

Technically Speaking

A Technical Services Newsletter for Nebraska Libraries

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Spring Meeting Issue

Ruminations from the Chair

Jim Shaw, University of Nebraska at Omaha

These days I spend every moment I can on our retrospective cataloging project for U.S. government documents. We are currently focused on Congressional hearings, and I walk to the stacks, pull a shelf of hearings onto a cart, and take them back to my office to search them on OCLC. Last week I worked through the House and Senate Committees on Indian Affairs, for which we have a significant cluster of hearings published in the 1930's and 1940's. They are now rather fragile, so I designated all of them to go to the bindery. I consider this to be highest-value technical work I do, because almost invariably we see researchers examine older hearings within weeks after a committee's records appear in the catalog.

I am enormously grateful to our colleagues who originated and upgraded the records we use. Last year we searched about 3,000 hearings on OCLC, and we had a 100% hit rate. I kid you not; that is a startling figure, but over the past few years several major research libraries have made great progress cataloging ancient U.S. documents, and smaller depositories like UNO truly reap the benefits. Sometimes I add a 6xx or 7xx field, but the vast majority of the records are competently done and searchable enough for our purposes.

Ella Jane Bailey has given us two mottoes to live by in the Department of Bibliographic Access Services: "If it's not fun, we don't do it," and "If it's worth having in the library, it's worth representing in the catalog." We do not always achieve perfect success in living up to these directives, but they serve to guide us in planning our days and projects. Perhaps surprisingly, having fun is not as hard as it might seem, because the camaraderie of a team pulling together tends to overcome tedium and the occasional vagaries of the workplace.

I do not work in isolation as I sit in front of my computer searching, editing, and exporting records. I participate in a community whose work informs and supports mine. My colleagues at UNO contribute expertise and time to tasks that add value to all our various projects. In the end, this all comes together to serve the ultimate goal of providing easily accessible, high-quality resources to the community that uses our library.

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Changes to the Federal Depository Library Program

Jim Shaw

Ten years ago Congress directed that the U.S. Government Printing Office to make electronic distribution its primary channel for disseminating documents, and the transition now affects every depository library. Receipts of documents in paper, microfiche, and other physical formats have declined considerably. For example, at UNO we tallied over 14,000 titles in 1998-1999, and in 2003-2004 we received about 5,875 titles.

To meet the Congressional mandate, the GPO must focus its attention on creating, storing, and providing access to electronic documents. This is an enormously expensive enterprise, which Congress has not funded. The GPO is thus left to reallocate resources internally to cover the costs. Making matters more difficult, the GPO's sales program suffered large declines in revenue when many subscribers cancelled titles such as the *Federal Register* once they became freely available online.

I risk some oversimplification here, but the GPO's vision for the future of the Federal Depository Library Program can largely be seen as the sum of several proposals currently under discussion:

- Distribution of physical documents will collapse to some sort of "core," probably encompassing 50 to 250 item categories of the 7,600 currently available.
- Each depository will be granted an annual deposit account to purchase additional physical documents. \$500.00 is the amount cited most often.
- The GPO will coordinate the creation of a *National Collection of U.S. Government Publications*, which will involve multiple institutions. This is basically to insure that at least one copy of any document exists in at least one place.
- The GPO will create a *National Bibliography of U.S. Government Publications*, which I understand to be a catalog database providing location information for physical copies and links to electronic copies.
- The GPO will expand its *Electronic Collection* to include the digitization of its *Legacy Collection*, with the ultimate goal making all federal depository documents freely available online.

If we start from the premise that depository libraries should maintain at least the level of access we currently provide, then we must rework our toolkits to account for a largely electronic world. We can add records to our catalogs that point to electronic documents. We can link people to government publications and Internet sites through our Web sites. We can emphasize Internet navigation in the advice, counsel, and instruction we provide. Fortunately, many, if not most, of us are already doing these things.

In a somewhat ironic twist, the electronic transition may not save depository libraries time or expense. Rather than selecting items and passively awaiting their arrival, we may have to hunt for them and devise new methods to track new editions or issues. I expect many government documents will exist inside databases which resist indexing by Internet search engines such as

Google and AlltheWeb. Getting people to the correct portal could prove a tedious exercise in Reference and instructional work. Link maintenance in local databases will demand steady attention.

Of course, much of what I have written here may prove inaccurate over time, perhaps wildly so; and therein lies another cause for concern: with the Federal Depository Library Program in such a state of upheaval, depository libraries are very hard-pressed to plan with any reasonable degree of confidence. Brave new world, indeed.

Jim Shaw is the Government Documents Librarian at UNO Library and is the Chair of TSRT.

OCLC Open Worldcat : from Pilot to Program

Christa Burns

The Open WorldCat program makes records of library-owned materials in OCLC's WorldCat database available to Web users on popular Internet search, bibliographic, and bookselling sites. The result: OCLC member libraries are more visible on the Web, and their catalogs are more accessible from the sites where many people start their search for information.

The Open WorldCat program is the result of a successful pilot project that began in earnest in the summer of 2003. OCLC developed the pilot to test the concept of using the Web - specifically, bibliographic and search-engine sites - to boost library visibility to Web-based information seekers.

Users on various bibliographic sites could link to WorldCat to find libraries with items they could not find on the sites; OCLC also made limited WorldCat information available to search engines to see if WorldCat record data could be exposed within search results. The pilot successfully demonstrated this concept, as usage grew steadily into the millions of inbound links per month.

In the fall of 2004, OCLC made Open WorldCat an ongoing program that will benefit OCLC member libraries and their patrons.

When a Web user visits a site such as Yahoo! Search or Google, and enters a search phrase that matches the title of a library-owned item, the returned search results include a link to the Open WorldCat "Find in a Library" interface. Here they can enter geographic information that helps them locate the item at a library in their city, region or country.

Web users can also find Open WorldCat built into popular search applications. A special version of the Yahoo! Toolbar provides an ever-present browser pane with links to Yahoo! services and input box for direct search of WorldCat libraries.

"Opening" WorldCat records to the Web helps libraries and other institutions provide a fast, convenient service to current and potential users through familiar Web channels. Open WorldCat points more people - even those who don't typically visit libraries - to library collections as a first source of information. It promotes the value of libraries on a scale greater than any library or group could achieve alone.

To learn more about OCLC's Open WorldCat program, visit the web site at

<http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/open/default.htm>

There you will find information on how Open WorldCat works, how to update the information about your library used in Open WorldCat, a tutorial on Deep Linking showing how to set up the links to your library's local catalog, a FAQ, and much more.

NEBASE has also scheduled an Online Session, "OCLC's Open WorldCat: From Pilot to Program," where you can hear more about the Open WorldCat project and see a live demo of it in action. Registration information can be found on the NEBASE Online Sessions web site at:

<http://www.nlc.state.ne.us/netserv/training/onlinesessions/index.html>

If you have any questions about the OCLC Open WorldCat program, contact Christa Burns, at cburns@nlc.state.ne.us, 402-471-3107, or 800-307-2665.

Christa Burns is OCLC Member Services Coordinator, NEBASE at the Nebraska Library Commission.

Spring Meeting at Doane College:

TSRT is joining the College and University Section for our Spring Meeting at Doane College on Friday, May 27. A registration form, program information and maps are available at <http://reinert.creighton.edu/cu/spmtg2005/Spring2005intro.htm> Prior to May 15, registration will be \$30.00 and will include lunch. The fee rises to \$40.00 after May 15. Those who are not NLA members may register for \$50.00.

Shaista Wahab, UNO Catalog Librarian, will be the keynote speaker, addressing the meeting theme of *It's a Small World After All*. Shaista serves as curator for the Arthur Paul Afghanistan Collection,. Since 2002 she has traveled to Afghanistan three times to work on projects funded by the Asia Foundation. The schedule is as follows, with nine paper sessions and presentations also slated for the meeting. Technical services matters are well-represented.

8:30-9:00	Registration
9:00-10:30	Welcome and Opening Session. <i>Welcome from Doane College</i> <i>Personal Experiences in Library and Building Special Collections</i> , Shaista Wahab
10:30-10:45	First Break
10:45-11:35	First Concurrent Paper Sessions <i>How to be a Depository Library Without Being a Depository Library: Adding Records for Electronic</i> <i>Government Documents to Your Catalog</i> , James Shaw <i>Assessing the View: LibQual+ at UNO</i> , Melissa Cast, Greg Goessman and Karen Hein <i>The Enduring Technology of Codex: How a Book is Made</i> , Marvel Maring
11:35-1:00	Lunch and Business Meeting
1:10-2:00	Second Concurrent Paper Sessions <i>OCLC Open WorldCat: From Pilot to Project</i> , Christa Burns <i>An Analysis of the Impact of Open Access Policies on Chemical, Medical, and Computer Science Journals</i> , Shalini Miskelly

Gibson *Styles and Strategies of Leadership Institutes*, Deb Robertson, Kathy Tooker and Sally
2:00-2:15 Second Break
2:15-3:05 Third Concurrent Paper Sessions
FRBR: The Future of the Online Catalog, Margaret Mering and Sharon Mason
Creating a Research Infrastructure for Native American Studies, Linda Parker and
Barbara Robins
Multimedia in Education: A Place for Librarians, Jeanne Cross, Debbie Kraemer and
Richard Graham

Please mark you calendars and plan to attend Spring Meeting. This is a program that truly has something for everyone.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Casey Kralik, TSRT Treasure and Webmaster, is the Technical Services Librarian at Bellevue University. She was formerly with the Joslyn Art Museum.

Jeffrey Tangeman, TSRT Vice-Chair/Chair Elect, has joined the catalog department at the Lincoln City Public Library. He was formerly with Bellevue University.

Corrine Jacox, TSRT Past-Chair, has been teaching the catalog class for Missouri students this semester.

Mary Marchio, Catalog Department Manager at Omaha Public Library retired on March 25 after 26 years of service. She is currently volunteering at the Joslyn Art Museum.

Deirdre Rountt, *Technically Speaking* editor, is the Technical Services Manager at Omaha Public Library.

Digitization Project for the *Nebraska Public Documents*

Jim Shaw

Several libraries in Nebraska own volumes of a collection called *Nebraska Public Documents*. Spanning the years between 1875 and 1956, this collection contains annual reports of Nebraska state agencies, neatly collated and bound together. In January representatives from the Nebraska Library Commission, the Nebraska State Historical Society, the UNL Libraries, and the UNO Library met to start planning a project to digitize the collection and make it freely available via the Internet.

The project has already met with startling success. The New York Public Library, while working on a National Endowment for the Humanities grant in the mid-1990's, microfilmed its copy of the *Nebraska Public Documents*. We discovered that we can purchase a copy of the microfilm to use for scanning, which will greatly reduce labor and costs. The microfilm will reside with the NSHS, thus providing the state with a much needed high-quality, archival copy of the collection. The paper in many of the volumes is very fragile, so the digitization project ultimately addresses issues related to both access and preservation. The NLC provided a \$10,000 grant to the NSHS to fund acquisition of the microfilm, and it gave another \$10,000 to the UNL Libraries to provide seed money for digitization. Kay Walter, Chair of Digital Initiatives and Special Collections at UNL,

graciously offered to write a proposal to take to the Nebraska State Records Board, which makes grants to support projects that promote archival access and management. We hope that these initial steps will create momentum and make it easier to obtain additional funding for the project.

The digitization of the microfilm will be outsourced to a firm capable of scanning high resolution images and distilling derivative files; for example, optical character recognition (OCR) files that can be used to create keyword indexes. Recent advances in automated digitization should also make it possible to generate some simultaneous metadata. We have much work ahead to define specifications, but knowing that a significant portion of the most time- and labor-intensive work can be outsourced greatly increases our confidence in successfully completing the project.

Our initial inventory of reports contained in certain volumes spanning 1875-1898 showed that they were not all created equal. We will likely need to pool our volumes and individually surviving reports to create a canonical collection for the early years. The New York Public Library microfilm is not entirely complete, so we will have to address filling some gaps there. Even so, the project to digitize the *Nebraska Public Documents* is off to a strong start, and in time we expect that it will prove a major resource for anyone interested in the history of Nebraska and the Great Plains.

Jim Shaw is the Government Documents Librarian at UNO Library and is the Chair of TSRT.

OCLC Cataloging and Resource Sharing Migration – It's time to migrate!

Christa Burns

The **Passport for ILL, ILL ME and ILL Web** interfaces will be **retired on May 8, 2005**. The **Passport for Cataloging** interface will be **retired on June 5, 2005**. The **CatME** interface will be **retired on July 1, 2005**.

Your OCLC cataloging choices are now the client and browser interfaces to the OCLC Connexion service. All Resource Sharing users must migrate to the WorldCat Resource Sharing interface. You **MUST** migrate to these interfaces before these dates.

NEBASE is here to support your transition to these new interfaces!

Since the first announcement of the retirement dates was made in August 2004, we have provided up-to-date information about the progress of the migration on the NEBASE web site at <http://www.nlc.state.ne.us/netserv/nebase/nebserv.html> and via our e-mail distribution lists.

We have scheduled OCLC **workshops** on Connexion and WorldCat Resource Sharing. To register to attend any of the workshops and to see descriptions as well as dates, times and locations of each workshop, please go to <http://www.nlc.state.ne.us/netserv/nebase/oclcworkshops.html>

If you cannot attend a workshop in person, **online tutorials** are available on the OCLC web site. You can take a Connexion browser or client tutorial at <http://www.oclc.org/support/training/connexion/> or a WorldCat Resource Sharing tutorial at <http://www.oclc.org/support/training/firstsearch/tutorial/>

In addition, you can view the **recordings of previous NEBASE online sessions**. We have held online enhancement sessions for the Connexion Client and an online training session for WorldCat Resource Sharing. You can access the recordings from our Online Session Archives at <http://www.nlc.state.ne.us/netserv/training/onlinesessions/archives.html>

And don't forget to visit the OCLC Migration web site for links to helpful information, including timelines, tips on selecting a migration path, FAQs and more:

<http://www.oclc.org/migration/default.htm>

If you have any questions about the OCLC Cataloging and Resource Sharing migration, contact Christa Burns at <cburns@nlc.state.ne.us>, 402-471-3107, or 800-307-2665.

Christa Burns is OCLC Member Services Coordinator, NEBASE at the Nebraska Library Commission.

AACR3: What Is It and Why Should We Care?

Janice Boyer

Below is the description of a session I attended at the 12th National Conference of ACRL in Minneapolis, April 7-10, 2005. It was a great overview of the evolution of AACR3 and the reasons it is being developed. I will try to briefly summarize some of the points that were made in the session about AACR3.

AACR3: Redefining a Standard for the 21st Century

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR has embarked on the preparation of a new edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, to be published in 2007 and designed to reposition AACR as a content standard for descriptive metadata. Learn about its objectives and some of its main new features. Obtain advance knowledge about significant revisions to be included in the new edition and the organization and content of the new edition. Understand the rationale for the revision of AACR, its impact on cataloging and metadata operations, and its benefit to catalogers and catalog users. Presenter(s): John Attig, Pennsylvania State University; Matthew Beacom, Yale University Library; Jennifer Bowen, University of Rochester

One of the first questions posed was *Why change the rules this way now?* Several good reasons were given including:

- To produce descriptions for an online environment;
- To increase access of online tools;
- To reduce compartmentalization;
- To modernize wording and concepts;
- To reduce inconsistencies; and,

- To explicitly relate principles and objectives to the rules

The new rules will have three parts: **Description**, **Choice of Access Points**, and **Form of Access Points**. The third part will include authority control. Part 1 - **Description** - is the most developed at this time and there are several guiding principles:

- Allow for application to all resources - Continue to focus on the "item in hand;"
- Promote correct application by catalogers and support the exercise of cataloger judgment;
- Remove inconsistent and redundant rules and identify the scope of all special rules; and,
- Modernize card catalog "holdovers" and implement FRBR.

Examples of new terminology:

AACR2	AACR3
Heading	Access point
Main entry	Primary access point
Added entry	Secondary access point
Uniform title	Citation: access point

FRBR has defined some terminology that will be incorporated in AACR3. Of particular importance is *work* (a distinct intellectual or artistic creation), *expression* (the intellectual or artistic realization of a work), *manifestation* (the physical embodiment of an *expression* of a *work*) and *item* (a single exemplar of a *manifestation*)

The session gave good background on the development of AACR3 and the plans for the future. It is scheduled to be completed in December 2006 and to the market by the summer of 2007. There is still a lot of work to be done so the schedule may change a bit.

The development and implementation of AACR3 is an extremely significant event for catalogers everywhere. We all need to be aware of the development of the new rules and to start thinking about how the new rules will change our catalogs. You may be surprised at what you find if you "google" the term AACR3. I did locate a good overview of AACR3 developed by Dr. Barbara Tillet, Library of Congress, <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/docs/aacr3pptjan2005.pdf>

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