EXPENSES	**$262,006.44**

The ability to maintain the conference income for a period of time prior to paying the conference expenses allows us to increase our interest income. The interest allows us to support some of our year round activities such as the Website, *Membership Directory*, and continuing education. This year we sold the municipal bond fund and invested with Charles Schwab. $28,000 was placed in a year long CD and $27,874.09 was placed in a no load mutual fund which follows the S & P 500, the Russell Index, and an International Index. This allows us to spread our risk.

NASIG 15TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE (2000)

PRECONFERENCES

UNDERSTANDING THE MARC FORMAT FOR HOLDINGS DATA
Frieda B. Rosenberg, Head, Serials Cataloging, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Mary Ann Van Cura, Associate Director for Technical Services, Thomas Cooley School of Law Library
Reported by Leslie Horner Button

Mary Ann Van Cura opened with an overview of the MARC Format for Holdings Data (MFHD) and how it can assist libraries with a variety of ways. The MFHD as a standard has been evolving over the past twenty YEARS. There are only a handful of libraries today using the MFHD, primarily because it can be difficult to understand and is labor intense to implement. Despite these potential drawbacks, there are a number of reasons why libraries should consider using this format. First, it may facilitate migrating holdings data from one system to another. Second, it may make it easier for libraries to add integrated library system enhancements if your library complies with existing standards. Third, it may be possible to buy records with prediction already created, rather than creating your own records from scratch, thus keeping the cost of automation lower. Fourth, it helps share holdings information for interlibrary loan, union listing and more. Some key terms and phrases used in discussing MFHD include contrasting pairs, caption/ pattern, enumeration/chronology, detailed holdings versus summary holdings, and equivalent phrases. The MFHD functions only in pairs and there must be both an 85x and 86x field present in the bibliographic record for it to display correctly.

Van Cura then discussed the history of the NISO holdings display standards for bibliographic items (Z39.71). She related the changes, which occurred since the first standard emerged in 1980. It is important to realize that the NISO display standard is not the same as USMARC Format for Holdings and Locations. This standard, developed in 1986 by eight Association of Southeastern Research Libraries (ASERL), provided a means for them to communicate holdings to one another to support resource sharing. In 1994, a second edition of this standard was published and it became known as the USMARC Format for Holdings Data. This is a very complex format. It contains various data elements, as stated previously, that work together. If any piece is missing, the entire functionality may be lost. It is intended as a communications format and is not prescriptive as to the holdings displays. As such, it is highly dependent on integrated library system (ILS) programmers to create language that generates holdings displays. On June 15, 2000, the MARC 21 Format for Holdings Data was announced. This standard is intended to be international in scope, hence the change in nomenclature.

Frieda Rosenberg continued the presentation with a discussion on the importance of standards to the MFHD. She indicated, though, that if a library inputs data elements incorrectly using this standard, they should do so consistently. While this may seem silly, the reason is it may be possible for the data to be mapped by programming whenever a migration occurs, despite the fact that it was input incorrectly. One might ask why has it taken so long for a holdings standard to evolve. To a certain extent, there has been a perception that holdings were local data. In some instances, the holdings record is separated from the bibliographic record in files. Many union lists establish their own holdings displays; many automated systems have proprietary displays.

Despite the fact that there are relatively few libraries that actually use the MFHD, there is broader support for it now for a number of important reasons. More ILS vendors are providing predictive check-in as part of these systems; some of these automatically convert to the MFHD. Second, there is concern that existing holdings data may not migrate successfully. There is also greater interest among libraries in sharing the work of creating predictive patterns. There is an increasing awareness of the parallels between creating MFHD and retrospective conversation of bibliographic data. With increasing use of Z39.50 protocol, a need exists for standardized data so libraries can exchange holdings information more easily.

The focus of the preconference then shifted toward libraries' use of the holdings information. There are three primary uses. First is issue receipt, processing, and inventory control. Items are checked in, circulation records are created, pieces and labeled and bound, and finally issues not received are claimed. Second is the local and remote display of library holdings. This function assists interlibrary loan, facilitates document delivery, helps local and remote users identify what the library has available, and contributes to union listing activities. Finally, the holdings format assists with management statistics, including volume counts and assessing workload and productivity.

Since our interest in using the MFHD seems to be growing, how can we evaluate how well an ILS supports MFHD? The presenters had several suggestions to attendees. The system should allow staff to enter and edit for all field elements and codes identified in the MFHD. It should also support the manual creation of MFHD records and should permit staff to edit the MFHD records manually online. It should allow for coding of holdings at levels 1 through 4.

The system should support the import and export of MFHD records. It should also permit the export of non-MFHD holdings data as MFHD. As stated previously, it should facilitate exchange of holdings data for reference, interlibrary loan, and Z39.50. The system should have the capability to display the MFHD records both with tags, subfields and codes and in a "user-friendly" public display. It should generate summary holdings display from the 85x/86x combination (one of the paired-combinations used in this display). It should generate an OPAC display of reference citation database holdings based on these same fields. Finally, it should be able to compress and expand detailed, piece-level holdings data (Level 4) into a summary holdings statement. It should integrate holdings data operations, so that a holdings element is recorded once and the data is made available to all relevant system applications. The system should facilitate management of multi-part titles by permitting the library to attach multiple holdings records to a single bibliographic record as well as attaching multiple holdings records to a single copy.

The system should predict future issues. It should generate claims based on MFHD data elements and provide predictive check-in based on these same elements. It should predict the arrival of each part of a multi-part title, including main pieces, secondary issues, indexes and supplements. The presenters pointed out that not all of the abilities suggested are necessary for the successful implementation of the standard. Asking the questions will help libraries assess specific system capabilities, as well as help evaluate how well the vendor has implemented the standard and evaluate the potential impact on staff and users.

How do libraries promote MFHD use by ILS vendors? Be certain the request for proposal (RFP) specifications include requirements that specify the MFHD. In addition, be certain to arrange for an online capability demonstration for each ILS under consideration. It may be a good idea to reference NISO display standard capability in the RFP, too.

For current ILS customers, visit vendor exhibits during conventions. Test the new software modules being evaluated and tell the vendor what works well and what features could use improvement. If there is a particular feature you would like to see, describe it to them. Ask about their future software plans and when the library might expect to see the feature. Submit system enhancement requests to both the vendor and to the system's user group.

So, what are our options for data sharing in this new environment? There are several initiatives underway to create a database of holdings records. First, there are union lists where libraries create a record manually for each title owned. There is also the DYNIX Publication Pattern Exchange in which various libraries have created a database of holdings patterns. One DYNIX user can search another DYNIX user's database and then can download a needed pattern into their own system. There is also the CONSER Publication Pattern and Holdings Initiative/OCLC 891 field. The task of this initiative is to begin to include pattern and holdings data, in MFHD format, in the 891 field of the OCLC bibliographic record. CONSER will evaluate this method of sharing pattern and holdings data and recommend whether to continue or change direction. There are not many MFHD records available in OCLC yet. However, there are plans to seed this database with holdings records from Harvard.

So what can libraries do until MFHD records are readily available to them? Some suggestions include monitoring progress with the OCLC 891 field, encouraging vendors to utilize the MFHD, borrow information from online catalogs that will display MFHD data. Use macros to reduce keystrokes. Take advantage of training from ILS vendors. As a last resort, create your own records manually.

Following the formal presentation, there was some time for MFHD record element review and exercises. The review and exercises demonstrated how the paired tags worked in conjunction with one another, as well as explaining fixed field data elements and other information critical to the enhance the correct MFHD display. There was also time for some discussion. The most salient point made was the fact that holdings statements often confuse our users. It might be a service to them if we all used the same display standard.

Several excellent handouts were distributed at this pre-conference, including Frieda Rosenberg's site at:
http://www.lib.unc.edu/cat/mfh/mfhhandbook.html

IN AN EMERGENCY: SALVAGING LIBRARY COLLECTIONS
Julie A. Page, Preservation Librarian, University of California, San Diego
Reported by Cheryl A. Riley

Julie A. Page established four objectives for the pre-conference she presented: to gain practical decision-making skills during an emergency, to learn how to set post-disaster action priorities, to learn how to pack and air dry wet books, and to learn how to deal with non-print and magnetic media.

The pre-conference was organized into three parts: compiling a disaster plan and first response actions; a tabletop disaster exercise highlighting salvage priorities, inventory control, insurance, facilities, and personnel issues; as well as a hands-on wet-book and non-print material salvage exercise.

What constitutes a library disaster? Page turned to the Library of Congress for the definition in its procedures: a disaster is an emergency that is out of control—we prepare for emergencies and if our planning is successful, we will not have disasters. Actions taken to address collections salvage always assume that personal safety has been attended to first. Next Page shared her disaster slides showing the Los Angeles Public Library fire of the 1980s, earthquake damage from California libraries, hurricane damage, and vandalism. Out of the five steps to disaster preparation (prevention, preparation, response, recovery, and follow-through), this pre-conference focused primarily on response and recovery.

It is important to have a plan that can be implemented at any time. The following elements comprise a disaster plan: immediate response summary, telephone tree, authority/responsibilities plan, collection priorities, prevention strategies, and instructions for response and recovery procedures. Simply having a written plan is not enough; the plan must be updated and reviewed routinely. Drills or role-playing exercises to practice the plan are recommended. Know your parent institution's plan, if there is one, and use it as a foundation in the planning process.

Several responsibilities must be seen to during a disaster response and recovery. In water disasters there is a 72-hour window of opportunity to prevent additional damage to materials. Assessment and documentation are the first steps in any disaster response and recovery. Determine the type and extent of damage. Take pictures and video to document the damage. Determine the personnel needed to assist in assessment and documentation. Confirm or adjust established collection priorities and decide the logistics for pack-out.

Once the initial assessment is completed, the recovery operations can begin. The person or team in charge must be available to reassess and adjust priorities as needed. Work teams must be deployed and furnished with the necessary supplies. Someone must supervise the operation, make certain the conditions are safe for workers, and watch-out for the emotional well being of those involved in the recovery. The method for handling bibliographic and inventory control must be determined and implemented. Finally, the chronology of events and decisions, written and visual, must be continued.

The supplies and equipment necessary for the recovery operation are a major consideration. Libraries are urged to have a small supply of materials available on-site so recovery can begin immediately when needed. AT UCSD, there are supplies to pack-out about 10,000 books. Determine what is appropriate for your library based on collection size and local availability of additional supplies.

The material processing issues include determining where to store undamaged materials and whether to freeze or air-dry wet materials on-site. A list of all the freezers available on site or in the area can help expedite this process. Freezing stops the deteriorating effects of water and buys time to determine the next salvage steps.

The facility issues include finding a safe location to oversee response and recovery operations and restoring necessary services to the building. Personnel issues include initially contacting staff; knowing if there are union contract parameters to work within; being aware of and caring for the health, safety, and comfort of recovery workers; having disclaimer forms for volunteers, if required; and knowing which jobs are safe and appropriate for each individual worker.

Communications issues are very important. There is communication with the media, the workers, the administration, and the interaction among each of these groups. Remember to have specific times each day to brief the entire recovery group together. It is important to communicate who is designated to make decisions on specific issues.

Key to disaster recovery is to understand the financial and insurance issues. There is a monetary impact for every decision made. It is much harder to combat mold on materials than it is to get materials frozen immediately. It is imperative to know the insurance coverage before the disaster.

Finally, there are the security issues. Personal safety is the primary concern in any disaster. Staff must be able to get out of the building, and understand the need to keep out, until authorities have determined the structure safe. Second, the building and its collections, equipment, and contents must be secured. Third, the materials being processed and packed-out must also be secured.

The second part of the pre-conference was a disaster response tabletop exercise. Friday night at 9:00 p.m. the library is hit with 5.0 earthquake. The library is a four-story building and includes an original building plus a new addition. Ranges collapse; pipes break; there is an electrical fire; the sprinklers go off. The fire department arrives on the scene and assesses the situation. The building is determined to be structurally sound, but the elevators are not working and there is no estimate about when service will resume. There are phones and electricity on the first floor only. The electricity is to be restored within 12 hours.

At the completion of the exercise, Page emphasized several points. First, the library had a plan in place and it was still very hard to agree upon the proper actions. Different personalities and concerns will almost always make this task hard. Second, the Team stressed the need to always use the buddy system when entering a disaster area. Third, different ways to remove materials from a building were discussed—you need to be creative when you are without elevators. The Art Librarian mentioned the timeframe to get the clay-coated paper frozen before it started drying or that keeping it wet was another possibility. One thing that wasn't mentioned was telling workers to wear old, possibly throwaway clothing. Another option to consider is telling workers it is acceptable to bring families with them and to have a place for families to be taken care of. Contacting vendors is time-consuming, and one person may not be able to do everything quickly enough. Another item not decided was who will determine what can be salvaged and what is beyond recovery.

Page then presented guidelines for establishing salvage priorities. The first priority for pack-out and salvage should be given to records and collections. It should include information to establish and continue operations, to aid the recovery operations, and to fulfill the insurance requirements. Setting priorities is a key management process, is time-consuming, and often distressing and contentious. To be comprehensive, a large number of people must be involved and the priorities reviewed annually. However, any plan is only a guide for response personnel to use during the emergency situation. Inventory control is vital to a timely and efficient recovery. The institution must keep track of materials that are removed for storage, treatment, restoration, and disposal. Insurance may require specific procedures or specific information on items.

Some considerations for conducting a facility assessment include the architecture, drainage, protection from fire, protection from water, the HVAC system, security, housekeeping, construction projects, and insurance. Construction projects are a significant concern because 80-90% of library disasters occur when construction is taking place in or around a library. Non-structural hazards must also be assessed and hazards to staff identified. Internal and external building survey forms are available at http://www.ieldrn.org/survey.htm.

Finally, the emotional and physical needs of those responding to a crisis must not be overlooked. Ms. Page identified five stages in a crisis. The pre-crisis planning and disaster preparation stage; the actual disaster; the crisis phase of confusion, disorganization, and trial and error; the resolution; and the post-crisis. She counseled everyone involved in a disaster to schedule sufficient group meetings to allow for group debriefing and to allow everyone the opportunity to help in the healing process.

The next portion of the pre-conference involved actual hands-on experience in packing-out wet books, salvaging non-book materials and archival single-sheet materials. Participants were divided into three groups, one group worked with wet books, a second with the single-sheet materials, and the final group with non-book materials. Using withdrawn materials that were wet, the group learned the proper procedure for packing wet materials, salvaging non-print materials, and salvaging single-sheet materials.

E-JOURNALS: THE FINAL FRONTIER

Judy Luther-President, Informed Strategies, Moderator and Convener; Sandy Barstow, Head of Acquisitions, University of Wyoming Libraries; Regina Reynolds, Head of National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress; Leo Treyzon, Medical Student, University of California, San Diego; October Ivins, Chief Knowledge Officer, Booktech.com; Tim Ingoldsby, Vice-President, Product Development, American Institute of Physics; Peter Boyce, Astronomer, retired head of the American Astronomical Society

Reported by Jill Emery

In what can best be described as Marshall McLuhan and Carl Sagan meet astrocenter.com, this preconference focused on where we are with e-journals and where we expect to be five years from now. Both the panelist and the participants were ask to look into their murky, terminal lives and share their deepest, repressed feelings concerning electronic seriality. The following is a description of what transpired.

Judy Luther started the session with the morning's agenda and timetable. Three panelists would speak about where we are now with e-journals and then a group discussion would occur. After a break, a second group of panelist would speak about where we're headed with e-journals and a group discussion would occur and then a final summation.

Sandy Barstow began her fifteen minutes of fame by outlining her experience with the good e-resource: *NBER*

Working Paper Series which has no license, allows universal access, is provided directly by the publisher ***but*** is not a journal. She then pointed out all the well known headaches of e-journals, faced by one and all: no standard way of getting access, not knowing where or how to obtain an e-journal, licensing term woes, and last but not least, various viewing options. By the end of her fifteen minutes, all of the librarians in the audience were nodding and mumbling: been there, seen that, done it.

Regina Reynolds followed with "From Wonderland to Promised Land: The Ideal E-Journal." Presenting her findings from her unscientific straw poll, she identified the top five problems with e-journals: no information from publisher about providing back issues; old title disappears after a change; differing presentations of title; no information regarding a library's ability to download or store a title; and no ISSN or the use of print ISSN on the electronic version. She added: URL inconsistencies; aggregations; multiple presentations of titles; inability to determine what titles are offered by a site; and so on. Her ideal e-journal would have a homepage with masthead information and a consistent title presentation; the old title would remain on back issues; URLs would be stable; consistent access to back issues would be available; and embedded metadata would be available. NISO is currently developing best practices guidelines for presentation display of e-journals that may lead to a NISO standard.

Leo Treyzon, a medical student at the UCSD Medical School, gave an upbeat and interesting take on a graduate student's use of e-journals. He identified numerous pros and cons of life as a graduate student and of e-journals. The disadvantages he found most often were: difficulty in navigation, not enough full-text accessibility, lack of printing capabilities, interfaces distracting. Leo's ideal e-journal would be a database of materials: texts, journals, papers, etc.; it would have a simple, uncluttered layout and would be easy to search, easy to print, accessible to everyone, have an archive older than 1995, would e-mail updates and have 24/7 phone support.

The group discussion that followed focused on three questions: What are the most important aspects of acquiring e-journals today? What are the most important aspects of content delivery? What are the most important aspects from user's concerning accessibility of e-journals? As far as acquiring e-journals the major issues continue to be crazy price models, screwy licensing terms, and unrealistic restrictions on access. The most important aspects of content delivery were URL consistency, ease of access, and ease of searching and consistent full-text availability. The most important aspects of e-journals for user's today are access anywhere, to everything all the time with 24/7support when they need it.

Break ensued where Leo told us that the coffee was actually faux-Starbucks, and you had to drink twice as much to obtain the same buzz from the real thing, we took the graduate student's word on this tip. However, all were much impressed by the orange juice being served.

Panel two began with **October Ivins** speaking about e-journals and e-commerce. She outlined the causes of current trends with e-journals: technology and a focus on user demand. Then she provided us with two e-commerce models: free and pay for use. Stating that "Content is King," Ivins gave examples of publishers moving into the educational realm from the New York Times archives and Fodor's allowing customizable travel information to Northern Light's development of a better search engine and reciprocal.com's digital rights management service. Other future services that were identified are: customized subscriptions, user's picking and choosing content, ability to manipulate files and retained linking features. Challenges and solutions to all of this are: imbedded metadata, better rights/permissions and indexing, the creation of mega aggregated databases and concept mapping. In a bi-polar way, Ivins saw two possible futures: one in which articles exist without journals, authors without publishers and users without librarians or else, one in which new publishing models are developed, support for remote users is developed, and users combine the library resources with their own personal resources.

Tim Ingoldsby was up next to talk about adding value to e-journals through reference linking and XML full text. He stated that e-journals must replace print issues and deliver more capabilities. Two ways to do this is to provide better graphical representations via the Web and to invest in hyper-linked references. He then went through how the American Institute of Physics is developing their linking using SGML and XML. They have noticed an increase in the use of links to and from their journals.

Peter Boyce followed with much the same the message. He stated that links are the enabling technology of the web and that the article is becoming the portal to information. Interoperability is key and the ability to allow for video-streaming, audio streaming, and 3-D graphics within an e-journal will become more important in the next couple of years. Once inter-linking takes off articles will change as we use them. A publisher to fit the need of a use will create articles on demand; however, the article may be too big to be a basic information unit. Boyce sees the need for constant management of e-information. Long-term access is replacing archiving.

The group discussion that followed is best described as an asteroid shower of concerns and issues. While the sciences are at the forefront of the e-journal revolution, other areas of research continue to be print oriented. What happens when e-journals link to sites/resources that the library does not have access to and user demand exceeds current budgets? After an intense exchange of about 15 minutes of possible future scenarios, Regina Reynolds stood up and said: "E-journals can continue to link to other e-journals and to databases and to other e-materials in a continuous linking mechanism but there is the possibility that all this linking to and from and in and out of sites could fail. Then the links would crash down upon one another until the ejournal implodes into a zillion intra-swirling fragments and the publishers are left with hot-linked words scattered within a computer and then someone will say, you know, perhaps we should just gather the needed articles together and publish them as a paper journal." Following Reynolds down her black rabbit hole, we all applauded and went off to lunch.

OPENING SESSION

Reported by Maggie Horn

CATCH THE WAVE—Dan Tonkery outdid himself in promoting the conference theme: a wet suit? Surf board? Really? You had to be there!

Brian Schottlaender, University Librarian at UCSD, welcomed us a bit more formally by asserting that the traditional scholarly communication system is breaking down. While serials remain the primary vehicle of communication, the serials environment is rapidly and radically changing. He challenged us with these questions: what are serials? How should they be described, maintained, and preserved? How should they be used and by whom? How should they be paid for? These were just a few "easy" questions to get us thinking.

Julia Kindy, Program Representative for the Stuart Collection of Sculpture at UCSD, then took us on a slide tour of the public sculpture on the campus. She certainly wetted the appetite of the attendees as every day we went on our own "scavenger hunts" to find: the television-watching Buddhas, the Sun God, the Snake Path, and more. NASIG members who were not fortunate enough to see the slides or to be present at UCSD to see the actual sculpture can find out more at:
http://stuartcollection.ucsd.edu/

PLENARY SESSIONS

1. *IMPOSSIBLE THINGS*
Eugenie Prime, Manager, Corporate Libraries, Hewlett-Packard Research Labs
Reported by Beth Weston

Impossible things are happening every day. Hans Christian Andersen fairy tales and Rodgers & Hammerstein musicals are not the only places where impossible things happen. In 1997, 81,000 people in the United States used home computers. Now, 56% of US residents use computers at home. However, as we have aggressively embraced one revolution, the pc revolution, there is no way to know whether that will be the future. **Eugenie Prime** stated that her goal was to set the stage for the audience to be able to imagine what the next impossible thing could be. Only those who can see the invisible can imagine the impossible. Discontinuous thinking puts reason upside down. It is the act of asking "what if," and it is what makes impossible things happen.

The Internet has affected every aspect of our lives. It has hit publishing and is now the lifeblood of our industry. Prime believes that we will be ambidextrous. In other words, the library will continue to be an important place but we will also embrace the Internet. She cited Clayton M. Christensen's *Innovator's Dilemma: When New Technologies Cause Great Firms to Fail*. Prime explained that the managers of these companies are not stupid or incompetent and they don't make irrational decisions. Rather, they are reluctant to introduce disruptive technologies. Sustaining technologies allow you to do what you already do better, faster, etc., whereas, disruptive technologies allow you to do something differently. The difficulty many companies face is that using disruptive technologies may make things look worse for a while, and people can't tolerate that. Prime noted the example of the Digital Equipment Corporation, which introduced mini-computers but then failed to move forward when pc technology was developed.

In the serials industry there have been distinct roles for publishers, distributors, and consumers. Publishers are responsible for functions such as editing, branding/imprinting, etc. Distributors provide services such as warehousing, profiling, distribution, and customer management. Consumers use the publications and create re-uses. The Internet has blurred the lines between these roles and changed the library mantra from ownership to access, from build a collection to own nothing and access everything!

Prime used a diagram to describe how the evolution of the Internet has contributed to this change. On the horizontal axis was time. On the vertical axis were stages of Internet development. The first stage was Web delivery. During that time, the focus was on creating features, improving user interfaces, developing cool sites and icons, and making the Web attractive. Prime referred to Donald A. Norman's book, *The Invisible Computer: Why Good Products Can Fail, The Personal Computer Is So Complex, and Information Appliances Are The Solution*. She noted that with new technologies there is a higher tolerance for inconveniences as long as users get what they want. For example, in that first stage of the Internet, licenses for online content were based on physical locations. At the same time, increasing pc use was creating a demand for "off-site" access to information resources. Similarly, we use and accept pcs, with all of their complexities and limitations. Now, the death of the pc may be drawing near as more convenient "information appliances" are developed.

The second phase is a time for added functionality, including article-linking initiatives such as CrossRef and products like Web of Science and Axiom. Over time, functionality has increased but a lack of standards and consistency has created problems. CrossRef uses standards but there is still no guarantee that what the user wants will be contained within the 2,700 titles in the database. Also, why do libraries have to predict use? Libraries must already have a license agreement in place before users can link to a particular title. The current situation is a state of de-aggregation. The future, the dream, is to have re-aggregation.

This re-aggregation will occur in the third phase and will be evidenced by a Business Web, or B-Web. Prime referred to *Digital Capital: Harnessing the Power of Business Webs* by Don Tapscott (and others), which describes a setting where businesses come together in an open market place to add value for customers. Customers are at the center. The B-Web model includes the customer, the context provider, the content provider, an infrastructure for financial management, and a technical infrastructure. What role will the current serials industry players have in the B-Web? Prime put producers, publishers and authors in a category with responsibilities that include internationalization, collaboration and competition, naming, security and privacy, nano-transactions (i.e. ability to purchase a glass of milk instead of the whole cow), semantic and structural agreements, and describing and access controls. The second group, including aggregators, libraries and vendors, would be responsible for recontextualization, trustworthiness, and evaluation.

Finally, the fourth phase of Internet evolution will be the creation of the Web as a place, including communication, conversation, and story-telling. The Web will reach a new level when it becomes a place for face-to-face communication. Web sites may have their own personalities and worldviews. Then we will have come full circle. When we were small enough we could sit around a fire and communicate. Now we are worldwide but still need to communicate. Prime closed with the following: "Nothing you can imagine is absolutely impossible."

2. *BOB'S WORLD AND WELCOME TO IT: BITS, BYTES, AND YOUR LITTLE DOG, TOO*
Bob Cringely, PBS Commentator on the Information Industry
Reported by Bob (no relation) Persing

Bob Cringely began by describing his career history. His first job, at age 12, was shelving books in his mother's library. He became a newspaper writer at age 14 and became a European stringer for several newspapers by age 15. Eventually ending up at Stanford, he joined the PC Club there, along with Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak. Working with them, he built the first twenty-five Apple II computers by hand and wrote the manual. He later worked for Apple again on the Lisa, the first graphical user interface (GUI), for which he invented the trashcan icon, and on AppleNet, an early e-mail exchange protocol. Throughout these years, he was repeatedly fired by the legendary figures in the computer industry.

He now writes books and columns about the information industry full-time. He sees this as a seminal time for the industry, like that of Gutenberg, or of Richardson and Fielding. One important reason is that the inventors of the field are still around. He described the advances of some of the field's giants:

- Doug Englehart had the idea of the GUI interface come to him in a 1954 dream.
- Ted Nelson also literally dreamed up hypertext in 1960. He has been working for decades on rights management software.
- Tim Berners-Lee created the http protocol at CERN—strictly for his own convenience!
- Steve Wozniak uses his Apple fortune to buy computers for each child at his local elementary school and tutors them himself in computer skills.

Cringely believes we've underestimated both the long-term impact of the Internet and the costs. It takes 30 years for new technologies to be assimilated into a culture. He gave examples, such as the underuse of telemedicine, to show how far we still have to go. He also described the futility of attempts to control the Internet's content, such as China's censorship system, or the remarkably low sales figures for parental control software.

The important question for librarians now is: who is the customer? There is a lot of lousy information on the net, and search tools are underdeveloped. Our continued value, therefore, comes from helping people separate the wheat from the chaff.

He also discussed the value of paper as a trusted medium for older people and a useful medium for everyone. Until better reading devices are developed, and a generational change really breeds acceptance of on-screen reading, we will live in a mixed-format world.

An audience member asked where the Englebarts and Berners-Lees of the future are now. Cringely said he knows many people doing brilliant work right now, just waiting for the right moment and market to emerge and make an impact. He also discussed the major effect of the U.S. government's forthcoming auction of wireless bandwidth license. This could open up bandwidth for a new explosion of wireless tools (as well as bringing huge sums of money to the federal coffers).

3. *CATCHING THE WAVE: VIEWS OF THE SERIALS FUTURE*
Eugenie Prime, Manager, Corporate Libraries, Hewlett Packard; John Cox, Principal, John Cox Associates; Julia Blixrud, Assistant Director, Public Programs, SPARC; Chris Beckett, Director, Sales & Marketing, CatchWord, Ltd.; Regina Reynolds, Head, National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress; Mark McCabe, Assistant Professor of Economics, Georgia Institute of Technology; Cathy Norton, Library Director, Marine Biological Laboratory/Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.
Reported by Naomi Kietzke Young

The final session of the NASIG conference was a panel discussion featuring each participant's view of the future of serials.

Regina Reynolds and her cartoon friend, Serial Sam, began with advice about the future from aphorisms of the great philosophers. First was Mary Schmich, who admonished graduates, "Always wear sunscreen." From this, Reynolds says we can learn to pay attention to the results of research, and protect ourselves from known risks. The principal known risk is becoming irrelevant. Then Heraclitus's aphorism, "You can't step in the same river twice," teaches us to observe both what is upstream, heading toward us—new editions, formats, and modes of delivery for serials—and what is downstream, slipping away from us—controlled vocabulary. Voltaire teaches us: "The perfect is the enemy of the good." We often don't do what is adequate because we cannot do things perfectly. "A critical mass of 'good enough' will give us the best," Reynolds asserted. The last sage we heard from was Reynolds herself, who advised, "Be a little lazy." She urged us to let computers be our slaves and to develop new tools that will allow us to focus on the more interesting conceptual aspects of our work. She quoted the philosopher Hegel, who taught that Thesis joined with Antithesis creates Synthesis. She likened Thesis to AACR, Antithesis to the Internet, and challenged us to consider what the resulting Synthesis might be. She urged us to catch our wave and ride it into the future.

Next **John Cox** reminded us of the best of the past, well worth retaining. The three functions of a journal have remained the same since the inauguration of the *Philosophical Journal* in 1665: to show the priority of research, to assert the ownership of new ideas, and to distribute the results of research. We will still need to fulfill those functions in the Internet environment, but the means will change. Cox foresees an increased number of pay-per-use models, and an overall reduction in price. Cox believes serialists will need to develop new skills to thrive in the future. Serialists will need to become adept at rights management, and training increasingly independent researchers. "We are losing the patience to wait for the good stuff," Cox warned, suggesting that librarians' skills at evaluating information, and finding quality information quickly, are critical.

Mark McCabe delivered a rapid-fire summary of the issues from an economist's perspective. Academic journals are plagued by high fixed costs (those that exist whether one copy is made or one thousand) and low marginal costs. This has created what economists call "market failure." The challenge of serialists in the future is to create added value to research collections to avoid this failure. We must increase our knowledge of what the market can bear, and prevent arbitrage. McCabe also predicted changes in fair-use law resulting from the expansion of digital technologies.

Julia Blixrud returned to the nautical imagery by likening seralists to different sea vessels. She warned us to be aware of the fate of the clipper ship, which could move rapidly, but had no independent power. Is it better to be an ocean liner, large and powerful? Perhaps there are advantages, but they need to be guided by little ships. And because of their size, they cannot quickly change course in rough seas. We need to think of ourselves as fishing vessels, able to feed a community. And we need to maintain the lighthouses and buoys that provide guidance and prevent shipwreck, such as the Tempe Principles. (www.arl.org/scomm/tempe.html)

Chris Beckett emphasized, “New readers in new markets are seeking new materials.” We are experiencing a time of rapid growth in electronic resources. Many readers feel that “if it’s not online, it doesn’t exist.” There will be changes in the model of delivery, with the benefits of subscriptions. He also foresees changes in pricing in the days ahead, with more consortial pricing and bundled packages. Libraries will need to provide customized portals for the users.

Kathy Martin described the role of serials: to expand knowledge and to provide peer review, quality control, and validation. For many scholars, economic reward is not a major concern. She foresees that publishers of the future will buy first rights, not all rights. Libraries will become “branders,” providing a gateway to content.

Eugenie Prime completed the panel by giving her impressions. She sees cataloging as a growth industry, a necessary set of skills to organize the profusion of new formats. She questioned whether people are actually reading more of the new electronic materials or simply downloading them with the hope of reading them later.

In the question section, listeners asked what new skills would be needed for future serialists. The panelists suggested the need for more rights management and negotiation skills.

CONCURRENT SESSIONS

1. *LA JOLLA CONFIDENTIAL: THE INSIDE “DOPE” ON BIOONE*
Adrian Alexander, Executive Director, Big 12 Plus Libraries Consortium; Marilu Goodyear, Vice Chancellor for Information Services, University of Kansas
Reported by Jos Anemaet

The five founding organizations of BioOne are the Big 12 Plus Libraries Consortium, the University of Kansas, Allen Press [publisher of society and electronic papers], SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, and the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS).

Adrian Alexander began with some background information, explaining when, how, by whom, and why BioOne was started. He explained that Allen Press approached University of Kansas with the initial proposal to publish in electronic format some 50, high-ranking, high-quality, society-based print journals in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences. The result of this proposal was a non-profit corporation, established last year in Washington, DC with a Board of Directors in place since January 2000. As yet, they have nothing concrete to show for all their work, but eventually, BioOne hopes to offer web access with value-added searching capability to 200 peer-reviewed journals in full-text, digital version. The intent is that these journals will be maintained in a stable and permanent repository at lower prices than are now available in the industry.

Marilu Goodyear covered the finer points of project planning, including technology principles and standards, as well as display and searching capabilities. Goodyear pointed out how far they have come in one year without funding. They realized that without any full-time employees so far, BioOne needed help from advisory groups, who could make specific suggestions in such areas as technical support and content. Many of the targeted audience of AIBS researchers are out in the field or in remote laboratories. To be successful, BioOne needed to consider these researchers’ requirements, as well as the libraries and societies needs. Among the things they found were that researchers like to have content grouped by discipline, not by publisher, and that they need to have simple, easily searchable links to other databases and related resources.

In addition to providing electronic access to self/society-published journals and links to other subject- or author-related articles as well as externally to other full-text publishers, it was deemed important that these journals be fully archived and moveable. As yet, they have not settled on specific archiving standards, pricing options, and license agreements. With a start-up target of $1.5 million, support is coming from founding organizations, libraries, and university provosts.

As a non-profit organization, BioOne will determine prices based on actual costs. They have not yet reviewed those costs; therefore, no prices have been set. The intention is that contributing societies will receive a generous 50% of net sales. Allocation may be based on number of hits for article or journal or some other criteria yet to be determined, all of which seemed a bit vague and generated questions from the audience. There were a number of financial, pricing, and intellectual property models suggested, and with uncertainties in funding and lack of full-time staff there are some risks as well. Nevertheless, Goodyear was proud of their accomplishments this past year. Since the founding organizations enjoy credibility in the library and university community, they are looking to a bright future of development and expansion. For more information on BioOne go to http://www.bioone.org/

2. *THE DIGITAL MILLENNIUM COPYRIGHT ACT: KEY ISSUES FOR SERIALISTS*

Trisha L. Davis, Head, Serials and Electronic Resources Department, The Ohio State University Libraries
Reported by Gale Teaster

In the abstract for her presentation, **Trisha Davis** stated, “The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) is an extremely complex piece of legislation that makes major changes to U.S. Copyright Law, specifically in the digital networked environment.” Davis’s assessment is accurate and, unfortunately for information providers, the complexity of the legislation makes interpretation of and compliance with the legislation difficult.

By providing a brief history of copyright legislation, a discussion of the principal differences between copyright legislation for the printed and electronic worlds, and a description of the DMCA, Davis clarified the misconceptions and ambiguity users have about copyright compliance in the electronic environment.

The history of copyright legislation began in 1790 with the first United States Copyright Act, and the law has been evolving since this time. One of the major revisions in copyright legislation occurred in 1976. Articles of the 1976 Copyright Legislation which greatly affected libraries and other information providers include expansion of copyright protection to cover all types of copyrighted works (e.g., videos, cassettes), not just print materials; provision that performance rights are equal in status to publication rights; extension of copyright protection from 14 to 28 years; and the creation of fair use exemptions. Davis described four essential “Fair Use Factors,” especially as they apply to libraries:

1. Purpose and character of the use—Will the use of the work be for profit or nonprofit?
2. Nature of the copyrighted work—Is the work scholarly or commercial in nature? The user should not unfairly profit from the work of another author.
3. Amount and substantiality of the material used - How much of the work will be used? How important is this portion to the work as a whole? For example, six works from a book is not much and is usually not essential to the book as a whole. In contrast, six words from a song lyric could be an essential portion of the song.
4. Effect of the use on the potential market of the work—Is it reasonable for the user to purchase the work in its entirety? In parts? Could the use result in lost income over time for the copyright holder?

Other copyright legislation with important implications for libraries includes the 1988 Berne Convention Implementation Act (Public Law 100-568), which allowed libraries to discontinue use of the copyright notice. Until passage of Public Law 100-568, copyright notice had been applied to all photocopied items. Ten years later, the Copyright Term Extension Act (Public Law 105-278) extended the term of copyright to life plus 70 years. Also in 1998, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) came into being. This legislation was designed to ensure that copyright legislation in the United States conformed to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and was necessary to update Copyright Law in the digital environment. In December 1996, more than 150 countries ratified two treaties pertaining to copyright issues. The first treaty defined digital authors’ rights, and the second treaty focused on the Internet and sound recordings.

Many firmly held beliefs of librarians are what Davis described as “myths;” for example, educational use is always considered Fair Use. While educational use can be Fair Use, it must meet the Fair Use exemptions. This does not mean that a faculty member can download an electronic article to his web site and assume that his students have fair use access.

Another myth that can create havoc for librarians is that if the work is out-of-print, it is also out of copyright. As mentioned previously, the 1998 Copyright Term Extension Act extended the term of copyright to life plus 70 years. This means dead or alive, the copyright protection exists.

Next myth: Buying a copy of a work means you own it and you can make a Web version of this work you own, whether it is in print or electronic. Guess again. You paid for the paper and ink, but you do not have rights to the article.

“Another common misconception” according to Davis is that, whether the journal is print or digital, Fair Use guidelines apply. Wrong again. Fair use pertains to the print world, not the electronic world. Also, Fair Use rights do not protect libraries from copyright infringement.

The basic rights of the copyright holder include the right to make and distribute copies of the work and the right to perform and/or display the work publicly. The copyright holder must remember, however, that expressions are ‘copyrightable,’ but ideas are not, and the work must be stated in a fixed, tangible format that is stable enough to be copied, distributed, performed, etc.

It would seem that current copyright legislation should protect the rights of the copyright holder. Why is it necessary to update the law? The aspects of electronic information, which make it so appealing, are also the ones, which necessitate updating copyright legislation. Electronic information is easy to copy, distribute, and store. Its very nature makes it easy to change and revise, therefore, the need to update copyright law.

Davis provided a thorough description and discussion of the DMCA. One of the more interesting sections is Title IV, which deals with distance education. The relationship between distance education and the electronic environment may create the need for exemptions to certain parts of the DMCA; for example, certain categories of works may need to be exempted on a limited basis.

While the complexity of the legislation is without question, Davis continually emphasized the need for libraries and librarians to be prepared, to know the law, and to take all reasonable efforts to comply with it. Know what is happening at your institution. Familiarize yourself with the types of information faculty members are providing on their course Web sites. Assist in the development of the policies and procedures related to electronic information at your institution and know where to go for information on and clarification of the copyright legislation.

3. *GLOBALIZATION, CONSOLIDATION AND THE GROWTH OF THE GIANTS: SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION, THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE INTERNET*
John Cox, Principal, John Cox Associates
Reported by Allan Scherlen

John Cox described the impact of the growth of corporate mergers and buy-outs of scholarly publishing companies on the scholarly publishing industry and ultimately on libraries and users. Cox noted numerous examples of acquisitions, such as Wiley acquiring Van Nostrand Reinhold and Bell & Howell's purchase of Chadwyck-Healey. He illuminated the wide range of motives behind corporate take-overs that apply as much to the publishing industry as any other. In looking for an answer to why the larger end of scholarly publishing is being concentrated, Cox observed that mergers and acquisitions are just part of normal corporate behavior that underlies a company's need to survive and prosper.

Cox went on to elucidate the qualities of the scholarly publishing industry that make this niche different from other types of publishing. The relative inelasticity of the research literature market is the main difference. For example, while the publishing market tries to cope with an explosion of information, library expenditures have not proportionally kept pace. Moreover, Cox noted, the research publishing market does not behave like a normal market—mainly because the practitioners and researchers themselves who make demands on their subscribing institutions use the published product. Thus, librarians cannot send proper punitive signals to overpricing publishers. Cox outlined the outcome of this situation: dramatic increases in journal prices, especially in the areas of medical, scientific and technological research, representing an annual price increase of 13 per cent.

Cox seeks solutions to the rising costs of scholarly publishing through models of pricing and purchasing that move away from what he calls "the straightjacket of the single title subscription." New pricing models can hopefully provide librarians choice. Such models include usage-based pricing models. An interesting result of such models, Cox pointed out, is that anecdotal evidence reveals that patterns of usage often do not correspond to the journals actually purchased by the library: a significant percentage of usage come from titles not previously subscribed. Cox also envisions a sliding scale model of usage fees. To preserve the existence of smaller publishers, Cox predicts that many small academic publishers may group together to provide subject specific, usage-based article delivery.

In a quickly evolving scholarly publishing universe, important factors such as the protection of intellectual property will not be ignored. Cox suggested that micro-pricing, through the use of DOI (Digital Object Identifiers) will make possible the tracking of payment on micro-items such as tables, diagrams and paragraphs. Cox noted that these various pricing models are not mutually exclusive and that, in the future, scholarly journal "content" will be provided under numerous pricing models.

Cox discussed difference in scholarly publishing quality, using two examples from physics and medicine: the Los Alamos preprint server and PubMed Central. These illustrated what Cox called "a dilemma over the tension between quality control...and speed of distribution..." In the case of physics, researchers who both create and use the article benefit from currency of the information and quick accessibility. In biomedicine, where there is less overlap between authors and readers, quality control is more important than quick turn around from writer to reader. This discussion on speed and quality led to the issue of the importance and effectiveness of peer review in the scholarly publishing process.

Cox suggested that both the publishing process and the function of libraries must be re-examined. Scholarly publishers must understand the context in which their content is used and that their discrete products become less discrete online “content.” Cox emphasized the need of publishers to find new ways of looking at copyright, licensing management, and other issues related to facilitating access to their material while maintaining its integrity.

Librarians must overcome their “legacy of print” and assume their crucial role as information navigators and filterers, while developing their many existing roles. Cox encouraged librarians to continue to play an active part in managing knowledge and evaluating content.

Cox concluded by acknowledging the unpredictability of the future of scholarly publishing. He described publishers and librarians as both struggling with the transition from manufacturers and collectors to service providers. The future, Cox predicted, lies in partnerships and alliances between these two worlds so that the ultimate goal of providing simple access to quality scholarly work for readers can continue to be achieved.

4. *SPARC: SETTING SAIL INTO THE SEAS OF COMPETITION*
Julia Blixrud, Assistant Director, Public Programs, SPARC
Reported by Rachel Frick

Julia Blixrud began with a brief overview of trends affecting serials collections in the past 13 years. Between 1986 and 1999 ARL libraries' serials unit costs increased 207% as opposed to a 65% increase in monograph unit costs. Even though ARL Libraries' expenditure for serials increased 170% the number of titles purchased decreased by 6%. Blixrud mentioned other trends such as the growing gap between price of information and the ability to pay, an explosion in knowledge, publishing industry consolidation, and the emergence of a for-profit publishing monopoly. Strategies created to combat these publishing trends included journal cancellation and reduced monograph acquisitions, improved document delivery models, cooperative collection development, site licensing of electronic materials, and increased use of consortia to license electronic resources. Creating viable competition to for-profit publications was another maneuver suggested to fight the rising cost of scholarly communication. "If 100 institutions would put up $10,000 each to fund 10 start-up electronic journals that would compete head to head with the most expensive scientific and technical journals to which we subscribe, we would have $1 million annually. As a result, SPARC (The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) was created.

Today SPARC consists of 200 members: libraries, publishing partners, scholar authors, and editors. There are various levels of library membership. Full member libraries commit to spend $7500 annual on SPARC endorsed materials. Consortia members agree to a purchase commitment of 0.2% of their materials budget. Supporting members and international supporting members have no purchasing commitment. By coming together under the SPARC banner, libraries can leverage their buying power to support lower priced alternatives to high priced journals and new models of dissemination that better serve authors, users, and buyers. The SPARC organization hopes to help in the battle against high subscription prices by reducing the financial risk through subscription pledges and marketing support, working with prestigious societies and editorials boards, raising faculty awareness of issues, drawing authors and editors away from high priced titles, and building capacity and scale within the not-for-profit publishing sector.

SPARC is working on these strategies through three main thrusts: SPARC Alternative, SPARC Leading Edge and SPARC Scientific Communities. SPARC Alternatives are scholarly communications created as a low cost alternative to similar high cost journals that cover the same discipline. SPARC has produced 3 alternative journals over the course of three years: *Organic Letters*, *Evolutionary Ecology Research*, and *Geometry and Topology*. The next alternative publication to launch will be *Crystal Growth and Design*. SPARC Leading Edge publications are those scholarly titles that exist only as electronic publications and demonstrate the possibility of a cost-effective e-journal. Examples of these include *New Journal of Physics* and *Internet Journal of Chemistry*. The third and final thrust of SPARC is its Scientific Communities, such as BioOne. BioOne is an aggregation of journals from AIBS (American Institute of Biological Sciences) member societies. It provides a way for these society publications to go electronic without going commercial. BioOne will provide electronic access to high value journals from small societies, keep economical titles from being squeezed out or taken over, and offset declining print circulation. Other SPARC Scientific communities include MIT CogNet, the California Digital Library, and Columbia Earthscape.

Other SPARC supported serials strategies mentioned were the Create Change program, which focuses on educating the university community at large about scholarly publication. This program is sponsored also by the Association of Research Libraries and the Association of College and Research Libraries.

More information on SPARC, the Create Change program, and the issues surrounding scholarly publications in general are located at the following URLs:

www.arl.org/sparc
www.createchange.org

http://www.arl.org/scomm/tempe.html, and
http://www.arl.org/newsltr/210/principles.html

5. *CHANGING PATTERNS OF E-JOURNAL USE AT OHIOLINK*
Tom Sanville, Executive Director, OhioLINK
Reported by Ann Kolodzey

Three years ago at NASIG, **Tom Sanville** and Barbara Winters presented "A Method Out of the Madness: OhioLINK's Collaborative Response to the Serials Crisis" (*Serials Librarian*, v.34, no. 1/2 1998, pp. 125-139) in which they discussed projected improvements to maximize journal access. Sanville discussed the current phase of this evolution in this workshop.

Before implementing new acquisitions procedures for e-journals at OhioLINK, the following assumptions were considered. Past use is a poor predictor of future use when moving from paper to electronic format. Improved access will lead to greater use. Rationing systems are not acceptable. Value must be added to the electronic format to justify the expense. Neither the publisher's view nor the library's view is rosy in terms of pricing and access, but progress cannot be held back. At the time of implementing new procedures, OhioLINK libraries had license agreements for 4000 academic e-journals from 18 publishers. Individual libraries held from 9-53% of these titles with an average of 25%. OhioLINK wanted more access for the dollar and set costs so that more titles can be added. Also pricing should be based on the electronic format as the primary source, not as an add-on to the paper format.

The E-Journal Center (EJC) was set up for centralized acquisitions, archiving, and management of e-journals. Group-wide commitment was an advantage for both publishers and the libraries. For each publisher there would be one negotiation, one license agreement and one payment covering many libraries. The libraries purchased electronic files to be archived centrally. All titles purchased would be archived at the EJC and available electronically to all OhioLINK libraries.

By mid-2000 more than 1.6 million articles were centrally stored at OhioLINK's EJC as PDF files. Over 900,000 articles are downloaded by patrons annually; this number is increasing. More than half the downloads are from titles not held in print by any OhioLINK library. Of the 2906 ISSN's held in June 2000, 2831 had been accessed between January and June 2000. E-journal use is much higher than print journal use ever was, and e-journal usage doubles annually. This access is a boon for the 4-year and 2-year colleges in the state. Two of the 2-year colleges have no print subscriptions to any of the e-journals available.

Sanville concluded, "What we had was not what we needed." The expansion of article usage is dramatic. Statistics of e-journal usage are easy to obtain and valuable for planning. The expansion of e-media breeds more use. Even downloading and discarding is valuable, just as browsing the print collection is. The dynamics of selection and economic models are changing. As the current model evolves there will be less rationing and forced selection of one title over another. Usage data is just coming in, but OhioLINK is pleased with the ease of access, the increased usage and the statistics in general. The goal is a long-term sustainable model, but there will be uncertainties and risks along the way for both libraries and publishers.

A lively Q&A session followed the presentation.

6. *AN UPWARD SPIRAL: PUBLISHER MERGERS AND JOURNAL PRICING*
Mark J. McCabe, Assistant Professor of Economics, Georgia Institute of Technology
Reported by Linda Cracknell

In 1998, Dr. Mark McCabe heard a knock on his office door that was to send him on a journey to investigate the proposed Elsevier/Kluwer merger. Though that merger did not take place, McCabe has continued to research the impact of mergers of academic publishers and the effect those mergers have on journal prices. His research has led to developing a portfolio approach in analyzing academic journal pricing and market power, and he has shared his findings with the library world at every opportunity. At NASIG 2000 Dr. McCabe based his presentation on his research, the new portfolio theory, and the ability to predict the effect of journal prices with proposed merger activity between publishers of science, technology, and medicine journals.

McCabe explained that when he worked with Department of Justice he was asked to participate in an economic analysis of the possible outcome on journal pricing should two key academic publishers merge. McCabe spoke about how quickly it became evident that traditional merger analysis would not work with academic journals with budget constraints leading to a demand for a portfolio of titles to offset price inflation. The solution was to develop a portfolio approach to analyzing journal pricing in the event of merger.

While the Elsevier/Kluwer merger did not take place, the portfolio model was tested against the Reed-Elsevier purchase of Pergamon and the Wolters Kluwer purchase of Lippincott in order to find out what would happen if Elsevier/Kluwer had merged. McCabe reported findings which indicate that journal prices are related to portfolio size—the larger the portfolio the greater the pricing increase. As such, publishers could find the attraction for merging in that mergers result in significant price increases.

McCabe also went on to speak about his current research which looks at the behavioral differences between profit and non-profit companies, and how new journals on the market affect the prices and sales of existing journals. In the first instance, Dr. McCabe indicated that the data is beginning to show that there is not the same degree of price increases with non-profit market as there is in the profit market. As such, the non-profit publishing approach tends to turn the reasons for commercial prices "upside down." In the latter instance, Dr. McCabe indicated that there is evidence that new economic models need to be developed to analyze the electronic market place.

For those interested in reading about Dr. McCabe's research, his papers can be found at his Web site:
http://habersham.iac.gatech.edu/~mmccabe/

7. *SPEAKING A SERIALS CATALOGING TONGUE: LINGUA FRANCA FOR THE WEB?*
Debora Seys, Information Consultant, Hewlett Packard Labs Research Library
Reported by Christine W. Blackman

In this session, primarily attended by catalogers, **Debora Seys** speculated about the evolution of the catalog and cataloging from that of adding value or meaning to static materials to being part of the creation process of Web documents, where meaning itself is in a state of flux. She further described serials cataloging as the transitional stage in this process of evolution. She called it much the same as a lingua franca, a medium of communication that bridges two very different worlds—in this case the worlds of cataloging static materials with known content, to that of "cataloging" the potential content of documents on the Web.

This comparison can only be made once we have deconstructed the "classic information paradigm" the noun and verb of "catalog" and "cataloging." The elements of any catalog are the boundary or the limits of the collection; the community that guides selection; the object or the examined and defined item; the description of the object's important characteristics; the location or the relationship of the object to others in the collection; and finally the meaning or the internal coherent vocabulary.

In examining cataloging, we find different elements for static, ongoing, and Web materials. Cataloging a static item involves relatively simple examination, description, transcription, semantic access or pointers to meaning, and structural access or pointers to location. Ongoing materials require the cataloger to extrapolate the nature of the material, accumulate its parts, supervise changes in its appearance, track changes in meaning, and identify relationships with other materials.

Ongoing materials are tricky enough but the process becomes more complicated within the Web environment where e-journals are just the beginning. A Web document does not just evolve over time as a serial does; it revolutionizes and recreates itself over and over again. This requires a new set of cataloging elements or even new types of "cataloging," such as metadata and markup, that are a part of the document creation process, and allow the Web document to identify and describe itself. Here the characteristics of our verb, "cataloging," have changed dramatically. Examination has become creation; description must accommodate repurposing; transcription has become internal markup; semantic access has become contextual to the moment; and structural access has become integration, as it must accommodate a three dimensional environment.

Adding value or meaning to materials therefore goes from examining and interpreting known content (static materials) to hypothesizing about future content (ongoing materials) and finally on to creating potential content (Web materials). Given its characteristics, serials cataloging is better suited to understand the new environment of the Internet where meaning is constantly revolutionizing itself in much the same way as a conversation.

8. *A TALE OF TWO ARCHIVES PROJECTS: THE OPEN ARCHIVES PROJECT AND PUBMED CENTRAL*
Reported by Carol Green

The Open Archives Initiative: Interoperable, Interdisciplinary Author Self-archiving Comes of Age
Richard E. Luce, Research Library Director & Library Without Walls Project Leader, Los Alamos National Laboratory Research Library

There is a current movement in the world of scholarly communication to give authors control over the communication and distribution of their work through electronic author self-archiving systems. These systems speed up the communication process by allowing authors to deposit their work into an archive making it quickly available for use. The author can then choose to submit the work for publication and peer review at a later date. The goal of the Open Archives initiative is to develop a framework for a "universal e-print archive" that establishes interoperability standards supporting the search and retrieval of e-print papers from all disciplines.

Rick Luce provided a status report on the Open Archives initiative along with background information on the various e-print archives. The Los Alamos E-print Archive (www.arXiv.org) is the first and most important archive supporting physics, mathematics, nonlinear sciences, and computer science. Other e-print archives covering multiple disciplines include CogPrints, the RePEc initiative (Research Papers in Economics), NASA Technical Reports Server, Clinical Medicine Netprints and PubMed Central. Luce noted that with the growing number of archives, conventions were needed to ensure that the archives are interoperable. He said that any paper in any of these archives should be able to be found from anyone's desktop worldwide, as if it were all in one virtual public library.

The need for interoperability standards among e-print archives led to the organization of the Universal Preprint System and the Open Archive initiative meetings and the Santa Fe conventions. Luce talked in depth about the results of these meetings and how the agreements formed will affect e-print archives in the future.

PubMed Central: A Barrier-Free Repository for the Life Sciences
Liz Pope, Staff Scientist, National Institutes of Health, National Laboratory of Medicine, National Center for Biotechnology Information

Liz Pope described the PubMed project and gave a status report on the last six months. PubMed Central was developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information at the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health as a solution to the need for fast and effective dissemination of scholarly research. It is a barrier-free repository for peer-reviewed research in the life sciences that began accepting submissions in January 2000 and allows free online access to full text research articles. The material in PubMed Central is contributed by journals currently indexed by one of the major indexing and abstracting services.

Non-peer-reviewed reports or preprints are also allowed into the system through independent organizations because they consider the work to be of value to the research community. The organizations are responsible for screening the material prior to submittal. The repository for non-peer-reviewed material is known as PubMed Express.

NIH is responsible for maintaining PubMed Central by facilitating the input of submitted articles, developing technology for retrieval, coordinating repository efforts with international partners in the system, archiving the content and working to guarantee future accessibility. Additional information on PubMed Central can be found at www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/.

WORKSHOPS

[Editor’s note: Not all workshops were covered; the following is a sampler.]

1. *THE TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENTAL WEB PAGE: A NEW WAVE MANAGEMENT TOOL FOR SERIALISTS*
June Chressanthis, Coordinator of Cataloging, Mississippi State University; Kathryn Wesley, Serials Cataloger, Clemson University
Reported by Beth Holley

The departmental home page has become one of the tools used by organizations to establish a presence in the Web environment, aid in its navigation, and contribute to its information content. For this workshop **June Chressanthis** and **Kathryn Wesley** presented results of a survey they conducted on the presence and content of technical services' Web pages.

This was not the typical "how-to-do-it" workshop, but one that described a research project and the preliminary results. It was content-rich, outlining the project's research problem, literature review, methodology, data analysis, conclusions, and recommendations.

The presenters surveyed similar institutions in size and mission to their own. The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) with a membership of 206 institutions was chosen as the benchmark. Chressanthis and Wesley eliminated university systems and non-doctoral degree granting schools, leaving approximately 158 schools. They then randomly sampled 40 institutions or about 25% of the 158. They searched sites and downloaded them over a two-week period in May 2000, using WebCopier, a freeware offline browser program.

Chressanthis and Wesley defined technical services as acquisitions, cataloging, and serials or any departments performing the traditional technical services functions. Of the 40 schools surveyed, 27 had technical services' Web pages; 3 had contact information only on the main library's home page; 2 had no Web page information; and 8 were unknown.

For technical services' Web pages with links to external sources, the number of links ranged from 3 to 792. The number of unique links among all 19 technical services' Web pages with links to external resources was 2,164. The top 3 most cited sources were OCLC, AcqWeb, and Cataloger's Reference Shelf. Among the most cited technical services' departments were Princeton, Vanderbilt, and University of California, San Diego, while Alta Vista, Excite, and Google were search engines often cited.

The presenters concluded that the difference in the number of categories of information present on technical services' Web pages with no external links and those with external links reflected a difference in purpose. The technical services' Web page has evolved from serving primarily as a public relations tool to a content-rich information source. A cross-spectrum of libraries, not just ARL libraries, have well-developed, content-rich technical services' Web pages. Libraries do not have to be among the largest and best to provide a wide variety of resources and information to technical services' staff.

The presenters recommended reading Helge Clausen's article entitled "Evaluation of Library Web Sites: the Danish Case." They also encouraged libraries to see what others have done and to regularly evaluate their own Web sites. They concluded that technical services departments who don't take advantage of this new management tool are "missing the wave."

3. *CATCH THE PRESERVATION WAVE: PRESERVATION ORIENTATION FOR LIBRARY STAFF*
Julie A. Page, Preservation Librarian, University of California, San Diego
Reported by Kristen Kern

Participants in this workshop, invited to assume the role of new staff members, were able to experience first hand the preservation training given to all incoming UCSD library staff. Taking place in the library staff room where training is normally held, **Julie Page** began the workshop by briefly describing the history and content of the sessions. The initial goal of this session was to engage the group and establish their current understanding of preservation, accomplished by listing the size, variety, ARL ranking, and value of the collection. Following this, the question "what are the natural and human enemies to print materials?" was posed. After eliciting responses from the group, Page displayed a chart of "natural enemies." Real objects were employed to illustrate the harmful forces of nature such as heat, light, moisture, mold and mildew, and pests. It was pointed out that the heat and burning from fire is more destructive to books than the water damage from sprinklers that can be mitigated through timely freezing. Participants also learned the paper fold test used in determining the state of paper brittleness.

Next shown was a chart of the "human enemies" including incorrect repairs, highlighting, stick-on notes, and photocopy machines. During this segment of the training, Page focused on the importance of proper materials handling by staff members. She demonstrated the correct way to remove books from shelves, to rubber band books before depositing them in book drops, and to shelve with bookends designed not to harm text blocks.

Page then gave a brief overview of the library's preservation program strategies and components, among them reformatting, binding, disaster preparedness, environmental control, and repair. Exhibits of enclosures, a hygrothermograph, an electronic data-logger, and damaged materials were introduced and explained. Page underscored the preservation responsibility staff have in carrying out their jobs by handling materials properly, following no eating/drinking policies when working, and referring damaged materials for repair. In addition, staff is encouraged to take an active role in the library's preservation efforts. Staff can explain, for example, that the stacks are cold to protect collections from the damaging effects of heat.

At the end of the session, Page shared a number of useful educational and informational preservation resources with the participants. The workshop provided a successful model of how to organize and present a staff session on preservation.

4. *NOT YOUR FATHER'S ISSN!*
Regina Romano Reynolds, Head, National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress
Reported by Virginia A. Rumph

Regina Reynolds began by comparing the world of ISSN in the past when it was quiet and hardly known with today when it has become hot. In today's environment of an alphabet soup of identifiers, ISSN has become a valuable commodity. Some thought ISSN would be irrelevant in the electronic world, but the opposite has occurred. In the electronic environment there is a new need for identification (for chapters, illustrations, articles), a greater volume of information, and e-commerce demands for a way to collect revenues and manage rights. ISSN is being courted as the premier serials identifier because it includes a database of 900,000+ records, has an infrastructure of almost 70 centers worldwide, and has recognition value second only to ISBN.

Reynolds talked about the scope and roles of ISSN in the digital environment. The scope of ISSN coverage is being widely debated and discussed—should it continue to cover serials only, or can ISSN identify all or just some continuing resources? Experts' list of ISSN uses include subscription agents need for an identifier for all the things that can be subscribed to, ISSN as an identifier for processes on the Web (e.g. stock quotes), the need for identification at the serial level. But, how broad can ISSN afford to be? Areas of ISSN electronic coverage include online journals, newsletters, databases (experimentally), and most continuing resources, except loose-leafs and personal or advertising Web sites. ISSN also has many roles in the electronic environment. It acts as an identifier for e-manifestations by differentiating print from electronic, identifying the same serial on different mirror sites, identifying serials-level policies for rights and revenues, and, possibly, identifying different aggregator versions. ISSN may reach new constituencies such as authors via self-registration of personal serials, readers via transparent ISSN-based services, and computers via computer-to-computer queries. ISSN also has a role as a link to data and metadata through ISSN Online, as a link to articles (SICI), as a URN, and as a "hook to holdings." There could be a relationship between the ISSN and the International Standard Text Code (ISTC), currently under development as an ISO standard, in which the ISSN identifies the manifestation and ISTC identifies the work. But, is still another identifier needed for the abstraction?

Reynolds next explored rule harmonization, which in the past did not exist, but is now being actively pursued. Areas for harmonization include definitions (serial, etc.), wording of pertinent rules, title changes, title transcription, and the creation of an International Standard Serial Title (ISST). The ISST could ideally be the main entry for serials worldwide, be a title change benchmark, and replace the Key title.

ISSN faces many challenges, both conceptual and procedural. Conceptual challenges such as the nature of things identified by ISSN, the scope of ISSN, identifying the manifestation versus the work, differentiating manifestations and works, and does ISSN need a work and/or abstraction counterpart all have to be considered. Procedural challenges include the volume of e-resources, the electronic environment's volatility, limitations of ISSN centers, competing identifiers, development of new services, and accessibility of ISSN Online. The ISSN Network Strategic Plan calls for embracing the electronic environment by becoming a player in the online identification game, assigning ISSN to continuing resources, not just serials, and exploring ways to make ISSN Online more accessible. Possible new roles and services might include a URN resolver service, computer-to-computer services, new services to publishers, ISSN use in reference linking, and ISSN use in retrospective digitization projects. New partnerships also need to be explored with publishers and other creators and collectors of metadata, the development of a self-registration form for certain publishers, and collaborations with library consortia and national bibliographic utilities. Reynolds concluded by speculating that the ISSN may become the super number for tomorrow.

5. *ELIMINATING E-MAIL CLUTTER: STRATEGIES FOR VIRTUAL OFFICE MANAGEMENT*

Eleanor I. Cook, Interim Coordinator, Materials Processing, Appalachian State University
Reported by Kaye Talley

Eleanor Cook opened her presentation with some interesting statistics on e-mail. In 1999 the average number of commercial e-mails received by U.S. online consumers was 40, compared to 1,600 already received in 2000; personal e-mail correspondence in 1999 was 1,750, while the year 2000 has already seen a jump to 4,000. Spending on e-mail marketing in 1999 was $164 million, while 2000 has seen $7.3 billion in thus far. 71% of women and 61% of men say e-mail has improved their ties with friends and family. The average American sends and receives nearly 30 e-mails per day. More than 7 billion unsolicited commercial e-mails are sent each day, mainly by companies trying to cut their advertising and marketing costs. It is estimated that 20 million new e-mail users will log on this year in the U.S., bringing the total to 95 million or one in three Americans. By 2001, the estimated number logged on to e-mail will be 135 million. No wonder we have e-mail clutter!

Several trends were identified. Personal e-mail and Web surfing are taking up more time at work. Employers are developing more restrictive policies about e-mail and Web use. Federal legislation (HR 3113, Unsolicited Electronic Mail Act) is underway to combat spam. Viruses have become a common nuisance and even a danger. Self-destructing e-mail is being tested and marketed by several companies. Unified messaging enables a person to have e-mail, voice mail, and fax messages all sent to one service.

Cook moved on to strategies for managing individual e-mail. A most obvious tactic is to talk to coworkers in person or on the phone. A "no reply to this message needed" could be used if a reply really isn't necessary. Another obvious strategy is not to copy to everyone, only to those who really need to know the information. An attachment shouldn't just automatically be opened if there is some doubt concerning its origin. A home e-mail account should be considered if too much time is being spent at work with personal messages.

Strategies for managing listservs were also discussed. Lists can be divided among coworkers and then items of interest can be forwarded on to colleagues. It is important to follow directions for replying to a list, as some replies need to be sent to an individual. The use of folders and filters can help manage time spent in dealing with e-mail.

Priorities should be established and e-mail checked maybe twice a day rather than on and off all day. No replies should ever be made to junk mail as that only confirms a person's e-mail address. Discretion should be used before sharing an e-mail address.

Discussion at the conclusion of the presentation centered on privacy issues, restrictions on employees, and on chain letters.

6. *NAVIGATING THE CHANNEL BETWEEN LIBRARY WEB SITE AND OPAC: HOW WE MAKE E-JOURNALS AVAILABLE*
Maggie Wineburgh-Freed, Head, Technical Services Section, Norris Medical Library-USC; Mary Buttner, Head, Serials, Acquisitions, & Collection Development, Lane Medical Library, Stanford University
Reported by Karen Matthews

Wineburgh-Freed and **Butler** discussed several different access methods to electronic journals and the advantages and disadvantages of each of these methods. These methods include a Web catalog, a stand-alone database, and a Web page listing.

The Web catalog may include direct linking, intermediate page technique, CORC as the intermediate step, and experimenting with a catalog in XML. Direct linking adds a URL to the 856 field in the bibliographic record or to the holdings record. This provides direct access from the catalog but does not tell the user the dates of coverage or who may access the journal. An intermediate page technique will take the user to an e-resources page, which will provide information on access limitations and dates of coverage. The plus of this method is URLs are maintained in one location and it shows coverage and restriction information. The negative is an extra step to get to the site. CORC is also an intermediate step with OCLC providing automated tools for URL maintenance. Mapping catalog data into XML will allow tailored lists of titles and the use of search engines (Google for example). XML used with an Oracle database not only allows the creation of tailored lists on the fly but also will improve display flexibility and integrate the catalog with Web resources. XML MARC software is freely available; however, support for the software is not as readily available. CGI scripting with Perl allows redirects when the original link breaks, and it allows deep linking for one click access when the publisher's content is embedded several clicks into the site. The negatives are the need for cgi-bin, Perl and Unix skills, and this software can be less secure.

Stand-alone databases are easy to set up, contain non-MARC data, and may be dynamically created. Other positives are they allow the creation of Web pages on the fly and are faster and more powerful then CGI/Perl. The negatives are the need to purchase separate software (such as Cold Fusion, Sequel Server, etc.), requirement of more programming, and software less robust then UNIX.

Web page listing may provide quick Web access to e-journals by title or subject. These listings may be generated from integrated library system reports. The pluses are the list will load more quickly and it eliminates the need for CGI scripting. The negatives are it is not current until updated, it is not as timely as what you get in the online catalog, and it cannot be personalized. Using Dream Weaver or another wysiwyg HTML edition took can increase speed and efficiency of updating e-journal pages.

7. *CATALOGING GOVERNMENT ONLINE SERIALS: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS*
Thomas A. ("TAD") Downing, Chief, Cataloging Branch, U.S. Government Printing Office
Reported by Valerie Bross

Thomas Downing covered four aspects of electronic documents: (1) How government documents are defined; (2) How to find online publications; (3) How to catalog electronic documents; and (4) How to make e-documents accessible.

Government documents within GPO purview are defined in Title 44 to be all documents published at government expense, with the exception of classified documents or documents of no interest to the public. Some publications are issued by government agencies (e.g., Smithsonian) but are outside the scope of GPO because they are published by foundation funds. In addition to the definition, GPO also considers official vs. authentic documents. GPO considers all Internet publications hosted by a ".gov" or ".mil" site to be candidates for inclusion, but GPO does not have the means of authenticating the content.

Finding Internet documents has proven challenging. Traditionally, agencies worked through the Printing Office to produce documents, and GPO Cataloging Branch would become aware of documents as a result. Now, many agencies are no longer interested primarily in print. Of 40,000 serial titles, only 25,000 are still published in tangible form. GPO must actively look for publications; new tools for document discovery, such as Scout Report, aid in the process.

Maintaining access to Internet documents is also challenging. GPO provides access to over 10,000 online works; 4,200 of these are represented by PURLs. Every weekend, GPO runs an exceptions report (through the PURL link validation program). Unfortunately, the validation software is fallible; 23% of the "problems" reported are actually false reports of broken links (when the link is still active).

Before cataloging a resource, GPO asks 19 questions. Downing reviewed some of these. Does the Internet resource meet the traditional definition of a government publication? Is it a serial (according to current definition)? Does it need to be archived? Is the document published by an agency or an intermediary? Are there licensing restrictions or proprietary software needed to view the resource?

Downing concluded with information on issues now being considered by GPO Cataloging Branch. First, he talked about the problem of "best link." GPO uses links found at time of cataloging; afterwards, better links may be created by an agency. Users of GPO records are welcome to report problems and suggestions for better links to Theodore DeFosse at tdefosse@gpo.gov.

Next, GPO is re-organizing its Web pages. The "Browse Electronic Titles" page will be re-named to "New Electronic Titles" and will only include resources identified during that latest month. Thereafter, users should consult the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications for resources.

Third, in terms of cataloging, Downing predicted an increasing use of the "separate record" approach, as agencies discontinue distribution of print documents. In many instances, where the agency itself is unclear about whether the print version has ceased, GPO is using a special note to the effect that the serial is no longer distributed to depository libraries in print. Downing asked how people would feel about GPO using the separate record approach in this case. A lively discussion ensued.

8. *DEVELOPMENTS AND USES OF THE DOI AND OTHER IDENTIFIERS IN REFERENCE LINKING AND ACCESS/RIGHTS MANAGEMENT*
Simon Inger, Managing Director/President, CatchWord
Reported by Valerie Bross

Simon Inger provided a non-technical introduction to the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) and a summary of current developments. Inger introduced each segment of his presentation with a question posed to the audience.

How do users get e-journal content? Inger estimated that currently 75-80% of the traffic to articles comes through library Web pages and OPACs. This may change with reference linking, since users could move from a single article through links in the “References” list to other articles without going through the library Web pages.

What are the components that make access possible? Three components are needed. First, someone must host the journal (the publisher or service provider). Second, someone must know how to find it (abstracting & indexing agency, publisher). Finally, someone must know who has the right to use the journal.

What methods can be used to link from a citation to content? Two methods currently in use are URL and DOI. URLs are cheap to implement, and may be meaningful. However, URLs are vulnerable to change. DOIs are arbitrary and depend on a metadata database. But they remove changes from inside articles and other resources to a lookup table. So, the text of articles is stable; maintenance is done separately, through the DOI table.

Is the DOI completely stable? This is a hard question to answer. One problem is that maintenance of the DOI depends on the original copyright owner. In cases of change of ownership, the new owner has the current issues of the journal—but who owns the back-issues? And how is the DOI table updated?

Permissions are another area of concern. Universities need to move beyond IP address as a means of limiting access. Users affiliated with an organization may or may not work or study on-site. But how to move beyond IP addresses? In the UK, the university community has developed Athens, which provides a unique ID for every researcher. Another method of determining who has permission to use a resource is "digital certificates." For $20.00, users may establish a digital certificate.

Appropriate copy is yet another area of concern. Originally termed the "Harvard problem" (since librarians at Harvard first identified this problem), the Appropriate Copy Problem asks, “How can we link users from a general citation to the appropriate link—to the link subscribed by the library?”

For further information: http://www.catchword.com (search NASIG).

9. *USING METADATA WITHIN THE LIBRARY: RELEVANCY AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION*
Yumin Jiang, Catalog Librarian for Serials and Electronic Resources, Cornell University; Margi Mann, Customer Services Librarian, OCLC
Reported by Allan Scherlen

Yumin Jiang began with a brief outline of the basic definitions and workings of metadata. She extrapolated on a number of types and functions for metadata, ranging from administrative functions and use in descriptive cataloging to the importance of metadata in preservation and digitization of information. Metadata may describe a range of information resources such as digital data images, databases, and printed materials such as books, or geographical information. Jiang went on to describe organizations, such as W3C and the ISO, working to develop consistency in the standards for creating metadata—what she humorously referred to as meta-metadata.

Margi Mann emphasized that developing a metadata cataloging system, such as that exemplified by Dublin Core is about expanding access, especially to electronic resources. She noted that Dublin Core provides a common core of semantics for resource description and that professional librarians are coming together with non-librarian information professionals to form an "information commons" to develop a simple system that has both semantic interoperability and international consensus. Mann described the basic elements used to create a metadata record and suggested the metadata fields could be thought of as simplified MARC tags.

Jiang returned to the podium to introduce two other well-developed metadata initiatives: Text Coding Initiative (TEI) and Encoded Archival Description (EAD). She illustrated these using Web pages from the Electronic Text Center at the University of Virginia. She then demonstrated the importance of metadata in describing geospatial data. She showed Web pages from the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) clearinghouse and a sample FGDC geospatial record. Jiang went on to show how metadata is used to describe social and behavior science data sets. She referred to examples from the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI), showing an example of code from a piece of census data.

The second half of the workshop was devoted to describing OCLC's library metadata application CORC (Cooperative Online Resource Catalog) in general and the Cornell CORC project team's experience with CORC in particular. Mann emphasized that CORC is more than a bibliographic description compatible with the MARC system. CORC is a central link to data related to the bibliographic record—data such as reviews, table of contents, publisher and author data, or the object itself.

CORC has a number of automated features that many librarians will find both intriguing and potentially troublesome. One of these is the CORC's ability to automate the assignment of Dewey Decimal Classification numbers and associated Library of Congress Subject Headings. Mann, anticipating the anxiety of librarians hesitant to place such complex judgement on an automated system, conceded that the system makes a "good faith effort" to approximate these cataloging functions. A human librarian is still required to correct or finalize the details of the classification and subject headings in the CORC record.

Mann described and gave examples of the pathfinder creation feature of CORC. Pathfinders can be easily created in CORC and then accessed by other libraries. Links are automatically and regularly checked and either updated or reported. Content of the record is also periodically checked to assure that CORC records for Web pages that change content can be corrected.

Mann alerted the audience to the immediacy of CORC developments. Librarians can begin contributing records for electronic materials to the CORC database as of July 2000. Bibliographic records for non-electronic materials will be accepted into CORC July 2001. CORC will continue to improve over time with the long-term plan to have CORC evolve into OCLC's next generation cataloging system.

Jiang finished out the workshop by recounting of the experience of the Cornell CORC Project Team. She described how librarians in all library divisions at Cornell cooperated in planning local guidelines for how they would apply and manage CORC. Theses various librarians also participated in the various phases of using CORC from selection of materials to cataloging.

Jiang and Mann concluded the workshop with a brief demo using the "practice area" of the CORC Web site (http://purl.oclc.org/CORC/).

10. *FORMATTING HOLDINGS STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO THE NISO STANDARD Z39.71-1999*
Marjorie Bloss, Vice President for Library Operations, Center for Research Libraries; Helen E. Gbala, Senior Library Consultant, Ex Libris (U.S.A.) Inc.
Reported by Janet Essency

Marjorie Bloss began the workshop with a history of standards for holdings up to the current time. The first standard for serial holdings was created by ANSI in 1980. The standard was updated in 1986 to include detailed as well as summary holdings. Libraries could decide which level suited them the best. In 1989 a holdings standard was created for non-serial items. A recommendation was made to ANSI/NISO, however, that these standards be merged. An attempt was made in 1991 without success. Another attempt was made in 1995. The standard was completed in 1999.

The new standard (NISO Z39.71-1999) is influenced strongly by the USMARC Format for Holdings (MFHD) as well the ISO standard. International Standards Organization (ISO) was also working on standards for holdings and created a standard in 1997 for holdings at the summary level. But the NISO standard would include detailed as well as summary holdings. It was determined that multiple versions was a bibliographic issue as opposed to a holdings issue. Therefore if your library uses one record for all versions then you can attach numerous holdings to that record.

Helen Gbala passed out an informative handout that showed how various levels are encoded in several examples. She also pointed out that we are at the social science stage in holdings rather that the scientific stage.

11. *NAVIGATING THE WAVES OF CHANGE IN SERIALS MANAGEMENT: EMPLOYING MS ACCESS DATABASE MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE*
Lisa De Palo, Head of Periodicals, College of Staten Island, City University of New York
Reported by Lillian DeBlois

Lisa De Palo is responsible for the collection management of 90 periodical titles in the English field. She discussed the necessity of finding and utilizing a tool to help determine the needs of users and the management of her particular subject area. Since MS Access allows one to create, add, modify, delete, and sort the data, as well as retrieve and design reports, De Palo decided this database would meet her needs. The three dimensional aspect of the database and its diverse query function were also appealing. She wanted to streamline collection management activities, including budget analysis.

De Palo explained how she built her database, beginning with a survey she developed. The survey was designed to identify criteria with a ranking method. The ranking method included categories such as cost, scope, audience range, available online or print only, where the journal is indexed, and usage.

Pros and cons of MS Access were also discussed. Ease of use, manipulation of criteria, the ability to import and export data into other MS programs, as well as the capability to design, create, and modify reports quickly were the pros. The need for trained staff to input the criteria and the fact that one has to return to the original table to manipulate the data in a report were listed as the cons. Building an MS Access database is time intensive in the beginning. However, once the criteria have been entered, it is easy to use. The database may require fine tuning from time to time, but once completed it presents a bird's eye view of the collection.

The rest of the workshop was devoted to hands on experience. De Palo's database was available, allowing attendees to try their hand at running queries and manipulating the data.

12. *E-JOURNAL CATALOGING CONUNDRUMS*
Becky Culbertson, Digital Information & Serials Cataloging Section; Linda Barnhart, Head, Catalog Department, both from UCSD Libraries
Reported by David Burke

Culbertson and **Barnhart** discussed many of the problems involved with cataloging e-journals and how UCSD's Digital Information and Serials Cataloging Section (DISC) handles some of those problems. The decisions made have greater ramifications because DISC catalogs e-journals for the California Digital Library, a virtual library for the entire state. Catalogers "clone" each catalog record for the other libraries and assign a PURL created within DISC. UCSD uses the single record approach for cataloging paper and electronic journals. If available, they always use the print record even if UCSD does not actually own any issues in hard copy, adding the appropriate fields to describe the electronic version. Summary holdings for e-journals are listed in the 856 field, subfield 3, with subfield z providing patrons with any other information about the title.

However, changes are expected in the future. Hiron's and Graham's "Modified Model C" proposes to split the bibliographic universe between "finite resources" (monographs) and "continuing resources" (serials and other materials with no predictable ending). This new model resolves the problem of loose-leafs—a problem magnified by websites—by categorizing them as "integrating resources," a subgroup of "continuing resources." Format codes for the Leader/006 fields are also changing. Other changes in MARC have been proposed to reflect loose-leafs and other integrating resources. Culbertson also made a plea for catalogers to leave locally produced URL's out of OCLC records.

Sometimes publishers mount electronic journals with necessary information not directly accessible. UCSD prefers using the URL for a journal's homepage, but often how to access the list of available issues may not be readily apparent and require explanation. Other journals make accessing previous titles or identifying their issues difficult. Lastly, publishers do not list their imprint on their electronic journals; the presenters suggested Network Solutions as a possible remedy.

The presentation ended with a demonstration of the UCSD's process and software for creating PURLs. The DISC Website has the following URL:
http://orpheus-1.ucsd.edu/disc/

13. *CREATING AN INTERACTIVE WEB APPLICATION FOR PROVIDING ACCESS TO FULL-TEXT ELECTRONIC JOURNALS*
John Felts, Networked Information Services Librarian, University of North Carolina, Greensboro (UNCG)
Reported by Kate Manuel

John Felts' fundamental message was "Creating dynamic Web pages from databases is do-able, even by those who are not "techno-nerds." Felts described how Jackson Library at UNCG developed its periodical database and Web application to bridge the gap between OPAC and the contents of aggregators' full-text journal packages. Static listings of journals on Web pages do not suffice, especially once the number of journal titles exceeds 100. UNCG wanted to provide title level links to aggregated journals, allow searching, and help distance students. The database and Web application now provide access to 7,500 titles from over 40 sources. This project was Felts' first when hired by UNCG and reflects 3 1/2 months of work.

Building an Access database containing information about electronic journals was the first, and most time-consuming, step. Title, URL, coverage dates and other information were imported from vendor databases into Access. Felts emphasized that flat, non-relational tables are easiest for beginners, although they lack the power of relational tables; beginners should also do a trial with 25-50 titles.

In deciding how to serve information dynamically on the Web, UNCG considered Cold Fusion, Perl scripts, and MicroSoft's FrontPage before deciding on active server pages (ASPs). ASPs seemed the best option, since this technology was already bundled with UNCG's Internet Information Server (itself bundled with Windows NT Server 4.0). Programming languages are embedded in HTML and do not require compiling or calling CGI programs. The learning curve for Perl is prohibitive.

Once created, the database was published to the Web using the "Publish to the Web" wizard in Access. Once the ASP was in place, UNCG created an interface to it. The wizard can create an interface, but Felts noted that it is easier to code one's own. UNCG also wanted the interface (available at http://library.uncg.edu/e-journals/) to look like its other searchable pages.

Creation of the database and the Web application are not the only concerns in such projects, though. To ensure effective title-level access, remote access solutions, like proxy servers and patron authentication, must also be addressed, as must updates to the contents of aggregated databases and security.

Felts shared samples of scripting and expressed willingness to help libraries working on similar projects.

14. *RESHAPING ROLES IN ACQUISITIONS*
Pamela K. Goude, Account Services Manager, EBSCO Information Services, Inc. (formerly Acquisitions Supervisor, Dartmouth College)
Reported by Pat Loghry

Pamela Goude discussed the merging of Dartmouth's Monographic and Serials Departments into an Acquisitions Services Department.

The reorganization to form a more client based service unit began with development of a mission statement for the new department. Recognizing that new skills such as hardware/software expertise, licensing terms/vocabulary, Web-research skills, and HTML authoring were now required at the staff level, managers worked with staff to suggest that they were the day-to-day experts and crucial to the overall success of the department. There were a series of team building exercises such as Myers Briggs, Tiger Information Systems, and fun days. Workflow was organized to develop these key areas of service: collection development/bibliographer liaisons, vendor account representatives, and staff specialist teams.

The Collection Development Bibliographer Liaison became an assistant to the bibliographer, defining a profile that included funds used, vendor preference, language preference, format preference, and specialized reports requested. Each of these liaisons gained expertise in the subject area.

Serials Vendor Account Representatives were created for each of the major serials vendors, defining criteria for ordering, claiming, renewals, invoicing, and finance/service charges. This information was kept in the vendor profile. These representatives developed expertise with vendor databases and developed an excellent working relationship with the vendor customer service representatives.

Staff specialists were created. The Financial Processes Specialist worked with invoice receipt/approval, keying invoices, electronic invoice receipt, fiscal year budget, communication with the University controller, and credit card reconciliation. The Vendor and Publisher Relations specialist reviewed vendor/publisher services provided, maintained consistent vendor/publisher contacts, and provided research for new vendor services and publisher changes. The Serials Management Specialist provided procedural documentation and training, problem resolution, and workflow organization. This person would adjust workflow as required. The Web/Systems Specialist dealt with the Acquisitions Department Web pages, training staff in HTML, ILS changes, as well as developing pages for particular topics. The Electronic Resources Specialist provided assistance to the e-resource team for all processing issues, maintaining current files for license agreements, and monitored links for accessibility. The Bibliographic Control Specialist oversaw the daily monographic cataloging workflow, trained staff on bibliographic utilities, and tracked serials title changes, splits and mergers. A lively discussion followed

18. *COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS: MAKE THEM FOR THE RIGHT REASONS*
Nancy A. Cunningham, Assistant Research Librarian, Buffalo Museum of Science
Reported by Jeanne M. Langendorfer

Nancy Cunningham used two additional sub-titles in her handouts which further explained her presentation: "Don't Just Give Them What They Ask For: Give Them What They Want," and "Considering the Quality of Reproduction of Illustrations in Journal Collection Development Decisions." This workshop was a presentation of research the author conducted while in library school.

Cunningham began with a discussion of journal use studies providing quantitative data but not qualitative data. This data is used in journal collection development decisions: to subscribe, to cancel, to weed, to withdraw, or to store offsite. Additionally, the question of access versus ownership arises. If it is owned, is it available? If it is obtained from some place else, will the quality be good enough for use?

With this background, Cunningham presented her qualitative journal use study. The project compared copies of journal articles obtained through interlibrary loan or commercial document delivery with the original articles as they appeared in the issue of the journal. Cunningham invited several medical school professors to participate in this project. They worked with her to develop a rating scale, specific to the researchers needs, of photocopy quality or usefulness. Each researcher rated the copies for usefulness. Ideally, this information then would be used in collection development decisions.

The study used fifty-three (53) articles, with 543 images, from twenty-two (22) journals. The articles were requested through interlibrary loan from a variety of libraries and commercial document delivery services. In addition, the articles were sent by a variety of methods: fax, regular mail, and electronically. Interlibrary loan supplied thirty-eight articles, and commercial document delivery supplied fifteen (15) articles. Interlibrary loan sent thirty-six (36) photocopies, and two (2) photocopies by Ariel. Document delivery services supplied five (5) articles by fax, one (1) via Ariel, seven (7) photocopies, and two (2) "originals."

Cunningham projected many images from her study, comparing images from the original articles as well as from the copies. These projections illustrated that many articles obtained from other sources do not provide the quality of image required by a researcher to be useful. In addition to showing images used in her study, Cunningham used examples from literary and historical sources to demonstrate the application of a qualitative journal use study in non-scientific disciplines.

Cunningham closed her presentation by suggesting that librarians learn to plan a qualitative journal use study or research project; establish a cooperative/collaborative effort with representatives of the user community; and apply these concepts across disciplines (e.g., the arts, social, biomedical and natural sciences). Handouts included her presentation material and a lengthy bibliography.

19. *THE IMPACT OF EDI ON SERIALS MANAGEMENT*
Charlene N. Simser, Kansas State University; Rachel R. Vukas, EBSCO Information Services
Reported by Maria Collins

For this workshop **Charlene Simser** and **Rachel Vukas** provided a quick definition of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) and its impact on the serials management at Kansas State University. Vukas began the workshop with a brief overview of EDI. Through the use of EDI, libraries can exchange electronically in a standardized machine-readable format information concerning invoicing, claiming, and ordering directly with a subscription agent or publisher. This data exchange is possible if both EDI partners have certain match points that enable the communication. These match points can be a purchase order number, ILS bibliographic record number, or a vendor identifier. Vukas pointed out that implementing EDI at your library should be as simple as creating bibliographic records, generating and inputting match points, and working with the vendor on a test run.

Charlene Simser shared Kansas State's experiences, emphasizing that EDI implementation is not always so easy. Kansas State had dealt with a series of changes over the last few years including a system migration to Voyager and the merger of their acquisition and cataloging departments into one technical services department. In 1998, Kansas State became a beta test site for EDIFACT. The initial test invoiced 3300+ line items, but 900+ errors were present. These errors resulted from incorrect or missing data and errors from memberships and combination titles. Before the end of the 1999 fiscal year, the department head left Kansas State, leaving inexperienced staff with the daunting task of cleaning up their online system to enable a more successful EDI transfer. Kansas State and EBSCO personnel worked closely on the solution for this cleanup, re-creating match points for KSU's Voyager system and EBSCO.

Through this process, Kansas State personnel received new responsibilities to enable them to work efficiently. With only five staff working on this project, three people know how to handle each of the various tasks involved in EDI, including receiving the notification from the vendor, the EDI FTP process, invoice verification, problem resolution, serving as a liaison with vendors, and the invoice approval process. Besides redesigning workflow, Kansas State personnel now recognize the importance in continuous communication with the vendor. Staff know to notify the vendor concerning title changes, purchase order number changes, or any other type of data change that may influence a successful match through EDI.

Kansas State is now extremely happy with EDI; their efforts have helped to enable a time saving process. For schools just entering this process, Simser recommended having several staff members who can share in the responsibilities for the EDI process, asking the vendor to work with small invoices that have 200 line items or less, and maintaining close communications with the vendor. Hopefully these recommendations gained through trial and error at KSU will help interested libraries get started with EDI.

20. *THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY JOURNAL ACCESS CORE COLLECTION PROJECT (JACC) - WHAT IT IS, WHAT IT IS NOT, AND WHERE WE GO FROM HERE?*

Priscilla Peters, Systems Librarian, California State University Stanislaus; Kittie Henderson, Academic Representative, EBSCO Information Services
Reported by Gale Teaster

Developed as a means to provide California State University campuses with access to a core list of serial titles in electronic format, the Journal Access Core Collection Project (JACC) developed and evolved over the period of its implementation. **Peters** and **Henderson** described the collection development criteria, technical considerations and challenges, and the potential for the project.

The Systemwide Electronic Information Resources division of the CSU Office of the Chancellor was responsible for managing cooperative buying for the CSU libraries. The Electronic Core Collection (ECC) was one of the results of this cooperative buying. The core items are defined as those titles that support the common core curriculum of the CSU campuses. Core courses are defined as baccalaureate programs in the social sciences, arts and humanities, life and physical sciences, and professional programs in education, computer science and business, public administration, engineering, and nursing.

The inception of the JACC project began as part of a strategic plan developed by the California Council of Library Directors' in the early and mid 1990's. A core collection was developed based on 15 or more of the CSU libraries had current subscriptions. In December 1998, the Request for Proposal (RFP) was completed for the 1282 titles, which fit the criteria. Some of the requirements included Z39.50 compliance, open access for all authorized users (both on and off campus), fair use rights (including inter-library loan), MARC records, stable and durable URLs at the title level, and archiving to ensure permanent, perpetual and reliable access to the JACC titles. Fifty vendors were sent copies of the RFP. EBSCO reviewed the JACC list, analyzed all of the RFP criteria, and sent in a bid. EBSCO was awarded the contract. The cost of one print copy of all of the titles on the original JACC list for one year was over $363,000. Since this meant the projected cost of the project would exceed the budget allocated, a subcommittee worked on paring down the list. EBSCO worked with this subcommittee. The core list of titles went from 1282 to 414.

JACC is still a work-in-progress. An assessment will be completed when the project is fully implemented. However, some of the issues and changes of which they are already aware include the need for good project management, the advisability of maintaining continuity of staff involved in the project, the alignment of funding and the project budget, and the divergence of serials (e.g., title changes).

21. *IMPLEMENTING AND APPROACHING THE MARC HOLDINGS FORMAT*

Marilyn Quinn, Bibliographic Control and Serials Librarian, Rider University; Gracemary Smulewitz, Coordinator for Collection Services for New Brunswick Libraries, Rutgers University
Reported by Carol Green

Marilyn Quinn and **Gracemary Smulewitz** shared their experiences with implementing the MARC holdings format (MFHD), then led discussion on some of the common concerns about MFHD and how it is being used by the general library community.

Rider University converted from CLSI to Voyager in September 1995. This marked the first use of MFHD at Rider. Quinn gave a detailed account of the decisions made during the implementation process. Future plans at

Rider include raising the skill level of the check-in staff concerning MARC, MFHD and ANSI/ NISO standards, creation of a Tech Services Webpage with MFHD guidelines, working on the OPAC display and the possible creation of composite holdings.

Rutgers University has been on SIRSI since 1995 and has not yet implemented MARC holdings. Smulewitz provided a report on the Rutgers MARC holdings pilot project to date and discussed some of the factors being considered as they plan for implementation of MARC holdings on the SIRSI system.

A few of the topics covered in the workshop included the CONSER holdings project, improvement in standards, consistent use of standards by libraries, the lack of formal training opportunities, and staffing concerns. The fact that both libraries represented in the workshop used different systems opened discussion about how the various automated systems available impact the planning and implementation of MARC holdings.

22. *DATA WAREHOUSING: DEVELOPING A SUPPORT SYSTEM PROTOTYPE*
Karen Cole, Associate Dean, Kansas State University Libraries; Michael Somers, OPAC Librarian, University of North Carolina, Charlotte
Reported by Jill Emery

Michael Somers explained the concept of a data warehouse as a repository of disparate, heterogeneous data that develop over time that can be queried by server-client operators, to provide an integrated depiction of the data as a whole. The data warehouse prototype that Kansas State University Libraries developed was made up of three unique operational resources: their online catalog, an aggregator database (IAC), and UnCover. Each of these resources had their own mechanism of providing statistical information but compiling these data elements together manually was becoming problematic. By capturing "snap shots" of collected data from these three operational resources at a specified interval, the identification of trends could be made which could lead to predictions of future use. Deciding which tools to use to query the gathered data was the next step. It was decided that a Web-based user interface would be preferred along with using a Java object-oriented programming language with embedded SQL and data analysis tools that would produce charts and graphs.

Karen Cole explained the nuts and bolts of how the Kansas State University Libraries were able to develop this prototype. They began by working with their Computer Information Systems Department, the campus Information Systems Office, and members of the library staff as a committee to help develop the idea. They realized early on that they would best be served by a relational database and decided to use ORACLE as the base design tool for their warehouse.

Following this decision, they had to determine what elements would make up the fact table and what elements would make up the dimension tables. It was quickly learned that what the librarians meant by elements were not the same objects that the programmers meant by elements. After an agreement was made on a standard usage of language, they created both the fact table and dimension tables. Figuring out how to populate the data warehouse came next. Vendors/providers were not defining information that complied with the dimensional tables and not all of the vendors were supplying all the data needed. So, the standardization of the data being integrated was agreed upon along with the creation of "null" values when an operational resource could not provided the needed field data.

At this time, Kansas State University is still developing their "live" data warehouse and hope to be able to demonstrate it sometime next year. From their development of this resource they have learned that working with student interns lacked consistency; they will be re-structuring roles to develop a stronger commitment to the project. When they started out with the development of this project, it did not hold a high priority in the library's planning but the data warehouse has been made a priority within the strategic planning for the upcoming year. The relationships between departments were ill defined and they are now planning and developing this initiative with full-time employees who will be under the control of the library. Once, the live data warehouse is up and running, they believe they will be able to answer questions both at the University and at the State level with regard to fund allocations and use patterns of the faculty and students of their resources. The data warehouse is seen as a value-added resource that will provide Kansas State University Libraries with much of the data needed for determining usage information and collection analysis in the future.

23. *DO WE CATALOG THESE OR NOT? HOW RESEARCH LIBRARIES ARE PROVIDING BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC JOURNALS*
Charity K. Martin, Serials Cataloger, University of Nebraska
Reported by Cheryl Kugler

Which aggregated databases are libraries purchasing? How are librarians providing access to the constituent titles in the databases? Those are the primary questions **Charity Martin** addressed in a 1999 survey.

Before presenting the survey and its results, Martin reviewed the definitions of key concepts, which provided the theoretical structure of the survey. An aggregated database is a collection of electronic resources (usually full-text) from separately issued publications, assembled as a convenience to libraries and other subscribing institutions. Definitions were also given for aggregator and bibliographic access.

Martin reviewed the advantages and disadvantages of cataloging component titles in databases. Two of the advantages were the following: the ability to go directly to the journal via a "hot link" in Web-based online catalogs and time savings in collection development due to the purchase of many titles in a bundle provided by the vendor or publisher. However, she also noted disadvantages of cataloging the component titles. Titles appeared and disappeared frequently and without notice. In addition, collection development control diminished as access was gained to some titles included that would not have been purchased under usual selection procedures.

A literature review preceding the survey and again in May 2000 revealed few articles. It was noted that the number of subscriptions to electronic titles more than doubled in the last few years and providing access to these important titles via cataloging was becoming increasingly important. Indeed, the Web-based lists of titles that many libraries made available on library Web pages were increasingly long and difficult both to maintain and to use.

The survey was sent to 123 Research Level I and II institutions. In the survey respondents were asked to identify the vendor of the library opac, which databases they subscribed to, how they provided access to the database titles, and if they used a single or multiples records to catalog electronic resources. Respondents also indicated which library departments were responsible for providing access to titles and replied to other related questions. The response rate was 36 percent.

The survey results included libraries that used a wide variety of vendors to provide their opacs. The most popular aggregated databases were JSTOR, Project MUSE, and Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe. The serials cataloging section or the catalog department in general was the most frequent department responsible for providing access to the titles in the databases. Fifty percent of respondents indicated that they had insufficient time to provide access to individual titles and used lists of titles instead. Lack of staffing was the most common obstacle to providing title-by-title access. Respondents generally collaborated with other libraries.

In conclusion, Martin proposed that future research focus on the workflow issues that characterize access to titles held in aggregated databases. She noted that the CONSER Task Group on Journal in Aggregator Databases was currently engaged in important deliberations, which would result in recommendations for creating records for these titles.

25. *BEFORE THEY THROW THE SWITCH: INSIGHTS ON E-ACCESS FROM THE BACK ROOM*

Molly Brennan Cox, Serials Coordinator; Ladd Brown, Acquisitions Librarian, both from Virginia Tech University

Reported by Kaye Talley

Molly Brennan Cox and **Ladd Brown** began with a humorous look at workshop subtitles they had rejected. They moved on to background information on Virginia Tech. The library provides 9,978 links to full-text articles and 1,375 full-text e-journals to the 25,000+ students enrolled.

The audience was asked two questions: "Have you changed staffing in your library due to electronic resources?" and "How many institutions have an Electronic Resources Librarian?." Several hands were raised for each question.

The presenters discussed how they are acquiring the e-resources for their library: titles are requested by a subject bibliographer, they are part of a consortium purchase, they come as a package (free with print), they are free on the Web, the format has changed to e-resource, and users register individually. Some of the issues to consider in choosing e-resources are duplication, exact content, archives, and project maintenance. Licensing is a major component that must be addressed by each library. There are excellent licensing guidelines available both in print and on the Web. Three of the ones mentioned were Against the Grain, www.licensingmodels.com, and www.library.yale.edu/consortia/.

Once the e-resource is acquired, access must be verified and then notification must be made to all the players (e.g., collection management, electronic reference service librarian, electronic resources cataloging, and original requester). Virginia Tech links the journal on their Website. As with any resource, there may be problems with access. These problems are discovered and reported in various ways and from various people throughout the institution.

The audience participated in a discussion of the most important skills or arts or talents that technical services e-resource managers need today and what will be needed in the future. Skills that were noted are communication, patience, willingness to learn new things, organization, flexibility, perseverance, good memory, optimism, tolerance for ambiguity, and "valium or prozac." These same skills were seen as also being necessary in the future in addition to some skills that may not even be realized at this time.

Two quotes were given at the end of the presentation that seem to sum up the work of libraries with e-resources: "If everything is under control, you are going too slow." Mario Andretti; "I don't know. I'm making this up as I go." Indiana Jones

26. *PRIORITIZING PERIODICALS: A WEB-BASED APPROACH TO GATHERING FACULTY ADVICE ON JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS*
Dennis Stephens, Collection Development Officer; Christopher Lott, Technical Manager, Center for Distance Education, both from University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Reported by Beth Weston

Dennis Stephens began with an overview of the collection development issues involved in the project. In Alaska, 85% of the state's revenue comes from crude oil and price changes have had a dramatic effect on library budgets. As a result, canceling journal subscriptions has become an unhappy serials management routine. The library had previously solicited feedback from faculty on their journal preferences using paper lists, which were a challenge for the library to produce and manage. During the spring of 1999 a Web-based approach to faculty review and prioritization of journal titles was developed.

Statewide and local cooperative collection development agreements exist, based on the WLN/OCLC Conspectus. The acquisitions department maintained Excel spreadsheets that contained subscription information including title, Conspectus Division code, and a 3-year price history. The spreadsheets also indicated whether a title was paper or microform and which library housed it. Use data, in the form of reshelving statistics, was added to the spreadsheets. However, the use data was later discovered to be inaccurate, and some use data was ambiguous. In addition, the library decided to make this an opportunity to educate faculty about electronic full-text journals available via EBSCOhost. Those titles were added to the database but, since EBSCOhost is a single product (i.e. individual titles cannot be canceled), the titles were not prioritized by faculty. The completed spreadsheets were then converted into a Microsoft Access database and mounted on a Web site.

Faculty were asked to give their opinions by ranking titles with a priority of 1, 2 or 3. No departmental goals of specific dollar amounts, percentages or number of titles were given. Instead, an overall goal of a 9.5% cut was stated. The library was able to assure faculty that any titles marked Priority 1 would be retained under almost any condition. Faculty were told that if the overall list achieved its cost reduction goals then new titles could be added. The Web site was available for six weeks.

Following the survey period, the library faculty used the database as a tool for making final decisions about what subscriptions to cancel. They made an effort to consult with faculty members who might possibly have an interest in a title even if that person had not responded to the survey. The goal of not canceling any Priority 1 titles was met. The library faculty gave special consideration to titles in the library's primary collecting areas. They also took responsibility for considering the needs of students. The cancellation goal was met and some new titles were added.

Christopher Lott followed with the "Geek Notes" for those interested in the technical aspects of creating the Web database. It included login, security, voting, and history features as well as administrative functions. The system used Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for the source data, Microsoft Access for data manipulation, a Microsoft SQL server for hosting the live data, and a Windows NT server. Cold Fusion was used as the application server, and Cold Fusion Studio was used for programming IDE. The Web server was Apache. Some data manipulation was done using Perl. Javascript was used for client-side validation.

The presenters felt that they created a usable system that was an improvement over the paper-based system used previously. Even though the overall faculty response rate wasn't as high as initially hoped, it was higher than it had been in the past. Everyone who contributed to the project learned a lot and they're ready to make improvements to the existing system for the inevitable next cancellation project. They're also looking for innovative applications of the useful tool they created, in both the collection management and public services areas.

28. *WE'RE HEADING FOR THE BARN NOW; AN UPDATE ON THE REVISIONS TO ISBD(S) AND AACR2 RULES FOR SERIALS CATALOGING*
Karen Darling, Head, Acquisitions, University of Missouri-Columbia; Jean Hirons, CONSER Coordinator, Library of Congress
Reported by Virginia A. Rumph

This In-depth workshop was divided into 2 parts: AACR2 revisions, and International issues and harmonization. **Jean Hirons** began with an update on where we are in the AACR2 revision process and other changes still in progress. The major goals for the AACR2 seriality revisions are to accommodate new forms of material, accommodate seriality, and harmonize with ISBD(S) and ISSN. The achievements to date cover the first two goals.

However, better accommodation of the whole resource, improved rules for title changes, and harmonization with IBSD(S) and ISSN still need to be accomplished. Hirons listed the challenges of this revision as determining the scope of Chapter 12, adding rules for materials that haven't been cataloged as serials, incorporating the concept of major/minor changes for serials and integrating resources and conventions for title changes, and electronic journals. The major change is a movement away from a world of monographs and serials, to a world of monographs, serials, and integrating resources; serials and integrating resources grouped collectively under continuing resources; many electronic resources are continuing, not finite. Definitions and examples of what constitutes continuing resources, serials, and integrating resources were given. Distinctions and conventions were also examined.

Hirons then presented an overview of the newly expanded Chapter 12 (renamed Continuing Resources), and associated rules. This overview included changes to Chapter 12, sources of information, basis of the description, chief source, title proper, other title information, edition statement, designations, publishing statement, notes, title variations, bibliographic relationships, item described, major/minor changes, entry conventions, and title changes. The impact of this revision on printed serials is minor. The impact on electronic serials, databases, Web sites, and loose-leaf publications was covered in greater detail.

Karen Darling reported that the draft revision of ISBD(S) is not done yet, but the scope will be expanded to match the revised AACR2 coverage of loose-leafs and databases and will be renamed ISBD(CR) to reflect the new concept of continuing resources.

Jean Hirons followed with an exploration of harmonization issues, which include title changes, title transcription, description of serials (earliest or latest), and the International Standard Serials Title (ISST). The attributes of ISST were examined, as well as its benefits and stumbling blocks in the way of its implementation. Hirons concluded that the next steps in the harmonization process involve more meetings of the interested groups, and possibly further revisions of AACR2.

30. *RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESERVING AND ARCHIVING ELECTRONIC RESOURCES: WHOSE JOB IS IT ANYWAY?*

Joyce Ogburn, Assistant University Librarian for Technical Services, University of Washington; Merrill F. Smith, Account Services Manager, EBSCO Information Services; Don Jaeger, President and CEO, Alfred Jaeger, Inc.; Doug Lafrenier, Director of Marketing, AIP; Marilyn Geller, Strategic Program Manager, Faxon RoweCom Academic Services; Tom Sanville, Ohio LINK; Barbara Winters, Associate University Librarian for Collection Services, University at Georgia (in absentia)

Reported by Kristen Kern

Joyce Ogburn started off the session by reading the absent **Barbara Winters**' discussion paper on the workshop topic. Winters began her paper with a quote from Clifford Lynch that pointed out both the importance and difficulty of archiving and preserving digital information. With the goal of providing "talking points," Winters briefly reviewed the literature to set the stage for looking at the archiving survey. The first area of disagreement, and why some do not feel that a scholarly survey is yet possible, is that definitions for archiving electronic resources are not established. Does archiving mean permanence, "eternal access," or "perpetual responsibility?" Are we talking about storage or preservation? Are we planning to try and archive everything? The term "electronic journals" is likewise ill defined. Do we have in mind an image of the page, a file that was co-published, or the image in all its iterations? Conway asks to whom does "responsible custody" belong? Cox notes that the European Union designates libraries as the "memory organizations." With the proliferation of publishing in journal format, are libraries the sole answer?

Winters touched on the major issues addressed in the literature. First is the lack of a theoretical base. Second are collection development and "value" issues. Atkinson, in an article on selection for preservation, proposes a typology that includes three classes of materials for which preservation decisions must be made: materials preserved for their capital value; high use items in current demand; and lower-use research materials maintained for posterity, the most problematic class. In our times of a highly developed and all-encompassing network of ethical and epistemological relativism, who should decide which intellectual resources will survive? The third issue is technology. What about standards for archiving e-resources? Some blithely say that technological problems will be worked out when the need arises. Winters is convinced that it isn't that simple. In this case as well, there is no agreement on definitions. For example, do we "refresh," "migrate," or use "digital tablets?" There are concerns about the impermanence and fragility of physical media, and authenticity. Most authors believe that the solution to archiving electronic resources lies in resource sharing and cooperation, though there are differences in approach.

Winters referred to the Task Force on Archiving of Digital Information of the Committee on Preservation and Access, along with RLG, that defined a national archival system. This system will be held together through the operation of two essential components: certified archival institutions and a critical fail-safe mechanism, with the possibility that a variety of institutions and organizations could serve as preservation archives.

Merrill Smith then presented the results of the survey distributed to NASIG members entitled Responsibility for Preserving and Archiving Electronic Resources: What Do You Think? The survey was designed to be short and simple. Since the response rate was approximately 10%, the information gathered offers points of discussion, rather than valid results. The responses to the question on current archiving practices and the comments section suggest ambiguity about archiving as well as the roles/responsibilities for archiving. What can be observed from the survey is that, not surprisingly, large academic libraries are viewed as traditionally being responsible for the preservations and archiving of research information. Most respondents defined archiving and preservation as 500+ years (70.1%) and preferred a combination of archiving options, responsibility resting with a consortia of libraries as the top choice.

The final segment of the workshop was devoted to a panel representing diverse perspectives responding to the survey and discussing the roles they might undertake in the preservation and archiving of electronic resources. **Tom Sanville** observed that it was interesting that the survey indicates librarians feel consortia should take on archiving when most consortia are neither funded nor set up operationally to do it.

Doug Lafrenier was struck by the 40% of survey respondents who trusted publishers with preserving electronic resources. He addressed the difference between commercial and society publishers. The literature of a society represents the patrimony of its field, a more focused, mission-based, collection. Lafrenier mentioned the PROLA digital project undertaken by the American Physical Society that provides a current, usable and accessible archive. The American Institute of Physics intends to maintain digital information forever, using reasonable efforts, but does not address user accessibility. At present, the AIP's perspective is that subscribers own the resources that they have bought, and have the responsibility for preserving them.

Marilyn Geller expressed the importance of having a role in the preservation of electronic information. She posed alternative questions to those of the survey: What skills are needed? Who has them? How do we acquire these skills? In terms of what to archive, these collection development selections must be based on the values in place at the time of decision-making. Libraries are already reformatting materials for preservation and moving digital resources. Considering the cost, limited demand for older material, irrelevancy of time and place, plus the enormity of the scope of archiving electronic resources, Geller proposed creating a global archiving consortium for knowledge. This consortium would generate standards, certify archives, identify optimal redundancy and gaps, and distribute archiving responsibilities globally. Geller recommended that we quit obsessing and archive selectively.

Don Jaeger remarked that publishers do not always have all the issues of a journal to archive, and the lack of archiving standards is a concern. Jaeger pointed out that back volume vendors have faced threats from technological archiving solutions such as microfilm and CD-ROMs before. In the 1990's, the challenge became document delivery. Adapting to customer client needs for service and access are paramount priorities that are addressed by document delivery on a per article basis, on demand printing, and providing Web and paper access to information.

Members of the audience participated with informed observations and questions. Maintaining access with new browsers and standards is difficult when the material is no longer paper based even though the cost is decreasing. If publishers merge, what will happen to the archives over the next 500 years? We need to be archiving, using or discarding, growing amounts of information, understanding that we cannot marry archiving and access. In Europe, the British Library, a national library of legal deposit, and other major continental libraries are working together to develop standards, as in the CEDARS project.

Ogburn ended up the session by recapping themes she had noted, which were "We must be mad; quit obsessing; archive selectively; archive technically feasible; to archive it all still desirable?"

NETWORKING NODES

CATALOGING
Evelyn Brass and Jennifer Lang, conveners
Reported by Jennifer Lang

Between 70 and 80 people attended this year's Cataloging Networking Node. Jeanne Baker from the University of Maryland, and Becky Culbertson from the University of California, San Diego, shared some of their libraries' experiences handling e-journal title and URL changes and cataloging electronic resources, in general.

Jeanne Baker began by explaining that cataloging remote electronic resources (e.g., e-journals and Websites) has not been much of a priority in her library primarily because the bibliographers have not shown much interest, and when they do request cataloging of remote electronic resources, sufficient information about the resource is not provided for cataloging. Baker noted that some of the problems they've encountered when cataloging remote electronic resources have been the result of poor communication between public services and technical services staff regarding what is to be linked or being notified of title or URL changes. There is some difficulty keeping up with the ongoing cataloging and maintenance of titles in large e-journal collections.

Becky Culbertson discussed how electronic journals are cataloged at UCSD. Her cataloging team has created many PURLs for electronic resources. She offered the use of these PURLs to other libraries as long as those libraries have their own subscriptions/licenses for the resources. Becky explained that the University of California system has system-wide licensing—licenses are reviewed by a person in Oakland and then reviewed at the campus level by acquisitions staff, librarians, and staff legal counsel.

Everyone in the group then discussed cataloging electronic resources. A few questions remained unanswered, but many people shared their own experiences and offered helpful suggestions. Questions, responses when provided, and comments from this group discussion included:

How are selection and licensing of electronic resources handled? Forms are provided for selectors to complete when requesting cataloging of Websites or other electronic resources. Faxon has started negotiating electronic journal licenses on behalf of libraries; perhaps this will become more of trend with other subscription agents. A Web administration team is responsible for maintaining the library's catalog, and the Web page handles everything (purchase orders, licenses, cataloging). Acquisitions staff negotiate licenses.

Who adds URLs and makes changes to them in the catalog records? Acquisitions staff, because they are the ones who receive the information about electronic availability of resources and changes to URLs. The automation librarian.

Where do libraries put holdings information for electronic resources? Both in the bib record and in a holdings record (because sometimes there is so much information that separates the URL from the rest of the record that it is useful to have the information in both places). In the 856 $z (holdings and access restrictions). In summary checkin records.

How are libraries keeping the holdings information current? If staff are made aware of a change in coverage, they will modify a record, but they don't actively search for updated information.

Other topics discussed included:

The large amount of time catalogers spend searching for URLs that work.

Trial subscriptions/issues: Some libraries don't catalog trials unless they are certain a subscription is going to be purchased; others catalog all trials and keep track of when the trial period expires so the record can be removed when the trial period is over.

PURLs in OCLC records—perhaps CONSER will begin providing and updating these in OCLC records.

CONSER PUBLICATION PATTERNS AND HOLDINGS PROJECT
Ruth Haas, Jean Hirons, and Frieda Rosenberg, co-conveners
Reported by Frieda Rosenberg

The aim of this Project is to enhance the CONSER database with up-to-date serial pattern data, ready to be imported into a check-in system. Fields containing this data will be carried in the bibliographic records for current serials in the OCLC database. A short PowerPoint presentation led off the session, during which the panelists discussed in turn the background, structure, and earliest data of the two-year Experiment (which, after a year of preparation, has begun in earnest starting June 1, 2000) and broader Project (assessing the MARC Format for Holdings, its implementations, documentation, and prospects). After lively discussion, several new institutions were added to the list of Experiment participants.

PRESERVATION ISSUES
Reported by Fran Wilkinson and Marilyn Fletcher, co-conveners

The sixteen participants introduced themselves and identified what information they hoped to gain from the Node. The co-conveners distributed a list of possible discussion points ranging from binding to digitization to start the discussion. As usual, the Node was centered on the interests of those present.

Discussion began with a question about how patrons are alerted, at the shelf browsing level, to e-journal availability. Placing a wooden block or a plastic block on the library shelf (indicating which volumes are available electronically) are two possible options. Caution was noted as to the off-gassing from untreated wooden blocks or uncovered plastic blocks. Red dots were placed on current issue bins in one library. In its online public catalog, the University of North Carolina employs a creative way to identify e-journals by designing a spider Web image to direct people to the Web. The types of spine labels used by libraries was another topic of discussion. Many used standard iron-on Selin labels for everything. Some used foil-backed labels with adhesive covers on at least some materials to avoid the deterioration caused by heating the spine. One librarian said that, instead of using an adhesive cover, staff used a simple brushed-on glue-wash. Still others used the labels generated by their integrated library system for loose periodical issues and relied on their commercial binders to imprint the call number on the spine when the item is bound. A chronic concern for many attendees was what to do to with brittle books and serials. Discussion on the pros and cons of the usual preservation methods included replacement through out-of-print dealers, boxing, deacidification, preservation microfilming, and preservation photocopying. Another issue dealt with whether or not having a coffee bar in the library was a good idea (to avoid people sneaking in food and drink and to control where it is consumed) or a bad idea (mostly because of the trash created and the pests that it draws).

Participants held various points of view regarding binding and budgets. While several persons said that their binding budgets were still strong and they were continuing to bind journals also received in electronic format, some have stopped binding most or all of their journals. For commercial binders to stay in business, many are diversifying and incorporating other methods such as preservation photocopying, digitization, and trade binding into their operations. One person noted that the Center for Research Libraries would be storing JSTOR journals in paper copy for those who need print copies. Among those present, only a few libraries had large preservation staffs and/or intensive programs. Regardless of preservation staff size, basic conservation education of staff and patrons is practiced in most libraries. Training sessions may occur in library departments and/or as a segment of orientation for new student employees. Some noted that a brief preservation training component has been added to bibliographic instruction sessions for students and faculty. One article on preservation training, "Preservation Staff Training Program," can be found in *C&RL News* 55:6 (June 1994) pp. 358-360. Julie Page, Preservation Librarian at the University of California at San Diego, asked people to send copies of stand-alone programs and samples to her for possible placement on the UCSD preservation Web site: http://www.ucsd.edu/preservation/. Disaster preparedness planning was touched upon as a final topic of discussion. People were encouraged to contact their regional network as an excellent resource on this and other preservation issues.

The ninety minutes went by very quickly. Attendees agreed that preservation and conservation will continue to be an important discussion at future NASIG meetings and that this Node should be repeated again next year!

PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Reported by Marsha Bennett, convener

The discussion and ideas raised at the NASIG 2000 Public Library Networking Node were really interesting. It became clear that serials-related positions in particular libraries include many different types of responsibilities. Several persons' positions include direct work with the public and/or with periodicals. Because each of us works in a slightly different situation, very different perspectives on various issues emerged. We covered a lot of territory, ranging from more traditional technical serials concerns to public service matters which in some cases seriously affect how such traditional concerns are approached.

More traditional issues raised included needing different types of services from vendors; experiences negotiating appropriate license agreements for public libraries; what titles and types of titles are online, and the many technical and public access concerns involved; how serial title holdings are reflected in an OPAC; who selects serial titles for purchase in various institutions; etc.

Public service-related issues raised included whether or not stacks should be open or closed; whether the Internet should be filtered for children or adults; whether or not periodical collections should be centralized; the desire for specifically public-library-oriented workshops; and more.

Almost more important, we all agreed that we need to keep in contact during the year, not only to discuss issues that arise, but also to determine how to make NASIG work well for public libraries, and how we can best contribute to NASIG.

I look forward to our continuing discussions!

REFERENCE AND PUBLIC SERVICES LIBRARIANS
Reported by Jeff Bullington, convener

The Reference and Public Services Librarians group had between 30-40 attendees on Friday afternoon (quite a growth from the 8 or so who attended the first such node convened in Boulder). I decided to start off the discussion by asking the group a question that had been asked of me just a couple of hours earlier. "What is your single most important serials issue as a reference/public services librarian?" Since I did not have a direct answer for that question, I decided to see what this group would have to say. And we were off and running. 40 minutes later, I would have to say that probably the single most frequently mentioned aspect of serials and public services seemed to be instruction. The challenges of helping patrons navigate through the information seeking process has only become more complex. The myriad serial titles, databases, and bundles of available information sources available has led to longer, more complex reference interactions with users as we try to explain and demonstrate those options to the patrons. Some of the basic points brought up in the discussion included the need to better identify specific titles included in aggregator products (the possibilities of using Yale's jake project as a reference tool) and the continual need to help patrons distinguish among types of serial literature (the eternal 'popular vs. scholarly' issue). All in all, a very good discussion.

UNION LISTING
Reported by Margi Mann, convener

As in years past, the number of people attending the network node was small, but the discussion lively and passionate.

Some of the attendees were new to union listing and were asking questions about basic information (what is union listing? How do I do X?, etc.), and other attendees were experienced veterans who were asking tough questions that had never been asked before. Margi Mann (OCLC/WLN) reported on four OCLC-related news items (SULOP enhancements, LDR updating service, the SOUL project, and the ad hoc taskforce on union listing). Deena Acton reported on NLM's union listing activity (basically, everything's in hiatus until their new integrated system comes up later in the summer).

Discussion topics:
1. Who should create & maintain holdings? ILL staff, cataloging staff, or someone else? One attendee pointed out that this is a tough question to answer, as whoever it is that maintains holdings needs to have a serials mentality, and it also needs to be someone who has had extensive training. For this reason, this is not a good activity for short-termers (e.g. students). Also, there isn't one answer that's right for all libraries. Another attendee pointed out that this is really a staff training issue. ILLers are trained to interpret & use holdings but not necessarily trained to create & maintain holdings.

2. How do libraries handle e-journals in their union lists? One attendee, representing the Oklahoma union list, replied that there is no one answer to this question; because union list groups are semi-autonomous from the utilities (OCLC, NLM, etc.), each union list group sets its own policies on e-journals. Another attendee pointed out that often the answer is based, not on whether or not the license allows union listing & ILL, but on who are the primary borrowers & lenders in the group, and is this the same group with whom they have a statewide license? Another attendee, representing a second union list group, reported that her group input the holdings record for the e-journal with the local note stating they cannot loan the item. She further noted that this is "triple duty, not double duty" because the union list holdings is at variance with the local system holding, requires more manual intervention, and also requires the ILLers to more closely pay attention to the holdings.

3. Why aren't libraries creating LDRs (i.e. OCLC holdings)? This basic question launched a very lively discussion. One attendee recounted the history at her library and claimed it was a common history for most large libraries. When union listing was first made available, the library didn't have the resources for retrospective conversion of its large pool of holdings, so never did manage to do it. Then, when the library implemented MARC holdings in its local system, all the library staff resources were consumed by the need to create & maintain holdings in the local system. There were and are absolutely no staff resources left over for creating summary level holdings in any of their utilities. Another attendee reported that many of the libraries did a one-time load of holdings that was funded by grants, but when the grant monies were gone, the holdings became "frozen" and are now seriously out of date.

This led to the question, can OCLC or NLM or any of the other bibliographic utilities accept batch uploads of holdings in MARC format from local systems? Deena Acton reported that with the new SERHOLD system, due to come up in July 2000, libraries can now enter their holdings directly in NLM. The other attendees quickly pointed out that this is still double entry, as they still need to maintain holdings in their local systems. The group concluded that this is a very important issue, common to all utilities, and that it will be of increasing importance in the next few years because the number of libraries who have implemented MARC holdings has now reached critical mass (more have MFHD than not).

The node ended with two questions that were provocative but need hands-on research in order to arrive at an answer:

- Have consortia, and intra-consortial ILL, caused a decrease in OCLC union listing?
- Will patron-initiated ILL cause a decrease in union listing?

USER GROUPS

ENDEAVOR VOYAGER
Maggie Rioux and Bob Persing, co-conveners
Reported by Connie Foster

Forty-three attended with three Endeavor representatives (Kathryn Harnish, Product Management Team Leader; John Taylor, Sales Manager Western Region; Steve Oberg, Systems Analyst). Of this group 31 represented libraries and 2 were subscription agents. The majority of the libraries at the meeting were in production, a few in the implementation phase, and one Voyager 2000 Beta test site.

Harnish highlighted forthcoming acquisitions enhancements with the 2000 release such as: 1) the ability to make changes to approved purchase orders in areas like vendor code, fund, ledger, price, vendor history and intended location; 2) a redesigned appearance with tabs across the top; 3) new ways to select funds and a graphical hierarchy gives a pop-up window before paying to see if funds are adequate; 4) the ability to relink and move old p.o. to new one; 5) display limits have been increased in 2 areas and a "MORE" button allows continuous viewing.

She also will investigate the problem of changing vendors on all affected purchase orders when an institution has to rebid its title list, or under other circumstances involving significant changes to the p.o. and issues involving mergers of vendors and wholesale changes to subscription ids.

Training will occur initially at 35 regional sites. If a training video proves of interest, one may be developed.

The ability to delete serial receipts or collapse and delete is not in the 2000 release but is being considered for a future release. Also coming later will be the ability to restrict the number of receipt lines displayed in the OPAC.

Harnish described some development tools that might help individual libraries who want to block multiple receipt lines in the MARC record (carried over from a previous system), a different situation from the check-in record.

The group expressed concern about Endeavor not yet adopting ANSI standards for holdings display and standard chronologies. Endeavor is examining this, but not before 2002.

Persing explained the preferred process for reporting bugs and enhancements to Endeavor. A person can e-mail to support@endinfosys.com and they will evaluate. Bugs go to development; enhancement requests are sorted by function and given to Voyager User Committees for review. There is no longer any voting or "me too" for this process of enhancement. Users can get their institution username and password and monitor development on SupportWeb.

Rioux stressed the importance of specificity, clarity, and documentation (when did it happen, what were you doing when it happened, etc.).

EX LIBRIS
Helen Gbala, convener
Reported by Maggie Horn

About a dozen NASIG members turned up for what I believe was the first Ex Libris (USA) Users Group at NASIG. Michael Kaplan and Helen Gbala, both of Ex Libris, were present to answer questions and encourage discussion. However, after an initial survey of the audience, it was obvious that most of us were “just curious.” Two attendees were from Notre Dame, which had recently come up on the system; two attendees were from University of Iowa, which was due to go live some time this summer; one attendee was just interested; and the remaining attendees were all from SUNY or CUNY, which are just coming out of contract negotiation.

We learned about the prediction pattern database that is being created—Notre Dame has already created 5,000 patterns of which McGill could use approximately 2,000. We also gave our names to Pat Loghry of Notre Dame to add to the Ex Libris listserv.

If the SUNY/CUNY numbers of representatives are any indication, this Users Group will grow in activity at the next NASIG.

INNOVATIVE INTERFACES
Theodore Fons, convener
Reported by Julie Su

Ted Fons (Product Manager, III) gave a PowerPoint presentation on III's new Millennium Serials subsystem. Millennium Serials is a Windows based system which can do all the functions like check-in, claiming, routing, and binding as in the text based system. It utilizes tool bar, menu bar, drop box, button, as well as key shortcuts to navigate among modes and functions. The new release of version 2 has additional new features which include, streamlined SICI check in, automatically refresh all EXPECTED boxes when one expected date is changed; capability of suppressing a specific checking box from OPAC display, e-mail notification at check-in, printing routing list for routees.

Fons also talked about how Millennium Serials uses MARC format for holdings (MFHD) to set up predictive check in boxes and to compress summary holdings statement. The system automatically formulates and stores the user supplied caption and pattern data in MARC codes. Holdings data can also be automatically stored in MARC 86x. However, the system cannot convert the existing free text holdings in the "Lib Has" field because it does not follow any standards. Libraries can manually convert the existing non-MARC holdings statement to MARC or leave it as is and add a new range using the MFHD. As evidenced by a large number of questions from the floor, majority of attendees is in the early stage of bringing up the new subsystem.

SIRSI
Reported by Denise Novak, convener

Twenty-four SIRSI users met on Sunday June 25. After introductions, the meeting was open for questions and comments from those in attendance. Topics ranged from Serials Workflow issues to API Training. Mary Page, Rutgers University, was kind enough to give us the URL for her library's Serials Workflow manual. A question about the OCLC 891 field and how it will affect Unicorn prompted the response that Jane Grawemeyer from SIRSI is a representative to the CONSER group that is working on that issue.

One issue that everyone felt was important was representation at the annual UUGI conference. There should be more serials sessions and perhaps a pre-conference.

Also, everyone was reminded that posting to the enhancement Webforum on the SIRSI Website is crucial. SIRSI will often work on an enhancement request and add it to Unicorn during the year. You can ask your SIRSI Administrator to register your name so that you can access the Webforum.

The attendance at this meeting reflects the growth of SIRSI over the past year with several new libraries represented. It is unfortunate that no representative from SIRSI could attend NASIG this year. Since NASIG is the premier serials conference, it is hoped that SIRSI will send someone to San Antonio next year.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING

Meg Mering, NASIG Secretary

1. Call to Order and Welcome

President Dan Tonkery convened the meeting at 8:15 a.m. He introduced the 1999/2000 officers and Board members. Steve Oberg, Past President, was also introduced as the Parliamentarian of the meeting.

2. Secretary's Report

Meg Mering, Secretary, presented the following highlights from the June 21, 2000, Board meeting:

- The NASIG *Membership Directory* is available to its members in both paper and electronic formats. The membership renewal form will now provide the option of receiving the *Directory* in paper or electronic form only.
- The Board was pleased with the response to the call for the first NASIG Poster Session. The 2000 conference will have 18 sessions.
- The site selection form is now available on NASIGWeb. The Board encourages members to view the form and see if their institution can host a NASIG conference in the future.

3. Treasurer's Report

Treasurer Gerry Williams reported that NASIG is in sound financial condition. As of June 14, 2000, NASIG had assets of $324,284. This year NASIG sold its municipal bond fund and opened an account with Charles Schwab. The value of the Schwab account to date is $56,150. Major conference expenses have yet to be paid.

Conference income to date is $274,660 and expenses to date are $50,890. More detailed and up-to-date information will appear in the September *Newsletter*.

As of June 14, 2000, NASIG's paid memberships totaled 1,236. The membership income is $6,000 higher this year which will help support NASIG's operating expenses.

4. Awards and Recognition

A. NASIG Annual Award Winners

Pat Frade and Markel Tumlin, Co-Chairs of the Awards & Recognition Committee, presented awards to the 2000

Student Conference Grant Recipients: Mary Bailey (Emporia State University); Clinton Chamberlain (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill); Christine Di Bella (University of Michigan); Jessica Gibson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign); Tonia Graves (Catholic University of America); Mary Iber (University of Iowa); Sandra Jelar (Kent State University); Diane Schnurrpusch (Catholic University of America); and Linda Shippert (University of Washington). Jacqueline Samples (University of Iowa) received the Fritz Schwartz Serials Education Scholarship. The two Horizon Award winners were Maria Davidson-DePalma Collins (Mississippi State University) and Wen-ying Lu (Michigan State University).

Jean Hirons was recognized as the recipient of the Marcia Tuttle International Grant. She will be using the grant to help further the CONSER program in England.

B. Awards to Outgoing Board Members and Committee Chairs

President Tonkery presented awards to outgoing Board members Carol Pitts Diedrichs (who was unable to attend the meeting), Ann Ercelawn, and Steve Oberg and to outgoing committee chairs Pat Frade and Markel Tumlin (Awards & Recognition), Donna SueYanney (Bylaws), Judy Irvin (Continuing Education), Step Schmitt and Robb Waltner (Electronic Communications), Jennifer Marill (Evaluations & Assessment), Sharon Cline McKay (Nominations & Elections) and Julia Gammon (Publications). D. Yanney was unable to attend the meeting.

C. Awards to 2000 Conference Planning Committee

Pat Wallace, Board Liaison to the Conference Planning Committee, presented an award to CPC Chair Karen Cargille. K. Cargille introduced the members of CPC and UCSD staff who assisted with the arrangements of the conference: Joanne Donovan, Gayle Hughes, Chrysanne Lowe, Diane Maher, Maggie McDonald, Jessica Meek, Pat Meyer, Jan Peterson, Marsha Shea, Jean Smith, Bud Sonka, Julie Su, Markel Tumlin, and Marcia Whipple.

D. Awards to 2000 Program Planning Committee

Connie Foster, Board Liaison to the Program Planning Committee, presented awards to the three Program Planning Committee Co-Chairs: Susan Davis, Cindy Hepfer, and Mary Page. Committee members were recognized: Wendy Baia, Christie Degener, Marty Gordon, Crystal Graham, Sandra Hurd, Judy Luther, Joyce McDonough, Joyce Ogburn, Alison Roth, Allison Sleeman , and Kay Teel.

E. Awards to 1999 *Proceedings* Editors

Ann Ercelawn, Board Liaison to the *Proceedings* Editors, presented awards to Michelle Fiander, Jonathan Makepeace, and Joe Harmon. A. Ercelawn recognized Maggie Horn who served as the Indexer of the 1999 *Proceedings*.

F. Recognition of *Newsletter* Editorial Board and Continuing Committee Chairs

President Tonkery then recognized the *Newsletter* Editorial Board: Editor-in-Chief Steve Savage, Maggie Horn, Carol MacAdam, Charlene Simser, John Harrison, Naomi Young, and Cecilia Sercan and continuing committee chairs: Marilyn Fletcher (Archivist), Priscilla Shontz (Continuing Education), Rose Robischon (Database & Directory) and Linda Smith Griffin (Regional Councils & Membership).

G. Recognition of Task Force Members

C. Foster recognized Strategic Planning Task Force members. Beverly Geer is serving as Chair of the Task Force. Members are Katie Ellis, Julie Gammon, Mike Randall, and John Tagler. The Task Force will have a 2010 Strategic Planning Report ready for the fall Board Meeting.

President Tonkery also recognized members of the Continuing Education Task Force. Priscilla Shontz and Eleanor Cook served as Co-Chairs of the Task Force. Members were Michele Crump, Leighann Ayers, Alex Bloss, Kittie Henderson, and Marsha Bennett.

Board Liaison Fran Wilkinson introduced the members of the Poster Session Task Force. Lisa Macklin served as Chair of the Task Force. Members were June Chressanthis, Jill Emery, Kate Manuel, and Lisa Rowlison. F. Wilkinson reported that the 2000 conference marks the first time NASIG has had poster sessions.

H. Recognition of Special Project Groups

Maggie Rioux, Board Liaison, unveiled NASIG's new logo. The ECC NASIG Web Design Team was responsible for redesigning the logo and NASIGWeb. M. Rioux recognized members of the Design Team. Beth Jane Toren served as the Chair of the Task Force. David Bynog, Jie Tian, Mitch Turitz, Yvonne Wei Zhang were members.

M. Rioux also introduced Rose Robischon, Carol Gill, Donnice Cochenour, and S. Schmitt, the members of the D&D Online Directory Interface Group. The online

Directory is now searchable by name, library/firm, city, state/province/country and serials system.

5. Greetings from the United Kingdom Serials Group (UKSG)

Christine Fyfe, in her first year as UKSG chair and attending her first NASIG, thanked NASIG for inviting her to the conference. She reported on UKSG's 23rd annual conference. It was held at the University of Keele, April 10-12, 2000. 450 delegates, including C. Foster, attended the conference. Serial management and electronic serials were big topics at the conference. Next year's conference will be held at Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh , April 2-4.

C. Fyfe also reported that UKSG was redesigning its Web site and would be conducting some one day seminars.

6. Old Business

There was no old business.

7. New Business

S. McKay , Chair of Nominations & Elections, introduced new officers and Board members. Vice President/ President-Elect is M. Rioux. Meg Mering was re-elected Secretary. The new Members-at-Large are Donnice Cochenour, Christa Easton and Anne McKee.

A. Ercelawn announced that M. Fiander and J. Harmon had agreed to serve another year as *Proceedings* Editors of the 2000 conference. Kathryn Wesley will index the *Proceedings*.

8. 2001 Preview

Mary Page, Lisa Macklin, and Robb Waltner, 2001 Program Planning Committee Co-Chairs, announced that next year's conference theme was "NASIG 2001: A Serial Odyssey." They stated that proposals for papers were due on August 1, 2000.

Beatrice Caraway and C. Gill, 2001 Conference Planning Co-Chairs, reported that the 16th NASIG conference would be held at Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas, May 23-26, 2001.

9. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 9:05.

CONTINUING EDUCATION COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT

Priscilla Shontz, CEC co-chair

[Ed. note: The following report is a shortened version of the original, which includes additional details about individual CEC-sponsored events. The fuller version of the report is available in NASIGWeb.]

The Committee has been extremely active this year. The events that were successfully produced between July 1999-June 2000 are:

- MARC Holdings Workshop, Davis, California, September 1999
- MARC Holdings Workshop, Pomona, California, September 1999
- New England Library Association, September 1999
- Basic Serials Cataloging/SOLINET, Atlanta, GA, October 1999
- Cycle of Conferences on Academic and Research Journals, Mexico City, Mexico, October 1999
- En Linea 99, Monterrey, Mexico, October 1999
- Transborder Library Forum (Foro) X, Albuquerque, NM, March 2000
- North Carolina Serials Conference, Chapel Hill, NC, March 2000
- MARC Format Oregon Library Association Conference, Portland, OR, April 2000
- Ohio Valley Group of Technical Service Librarians Conference, Indianapolis, IN, May 2000
- Vermont Library Association Conference, Burlington, VT, May 2000
- Annual Conference Mentoring Program, San Diego, CA, June 2000

Events that took place in spring 2000 or will take place in fall 2000 (or events that have not previously been reported on) are described below. Events that took place earlier in the year are described in the Fall 1999 or Winter 1999 reports, available on the CEC Website.

SOLINET—Basic Serials Cataloging, October 1999
CEC member: Cathy Kellum
Speakers: John Riemer and Beth Jedlicka
Location: Atlanta, GA
Date: October 1999
Topic: general serials cataloging (Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program)

Transborder Library Forum X (FORO), March 2000
NASIG Program entitled “Serials and Electronic Resources: Current Issues/NASIG Update”
CEC member: Lisa Furubotten
Moderator and Commentator: Fran Wilkinson—UNM (NASIG member)
Date: Mar 2000
Location: Albuquerque, New Mexico
Speakers and Topics:
Ann Okerson, Yale, “Getting from Here to There.”
Birdie MacLennan, University of Vermont, “Librarians on the Wave of Change: Educational and Training Needs for a Global Information Structure without Borders.”
Nancy Gomez, Universidad de Buenos Aires, “Access Options to documents in Argentine Science Libraries.”
Attendance: 160 at conference, 25 at NASIG session
Recommend repeat performance: Yes

North Carolina Serials Conference, March 2000
CEC member: Evelyn Council
Date: March 2000
Location: Chapel Hill, NC
Speakers and Topics:
Mary Page, Rutgers University, “Where the Rubber Meets the Road: Meeting the Needs of Your Customer Base”
Susan Davis, SUNY-Buffalo, “Luxury Model Pricing and Economy Budgets: Working It out With The Vendors”

Preconference, Oregon Library Association Annual Conference, April 2000
CEC member: Jeff Bullington
Topic: Understanding the MARC Format for Holdings
Date: April 2000
Location: Portland, Oregon
Speakers: Frieda Rosenberg, University of North Carolina; Mary Ann Van Cura, Thomas Cooley Law School Library
Attendance: 50+
Recommend repeat performance: Yes
Budget (estimated): $1000

Ohio Valley Group of Technical Service Librarians Conference, May 2000
CEC member: Michael Somers
Speaker(s): Dr. Howard Rosenbaum (keynote speaker).
Location: Indianapolis, Indiana (Hosted by the Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library)
Dates: May 4-5, 2000
Budget (estimated): $1000

CONSER/SCCTP Basic Serials Cataloging Workshop, May 2000
CEC member: Birdie MacLennan
Speakers: William Ghezzi, Assistant Bibliographic Control Services Librarian, Dartmouth College; Gretchen Yealy, Serials Catalog Librarian, Brown University
Location: Bailey/Howe Library, University of Vermont
Dates: Monday and Tuesday, May 22-23, 2000 (“preconference” to the Vermont Library Conference on May 24-25)
Sponsors: NASIG and the University of Vermont Libraries, in collaboration with the Vermont Library Conference, the Vermont Catalogers' Round Table, and the CONSER Office at LC.
Budget: approx. $1800-$2000

Holdings Standards Come of Age: A Workshop on the MARC Holdings Format, October 2000
CEC member: Birdie MacLennan
Speakers: Ruth Haas, Serials Cataloging Team Leader, Widener Library, Harvard College Library; Frieda Rosenberg, Head, Serials Cataloging, Academic Affairs Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Location: New England Library Association 2000 Conference, Worcester Centrum, Worcester, Massachusetts
Date: Monday, October 2, 2000 Part I, 8:30-10:00 a.m.; Part II, 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
Sponsors: New England Technical Services Librarians (NETSL), North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG), NELA (New England Library Association) Academic Section
Budget: estimated at $2000

Joint Louisiana Library Association/ACRL-LUC Fall conference, October 2000
CEC member: Judy Irvin
Location: Nunez Community College
Speakers: unknown at this time
Topics: unknown at this time
Budget requested: $1000.00

En Linea (Online), October 2000
CEC member: Lisa Furubotten
Location: Monterrey, Mexico
Speakers: unknown at this time
Topics: unknown; something with a technology slant

Illinois Library Association Annual Conference, October 2000
CEC member: Priscilla Matthews
Date: Oct. 14-17, 2000
Location: Peoria, IL

Program sponsors: ILA Resources and Technical Services and NASIG
Program title: Licensing Realities: Practical Advice on License Agreements
Moderator: Ann Glascoff [RTSF Forum manager]
Speakers: Trisha Davis
Estimated cost: $1000

Nevada Library Association

Pat Loghry reported, "I talked to the NLA people and we are still in the planning stage. They seemed very happy with the idea that NASIG co-sponsor, with the NLA serials group, a single speaker." The budget for this event is $1000.

California workshop

Pat French reported, "Elizabeth Parang and I have been discussing the prospects for a workshop in California and have decided not to pursue it this year. The workshop listed in the 2000 budget was really just a theoretical placeholder; there were no definite plans in the works. I just completed a NASIG workshop this past September and need to concentrate on other things. But mainly, Elizabeth and I felt that with the conference in San Diego this year, there will be ample CE opportunities on the West Coast and that the CEC could probably use the money more profitably in another part of the country this year. You can remove this workshop from the project list and allocate the funds elsewhere."

Library School Outreach

Priscilla Matthews wrote, "I was planning to write to the library school deans in the area suggesting a NASIG program on site. I vaguely remember we were going to do licensing for the library schools; there is usually not enough crossover with the conference that even if (when) the program is accepted for the Illinois Library Association, we should be able to interest the schools as well." The NASIG CE Task Force is discussing library school outreach. One suggestion has been to plan CE events in cities that are near library school programs, and invite the schools to participate; this might help us advertise NASIG to the students and might interest the schools in partnering with us again.

Mentoring Program

Carole Bell and Pat Loghry reported, "We are receiving forms from people wanting mentors and willing to be mentors and Pat and I will talk in a few weeks to match people up. We will then send out e-mails and letters to mentors and ask them to be in touch with their designated mentees. The reception seems to be on track." With a lot of help from ECC co-chair Step Schmitt, Priscilla Shontz created an online Mentoring Program application form that is now posted on the NASIG Website:

http://www.nasig.org/education/cec/mentoring.htm

Human Resources Directory

Leslie Button reported that she has updated a few profiles and plans to publicize the HRD by sending a PR announcement to NASIG-L and to the *Newsletter*. She has been importing files using WS FTP, updating the profiles in HTML code, and exporting the updated files back to the NASIG server. She asked if NASIG is able to purchase Microsoft Front Page for Committee members. ECC co-chair Step Schmitt told Priscilla that this decision is up to the Committee co-chairs. Any software purchased by NASIG remains the property of NASIG and must be transferred to another when Committee responsibility for the web is transferred. Because Leslie rotates off this Committee in June, we have decided to wait to see who will assume responsibility for the HRD or CEC Web site next year. Priscilla will work with Step to create an online Human Resources Directory Profile Form (http://www.nasig.org/members/hrprofile.html). Leslie will work on publicizing the availability of the HRD and encouraging NASIG members to submit or update his/her speaker profile.

NASIG CEC Website

Priscilla Shontz added more Committee information, mostly provided by Judy Irvin, to the CEC Website (http://www.nasig.org/education/cec/). Step Schmitt added a live hyperlink to the CEC site from the NASIG Committees Web page. Priscilla added an online Planning Form and Annual Report Form, which we hope will standardize Committee members' reports so that each report includes all needed information. Form results are e-mailed to the Committee's discussion list so that all Committee members can see what others are doing. Many Committee members used this new annual report form to report on their activities. Thanks to the ECC co-chairs Step Schmitt and Robb Waltner for their help in making these forms work.

NASIG Continuing Education Task Force

Priscilla Shontz and Eleanor Cook are co-chairing a task force charged with assessing CEC-sponsored programs and developing a set of guidelines for the Committee to follow. We want to insure that we are getting the most benefit for the level of investment the Board is committing to the Continuing Education. The task force is reviewing the past 3 years of CE events and costs, and will make a report to the board at the Annual Conference. For more information, see the task force's Website at:

http://www.nasig.org/education/cetf/

Questions

Gerry Williams, NASIG Treasurer, raised a question about reimbursement for registration fees for NASIG-sponsored speakers. She asked, "If we are sponsoring a speaker at a conference, shouldn't the conference at least waive the registration fee? This is not the first time this has happened. At least it is perhaps something the task force could consider."

Conclusion

Judy Irvin and I wish to thank the extraordinarily hard-working members of this Committee who have spent a lot of time and effort coordinating these events with other groups. Our Committee members are: Amira Aaron, Carole Bell, Jeff Bullington, Leslie Button, Evelyn Council, Pat French, Lisa Furubotten, Cathy Kellum, Pat Loghry, Birdie MacLennan, Priscilla Matthews, Elizabeth Parang, and Michael Somers. I especially want to thank my co-chair, Judy Irvin, who completes her two-year term as co-chair this summer, for her guidance and help this year. I would also like to thank Evelyn Council for agreeing to co-chair CEC for the next two years. Judy and I also wish to thank our board liaison, Dan Tonkery, for his guidance throughout the year. We also wish to thank the NASIG Publicist Steve Oberg for providing NASIG brochures (in English, Spanish and French) for our events.

NASIG AWARDS

TUTTLE AWARD RECIPIENT'S REPORT

Karen Darling, Award Recipient

[Ed. Note: The Marcia Tuttle International Grant was established in 1998 to provide funding for a NASIG member working in serials to foster international communication and education through overseas activities such as but not limited to research, collaborative projects, job exchanges, and presentation of papers at conferences. Named in honor of Marcia Tuttle, whose many and varied accomplishments have had a dramatic impact on the serials profession, the grant provides $1000 to help defray the costs of international travel.]

In 1999, the first Tuttle Grant was awarded to Karen D. Darling of the University of Oregon. She reports the following about her use of the grant regarding her IFLA work.

"Since receiving the award at last year's NASIG conference, I have attended two meetings of the IFLA ISBD(S) Working Group. The first was held as part of the IFLA annual conference in Bangkok, Thailand in August. The second was held in San Antonio prior to this year's ALA Midwinter Conference. At both of those meetings, the committee continued its work on the revision and we will continue to work on it at the upcoming IFLA conference in August in Jerusalem. We originally had hoped to have a draft new edition ready to present to the Standing Committee on Cataloging at this year's conference, but we are not that far along.

The work is continuing, and we are coordinating our work with the ISSN centers and the AACR2 revision work in an effort to harmonize all three standards as much as possible. One of the reasons that the revision is delayed is the harmonization work. Our working group submitted some questions and recommendations to the Joint Steering Committee but they have not acted on them yet.

As you know, Jean Hirons and I will be presenting a workshop at this year's NASIG conference where I will talk about the process involved in the revision and give attendees some history of the ISBDs, why they are important and how they are used."

MARCIA TUTTLE INTERNATIONAL GRANT

PURPOSE: The grant provides funding for a NASIG member working in serials to foster international communication and education, through overseas activities such as but not limited to research, collaborative projects, job exchanges, and presentation of papers at conferences. The grant is named in honor of Marcia Tuttle.

TERM OF AWARD: One year.

ELIGIBILITY: The applicant must have at least 5 years of professional experience in the serials information chain. The proposed project must deal with some aspect of serials and include foreign travel. Foreign language skills should be adequate to project needs.

HOW TO APPLY: The applicant should submit:

- a completed application
- a written proposal outlining the project and including proposed completion dates
- current resume or curriculum vitae
- a minimum of 3 references, including one from the person's supervisor (previous supervisor may be substituted if there is no current supervisor), one from a colleague at a different institution or company,
- and a letter of support from the foreign institution or collaborator as appropriate

AMOUNT OF THE AWARD: Each award includes a $1000 grant and one year of free NASIG membership.

NASIG may give more than one award in a year, or no award, depending on applications.

AWARDEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES: The awardee will be expected to submit a final project report to the NASIG Board. Other reporting mechanisms, such as the presentation of a workshop based on the project at a NASIG annual conference, may be required as well, depending on the nature of the proposal, and will be agreed upon in advance.

AWARD CYCLE: There will be a call for applications twice a year, with deadlines of April 30 and October 31. **The deadline for this cycle is October 31, 2000.** The Committee will respond within 4-6 weeks. The award cycle process will be reviewed at the end of the first year. (Application form is at the end of this issue)

REPORT FROM RECIPIENTS OF THE 2000 CONFERENCE AWARDS STUDENT GRANT, SCHWARTZ SCHOLARSHIP AND HORIZON AWARD

Virginia Taffurelli, Awards & Recognition Committee

This past year NASIG had a large number of applicants and was fortunate to be able to award nine Library Science Student Grants, one Fritz Schwartz Serials Education Scholarship, and two Horizon Awards. The grants covered the cost of room, board, transportation, and registration to the 2000 NASIG 15th Annual Conference held at University of California, San Diego. The award also includes membership dues for one year in NASIG. In addition, the Fritz Schwartz Scholarship winner also received $2,500 to help defray Library School tuition costs.

This year's Student Grant Winners were:

MARY BAILEY, Emporia State University
CLINTON CHAMBERLAIN, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
CHRISTINE DI BELLA, University of Michigan
JESSICA GIBSON, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
TONIA GRAVES, Catholic University of America
MARY IBER, University of Iowa
SANDRA JELAR, Kent State University
DIANE SCHNURRPUSCH, Catholic University of America
LINDA SHIPPERT, University of Washington

The Fritz Schwartz Serials Education Scholarship winner was:

JACQUELINE P. SAMPLES, University of Iowa

This year's Horizon winners were:

MARIA DAVIDSON-DEPALMA COLLINS, Mississippi State University
WEN-YING LU, Michigan State University

Each of the winners completed a survey about their experience at this year's NASIG Conference. The following is a sampling of their responses:

Why do you feel it is worthwhile for students to attend a NASIG Conference?

With so much of the education we receive in library school being geared almost exclusively to public services issues, attending a conference which addresses technical services issues in-depth and which provides the opportunity to meet and talk with people working all along the spectrum of serials work is incredibly valuable. NASIG also provides many opportunities for new librarians to get involved in activities and provides an excellent basis for future professional development.

Most of my fellow classmates shy away from cataloging and want absolutely nothing to do with serials; so I was encouraged by the sheer number of serials-lovers that find them as fascinating as I do.

There are a variety of career options available to aspiring serialists, but these options may not be known to students in many library school programs. The conference provides an opportunity to meet professionals working in the field and to hear about the different ways in which they are involved with serials. In addition to learning more about career options, this networking provides information on current practice and on possible job openings. Involvement at the NASIG conference also gives students an awareness of the opportunities to contribute to the profession.

It is helpful to talk with those people already working with serials to learn the variety of career paths, to learn what skills might be needed prior to looking for the first job, and to receive an over-all impression of what it is like to work with serials. Training is available at the conference that could not be obtained in most library schools.

How did attending the conference benefit you personally?

Because I am just starting a new job as Serials Manager, this conference came at a perfect time. It allowed me to meet and talk with many people who have experience in the tasks that I will be learning and managing. It was good for me, as a library assistant working on my MLS to find that I could give others at the conference the benefit of my own experiences as they just begin some of the processes that we have been doing for a couple years.

Attending the workshops and presentations made me aware of some issues that I have not even heard discussed in my classes in library school, and my eyes were opened to a wider range of challenges and opportunities confronting serialists now.

I learned a great deal from speaking with people from a range of work environments and job descriptions. The conference really opened my eyes to the wide varieties of opportunities available in serials work. On a more specific level, I had the opportunity to explore some issues related to digital archiving from the librarian perspective, where previously I had primarily looked at them from an archivist's perspective. I definitely think that stronger cooperation between librarians and archivists is needed to address some of these electronic records problems.

The greatest benefit that I received from attending the 2000 NASIG conference was my attendance at the workshop "Speaking a Serials Cataloging Tongue: Lingua Franca for the Web." This session built on the work of Jean Hirons and Crystal Graham, using their concept of "ongoing" materials to help describe cataloging of Internet materials. As a cataloging student in library school, I was inspired and challenged by the Hirons and Graham article "Issues Related to Seriality," and it inspired me to pursue a career as a serials cataloger. This session similarly inspired and challenged me, and helped me to remember why I had become interested in serials cataloging.

I also received helpful interviewing tips.

I loved getting to meet so many fascinating people. I feel that I learned so much from them, both practical tips for how to apply the principles I've learned in school to a real job, and the enjoyment of meeting people from all over North America who have so many and varied interests.

How did having a mentor help you during the conference?

It was also helpful to have a familiar face in the crowd, although NASIG members are so friendly I never felt like an outsider!

My mentor helped improve my confidence.

It was great to have a face to recognize in a sea of unknown faces. Even though I met scores of new people, there were times when it was a bit overwhelming to see so many people that I still didn't know. I feel like I made a friend for the future.

My mentor was very involved as a presenter and committee member. Though it was harder to have one-on-one time, I was exposed to a great role model.

Did attending the conference influence your career plans? If so, how?

My situation may be very different from other students, but while it did not change my career plans, it did help to create a more stable foundation. As I am just beginning to work with serials from the cataloging and management end, this gives me a framework that is very comforting—knowing so many people in other places who are willing to share their experiences is a real benefit to someone just starting a new career track.

Attending the conference did not really influence my career plans but did reinforce my desire to work in serials.

While the conference experience was very useful and informative, it did not have a direct influence on my career plans. That is due to the fact that I have been planning on pursuing a career in serials librarianship for some time, though, and not due to any failing of the conference or its organizers.

I would not say that attending the conference influenced my career plans as much as it solidified my career direction. I had intended to pursue a career in serials cataloging, but this conference strengthened my resolve to do so. I was able to meet many other serials catalogers, discuss cataloging issues, and see firsthand what an exciting and evolving landscape the serials world really is.

What suggestions do you have for the 2001 NASIG Conference Student Grant Program?

Consider giving talks at library schools to promote the award more or enlisting the assistance of former winners to do onsite publicity in the geographic areas in which they work.

Once the award winners are announced, you may want to send out an announcement to each winner's library school. Schools are always more likely to promote the availability of particular awards if they know that their students have won them in the past.

It might be nice to have a group event earlier in the conference. Placing the grant winners in the same dorm could help us get to know each other earlier.

The only thing that I can suggest that might prove helpful to future winners is to pair them with mentors who are themselves previous winners. I know that I enjoyed meeting past winners and hearing where their careers had taken them.

Additional comments or suggestions:

Thank you for this opportunity. I found the conference to be well organized, informative as well as enjoyable (everything a conference should be!).

Our Horizon winners write:

A NASIG conference offers a wide range of programs pertinent to serialists, no matter whether one is in serials cataloging, serials acquisitions, collection development, automated systems, preservation, reference, publishing, and/or is a vendor. As any serialist's work does not exist in isolation, the conference provides an opportunity for new serialists to learn about the interrelationships among various aspects of the serials world.

This is also a conference where one not only can commiserate about the difficulties and complexity of the serials world but also learn from experienced serialists how to deal with them. The conference provides a great opportunity to start networking, and one is mostly likely to be inspired to learn more and to explore other possibilities.

As the serials world changes rapidly, this conference also provides new serialists with opportunities to learn in depth about the most current practices, national policies and trends. Leading serialists are on site for discussion.

Before attending the conference, it never occurred to me that a serials cataloger could have any say in the pricing of a journal. After hearing my mentor's experience on what she did as a serials cataloger, I suddenly realized the power of networking through NASIG conferences and the power of collective effort. Together we can make a difference, and, as Eugenie Prime quoted in the plenary session, "Nothing you can imagine is absolutely impossible."

Most of all, I was very happy to have been selected as a Horizon Award winner. It is a wonderful professional distinction that I value and that enabled me to attend the conference and learn so much. I feel that these generous contributions to my professional development have given me a solid foundation for future work as a serialist. Thank you so much!

Attending the conference expanded my view of how important serials work can be. I was also able to see beyond my own narrow niche and gain a better understanding of all the various areas of serials work.

TITLE CHANGES

Carol MacAdam

[Note: Please report promotions, awards, new degrees, new positions and other significant professional milestones. You may submit items about yourself or other members to Carol MacAdam. Contributions on behalf of fellow members will be cleared with the person mentioned in the news item before they are printed. Please include your e-mail address or phone number.]

Amy Boucher is now Periodicals Librarian at Harvard University’s Widener Library. She was previously Interlibrary Loan Team Manager at the University of Kentucky. Amy’s new addresses are:

Widener Library
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138
Phone: (617) 496-7364
E-mail: BOUCHER@FAS.HARVARD.EDU

We have this news from **Susan Davis** at SUNY Buffalo: “I have won a Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Librarianship from SUNY Chancellor Robert L. King. This award recognizes "skill in librarianship; service to the campus, the university and the field; scholarship and professional growth; and major professional achievements." An article announcing the award in the June 22, 2000 issue of the *Reporter* may be accessed at http://www.buffalo.edu/reporter. I, along with other winners in various categories, will be recognized at an academic convocation in October. The Libraries gave me a very nice personalized brass mantle clock, which goes nicely with the personalized travel alarm they gave me in recognition of my service as NASIG President.”

Phyllis June Harvey writes to let us know of her new position as Serials Librarian at the David D. Palmer Health Sciences Library in Davenport, Iowa. “Although I really enjoyed my former position as Serials Librarian at Kettering College of Medical Arts in Kettering, Ohio, I was happy to return to Palmer College of Chiropractic in Davenport to take the position of Technical Services/Serials Librarian at the David D. Palmer Health Sciences Library. I resigned from this position nine years ago due to a job transfer for my husband. Although my office is in a different location, it is wonderful to return and work with many of the same colleagues I had worked with from 1988 to 1991. My husband is retiring and we are glad to be returning to our home area. We are looking forward to building our dream house on 72 acres of land we own outside of the Quad Cities." Phyllis' new addresses are:

Palmer College of Chiropractic
David D. Palmer Health Sciences Library
1000 Brady Street
Davenport, Iowa 52803-5287
Phone: (319) 884-5529
Fax: (319) 884-5897
E-mail: HARVEY_P@PALMER.EDU

Mary Ellen Kenreich, Acquisitions Librarian at Portland State University, writes of a significant professional milestone that she has achieved this year, a new degree. "After four years of hard work and the stress of being a student again after 20 years, I recently received my Master of Public Administration from Portland State University. I'm also pleased to report that, in the process, I received a student MPA Award of Excellence. Although I am relieved to have it behind me, it was a very good experience. The program here is geared toward the working student and in many of my courses we were encouraged to bring in problems from work. We were then taught new ways to look at and solve them. Most of my classmates were planning to use the degree to get a new position or promotion. When asked what I was planning to do when I got my degree, I replied, 'I love my job in the library as a mid-level administrator. I'm going to continue doing it—only better.'" Mary Ellen's addresses remain the same.

Kewal Krishan, Serials Catalogue Librarian at the University of Saskatchewan has won the 2000 Outstanding Librarianship Award bestowed by the Canadian Association of College and University Librarians. The award, sponsored by Blackwells and CACUL since 1987, was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association in Edmonton on June 23, 2000. Kewal has been a practicing librarian for 42 years, 33 of which have been in Canada. During the 33 years that he has been in Canada Kewal has served as a Serials Librarian and has progressed steadily through professional ranks. He is a founding member of CLA's Serials Interest Group and has served as either Convener or Co-Convener every year from 1985 on. During this same period of time Kewal has been active in NASIG and has served as its Canadian representative by communicating its activities back to CLA's Serials Interest Group.

Rebecca Lubas is now Special Formats Cataloger at Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries. She was previously Catalog Librarian for Serials and Documents at Ball State University. Rebecca's new addresses are:

MIT Libraries, 14E-210B
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02139-4307
Phone: (617) 253-7564
Fax: (617) 253-2454
E-mail: RLL@MIT.EDU

In a new job that started June 26th, 2000, **Anne McKee** is now the "Program Officer for Resource Sharing" at the Big 12 Plus Libraries Consortium. She writes: "While I will really miss working for Swets-Blackwells, this was simply too great of a job opportunity to pass up. It is something that will let me stretch my wings and get involved on the consortia end of things (since I've previously done the academic library and vendor end of things). My new job encompasses all resource sharing programs for the Big 12 Plus; particularly focusing on all Interlibrary Loan and Collection Development projects that are in the planning stages or in progress. I will also be responsible for the negotiation and licensing of electronic products for the consortium. While the Big 12 Plus is headquartered out of Kansas City, MO, I will be telecommuting from Phoenix, where I've lived for almost 10 years. With Big 12 membership now stretching all the way to the Northwest, it made sense to have Big 12 Plus staff presence out here. Additionally, I have the benefits of being considered an Associate Librarian (non-tenure track) on the library faculty of Arizona State University. I consider this job the absolute best of both worlds! I'm back in academia, still able to live in the town I love and get to work in a job that is challenging, exciting and leading edge. Of course it helps to be reporting to Adrian Alexander, the Executive Director of the Big 12 Plus too. While I LOVED my 7 years as a vendor and sorely miss my Swets-Blackwells colleagues, not having to travel as much and spending more time with my husband and two-year-old son are definite pluses to this job! I will still be attending most major library conferences so I hope to see you at NASIG or in Chicago." Anne's new addresses are:

Program Officer, Big 12 Plus Libraries Consortium
PMB 181
7942 West Bell Road, C-5
Glendale, AZ 85308
Phone: (623) 583-6411
Fax: (623) 583-6412
E-mail: mckeea@lindahall.org

From **Steve Murden** we hear: "They say the third time is the charm, so I'll soon discover whether or not that's true. I am leaving my third job at Virginia Commonwealth University this summer and hoping to turn myself into a cataloger. I've been doing public relations work for the past 16 months, and while I learned a great deal in the job, I also learned that it's not something I ever want to do again. I'll be doing some volunteer work this fall to test my hand at cataloging (it's been a long time since Dr. Chan's classes in library school) and will probably be looking for another job in the new year. I can still be reached at the same e-mail address (stevemurden@ mindspring.com).”

News from **Mary Page**: “Effective September 1, 2000, I will leave my position as Head of Collection Services and Serials Management for the New Brunswick Libraries at Rutgers University and will become the Head of Acquisitions for the RUL system. The best part of this appointment is a) not having to move, and b) getting a shorter and more intelligible title! I will still have a hand in serials stuff as the chair of our system-wide Serials Management Group.” Mary’s addresses remain the same.

Lisa Rowlison has left her previous position as Catalog Librarian at Lewis & Clark College to take up a new one as Bibliographic Services Coordinator at California State University, Monterey Bay. Lisa’s new addresses are:

California State University, Monterey Bay
Library Learning Complex
Building 12
Seaside, CA 93955-8001
Phone: (831) 582-4642
Fax: (831) 384-3875
E-mail: LISA_ROWLISON@MONTEREY.EDU

Esther Simpson is now Serials Cataloger at the United States Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C. She was previously Librarian and Cataloger/Indexer at the Maryland General Assembly in Annapolis. Esther’s new work addresses are:

U S GPO
732 North Capitol Street NW
Washington, DC 20401
Phone: (202) 512-2010 x30507
E-mail: ESIMPSON@@GPO.GOV

SERIALS-RELATED REPORTS

CONSER-AT-LARGE MEETING

ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE, CHICAGO, IL
JULY 9, 2000
Jean Hirons

SUMMARY OF THE MEETING

Marjorie Bloss (CRL), chair of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, and Jean Hirons (LC), CONSER Coordinator, welcomed the group. Hirons noted the growing number of new faces, including SCCTP trainers, pattern project participants, and other interested in CONSER. This year's meeting also had more international participation, including representatives from the national libraries of Wales and Australia, and Cambridge University. In all, 60 people from 43 different institutions attended.

UPDATES

Hirons also reported encouraging progress for seriality-related changes in AACR2 chapter 12, as proposed in "Revising AACR2 to Accommodate Seriality.” Comments are still being prepared and will continue to be submitted until August 2000; but those seen so far mostly address details, organization, and presentation, while not seriously opposing major recommendations. The Joint Steering Committee will discuss the proposals and comments in September 2000. Approvals for some of the recommendations may come at that time. After that, in November, members of the AACR2, ISBD, and ISSN communities will meet at the Library of Congress to continue working on further issues related to harmonization of their serials cataloging practices.

Likewise, MARBI had a generally positive discussion of possible related changes in the MARC 21 bibliographic format, as presented in MARBI Discussion Paper No. 119, "Seriality and MARC 21." A proposal may be forthcoming as soon as the 2001 Midwinter Meeting.

Jeanne Baker (University of Maryland) reported that only a small number of institutions, including Yale University and University of California at Northridge, have tried loading record sets from the aggregator initiative into their local systems; but the loading was successful in the places that tried. Ongoing work should provide more record sets for additional aggregators. The publication pattern experiment passed a significant milestone in June 2000, when use of OCLC bibliographic field 891 to share publication pattern and holdings data was implemented. Sally Sinn (NAL) told the meeting that OCLC record #35601086, for *Heart Failure Reviews*, was the first CONSER record in which 891 fields with such data were loaded. The data were subsequently copied and pasted successfully into New York University Medical Library's local system. At the request of PCC, the task force leading this initiative will continue recording and reporting milestones of this effort, so that all interested can track its progress. For now, the initiative is most interested in more participants adding 891 data in OCLC/CONSER records. Seed data from more than 150,000 Harvard University records will be added in the near future. Many system vendors replied to a survey concerning their systems' use (or non-use) of MARC Format for Holdings Data; their responses are being analyzed and will be reported. During the experimental period, the initiative's task force will try to keep statistics on addition and maintenance of 891 data. At such time as the effort becomes an operational program, there will also be studies of effects on workflows, best practices, and other related issues.

The Serials Cooperative Cataloging Training Program continues to flourish and grow. More than forty workshops based on the SCCTP Basic Serials Cataloging course materials are scheduled so far in 2000. Comments on SCCTP training have been made available via the CONSER home page. The second SCCTP course, on serial holdings, is being prepared by Frieda Rosenberg (UNC-Chapel Hill) and Thom Saudargas (College Center for Library Automation) and will be tested at the University of Georgia later this year. A "Train the Trainer" session for it will be held before the ALA 2001 Midwinter Meeting in Washington, DC. Plans are for the course materials to be available in February 2001. Margaret Mering (University of Nebraska), Kristin Lindlan, and Steve Shadle (both of University of Washington) are working on an advanced serials cataloging course for SCCTP, which may be available in summer 2001.

Worldwide demand for CONSER documentation and training is great. A CONSER training session was conducted this year in Spanish in Mexico City. CONSER documentation is being translated into Chinese and a week of SCCTP-based training will be given in Taiwan in August 2000. Jean Hirons will soon do SCCTP and CONSER training at the National Library of Wales and Cambridge University, as well as other outreach in the United Kingdom. Hirons is the 2000 recipient of the Marcia Tuttle Memorial Award, which will help support this work A group has been formed to study issues related to maintenance of URLs in 856 fields of CONSER records. This effort follows from discussions started at the May 2000 CONSER Operations Committee meeting.

John Dorr has started work as the project director for the International Coalition on Newspapers (ICON), a cooperative effort addressing non-US newspapers with goals similar to those of the United States Newspaper Program (in which Dorr also had experience). ICON has received NEH grant funding for a pilot project in union listing and preservation microfilming. Founding participants and the first titles for microfilming have been identified. Training sessions for ICON program catalogers will be conducted in fall 2000.Jean Hirons announced that CONSERline has changed to Web-only distribution. An ASCII-format version will no longer be disseminated by e-mail, though announcements of issue releases may be sent that way. Future issues will be targeted to come out shortly after ALA Annual Conferences and Midwinter Meetings instead of before them, as in the past. Regina Reynolds (NSDP) announced a unique collaboration between the R.R. Bowker Company and the Library of Congress that will add a Bowker employee to the National Serials Data Program staff in Washington, DC. The new, Bowker-supported NSDP staffer will make ISSN assignments and create Ulrich's listings for U.S. serials, with concentrations on electronic serials and special projects. A vacancy announcement for the position should appear soon.

DISCUSSIONS

Linking Serials and Monographs
David Van Hoy (MIT) and Adam Schiff (University of Washington) led a discussion exploring interest in and problems for use of linking entry fields to connect monograph and serial records. Format integration established this capability, and some institutions (e.g. NLC and University of Washington) have adopted policies for using it. The CONSER and BIBCO operations committees jointly discussed options in May 2000: some interest was identified in linking certain monograph and serial records; disinterest in linking others (e.g. monograph and serial records for conference proceedings after a change of treatment) was also established. Van Hoy and Schiff are pursuing the interest that was shown, trying for now to identify the major concerns people have regarding monograph-serial linking. CONSER At Large participants identified problematic logistics for adding links to both monograph and serial records as one such issue: What authorizations and other technical support are necessary to accomplish this linking? Who will be willing (or obliged) to do the record maintenance work involved? Those interested may email their comments and concerns to Van Hoy (dcvh@mit.edu) or to Schiff (aschiff@u.washington.edu).

Integrating Resources and CONSER/BIBCO Issues
Jean Hirons pointed out that implementation of more definite standards for cataloging integrating resources will bring re-examination of existing operations and questions about meeting emerging needs: Which units and staff will catalog which integrating resources in local workflows? Which cooperative programs will take responsibility for cataloging which integrating resources? For preparing related documentation? For related training? The split between monograph and serials catalogers in many institutions is seen as a major obstacle for this planning. At the program level, differences between the database and distribution principles for CONSER and BIBCO make sharing of integrating resources between the programs very difficult. Nevertheless, planning to address these decisions must involve the best minds of both programs.

CONSER Membership

Hirons closed the meeting by asking whether CONSER should reconsider its philosophy of membership to include more members in a variety of categories. Some comments indicated that CONSER should not relax its quality standards in order to admit members as broadly as the BIBCO Program has done. Hirons responded that there was no interest in doing that and that full CONSER members should probably continue to constitute a relatively small core group with responsibilities and expectations similar to now. Membership expansion could come primarily in other categories outside that core group. With the explosion of electronic resources, there is plenty of work to share, she said. One comment suggested there will be tension between getting all the records that are needed and defining different responsibilities for a small core group and for others. Incorporating more international CONSER members is a strong goal and harmonization efforts may make it possible for records not created according to non-AACR2 to be used and integrated into the CONSER database in some form. One question for the future is whether CONSER can accommodate authenticated records distributed among separate databases. Another might be how to migrate records between those different sources in order to maintain an approximately common database.

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SCCTP BASIC SERIALS CATALOGING WORKSHOP: AN ORGANIZER'S PERSPECTIVE

BURLINGTON, VERMONT
MAY 22-23, 2000
Birdie, MacLennan

[Ed. note: This workshop was co-sponsored by the NASIG Continuing Education Committee and the University of Vermont Libraries in collaboration with the Vermont Library Conference and the Vermont Catalogers' Round Table.]

On May 22 and 23, 2000, librarians from Vermont and New York converged at the University of Vermont's Bailey/Howe Library in Burlington to attend the SCCTP (Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program) Basic Serials Cataloging Workshop, a preconference to the Vermont Library Conference. The workshop was full to capacity, attracting 25 participants: 23 from Vermont and 2 from New York. While most participants came from academic institutions (from the university and from state and regional colleges), the workshop also attracted participants from public libraries and the state historical society library.

PRESENTERS

Gretchen Yealy, Serials Catalog Librarian, Brown University, and William Ghezzi, Assistant Bibliographic Control Services Librarian, Dartmouth College

PRELIMINARIES

The Basic Serials Cataloging Workshop is the first course developed by the SCCTP, a program inaugurated in 1998 under the auspices of CONSER (the Cooperative Online SERials program at the Library of Congress). Following publicity about the success of the workshop in several venues throughout the U.S. and Canada (36 workshops have been held to date), the University of Vermont Libraries contacted colleagues at CONSER, NASIG, and the Vermont Library Association to discuss the feasibility of hosting the workshop in Vermont. Interest was keen; so program planning began in earnest.

The SCCTP Website, which is located at:

http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/scctp/home.html

offers information about the mission and goals of the program, how it works, a workshop schedule and guidelines for workshop sponsors. The vision of the Program is "to increase the pool of knowledgeable serials catalogers and raise the quality of serials cataloging records contributed to shared databases." SCCTP provides standardized training materials (the *Basic Serials Cataloging Workshop* instructor and trainee manuals) and experienced instructors in the field of serials cataloging. SCCTP relies on library associations, networks, and institutions to sponsor the workshops.

CONSER Coordinator, Jean Hirons, recommended Bill Ghezzi and Gretchen Yealy from the pool of SCCTP trainers, as two able and experienced instructors in the region. Once the trainers had agreed to present the workshop, the date was established so that it would be offered as a preconference to the Vermont Library Conference. Space was reserved for 25 participants in a Library instructional classroom. Training manuals were subsequently ordered from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service.

Announcements about the workshop/preconference were distributed in the Vermont Library Conference brochure mailing and posted to various e-mail distribution lists. A Website was also established to facilitate publicity and registration. Registrants were asked to complete the SCCTP "Needs Assessment" form at the point of registration. The Needs Assessment inquired about the background and experience of each participant and what s/he hoped to gain from the workshop. This information was sent to the instructors prior to the workshop and enabled them to anticipate and adapt the presentation according to participant needs.

WORKSHOP SNAPSHOTS

The opening session began with a round of general introductions. Workshop leaders, Bill Ghezzi and Gretchen Yealy, engaged participants right from the start by initiating a game of "catch" or "pass the ball." Each person took a turn in either catching or being handed a bright purple ball and giving a brief introduction about themselves and why they were there. Ghezzi and Yealy then solicited participants for specific topics or areas they would like to see addressed over the course of the workshop. Topics included e-journals, specific information about title changes, information about specific serials fields in MARC records, and when to catalog something as a serial or something else. The instructors noted each topic on the board. By then end of the second day, each area had been addressed.

The instructors distributed a workshop outline, which encapsulated a timeframe for each of the sessions they would be covering. Over the course of two days, nine sessions—each with a distinct aspect related to the process of serials cataloging—were covered. The sessions conformed to materials that were presented in the *SCCTP Training Manual*. Participants were able to follow concepts and examples via a PowerPoint presentation that had been conceived to match the materials and examples in the *Training Manual*. The *Training Manual* also served as a workbook for class exercises and place to take notes.

Day one covered the concept and definition of a serial, various standards and reference tools for serials cataloging (AACR2, MARC21, CONSER, et al.), original cataloging (the creation of core records for serials), title changes (or when to create a new record), and subject analysis for serials. Various fields particular to MARC serial records were highlighted. Workshop leaders demonstrated several examples and types of publications, serial and non-serial, and how to distinguish them apart. They also distributed a useful chart, or checklist, for closing off *AACR2* records when a title has ceased. During each session, examples and explanations were reinforced with practical exercises, which engaged participants' interest and engendered lively discussion.

Day two covered copy cataloging and electronic serials. Workshop leaders presented various methods for finding and evaluating appropriate copy and working with it. They also demonstrated changes in the cataloging code since the advent of *AACR2* and the differences between latest and successive entry cataloging. Numerous examples for working with cataloging copy were covered to demonstrate criteria and techniques for editing. Here again, various fields particular to MARC serial records were highlighted. Examples and explanations were reinforced with practical exercises, discussion, and question and answer follow-up.

The session on electronic serials demonstrated the difference between "direct access" electronic serials (e.g., CD-ROMs, floppy disks, magnetic tapes, etc.) and "remote access" electronic serials (typically accessed by means of a browser such as Netscape or Internet Explorer, etc.) via the Internet). Workshop instructors led participants through examples of cataloging techniques for CD-ROM serials and online electronic serials. Fixed and variable fields, relevant notes, and required information for serials and computer files were emphasized. Options for cataloging print and electronic versions separately or on the same record were demonstrated. As with previous sessions, the instructors' explanations and examples were followed by practical exercises for participants and lively discussion.

It is difficult, in a brief *Newsletter* summary, to do justice to the breadth and range of materials presented—as well as to the organizational skills, patience, and good-humored expertise of the presenters. Bill Ghezzi and Gretchen Yealy did an extraordinary job of presenting a great deal of complex materials in a simple, engaging, and easy-to-understand fashion. They made serials cataloging look like fun! (well, it *is* fun after all, isn't it ?!). Throughout the course of two days, they alternated sessions and presentation styles. Yet each maintained a steady, brisk pace—alternating description and illustration of fundamental concepts with practical hands-on exercises, liberally interspersed with regular doses of humor. Audience participation was strongly encouraged. Many lively discussions were invoked as participants shared experiences, cataloging dilemmas, even a few jokes. People remained engaged from beginning to end.

Evaluations submitted by participants ranked the workshop quite favorably. On a scale of one to five, with five being most favorable, the Burlington workshop ranked 4.7. As one participant proclaimed on the evaluation form, "This workshop was overall the *best* presentation (and most valuable) out of several specific training sessions I have attended in the last several years."

The Vermont Library Conference and the University of Vermont are grateful NASIG for their support of this program. Without such support, it would have been much more difficult to attract such a diverse range of participants from around the region, or to stir such interest and enthusiasm for serials cataloging.

Footnote:

According to CONSER Coordinator, Jean Hirons, SCCTP colleagues are currently in the process of developing two additional courses: a holdings course, which will be available in February 2001, as well as an advanced serials workshop, which is scheduled to be released in the summer of 2001. Stay tuned for additional training and continuing development opportunities from the SCCTP.

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DEMYSTIFYING THE DRAGON: STRATEGIES FOR 2000 PLUS

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
2000 ANNUAL MEETING
VANCOUVER, CANADA
Linda Hulbert

This meeting was the first joint meeting between the Medical Library Association (MLA) and the Canadian Health Libraries Association/Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada (CHLA/ABSC). It was held in Vancouver, Canada from May 5-11, 2000.

The highpoints were the two plenary sessions with presentations from Tom Ferguson, M.D. and David Suzuki. Dr. Ferguson is the editor and publisher of the *Ferguson Report*, the industry newsletter of online health. He is an advocate for self-help encouraging the development and study of consumer-oriented computer resources in health care. Dr. Suzuki had a distinguished career in genetics until he became a broadcaster. His talk centered on the need to find a way to live rich fulfilling lives without destroying the world around us.

Lucretia McClure read The Janet Doe lecture, which was supposed to be given by Judy Messerle. Judy was unexpectedly called away due to a family illness. But, as usual, Lucretia did the presentation well and Judy's message was interesting as well as provocative. You will want to read her paper in the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* in a few months.

As usual the conference had a social side that took advantage of this wonderful city, Vancouver. The Friends of the National Library of Medicine sponsored "First Nations and Inuit Art" which allowed us to wander the historic district of Gastown with a reception at one of North America's largest displays of Pacific Northwest Coast First Nations and Inuit arts and crafts. The prints, masks, desserts (did I mention desserts?) were divine. The farewell was held at the Hotel Vancouver, a heritage building and a historic city landmark dating from 1939. Kings and Queens had slept there—we just ate, listened to music, and danced.

There were 36 C. E. offerings which spanned the gamut from the "ABCs of Intranet Development" to 'Understanding Study Design and Statistical Concepts in Clinical Research." There was a pre-conference symposium on Alternative and Complementary Health Care Information and a post-conference symposium on the Myth and Reality of Electronic Journals. This latter conference had speakers discussing the National Electronic Article Repository (NEAR). All of the viewpoints were presented on behalf of the scholar-researcher, clinician, librarian, and the clinical journal publisher.

The Technical Services Section sponsored (with the Collection Development Section *et al*) "Tracking the Gray Literature: Capturing the Elusive Dragon," tracking the non-commercially published literature and making it available. It also sponsored "New Trends in Automated Library Systems." This was not for the faint-hearted as we looked at our existing online systems and recognize that there is already something better…and we just went live last week!

The Collection Development Section also co-sponsored "Evidence-Based Librarianship: Tools We ALL Can Use, Part 1." This covered how to create randomized controlled trials in librarianship, cohort studies in librarianship, and ethnographic studies in librarianship.

The planners and organizers always work so hard to bring interesting speakers, educational opportunities and new ideas which are intended to re-light our lights and send us back to our institutions refreshed. But the best part of the meeting is the seeing colleagues who have become friends, mentors and collaborators.

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AUSTRALIAN SERIALS SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

Nathalie Schulz and Jenni Jeremy

The Australian Serials Special Interest Group (ASSIG) is part of the Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA) and has over 150 personal and institutional members from within Australia and overseas

The ASSIG charter seeks to inform and educate students, librarians and information professionals, and aims to bridge the gap between the national and international producer and end user of serials. By providing a forum for the exchange of ideas and solutions to serials problems ASSIG endeavours to embrace new technologies and advance serials into the 21st century.

The ASSIG Web page can be found at:
www.alia.org.au/sigs/assig.

ACTIVITIES

The first activity for 2000 has been a one day seminar in Brisbane, Queensland titled *"Serials 2000—Changes in the New Millennium."* Australia has recently introduced a goods and services tax (GST), and the first part of the seminar dealt with concerns that serialists have relating to the new GST. Representatives from an academic library, the Australian publishing community, the Australian Taxation Office and the Australian Customs Service all provided useful input. For the second half of the seminar ASSIG invited representatives from the four major print subscription agents in Australia (DA Information Services, EBSCO Australia, ISA-RoweCom Australia, and Swets Blackwell) to speak about their organisations. This provided an excellent opportunity to learn about the recent changes within the serials industry and about new services and structures. Seventy people attended the Brisbane seminar and questions on the day and subsequent feedback have indicated that the day was a huge success.

The next activity is planned for mid October, *"Serials 2005—Future Directions"* to be held in conjunction with the ALIA biennial conference in the nations capital, Canberra. Serials in the future will be presented from four different perspectives: the information publisher; the information provider, the information disseminator, and the information user.

During 2001 ASSIG intends to conduct pre-conference seminars and workshops at many of the ALIA Sectional group conferences across the country.

COMMITTEE

The current ASSIG committee comprises: Jenni Jeremy, Convenor; Bob Hawke Priministerial Library, South Australia; Alfred Gans, Treasurer, ISA-RoweCom Australia, Queensland; Nathalie Schulz, Secretary, Griffith University Library, Queensland; Carolyne Cohn, Blackwells Book Services, Victoria; Philippa Read, Deakin University Library, Victoria

The Committee has links with both NASIG and UKSG: Jenni attended the UKSG conference in April and is the NASIG professional liaison; Nathalie and Carolyne attended NASIG 1999 in Pittsburgh; and, Alfred and Nathalie are both NASIG members.

The ASSIG Committee looks forward to future contact with NASIG and UKSG colleagues.

FORUM ZEITSCHRIFTEN—GESIG E.V.

GERMAN-SPEAKING SERIALS INTEREST GROUP (GESIG): THE SERIALS INITIATIVE FOR GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND SWITZERLAND

Dr. Walburga Lösch

The GeSIG's mission is to facilitate the development, production, and distribution of journals in the broadest sense. Special attention is given to the improvement of market conditions, to availability and adoption through readers. The GeSIG considers itself as a platform for the discussion of the above agenda and for the development of pertinent solutions.

The Forum Zeitschriften plans to act as an interest group on all possible levels of social, cultural, scholarly, economic, and political significance. Its activities are planned to include project groups, workshops, and information management meetings. First suggestions for a work program and further details can be found here.

DATES

- Austrian Librarian Congress, September 19-23, 2000, Vienna, Austria
  GeSIG Meeting at September 21, 2000, 13.00
- Frankfurt Book Fair, October 18–22, 2000, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.
  Meeting GeSIG at October 20, 2000, 14.00
  General Meeting: Friday, October 20, ca. 16.00
  Forum Zeitschriften/GeSIG will be presented during the Frankfurt Book Fair at the Business Lounge of IBLC (Hall 9)

PROJECTS (working and planned)

- Usage and Acceptance of Electronic Journals
  Project manager: Heinz-Peter Berg, ULB Düsseldorf
- New Features for the ZDB (Zeitschriftendatenbank=Journals' DataBase)
  Project manager: Dr. Hartmut Walravens, Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz Berlin
- Training
  Project manager: Susanne Göttker, UB Konstanz
- Standards in Cooperation between Agents and Libraries
  Project manager: Dr. Adalbert Kirchgaessner, UB Konstanz
- Document Delivery

You are invited to visit our Web page at:
http://gesig.ub.uni-konstanz.de

CALENDAR

Char Simser

[Please submit announcements for upcoming meetings, conferences, workshops and other events of interest to your NASIG colleagues to Char Simser, csimser@lib.ksu.edu.]

August 13-18, 2000
International Federation of Library Associations
66th Council and General Conference
"Information for Co-operation: Creating the Global Library of the Future"
Jerusalem, Israel
http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla66/66intro.htm

October 2, 2000
New England Technical Services Librarians
New England Library Association 2000 Conference
Worcester, Massachusetts
Includes workshop: "Holdings Standards Come Of Age: A Workshop On The Marc Holdings Format"
Contact: Mary Ann Rupert
E-mail: marupert@aol.com

October 12-13, 2000
Louisiana/ACRL-LUC Conference
"Charting the Rough Seas: Joys and Sorrows of Consortial Living"
Chalmette, LA
Contact: Karen Leeseberg, Nunez Community College Library

October 18-20, 2000
Iowa Library Association
Annual conference
Ames, Iowa

November 1-4, 2000
20th Annual Charleston Conference on Issues in Book and Serial Acquisitions
"Is Bigger Better?"
Charleston, South Carolina
http://www.cofc.edu/cdconference

January 12-17, 2001
American Library Association
Midwinter Meeting
Washington, District of Columbia

March 15-18, 2001
Association of College and Research Libraries
10th National Conference
"Crossing the Divide"
Denver, Colorado
http://www.ala.org/acrl/denver.html

April 2-4, 2001
United Kingdom Serials Group
24th UKSG Annual Conference and Exhibition
Edinburgh, Scotland

May 16-18, 2001
Ohio Valley Group of Technical Services Librarians (OVGTSL)
Conference
Lexington, Kentucky
Information will be posted at:
http://www.uky.edu/Libraries/ovgtsl.html

May 25-31, 2001
Medical Library Association
Annual Meeting
Orlando, Florida

May 23-26, 2001
North American Serials Interest Group
16th Annual Conference
"NASIG 2001: A Serials Odyssey"
San Antonio, Texas
http://www.nasig.org/public/NASIG2001.html

June 6-8, 2001
Society of Scholarly Publishing
Annual Meeting
San Francisco, California
Contact: Janet Fisher
E-mail: jfisher@mit.edu

June 9-14, 2001
Special Libraries Association
92nd Annual Conference
"An Information Odyssey: Seizing the Competitive Advantage"
San Antonio, Texas
http://www.sla.org/conf/2001conf/index.html

June 14-20 2001
American Library Association
Annual Conference
San Francisco, California

August 16-25, 2001
International Federation of Library Associations
67th Council and General Conference
Boston, Massachusetts

APPLICATION FOR MARCIA TUTTLE INTERNATIONAL GRANT

PLEASE SEND APPLICATION FORM, WITH THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, AND REFERENCES POSTMARKED BY **OCTOBER 31, 2000** TO:

CLAIRE DYGERT, SERIALS & ELECTRONIC RESOURCES LIBRARIAN

American University Library
4400 Massachusetts Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20016

Phone: (202) 885-3203
Fax: (202) 885-3226
E-mail: cdygert@american.edu

THE APPLICATION MUST INCLUDE:

1. A written proposal outlining the project, including proposed completion dates, and dis cussing the following topics:
   a) What is the work to be accomplished?
   b) What is the value of the proposed activity?
   c) How will the proposed work be carried out?
   d) How do your qualifications enable you to complete this activity?
   e) What is the estimated budget?
2. A current resume or curriculum vitae
3. A minimum of 3 references, including one from your current supervisor, one from a colleague in a different institution or company, and a letter of support from the foreign institution or collaborator as appropriate (references should send letters directly to address above)

Last name First Middle

Street Address

City State Zip

Telephone Fax E-mail address

References:
Name Institution/Company Telephone

____I agree that I will submit a final project report to the NASIG board and provide other reports as may be agreed upon in advance.

MARCIA TUTTLE BIOGRAPHY

Marcia Tuttle has had a distinguished career in serials librarianship. She was the winner of the first Bowker/Ulrich's Serials Librarianship Award in 1985. Marcia published her landmark textbook, *Introduction to Serials Management* in 1983. The series continued with five volumes of *Advances in Serials Management*, which Marcia originated and co-edited from 1985-1992. The series is used by all affiliated with the serials business. Another publication which Marcia began publishing and editing in the 1980's is *The Newsletter on Serials Pricing Issues* (*NSPI*). This is a timely publication for librarians worldwide with practical information and controversial viewpoints on serials pricing and related topics. Marcia also serves on the editorial board for *Serials Review*. With October Ivins, Marcia organized the Aqueduct Group, a retreat for librarians to discuss a variety of topics relating to serials. Out of these gatherings came a call for action known as “The Aqueduct Agenda” which was published in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, *Library Journal*, and *Serials Review*.

Marcia was one of a select few to attend a United Kingdom Serials Group (UKSG) conference in 1984, a meeting of minds/ideas, which resulted in a genesis of our own national serials organization (NASIG). The North American Serials Interest Group held its first conference in 1986. Marcia was present at the first NASIG conference and has attended many NASIG Conferences since. She served as chair of the Conference Planning Committee for the Tenth Anniversary Conference held at Duke University in 1996. She has chaired the ALA RTSD (now ALCTS) Serials Section. Marcia currently serves as an associate moderator for SERIALST. She has taught a generation of serials librarians (and some vendors) in her serials courses at the library school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Marcia loves to travel, and she enjoys makings presentations on serials topics. Over the years she has been invited to speak at meetings all over North America, as well as at conferences in Europe, South Africa and Australia. A number of these talks have been published in various library journals. Marcia Tuttle is indeed a well respected international librarian, and it is an honor to have this International Grant named after her.

(Source cited: Hepfer, Cindy. "A Tribute to Marcia Tuttle on her Retirement" *Serials Review*: 23, no. 2 (Summer 1997): 1-30.)