

Poster Sessions

Accessible and Meaningful Serials Reports for Bibliographers

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The current role of the bibliographer as defined at KU Libraries includes a complex decision-making process for acquisition and retention of serials, including the identification of prospective cancellations. Therefore, it is increasingly important to provide serials data in more meaningful and easily accessible ways. By extracting bibliographic and financial information from Voyager and employing MS Access, we have developed online subject fund reports that provide three fiscal years of subscription price information and calculate the percent spent from the serials allocation. Using macros, these reports can be updated frequently and are available via hot link from the Libraries' Intranet site. We are now adding *current* publisher information to the report design. This will help bibliographers more easily identify titles that are available as individual e-journals or as part of an aggregator database. The reports are arranged behind tabs by subject name for quick identification and access. There are also tabs for broad disciplines, so a report may appear behind several tabs. This provides an easy way for bibliographers to see titles and financials on other subject funds and more easily identify interdisciplinary titles that they need to discuss together. If utilized regularly, creatively, and in the spirit of the current role of bibliographers, these reports can supply valuable information about serials for ongoing evaluation, planning, and collaboration.

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[Haworth co-indexing entry note]: "Poster Sessions." Susan L. Scheiberg and Shelley Neville, eds. Co-published simultaneously in *The Serials Librarian* (The Haworth Information Press, an imprint of The Haworth Press, Inc.) Vol. 44, No. 3/4, 2003, pp. 331-338; and: *Transforming Serials: The Revolution Continues* (ed: Susan L. Scheiberg, and Shelley Neville) The Haworth Information Press, an imprint of The Haworth Press, Inc., 2003, pp. 331-338. Single or multiple copies of this article are available for a fee from The Haworth Document Delivery Service [1-800-HAWORTH, 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (EST). E-mail address: docdelivery@haworthpress.com].

**Are Microfilm Serial Backfiles
Still the Most Cost Effective Alternative?**

Kitti Canepi

Florida Gulf Coast University

For the past thirty years, libraries have made serials backfile decisions based on an understanding that microfilm is a more cost effective format than bound print. Yet with the rising cost of microfilm, is this still the case? Space constraints generally force a decision in favor of microfilm, or a combination of microfilm and electronic formats, for serial backfiles. In the wake of issues arising from electronic journals, a re-examination of microfilm costs tends to get put aside. As part of efforts to formulate a serials backfile policy at Florida Gulf Coast University, the Collection Development Team Leader attempted to identify the relative cost effectiveness of microfilm, bound print, and stable electronic formats. The results of that research project are presented in this poster.

Electronic Integrating Resources and Authority Control

Althea Aschmann

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

From selecting a bibliographic record on OCLC or RLIN to selection of access points for one's local catalog, questions arise about what cataloging rules to apply and how much authority control needs to be done. Add vendor-supplied authority control and batch tape-loads to the puzzle, and the picture is further complicated. In addition to discussing these issues, this presentation also addresses the related topics of uniform title usage and choosing appropriate added entries.

Electronic Resource Librarian Web Based Administration Tool

Thomas McLaughlin

Drexel University

Development of a Web Based Electronic Resource Administration Tool (WBERAT) for the Electronic Resource Librarian (ERL) at Hagerty Library is currently being completed. When completed, WBERAT will

allow the ERL to administrate the Web content and applications associated with her job description dynamically through the tool. The features of WBERAT include:

- The ability to automatically build pages (Database by Title, Database by Subject, Electronic Journals by Title, Electronic Journals by Subject, Newspapers, and Encyclopedias) after making changes to the content through an interface to the database. Our current *Electronic Resource home page* is available.
- The ability to rebuild the data for our “Combined Print and Electronic Journals Title Search” after making changes to content. The tool is currently available at: <http://www.library.drexel.edu/er/searchform.html>
- The ability to administer the configuration of our proxy server (EZProxy) remotely and restart the server after configuration changes are finished. This feature is currently in testing and is nearly finished.
- The ability to access Web based reports tracking a record of hits to electronic resources for comparison with vendor statistics. A sample Vendor Count by Month report is available at: <http://www.library.drexel.edu/cgi-bin/vreport/vreport1.cgi>.
- A Web based parser to load data from vendors into the database model.
- A database for electronic resources in 3rd Normal Form (3NF).

WBERAT’s benefits including allowing the ERL to independently administrate dynamic content and resources on Web with little or no programming knowledge; allowing the ERL to resolve Web content issues immediately; allowing the ERL to make required proxy adjustments immediately; and enabling easier replacement of the ERL in case of turnover.

Getting a Handle and Maintaining a Grip: Managing E-Resources at Indiana University, Bloomington

Jo McClamroch and Pam Owens

Indiana University

Out of an \$8 million materials budget, \$1.2 million (15%) is devoted to electronic resources. Our acquisitions range from inexpensive, single-title electronic journals in the humanities to high-priced, multi-title e-journal aggregators in the sciences. Over the past year, we have developed a framework for managing the complexities and intricacies of e-re-

source acquisitions. The framework is depicted as a really big Venn diagram of a dozen or so interconnected elements. The data in each of the Venn circles is drawn from a number of sources: our SIRSI/Unicorn system, item information from work forms, and a variety of information collected from EXCEL and ACCESS spreadsheets. This data collection and aggregation has allowed us to get a handle on the numerous elements that need to be tracked. We will eventually be able to maintain a grip on expiry/renewal dates, license particulars, consortia relationships, and much more. Our poster session features an array of the printed data we produce to manage our virtual holdings: samples of forms, standardized letters, and spreadsheets; task flowcharts; and more.

Implementing a Reference Linking Solution

Kevin Petsche

Indiana University Purdue University, Indianapolis

Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis' (IUPUI) University Library was one of the original beta test sites for Ex Libris' SFX reference linking software as well as one of the first libraries in the nation to go live with its SFX implementation for users. This poster describes the work necessary to bring this powerful linking software into production. The poster illustrates three parts of the process:

- The work involved in configuring the local database, including description of manpower needed and the intimate working relationships between the library and vendors.
- Some of the past and current limitations of the software, such as bibliographic services' being offered when they do not exist.
- Some possible future uses, including collaboration with CrossRef and its DOI application.

Improving User Access to E-Journals at the University of Kansas

Judith Emde and Margaret Wilson

University of Kansas

The University of Kansas Libraries has developed a strategy for improving user access to electronic journals and reducing overall staff ef-

fort in the maintenance of the total system. The strategy that the Libraries uses is based on:

- Primary access to e-journals through Voyager database(s) rather than through an in-house database.
- A separate Voyager database of e-journal MARC records which includes licensed e-journals, government document serials, titles in aggregator databases, and holdings information for each provider source of a given e-journal.
- Aggregator data supplied by Serials Solution.
- Inclusion in the main OPAC of all resources in the e-journal catalog, including holdings.
- The serials cataloging single record model.
- The provision of subject access.

The poster session addresses the advantages and disadvantages to the recommended strategy and the other strategies that were considered; describes the creation of the e-journal catalog, which was put into operation in December; and illustrates features of the e-journal catalog.

**Journal Finder:
Simplifying Access to E-Journals, Print
and Document Delivery Options**

Beth Bernhardt

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

With the growth of electronic journals over the past few years, libraries have been struggling to provide easy access to journal articles. UNC Greensboro's new journal searching service, *Journal Finder*, provides unmediated access to full-text print and electronic journals and document delivery options. Whether they start in the library catalog or in our Journal Finder interface, or even from a citation in a commercial database (InfoTrac, ProQuest, etc.), patrons can easily see ALL of their options for obtaining the full text of any given article. Journal Finder has a number of advanced features including:

- a sophisticated https database administration module, for use in maintaining data and generating reports

- integration with our OPAC, allowing the library catalog to be used to find all electronic and print journal titles while eliminating the need to populate or maintain the MARC 856 fields for serials in the catalog
- direct links to the journal title level for over 90% of our approximately 12,000 e-titles, including most major aggregators' titles
- the ability to link from a citation in one commercial database to the library catalog or directly to the full text article in another database (just as SFX does, but using locally written scripts).

**Plug-Ins and E-Journals:
How Browser Extensions Transform
Electronic Journal Content and Access**

Diana Kichuk

University of Saskatchewan

In March 2001, 64 members of the Canadian National Site Licensing Project (CNSLP) added seven primarily STM electronic resources to their Library collections, including five electronic journal collections. The CNSLP package added over 700 electronic titles to the University of Saskatchewan Library collection. The Library went from having one electronic journal collection (Project MUSE) to six licenses. This sudden large acquisition had a significant impact on the Library's technical infrastructure: access, cataloguing, and systems. Public services are overwhelmed by the changes to patron expectations, patterns of library use, instruction, and research. The CNSLP collection introduced a new breed of electronic journal and a complex and intriguing range of content and viewing experiences for Library patrons. Until then, Library patrons were accustomed to a narrow range of formats: ASCII, HTML, image files, a growing number of Acrobat pdf files, and the occasional audio file. The new CNSLP resources introduced a new slate of plug-ins. Pre-CNSLP, scientific content of the journals accessed in the Library included text, tables, and images. CNSLP electronic journals could include a wide range of content that radically transformed the range of opportunity for authors to present their research and for readers to read or interact with that research. The expanded list of plug-ins enable: viewing word-processing files, 3-D images, animations, video clips, virtual reality, and chemical-structure data; listening to audio

files; and launching interactive applications. This poster describes the plug-ins associated with the CNSLP journals and details some of the implications for authors and readers.

**Reinventing the Wheel:
The Microsoft Access Alternative**

Paolina Taglienti and Sandhya Srivastava

Long Island University, Brooklyn Campus

This poster documents our experimentation, from September 1999 through August 2001, with designing and modifying various databases using Microsoft Access 97 and 2000. The Acquisitions staff is responsible not only for ordering, receiving, and invoicing of monographic and audio-visual materials, but also for maintaining all periodicals and standing-order functions including check-in, claiming, renewals and invoicing. Prior to exploration of the possible use of Access in meeting these duties, a manual Kardex file was used for check-in; Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for accounting and statistics; a paper on-order card file for avoiding duplicates and processing notifications; and a paper purchase-order file for invoicing and auditing. The Acquisitions Department began to look at options for automating its functions and eliminating the cumbersome manual system in 1999. We theorized that migrating to a homegrown Acquisitions Module would be preferable to forcing ourselves into an ILS module that could not meet local reporting needs. We also believed that the labor involved in constructing and modifying local databases would be a worthwhile investment and would improve efficiency in the long run.

**S-Link S-Holdings:
An XML Format for Distribution of Serials Holdings Information**

Eric Hellman

Openly Informatics, Inc.

To the outsider, it seems odd that libraries should be paying people to supply lists of the full-text sources that they pay other people to provide. In a better world, well-conceived standards would allow automatic compilation and re-distribution of such lists from multiple sources and

would involve publishers, aggregators, subscription agents, OPAC software and linking engines. This poster proposes a free, open XML format designed for this purpose and describes its use in the serials information architecture of the future. The design of the format recognizes the importance of article linking methods and OpenURL metadata and uses a simple yet flexible approach to the description of availability ranges.

Utilizing Inmagic Software to Enhance Marcive Records Processing

Jian Wang

Portland State University

Inmagic is a database management system designed to organize textual information so that it is easy to search and retrieve. This poster session illustrates the successful adoption of Inmagic software in the Portland State University (PSU) Library as a complementary library system to enhance the processing of Marcive records. PSU Library began to integrate Government Printing Office cataloging records purchased from Marcive, Inc. into the local online catalog in 1997. After the initial retrospective load of 248,323 bibliographic records to the database, the Library has been receiving regularly scheduled loads of new GPO cataloging records, including the weekly shipping lists and monthly full cataloging records via ftp from Marcive. Because of the constraints of the local library system, Inmagic was used to help with processing statistical information and data quality control for Marcive records. The database allows the creation of customized reports and the generation of statistics with ease. It also offers flexibility in processing data. Search commands include basic GET, as well as Boolean and relational searching; search results can be used in conjunction with Word for editing or other types of data manipulation. The choice of Inmagic was based on such factors as cost-effectiveness (free DOS version), unique features of the software, and in-house expertise. PSU Library's experience in using Inmagic to enhance the processing of Marcive records has been successful.