

10th Annual EDUG Meeting
Tuesday, 26 April 2016
State- and University Library (SUB), Göttingen, Germany

1. Opening remarks
2. Agenda

Approved

3. Minutes of the Naples meeting 2015

Members given until May 10th to comment. Thereafter they will be printed to the EDUG website.

4. Election of Committee members
 - Chair and Secretary have both served 1 term
 - Vice president

Harriet Aagaard reelected as Chair
Emma Rogoz elected as Vice-Chair
Elise Conradi reelected as Secretary

5. Decisions of the Executive Committee
 - 5.1 New members

Get master list from Karin Kleiber. Revise list on EDUG based on Harriet's list.

- 5.2 Proposed changes to mandate
 - Voting is currently restricted to Institutional members -- should we change this? [Article 9]

Vote on whether to keep current restriction: 5 yays, 1 nay.

- Accepted Members who did not attend the annual meeting twice consecutively will lose its membership. Should we change this - discuss consequences. [Article 6]

Vote on whether to abolish this rule: 6 yays. Elise will publish change to current mandate.

6. EDUG Forum -- how to form Working Groups based on topics from Forums

Heidi Sjursen Konestabo and Lars Lørdahl (both from University of Oslo Library) discussed needs for changes to Geology and Archaeology, and how the forum could be used to facilitate this. Vera Uhlman (National Library of Switzerland) noted that topics in Archaeology should be revised by each region. Changes to Geology need to be looked at by Editorial team at OCLC, while National Library of Norway can look into changes in Archaeology before sending to Editorial team.

Other potential topics to discuss in forum are Arts and treatment of Sami.

Members discussed whether a mailing list should be made for notification of new topics and the fact that classifiers should be made aware of the forum.

7. EDUG as a corresponding EPC member -- how to cooperate?

Same model as in individual countries? I.e. exhibits sent to individual members and EDUG will elicit a response.

Harriet will send an email to members to find out who wants to be involved in EPC work.

8. Report from OCLC/EPC

Report from Libbie Crawford (OCLC)

9. National reports

Attached reports from Heidrun Alex (Germany), Vera Uhlman (Switzerland), Emma Rogoz (UK), Harriet Aagaard (Sweden), Elise Conradi (Norway); Reports from Karin Kleiber (Austria) and Piero Cavaleiro (Italy)

10. Issues and plans for 2016-2017 (including annual meetings and symposia)

Next year's EDUG will be held in Stockholm, Sweden.

11. Other EDUG business

Piero Cavaleiro brought up idea to create team for a multilingual edition of Dewey.

National Report

Deutsche Nationalbibliothek/German National Library

The German National Library continues to classify most titles of the German national bibliography using full Dewey numbers. In 2015, the DNB assigned Dewey numbers to about 85.000 titles.

Automatic classification remains a hot topic also at DNB: The number of online publications getting automatically assigned DDC Subject Categories (DDC-Sachgruppen) has been increased. In 2015, about 140.000 German-language and English-language publications were enriched by machine-added DDC Subject Categories. The automatic issuing of shortened DDC numbers for the field of medicine is currently tested at DNB (See presentation “Machine-based issuing of DNB Subject Categories and DDC Short Numbers for Medicine in the German National Library” / Frank Busse, DNB).

The DDC updating process from edition 22 to 23 is still going on. It is planned to achieve the status of DDC 23 by the end of 2016. We are expecting that, with the new updates and notification feature and the introduction of working sets in the translation software and WebDewey, processing the remaining areas will go a lot faster and thereby will compensate a good piece of the time-consuming work on machine-readable fields and the alignment of the Relative Index terms.

We are very happy that the long-time planned further development of the translation software and WebDewey with respect to the above described handling of DDC updates could finally be realized. The translation and publication of topically coherent changes in the DDC will be much easier by using working sets, which will provide the WebDewey user with comprehensive information on scattered updates. The notification feature allows for a subscription of fields of interest for which updates can be easily retrieved and followed (See presentation “DDC Updates & Notification functionality in WebDewey” / Tina Mengel, DNB)

10th Annual EDUG Meeting - National report from Switzerland

In this period of transition to RDA the priorities of the Swiss National Library lie elsewhere. Though understaffed, the subject indexing team of the Swiss National Library routinely classifies its open access collection, the collection of the Literary Archives and the conservation service.

The occasional student in information & documentation were introduced to and trained in classifying with DDC.

There were some minor changes, concerning mainly the Grisons districts, to be effected in Table 2. These changes and a proposal for the expansion of specific prehistoric periods in Switzerland as well as a proposal for the subdivision of the Iron Age in the Germanic and Celtic regions (and Switzerland) has been sent to the EPC in April 2016.

UK national report – EDUG 2016

UK DDC Users Forum

The UK DDC Users Forum meets once a year to discuss EPC papers and issues relevant to the UK DDC community. The Forum contacts different sectors to encourage new members to join to ensure we are inclusive. At the moment we have representation from museums as well as libraries.

At the May 2015 UK Forum meeting Caroline stepped down as chair of this group and members voted in Terrance Mann as the new chair. Members of the UK Forum have attended various DDC-related meetings during the year including Caroline Kent attending EPC in June. Caroline will continue as EPC rep for 1 further year (2016) following which the UK Forum will nominate a new rep.

British Library

- DDC is used as a system for shelf-marking in some of our reading rooms for open access material. A new development is to use it for closed access storage of Science Technology & Medicine (STM) collection items that have previously been on open access.
- Abridged DDC is now being applied to certain categories of material that due to resource constraints would otherwise not have any classification applied. One example of this is theses records and this has proved to be a viable solution.
- We have a project to generate DDC from the internal SRIS Classification Scheme (previously used British Library science classification scheme). This is based on a mapping of the SRIS schedules to DDC. It is a hybrid project that uses machine processing to add DDC to records containing the equivalent SRIS class where this is safe and justified by the number of transactions and cataloguers where these criteria do not apply. The first tranches (Astronomy and Geology) were recently completed with the addition of DDC to 6,500 records and work is currently underway of Pharmacology.

Having proved the technique, we plan to apply a similar approach in future to mapping Watts' "Elastic classification" numbers (embedded in British Museum

Shelfmarks) to DDC. This would eventually add DDC to approximately 4 million legacy records.

- Emma Rogoz and Caroline Kent undertook a mapping project to map Abridged DDC numbers to theses publishers (such as university departments). It was possible to provide mappings for a large majority of the set provided and resulted in Abridged DDC numbers being added to 32,550 theses records.
- Emma Rogoz and Caroline Kent are involved in a mapping project to map DDC numbers to serials titles in order to provide automatic classification for article records.
- Emma Rogoz and Caroline Kent provided Abridged DDC training to a bookselling service company and also introduced them to WebDewey.

National Museums Scotland

- Continuing a program of reclassification to Dewey of material on the Library of Congress classification system. Last year completed the reclassification of letter S (Agriculture), approximately 800 titles and made a start on letter T (Technology) about 400 titles once completed.
- Currently looking at the possibility of proposing a review of the timeline for 936.1102 and 936.1103 but will need to find enough literature to back up the proposal. No further details are available at the moment.

DDC in Sweden 2015/2016

Dewey is used by most university- and research libraries in Sweden, but so far there is few public libraries that have started using Dewey. A survey about use of Dewey in January 2014, showed that only 2.8% of public libraries used Dewey. A new survey, was performed in April 2016; this time only to public libraries. 12 % of public libraries used Dewey and 87 % have still no plans for changing to Dewey.

Harriet Aagaard will write a report on how Dewey is perceived among cataloguers at Swedish libraries. Is it easy/difficult to classify? Do they need more help? Etc. The report will be finished in autumn 2016.

DDC in Norway 2015/2016

The National Library of Norway launched the Norwegian WebDewey on October 1, 2015, which provides Norwegian translated DDC23 to librarians as an online tool. The National Library sponsors licenses to the system to all public and school libraries, and offers them for sale to all other libraries and institutions. The software was launched with the number-building-module and Norwegian libraries were encouraged to send in built numbers in an effort to make classification work more efficient by allowing for the re-use of built numbers.

NKKI (a committee which provides the National Library with counsel on topics within subject analysis and access) published a set of recommendations to encourage the homogenous use of WebDewey in Norwegian libraries.

In the beginning of 2016, the National Library provided training in the use of WebDewey. The sessions provided a refresher course in Dewey-classification, training in the use of WebDewey (Norwegian classifiers had previously used DDK5, which only existed in print version), and an introduction to the use of the number-building-module. The sessions were deemed a great success, reaching out to over 500 librarians over the course of eight regional 2-day courses (and a number of smaller sessions).

With partial funding from the National Library, the University of Oslo library continues to make headway in its mapping project, in which two subject systems (Humord and Realfagstermer) are being mapped to Dewey. The project worked closely with members of EDUG after the 2014-meeting in Naples to publish the EDUG Recommendations for Mapping. It has also commissioned Pansoft to make Ccmapper, a tool to help find and store correct mappings from any vocabulary to Dewey. Ccmapper is based on code written by the project.