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In those days the encounter with ALEPH began on the banks of the Tiber...

ALEPH, born at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1978, began its life in Rome - on the right bank of the Tiber, in the shade of the majestic dome of St. Peter's in the Vatican - on 2nd November 1989 - in the Library of the Teutonic College and of the Roman Institute of the Gérres Society. On that day a chosen group of librarians among whom were information experts - gathered in the College, to hear Barbara Rad-el of Tel Aviv reveal to all present the basic principles of the program ALEPH (its extreme flexibility and ease of use, multiscripts, etc.) which make it different from other products available on the market today.

The seminar at the Teutonic College, was followed by another, with further points of interest, lasting four days and held at the Pontifical Salesian University, also in Rome, from the 2nd to the 5th of January, 1990.

Almost at the same time a Commission, nominated on the 27th of October 1989 at the Assembly of GBE (Gruppo Biblioteche Ecclesiastiche) that is of

the 22 Library Directors of the Pontifical Universities and Faculties at Rome, had begun working, with responsibility for choosing one and the same information program for all the Pontifical Academic Institutes in Rome.

This Commission, having evaluated, under different aspects, much documentation on the argument, chose and proposed ALEPH, at the following plenary meeting of GBE (18th January, 1990.)

From then on different common projects of those responsible for the Libraries of the pontifical Academic Institutes at Rome took life and others are in an advanced phase of gestation.

The most important of these was initiated on the 13th May 1991, when the organization (Unione Romana Biblioteche Ecclesiastiche) was officially born and legally recognized with formal responsibility for the material realization of a Central Index and Connecting Network between the Libraries taking part in the Group (of which the first phase should be ready in the first half of 1992). Within GBE, ALEPH has already commenced in 8 Roman Institutions, in the Faculty of Theology at in Sicily

(which has direct contact with GBE and URBE) and in the Library of the Franciscan Fathers at Milan in Lombardy. In a short time, another 6 Roman Ecclesiastical Institutes will join them, and then others...

this work with A11 ALEPH on the banks of the Tiber, from November of 1989 until today can without doubt be considered from different points of view, but it is certainly of great value, especially when seen as a growing service offered by the Catholic Church and by its Roman Institutes of academic formation to all men and women of culture.

> Prof. Ivan Reberik Collegio Teutonico Vatican City

ALEPH on AIX (IBM) and ULTRIX (DEC) platforms

In Denmark, pilot installations on ULTRIX and AIX are completed and libraries are running ALEPH version 3.1 on these platforms.

VISSENBJERG MUNICIPAL
This library was the
first installation to
start with ALEPH on
RISC 6000 (AIX). In
November, 1991, ALEPH
was installed at the
central library and in

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7 sublibraries where 3 schools are included.

The registration of holdings has been very concentrated and has been done through a database representing about 80% of the librbibliographic ary's records. A new feature in ALEPH - quick registration of holdings was used for this pur-The remaining 20% were cataloged and registered in the regular way. Circulation will start in mid July. The library has 40,000 bibliographic records and 8 terminals.

DANISH VETERINARY AND AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY This is the first library to run on DEC 5100 (ULTRIX). The system is handling 60,000 titles and supports 40 terminals.

After installation in 1991, September, conversion successful of their national database from ALBA took place and the records were transferred ALEPH. All the ALEPH modules will be used. On 1st May the library will start circulation. The next step is to convert and install Serials records the from the old DCTS system into ALEPH. This is implementation scheduled for June, 1992.

Ove Hansen Datakoncept AS

Improved feature in ALEPH - SDI

Selective Dissemination of Information, or SDI is a set of procedures through which a series of CCL commands can be stored as query profiles. Each profile is associated with an individual user.

A special global library USR is set up to handle the input and storage of the profiles. One record is created for each user using the fixed forms of the cataloging module.

At chosen intervals the stored profiles are scanned to locate those profiles that should be run.

If the result is positive, the records are sorted and formatted according to the parameters in the USR record.

If P-mail has been prescribed, the output file is sent to the chosen printer. If E-mail has been prescribed, the output file is sent to the user's mailbox.

If the SDI run produces no hits, the user is informed of this, and when the next run will be.

Judith Levi ALEPH Yissum Development Librarian

ALEPH System Seminar

An ALEPH System Seminar will take place in Tel Aviv from 27th May - 2nd June, 1992. We have had a gratifying response from our users, and are expecting quite a of particinumber should This pants. ensure a lively and stimulating exchange of ideas during the seminar.

The subjects planned for the seminar cover most of the important technical and functional aspects of ALEPH. Subjects that will not be covered in the main sessions can be discussed during private sessions with interested participants.

As part of the seminar, participants will be taken by bus for a one day trip to Jerusalem. A visit to the Central Library of Humanities and Social Sciences of the Hebrew University is planned. The rest of the day will be spent on a tour of Jerusalem.

New Installations

There are a number of new ALEPH installations:

Denmark:

Gentofte Kommune Bibliotek, Copenhagen* Køge Municipal Library*

Roskilde Kommune* Bibliotek, Roskilde

17 Municipal Libraries belonging to the MINIBIB system

Vissenbjerg Municipal Library

* Editor's note: see story on "ALEPH-K in Denmark"

Italy:
Accademia Nationale
della Crusca, Firenze

Comune di Roma

Faculty of Mathematics, University of Milan

Gregorian University, Rome

Spain:
Institut d'Estudis
Ilerdencs, Lleida

Biblioteca Capitular y Colombina, Sevilla

Israel:
Oranim College

On the Future of Journal Articles

The readers of this newsletter may remember the "affair" where a publisher made an international libel case of an article published in a well-known journal, comparing what you get for your subscription money from different

publishers. This was a flagrant example of a new trend, where financial interests, by intimidating the user community, stifle a sound professional debate.

This predicament may soon resolve itself due to new technology. In two ambitious document delivery projects in France, optical storage is used for massive on-line access to journal articles. One of these projects attempts to store 2000 journals cover-tocover, while the other creates a network with a union catalogue and interlibrary transfer of full-text, scanned on the first request and stored for future access.

Of course there are copyright and license fee problems to solve. But the techniques allow full control of what is delivered, so not only can bookkeeping be made automatically, but also statistics on the use of material. Since the use, like citations, follows a Bradfordlike distribution, it seems evident that the 2000-titles-project may soon experience problems of costeffectiveness for large part of the material, while the network with scanning-onproject first-demand will skim the cream of the milk. If copyright fees are paid accord-

ing to actual use, the main income to publishers will come from a fraction of the contents of journals. This is of course contrary to the situation where a subscriber pays for the whole thing, irrespective of use (in some cases one even has to pay for sections of a split journal, even if only one section is needed by the brary).

Now publishing is business, and, as these new technologies catch on, publishers will try to optimize their profit by reducing the low-use material. I am not here concerned with how this could be However, done. it seems obvious that one, or a couple, of service centers in the EC could cater for a very large user community, as an alterna-tive to local subscriptions to many journals. Thus sales would drop dramatically, to point of making publishing effort financially impossible.

As a result, the service centers (clearing houses) would not have journals to scan (or take in electronically). They would be obliged to go back to the source: the "manuscript" or "preprint", available hopefully in a standard form (SGML, postscript...), or as

a printout from exotic or antique systems (including typewriters). This "grey literature", in most unfortunately cases not refereed, would become public from the server for on-demand transfer or printing, and therefore "whitewashed". In this scenario, the choice of "carrier" for the article would be reduced, and refereeing may be imposed by the clearinghouses as a matter for the sciencommunity to tific cope with, perhaps as a prerequisite for the acceptance to store.

speculations These are, I believe, timely. In High Energy Physics, we are coming close to such a situation. At CERN, some 250 preprints in HEP are received weekly, and immediately entered into the PREP database run on the CERN ALEPH implementation. As soon as a current manpower problem is solved, these preprints will be either stored as Postscript files, or scanned in as images.

A scenario, which is a near-reality in the High-Energy Physics community, goes as follows:

All papers are distributed widely within the community as so-called preprints. Most of the preprints

are produced on text processing equipment using a few standard software packages with graphical facilities. Standardization (Postscript output, for example) already allows a considerable fraction of papers to be transmitted ASCII files by Email and stored. The remaining documents are scanned into optical storage. The full-text documents are linked to a central database in this case the PREP database on the CERN Aleph installation, called ALICE.

It is therefore possible for any user to access world-wide the ALICE database, carry out a search, select an item and subsequently, depending on the situation, request transfer and display of the full document. For ASCII files in Postscript format this transfer can be done, for example, via Email. For scanned documents, the compression/ decompression requirement restricts to transmission via broadband networks (Ethernet, ISDN, etc.), but also Fax (Group III with reduced resolution, and Group IV if networks are available). The ultimate resort is on-line ordering of on-demand printing in the documentation center, for conventional mailing.

So perhaps, after all, there will be fewer libel cases and more common interest and cooperation in the user-publisher relationships in future. Or both parties will have to go to hell in their own way.

Stephan Schwarz CERN

ALEPH-K in Denmark

ALEPH-K is the name for the version of ALEPH for the Danish public libraries.

The ALEPH-K version is adapted to meet the demands of the individual public libraries as well as the demands of the central Danish databases. This with regard to the import and export of bibliographic records and holdings data between the Danish Bibliographic Centre and the central Danish Holdings database for the public libraries.

In February and March, 3 Danish public libraries have signed contracts with ICL DATA for ALEPH-K.*

Gentofte Public Library
The Gentofte Public

Library had started the holdings registration with the library system UNI MASTER, developed by the Danish company

Kommunedata. When Kommunedate closed down UNI MASTER, the Gentofte Public T. i brary decided to move ALEPH-K. The Gentofte Public Library system consists of a central library with 5 branches. The stock is 175,000 ti-tles, or more than 500,00 items.

The library will start using all the ALEPH-K modules in late April. Because of the previous holdings registration the circulation module will be in use immediately.

Roskilde Public

Library The Roskilde Public Library signed a con-tract for ALEPH-K in March, 1992. The library will start using ALEPH-K in June, 1992. They will start with holdings registration and the acquisition module. After registering the stock, they will start using the circulation module. The Roskilde library is the same size as the Gentofte Public Library - i.e. about 500,000 physical items.

Køge Public Library
Køge Public Library
signed a contract for
ALEPH-K late in March,
1992. The library consists of a central
library and 2 branch
libraries. The library
will start using the
holdings registration

and the acquisition modules. As with the Roskilde Library, once the holdings are registered the library will start using the circulation module. The stock of Køge Public Library is 300,000 items.

With these 3 libraries contracted by ICL DATA, ALEPH-K is now recognized by Danish Public Libraries as a library system of high quality. ICL DATA expects more libraries to start using ALEPH-K in the future.

Jytte Halling ICL DATA

* Note from the editor: All contracts signed with ICL DATA are for ALEPH operating under the UNIX operating system.

News in Brief

Ex Libris has E-mail.

If you wish to contact us by electronic mail, our address is:

XLIBRIS@DCD3AM.DAS.NET

We look forward to hearing from you!

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Ex Libris is expanding. We are taking on more staff, and in order to accommodate them we will be moving to new and larger offices. We plan to move by May 20th and will be informing you about our new telephone, fax

numbers. Our Post Box address (P.O. Box 10586, Tel Aviv 69085, remains the same).

Third ALEPH Users Meeting - Pisa, Italy 22nd-23rd October, 1992.

The third ALEPH Users
Meeting will be held
in Pisa, Italy on
22nd-23rd October,
1992. Users will be
receiving their invitations in the post,
but we'd like to mention a few of the
highlights planned for
the meeting:

On the first day, as part of the agenda, participants will be invited to share their innovative or personal experiences using ALEPH. Persons wishing to take part are invited to send a summary of their presentation. A presentation should not exceed 15 minutes.

A discussion will also be held on how to develop the ALEPH Users' Consortium into a more active organism.

The second day will be devoted to a discussion with ALEPH distributors and developers. ALEPH users are invited to send their enhancement requirements, or problems encountered, in advance, to the Scuola Normale in Pisa.

Participants are invited to register with the Scuola Normale not later than 15th May, 1992. This is to ensure accommodation in a city that has many tourist attractions. All correspondence should be addressed to:

Mrs. Sandra Di Majo Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Piazza dei Cavalieri, 7, 56126 PISA, Italy

ALEPH Installation Profile

Name of library: Muriel and Philip Berman National Medical Library P.O. Box Address: 1172, Jerusalem 91010 Tel: +972-2-428795 Fax: +972-2-784010 Type of library sys-Central library tem: with one branch in Hadassah hospital, Mount Scopus. Subject areas: Medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and para-medical professions. System librarian: Carol Fuchs System manager: Leah Bash

Date of ALEPH installation: Spring 1988 Type of computer: Microvax II No of terminals: 23 No. of titles: 53,500 No. of journals: 1,300 No. of patrons: 3000

of the Description library: library's cata-The logue contains holdings information for the libraries on the two campuses Ein Kerem and Mt. Scopus, catalogued according to the NLM schedules, and using MESH subject headings. A printer is available to the public to print out books on loan, bibliographic lists, etc. The computer is connected to ILAN giving access to the catalogue to anyone using a computer in their office or via a modem from their homes.

Articles on ALEPH in various journals

Over the years more than 30 articles on ALEPH (that we know of) have appeared in various journals, or have been presented at conferences and seminars.

Some of the latest articles to, appear are:

"High-Tech Information
Network in Higher Energy Physics" by AnnSofi Israelsson,
Achille Petrilli,
Mogens Sandfaer,
Stephan Schwarz.

"ALEPH, Israel's Research Library Network: Background, Execution, and Implications for networking in a Small Country" by

Susan S. Lazinger. (Information Technology and Libraries, Vol. 10, no. 4 - pp. 275-291. December, 1991.)

If you wish to obtain a list of these articles, or a copy of a particular article, please contact the Ex Libris offices.

If you have written, or know of an article about ALEPH, please send a copy to the Ex Libris offices.



The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

On April 15th 1992
The Library of the
Hungarian Academy of
Sciences signed a contract to lease ALEPH,
replacing the Dobis
Libis system. The system will be installed,
personnel trained and
operation started
within the next three
months.

A detailed profile of the library will be included in a future issue of "Ex Libris Reports"