PIE-J:
The Presentation & Identification of E-Journals

A Recommended Practice of the
National Information Standards Organization

Prepared by the
PIE-J Working Group

Approved March 25, 2013

About NISO Recommended Practices

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This recommended practice may be revised or withdrawn at any time. For current information on the status of this publication contact the NISO office or visit the NISO website (www.niso.org).

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Foreword

About this Recommended Practice

Citations form the basis for much scholarly research. Connecting researchers with appropriate content is the goal of OpenURL linking and other reference linking systems. Two things are necessary for accurate identification. First, articles must be cited by the title of the journal in which they originally appeared, which may be different from the title the journal currently bears. Second, the correct ISSN must be used in order for link resolution to happen accurately. Despite the widespread use of the DOI® for persistent linking to articles in scholarly publishing, researchers will continue to rely on existing citations and citation elements to access articles in both scholarly and popular periodicals (See Appendix D: CrossRef and DOI).

Unless journal websites accurately and uniformly list all the titles under which content was published, user access to desired content is considerably diminished. No one wins: not the library, the publishers, the vendor, or the researcher. For example, many e-journal publishers and aggregators now place digitized content originally published under an earlier title on the website for the current title, using the current ISSN, thus seriously impeding the researcher's ability to find or identify the content being sought. Entry of journals on websites under the latest title is a significant disservice both to the researcher who cannot find desired content and to the researcher who will cite content incorrectly, thereby causing that content to fail to be located in the future. Far too often, researchers attempting to track down incorrectly cited articles believe the articles are not available because they search under the wrong title. As long as a citation-based system of scholarship predominates, publishers and platform providers will need appropriate guidance as to how best to present their content in order to facilitate access via correct citations.

A proposal was presented to NISO by Cindy Hepfer (Continuing Resources Cataloging Team Leader, Central Technical Services, University at Buffalo, SUNY), Steve Shadle (Serials Access Librarian, University of Washington), Regina Reynolds (head of the U.S. ISSN Center at the Library of Congress), Hien Nguyen (CONSER Specialist, Library of Congress) and Les Hawkins (CONSER Program Coordinator, Library of Congress) to develop a recommended practice to address these issues. The proposal was approved by the NISO Business Information Topic Committee in February 2010.

This Recommended Practice was developed in order to provide guidance on the presentation of e-journals—particularly in the areas of title presentation, accurate use of ISSN, and citation practices— to publishers and platform providers as well as to solve some long-standing concerns of serials librarians.

NISO Topic Committee Members

The Business Information Topic Committee had the following members at the time it approved this Recommended Practice:

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Trademarks, Services Marks

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The recommended practice guidelines presented in this document offer guidance to e-journal publishers and providers that will help ensure that e-journal content can be reliably discovered, cited, and accessed by users over time.

Electronic journals (e-journals) are a critical component of the global scholarly infrastructure. As is the case with print journals, the contents of e-journals and their related metadata become part of the historical scholarly record. Citations to articles in print journals, and now in e-journals, form the basis for much scholarly research.

The publishers and providers of e-journals take great pride in the diverse designs of their websites. Yet how these websites present, identify, and link together the publications that they display can make the end user's task of discovering articles and accessing them easy, frustrating, or completely fruitless. The issues that are involved have been well summarized in "In Search of Best Practices for the Presentation of E-Journals" (Regina Romano Reynolds and Cindy Hepfer, *Information Standards Quarterly*, v. 21, issue 2 (Spring 2009), pp. 18-24).

The NISO PIE-J Working Group's goal is to communicate guidelines that are short and simple, incorporate a minimum of jargon, and provide clear examples of good presentation of online journal content.

The recommended practice guidelines address the following:

- Retention of title and citation information under which articles were originally published.

- Display of title histories, including information relating to title changes and related metadata.

- Display of correct ISSN for different formats and for changed titles.

- Retention and display of vital publication information across the history of a journal, including publisher names; clear numbering and dates; editors, editorial boards, and sponsoring organizations; and frequency of publication.

- Graphic design and inclusion of information that allows easy access to *all* content.

- Special considerations for retroactive digitization.

The presentation of e-content is a broad and detailed topic, many aspects of which are not covered in these recommendations. To achieve the working group's goal of enabling e-journal content to be reliably discovered, cited, and accessed by users over time, these recommended practices have a deliberately narrow focus on e-journals—whether born digital or retroactively digitized—and on only those elements of an e-journal that relate to the presentation of title information and supporting metadata, plus practices related to title identification and content access over time.

Specifically, the recommended practices do *not* address or apply to:

- Content that is continuously updated, i.e., "integrating resources" such as databases, loose leaf services, many reference works, and most websites. The focus of integrating resources is to present current content rather than to provide long-term discovery of and access to earlier content.

- Many aspects of journal website design, unless the practices relate to proper title presentation and journal history or enable ready access to content.

- Many overall aspects of how a journal should be published.
  (Guidelines on publishing scholarly journals and other periodicals are found in ISO 8:1977, *Presentation of Periodicals*.)

- While Section 508 (of the U.S. Rehabilitation Act) standards on Web accessibility are not discussed in PIE-J, publishers and providers should consider Web accessibility in overall website design. For more information, see:
  http://www.section508.gov/index.cfm?fuseAction=1998Amend

Application of the recommended practice guidelines offered here will result in improved discovery and access for users. This will benefit researchers, authors, librarians, online providers, and publishers. Authors' work will not be "lost" due to well-meaning but historically inaccurate citations; researchers will find the information that they need; librarians will have better control of their collections; and online providers and publishers will benefit from increased use of their publications. Not inconsequentially, treating each distinct title in a journal's history as a separate title will result in an increase in the number of titles that publishers can include in their packages and align the counts more closely with the number of titles libraries report having in their collections. Moreover, when all titles in a journal's history are displayed and researchers can locate them, overall journal usage counts and the possibility of additional citations will increase.

Throughout the recommended practice guidelines, constructive advice is included to help with the presentation of born-digital content as well as to support the continued digitization of content from journals originally published only in print. An appendix of examples is included with an eye towards demonstrating that there are many ways to provide clear and accurate information that will facilitate long-term access to e-journal content.

1.2 Terms and Definitions

The following terms, as used in this recommended practice, have the meanings indicated.

Term	**Definition**
back matter	Any material printed at the end of the journal, after the main articles. May include bibliography, index, end notes, list of advertisers, reader response card, etc.
born-digital journal	An e-journal that originated in digital form, even though it may also have been published in print at the same time. Compare to *retroactively digitized content*.
chronology	The date(s) used by a publisher to identify a release or range of releases of a serial publication; that is, the cover date.
citation title	The form of the journal title to be used when citing articles found in a journal.
current title	The title of a journal that is now in use. See also *former title* and *succeeding title*.
DOI name	A string that specifies a unique object within the DOI system. DOI® is an acronym for digital object identifier. See further references to DOI in Appendix D and Appendix E.

Term	Definition
e-journal electronic journal	A journal that can be accessed via electronic transmission or that is delivered by electronic (as opposed to physical) means. Although usually published on the Web, delivery can also be via a mobile device such as an e-reader.
enumeration	Sequential numeric/alphabetic designation used by a publisher on a multipart or serial unit to identify the individual bibliographic or physical parts and to show the relationship of each part to the bibliographic unit as a whole (e.g., volume and issue, such as "Vol. 4, Iss. 10"). See also *chronology*.
former title	A previous title of a journal. Journal titles may change as a result of changes in ownership, scope, or content, as well as splits or mergers. See also *succeeding title*.
frequency	The scheduled period of release of issues of a serial publication; e.g., monthly, quarterly.
front matter	Material that precedes the first page of text, before the main articles. May include the half title, frontispiece (illustration usually facing the first page or title page—more common in books), title page, table of contents, letters to or from the editor, acknowledgements (or list of contributors), list of illustrations, list of tables, names of editors and editorial board members, and masthead information; may also include "header information" or "journal leader," which usually includes the metadata concerning the journal itself as well as metadata concerning the issue of the journal and the individual article(s).
ISSN	International standard serial number, a unique identifier for a specific serial or other continuing resource in a defined medium. (ISO 3297)
ISSN-L	Linking ISSN designated by the ISSN Network to enable collocation or linking among the different media versions of a continuing resource. (ISO 3297)
link resolver	An automated system that converts citation metadata into one or more locations where the cited content may be found.
major title change	Alterations to a title that are significant enough to require a new ISSN assignment and bibliographic description, as determined by ISSN and library cataloging rules.
metadata	Data that provides information about other data. Typical metadata about a journal includes its title, ISSN, date, publisher, and subject information.
publisher	A person or organization whose predominant activity is to commission, create, collect, validate, edit, host, and distribute information in printed and/or in electronic form.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
retroactively digitized content	Content that was not published in electronic form initially but was converted to an electronic medium at a later date.
sponsoring bodies	Societies, corporate entities, and government entities (for example) that are often listed in conjunction with the publisher of a journal title.
succeeding title	A journal title that replaces a former journal title. Also known as "later title." See also *former title*.
title abbreviation	An abbreviation of a journal title, usually created in accordance with an abbreviation scheme such as specified in ISO 4.
title history	The complete retrospective of a journal's successive titles, listing titles used from the first to the most recent issue published.

Section 2: Recommended Practices

2.1 Journal Title and Citation Information

Retention of the original title and citation information is essential for users trying to access the original full text.

2.1.1 Provide the full journal title in a prominent, clear, and consistent manner on every journal content page where it is possible to control the title presentation.

2.1.2 Use the same journal title for all versions of a journal (e.g., print, electronic/online, CD-ROM).

2.1.3 Associate articles, issues, volumes, and dates with the journal title under which they were originally published. Identify all content from a former title(s) under that journal title and not the current journal title.

2.1.4 Construct any "Cite as" feature to use the title, volume, issue, and date under which the content was originally published.

2.1.5 Ensure that all outputs by the publisher or provider (e.g., Table of Contents alerts, information given to link resolvers, and exporting or e-mailing citations or articles) use the journal title and other identifying citation information under which the content was originally published.

2.2 Title Changes and Title History

New title changes should be justifiable, and new ISSN should be requested. Users appreciate as full a journal title history as possible to show clear relationships such as previous or later titles. Librarians may be excellent sources of information about title histories.

2.2.1 Ensure that a change to an existing title is based on a change in content or scope. Refrain from cosmetic title changes, which often result in user confusion or a loss of branding.

2.2.2 Consult the appropriate ISSN Center before changing a title to determine the impact on the ISSN and title abbreviation. See Appendix C.

2.2.3 Implement a title change at the beginning of a volume or publication year.

2.2.4 Provide a journal title history. Include the full journal title, publication date range, and ISSN for the current title and at least the immediately preceding and/or succeeding titles, as appropriate. See Appendix B and Appendix C.

2.3 ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)

Accurate and complete presentation of the ISSN enables user access via linking services and facilitates library identification and management of e-journals. Separate ISSN are required for the print and electronic versions of a journal and for each major change of title. The Linking ISSN groups all formats of one title. See Appendix C.

2.3.1 Ensure that each separate title of a journal over time has its own ISSN. Check ISSN data with the appropriate ISSN Center.

2.3.2 Ensure that each format of a journal has its own ISSN. Apply for any needed ISSN from the appropriate ISSN Center.

2.3.3 Show all ISSN for a title and specify the format for each, e.g., ISSN XXXX-XXXX (Print); ISSN YYYY-YYYY (Online); ISSN-L XXXX-XXXX (Linking ISSN).

2.4 Enumeration and Chronology Systems

Numbering systems help users know if they have all of the content that has been issued. Dates of publication are essential to indicate currency or timeframe of the information.

2.4.1 Use an enumeration system that is clear and simple when starting a new title, e.g.: Vol. 1, No. 1 (2011 Jan 3).

2.4.2 Use a date of publication, at a minimum.

2.4.3 Keep identifying information (such as volume, issue, and page numbering) parallel, whenever possible, across all versions of a journal; for example, when introducing an e-journal for a previously print-only journal, use the enumeration system of the print version in the e-journal version.

2.4.4 Use the original enumeration and chronology scheme when posting content on the Web; do not retrospectively renumber existing content with a newly-imposed enumeration and chronology scheme.

2.5 Publication Information

To preserve the history of a journal and the individuals who were involved in editing it, certain vital facts should always be included on the website and retained over time so that content can be interpreted in context.

2.5.1 Provide an "About the Journal" or "Journal Information" page that covers vital identifying facts including: editors and editorial board members, ISSN, publisher names (and places), sponsoring or responsible bodies, scope and purpose, publication frequencies, publication or copyright dates, masthead information, errata and retraction policies, and, if applicable, other pertinent information such as ethics guidelines and peer review status. Ensure that this information is retained for volumes over time.

2.5.2 Indicate clearly on a journal's website that a journal title history exists and provide appropriate links.

2.5.3 Retain distinctive issue-level non-article information, such as front and back matter, journal covers, and other issue-level metadata or information.

2.5.4 Provide a link or contact information for librarians to submit information or questions about the bibliographic history or presentation of a title.

2.6 Access to Content

The ability to find the full text of a journal's content is vital to the actual and potential readership, and to the ultimate dissemination of information that furthers scholarly research.

2.6.1　Provide both display and search access to the current and all former journal titles to ensure that all titles hosted on a website are available in browse lists and search features.

2.6.2　Provide clear presentation of all volume numbers, issue numbers, and publication dates.

2.6.3　Use a Table of Contents, which includes errata, to facilitate browsing and current awareness.

2.6.4　State, when possible, where any content not displayed or searchable on the journal website can be found, such as when the current publisher does not hold the rights to older content. Provide links, when feasible, to the other site(s).

2.6.5　Retain content once it is published, whether digitized from the print or born digital. Do not remove, rename, or renumber content.

2.7 Preservation of Content Digitized from Print

Use the relevant guidance from 2.1 through 2.6 and also these points in 2.7 for projects that digitize content from print versions. Digitization projects should be undertaken and continued even when some content is unavailable. Consider consulting with librarians for advice on, and as sources of, original material for digitization projects.

2.7.1　Digitize the entire original volume or issue, front and back covers, and all internal pages, including blank or nearly blank pages, and advertisements. (Advertisements are part of the historical record.)

2.7.2　Digitize all available content even when it is incomplete, but clearly indicate what is missing. This approach will facilitate use and permit reliable insertion later if the missing content is located and subsequently digitized.

Appendix A:
Examples

This Appendix provides examples of the PIE-J recommended practice guidelines using screenshots captured with permission, most during Fall 2011, from various publishers' and providers' websites. While all of the examples depict English language e-journals, the PIE-J guidelines are equally applicable to non-English language e-journals. Some examples illustrate questionable as well as good practice, which points out the need for PIE-J. Focus on those practices that have been singled out and explained in each example (with red boxes, arrows, and/or text), as these highlight at least parts of the specific recommended practices cited. Finally, as was indicated in the Purpose and Scope, Appendix A is included in PIE-J with an eye toward demonstrating that there is more than one way to provide clear and accurate information that will facilitate long-term access to e-journal content.

Example 1
Relates to Guideline 2.5.1

Publication History of the *Journal of Rheology*

JOR has had three distinct lifetimes: (a) 1929-1932, as the *Journal of Rheology*; (b) 1933-1939, when the journal was subsumed as a section in Vols. 4-10 of the journal *Physics* (as discrete sections called "Rheology Numbers") and then the *Journal of Applied Physics*; and (c) 1957-present, initially named *Transactions of The Society of Rheology* and beginning with Vol. I, numbered with Roman numerals through Vol. VIII, then with Arabic numerals from Vol. 9 forward, and then renamed *Journal of Rheology* from Vol. 22 forward. As part of restoring this seminal content to *JOR* Online, *JOR* subscribers have access to the full text of older articles appearing in Vols. 4-10 of *JAP* (listed below). Simply log in with your *JOR* username and password when prompted. While the *JOR* search engine binds 1930-32 and 1957-present content together, the articles of interest to rheology researchers appearing in *JAP* between 1933 and 1939 must be searched from *JAP* using pertinent query terms (searching of *JAP* is free to all users).

Note to users: This volume listing provides an aggregation of all *Journal of Rheology* (*JOR*) content since the journal's inception in 1929. *JOR* has had three distinct lifetimes:

- 1929-1932: As the *Journal of Rheology*
  - Volume 1 – 1929
  - Volume 2 – 1931
  - Volume 3 – 1932

- 1933-1939: When the journal was subsumed as a section in Vols. 4-10 of the journal *Physics* (as discrete sections called "Rheology Numbers") and then the *Journal of Applied Physics*
  - Volume 4 – 1933
  - Volume 5 – 1934
  - Volume 6 – 1935
  - Volume 7 – 1936
  - Volume 8 – 1937
  - Volume 9 – 1938
  - Volume 10 – 1939

- 1957-1977, initially named *Transactions of The Society of Rheology* and beginning with Vol. I, numbered with Roman numerals through Vol. VIII and 9-21
  - Volume I – 1957
  - Volume II – 1958
  - Volume III – 1959
  - Volume IV – 1960
  - Volume V – 1961
  - Volume VI – 1962
  - Volume VII – 1963
  - Volume VIII – 1964
  - Volume 9 – 1965
  - Volume 10 – 1966
  - Volume 11 – 1967
  - Volume 12 – 1968
  - Volume 13 – 1969
  - Volume 14 – 1970
  - Volume 15 – 1971
  - Volume 16 – 1972
  - Volume 17 – 1973
  - Volume 18 – 1974
  - Volume 19 – 1975
  - Volume 20 – 1976
  - Volume 21 – 1977

- 1978-present, the *Journal of Rheology* (previously *Transactions of The Society of Rheology*) switched to Arabic numerals starting at **Volume 9** and forward.

A particularly elaborate example of an entire page devoted to a complex publication history. It was crafted to help users locate articles of interest in the journal.

This screen shows not only the title changes with their associated volumes and years but also explains the changes in the enumeration scheme.

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Example 2
Relates to Guideline 2.2.4

Example 3
Relates to Guidelines 2.2.4, 2.5.1, and 2.6.2

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Example 4
Relates to Guidelines 2.2.4 and 2.6.1

⊞   2008 - Volume 291 The Anatomical Record: Advances in Integrative Anatomy and Evolutionary Biology

⊞   2007 - Volume 290 The Anatomical Record: Advances in Integrative Anatomy and Evolutionary Biology

⊞   2006 - Volume 288A The Anatomical Record Part A: Discoveries in Molecular, Cellular, and Evolutionary Biology

⊞   2006 - Volume 289B The Anatomical Record Part B: The New Anatomist

⊞   2005 - Volume 282A-287A The Anatomical Record Part A: Discoveries in Molecular, Cellular, and Evolutionary Biology

⊞   2005 - Volume 283B-287B The Anatomical Record Part B: The New Anatomist

⊞   2004 - Volume 277A-281A The Anatomical Record Part A: Discoveries in Molecular, Cellular, and Evolutionary Biology

⊞   2004 - Volume 277B-281B The Anatomical Record Part B: The New Anatomist

⊞   2003 - Volume 270A-275A The Anatomical Record Part A: Discoveries in Molecular, Cellular, and Evolutionary Biology

⊞   2003 - Volume 270B-275B The Anatomical Record Part B: The New Anatomist

⊞   2002 - Volume 267-269 The Anatomical Record

⊞   2001 - Volume 262-265 The Anatomical Record

⊞   2000 - Volume 258-261 The Anatomical Record

⊞   1999 - Volume 254-257 The Anatomical Record

⊞   1998 - Volume 250-253 The Anatomical Record

⊞   1997 - Volume 247-249 The Anatomical Record

⊞   1996 - Volume 244-246 The Anatomical Record

Available issues screen shows complex title history in reverse chronological order – indicates title for each year and the corresponding volumes published

Example 5
Relates to Guideline 2.2.4

Example 6
Relates to Guidelines 2.2.4 and 2.6.1

Title Lookup | **MyHein**

c American Law Journal >>

Law Journal Library
Asian Pacific American Law Journal
Vols. 1-14 (1993-2009) Title Varies: Vol. 1 (1993) as UCLA Asian American Pacific Islands Law Journal; Vols. 2-10 (1994-2005) as UCLA Asian Pacific American Law Journal
(More Information)
UCLA School of Law

Search this title 🔍 | Create eTOC Alert

Title, title history, and access to all issues presented on a single page.

⊞ 14 (2008-2009)

⊞ 13 (2007-2008)

⊞ 12 (2006-2007)

⊞ 11 (2006)

⊞ 10 (2005)

⊞ 9 (2004)

⊞ 8 (2002)

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Example 7
Relates to Guideline 2.2.4

Example 8
Relates to Guidelines 2.2.1, 2.2.4, and 2.5.4

The archive for this journal includes:

J Med Libr Assoc: Vols. 90 to 99; 2002 to 2011
Bull Med Libr Assoc: Vols. 1 to 89; 1911 to 2001
Aesculapian: Vol. 1; 1908 to 1909
Med Library Hist J: Vols. 1 to 5; 1903 to 1907
Bull Assoc Med Libr: Vol. 1; 1902
Med Lib: Vols. 1 to 5; 1898 to 1902

Header shows that user was searching for *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, which is on the same page as the current title: *Journal of the Medical Library Association*.

Title history with hotlinks to each title available on the page provides easy navigation and clear layout of title changes, enumeration, and chronology.

Journal of the Medical Library Association : JMLA Vols. 90 to 99; 2002 to 2011			
Vol. 99 2011	v.99(1): 1–104 Jan 2011	v.99(2): 107–179 Apr 2011	v.99(3): 181–266 Jul 2011
Vol. 98 2010	v.98(1): 1–93 Jan 2010	v.98(2): 95–194 Apr 2010	v.98(3): 195–268 Jul 2010
	v.98(4): 269–321 Oct 2010		
Vol. 97 2009	v.97(1): 1–71 Jan 2009	v.97(2): 73–158 Apr 2009	v.97(3): 159–235 Jul 2009
	v.97(4): 237–326 Oct 2009		
Vol. 96 2008	v.96(1): 1–83 Jan 2008	v.96(2): 85–179 Apr 2008	v.96(3): 181–281 Jul 2008
	v.96(4): 283–398 Oct 2008		
Vol. 95 2007	v.95(1): 1–114 Jan 2007	v.95(2): 115–227 Apr 2007	v.95(3): 229–370 Jul 2007
	v.95(4): 371–475 Oct 2007		
Vol. 94 2006	v.94(1): 1–102 Jan 2006	v.94(2): 103–242 Apr 2006	v.94(2 Suppl): 206–220 Apr 2006

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Example 9
Relates to Guidelines 2.2.4, 2.4.4, 2.6.1, and 2.6.2

Journal of Vibration and Acoustics

Volume	Year	Issue(s)	Page(s)
Volume 133	2011	(4 Issues)	544 pages
Volume 132	2010	(6 Issues)	830 pages
Volume 131	2009	(6 Issues)	777 pages
Volume 130	2008	(6 Issues)	807 pages
Volume 129	2007	(6 Issues)	805 pages
Volume 128	2006	(6 Issues)	798 pages
Volume 127	2005	(6 Issues)	601 pages
Volume 126	2004	(4 Issues)	576 pages
Volume 125	2003	(4 Issues)	503 pages
Volume 124	2002	(4 Issues)	657 pages
Volume 123	2001	(4 Issues)	547 pages
Volume 122	2000	(4 Issues)	471 pages
Volume 121	1999	(4 Issues)	509 pages
Volume 120	1998	(4 Issues)	1004 pages
Volume 119	1997	(4 Issues)	639 pages
Volume 118	1996	(4 Issues)	691 pages
Volume 117	1995	(5 Issues)	785 pages
Volume 116	1994	(4 Issues)	578 pages
Volume 115	1993	(4 Issues)	544 pages
Volume 114	1992	(4 Issues)	576 pages
Volume 113	1991	(4 Issues)	559 pages
Volume 112	1990	(4 Issues)	561 pages

Previously published as:
Journal of Vibration Acoustics Stress and Reliability in Design

Volume	Year	Issue(s)	
Volume 111	1989	(4 Issues)	513 pages

Current title and access to related volumes, presented in easily navigable manner.

Link to title history for ASME's journal program, which began with a single title.

Clear display of former title with access to relevant volumes.

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Example 10
Relates to Guidelines 2.2.4 and 2.5.2

Mechanism for librarian or user to provide publisher with feedback or ask questions. One of the options on the feedback page is "About the functionality, presentation, usefulness of the site and suggestions" (i.e. Editorial Feedback Form).

From any issue in this title's archive, a link to the title history is provided in the volume browsing area.

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Example 11
Relates to Guidelines 2.2.4 and 2.5.4

Mechanism for librarian or user to provide publisher with feedback or ask questions.

Journal homepage provides title change information with hotlinks to former (below) and later (above) titles.

When "Publication Information" is "moused over," a publication information box opens to provide information that includes publisher and responsible society.

A Nutrition Society publication published by Cambridge University Press through Cambridge Journals online, reproduced with permission of the Cambridge University Press

Example 12
Relates to Guidelines 2.2.4, 2.5.1, and 2.5.4

Sourced, with permission, from http://qualitysafety.bjm.com, BMJ Group

Example 13
Relates to Guidelines 2.2.3 and 2.2.4

Browse journal

View all volumes and issues

Current issue

Forthcoming articles

Most read articles

Most cited articles

Authors and submissions

Subscribe

Journal information

News & offers

JAPA

Routledge

Publication History

Sample copy

Alert me

Journal of the American Planning Association

*i*First   Integrity   peer review

Visit the American Planning Association (APA)

ISSN
0194-4363 (Print), 1939-0130 (Online)

Publication Frequency
4 issues per year

SHARE   Add to shortlist

Recommend to: A friend   A librarian

Correct ISSN presentation

Publication history

Currently known as
Journal of the American Planning Association (1979 - current)

Formerly known as
Journal of the American Institute of Planners (1935 - 1978)

Title history

Dittmar is Executive Director of the Surface Transportation Policy Project, a nonprofit coalition whose mission is to ensure that transportation policy and decisions serve people and communities, rather than vehicles. STPP conducts educational and research programs, monitors federal and state activities and works with many community groups. Dittmar was previously Manager of Legislation and Finance for the San Francisco Bay Area's Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

Journal of the American Planning Association, Vol. 61, No. 1, Winter 1995. ©American Planning Association, Chicago, IL.

tation was well established, and Senator Moynihan had become Chairman of the committee which was to write the first post-Interstate highway bill. The legislation that followed has set the stage for a new approach to transportation in this country—an approach that sees transportation as society's servant rather than its master. At the heart of this new approach lies the concept that transportation should contribute to ... old notions

Same journal title used across both print and e-versions of the journal (text in this example is from the winter 1995 issue).

... ary function ... e job of the ... pacity (now called mobility). The transportation profession has typically met these objectives by basing forecasts of future demand on local government's optimistic economic projection ... nd then constructing facilities sized to ... twenty

Image courtesy of Taylor & Francis LLC

Example 14
**Relates to Guidelines 2.1.2, 2.2.4, and 2.3.3**

Example 15
**Relates to Guidelines 2.3.3 and 2.5.1**

Example 16
**Relates to Guidelines 2.1.2, 2.3.3, 2.5.4, and 2.6.2**

Example 17
**Relates to Guidelines 2.1.3, 2.2.4, and 2.6.3**

Example 18
Relates to Guidelines 2.1.3 and 2.2.4

ACM Transactions on Management Information Systems (TMIS)
Volume 1 Issue 1, December 2010 table of contents

Published in:
· Journal
  TMIS ACM Transactions on Management Information Systems (TMIS) archive
  ACM New York, NY, USA
  table of contents ISSN:2158-656X

2010 Journal

Bibliometrics
· Downloads (6 Weeks): 381
· Downloads (12 Months): 1,320
· Citation Count: 0

Tools and Resources
TOC Service:
Email RSS RSS
Save to Binder
Export Formats:
BibTeX EndNote ACM Ref
Share:

Mechanism for librarians or users to provide publisher with feedback or ask questions. "Feedback" opens an e-mail screen.

Feedback | Switch to single page view (no tabs)

| Abstract | **Source Materials** | Authors | References | Cited By | Index Terms | **Publication** | Reviews | **Comments** | **Table of Contents** |

FRONT MATTER
PDF front matter (TOC, masthead, submission information)

PDF of issue-level front matter that includes much useful information including digitized cover with title, enumeration, chronology, and dates; publisher name and place; table of contents; editors and editorial board for the issue; print ISSN; and frequency.

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Example 19
Relates to Guidelines 2.5.3 and 2.5.4

British Journal of Nutrition began publication with v. 1, issue 1 [the year, 1947, appears at the top of Table of Contents screen]. The entire issue was digitized, including both sides of the front and back covers, which show title, enumeration and chronology, place and publisher, editorial board, subscription information, frequency, and ads.

A Nutrition Society journal published by Cambridge University Press through Cambridge Journals Online, reproduced with permission of Cambridge University Press

Example 20
Relates to Guideline 2.5.3

Example 21
Relates to Guideline 2.5.3

"About" tab leads to, along with other information about the journal, a Masthead Archive that enables users to access historical masthead information.

Masthead Archive

Representative journal masthead pages are available here in PDF format from 1989 on. One masthead page is provided for each year; revised mastheads within a year are not necessarily provided. For *Physics of Fluids* mastheads prior to the journal's division into parts A and B, please see the *Physics of Fluids* masthead archive.

2010 - PRESENT	2000 - 2009	1994 - 1999	1989 - 1993 (PoF B)
2012	2009	1999	1993
2011	2008	1998	1992
2010	2007	1997	1991
	2006	1996	1990
	2005	1995	1989
	2004	1994	
	2003		
	2002		
	2001		
	2000		

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Example 22
Relates to Guidelines 2.5.1 and 2.5.3

Editorial Staff

Board of Editors 2011 – 2012

Editor-in-Chief
Dana Morrison

Lead Executive Editor
La-Donna Lawrence

Co-Executive Editor
Jennifer Fink

Co-Executive Editor/Topics Editor
Tyler Jones

Mechanism for librarians or users to provide publisher with feedback or ask questions.

Network Editor
TBA

Alumni Outreach Chair
TBA

Staff Members

Maureen Cosgrove
Clay Flaherty
Laura Frano
Laura Gomez-Martin
Gregory Graham
Peter Groh
Emily Harper

Katie Hopkins
Dhairya Jani
Jaskiran Kaur
Katherine Knickelbein
Colette Menaldino
Robert Morgan
Brandy Ringer

Jennie Ryan
Rayza Santiago
Melanie Seigel
Maggie Wei
Cheri Williams
Ashley Wood

Past Editorial Staffs
Volume XI – Fall 2010/Spring 2011
Volume X – Fall 2009/Spring 2010
Volume IX – Fall 2008/Spring 2009
Volume VIII – Fall 2007/Spring 2008
Volume VII – Fall 2006/Spring 2007
Volume VI – Fall 2005/Spring 2006
Volume V – Fall 2004/Spring 2005
Volume IV – Fall 2003/Spring 2004
Volume III – Fall 2002/Spring 2003
Volume II – Fall 2001/Spring 2002
Volume I – Fall 2000/Spring 2001

Display of past Board of Editors and editorial staff.

Contact Information

Dana Morrison, Editor-in-Chief

pittjtlp.submissions@gmail.com

Pittsburgh Journal of Technology Law & Policy
University of Pittsburgh School of Law
3900 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
Telephone: (412) 648-1400

About

The Pittsburgh Journal of Technology Law & Policy is a student produced journal of contemporary legal topics involving technology of all kinds. The Journal publishes two issues per year, one in the fall and one in the spring, and welcomes submissions of manuscripts from legal scholars, practicing attorneys and anyone who is interested in submitting appealing, technology related material. In addition, submissions on topics linked specifically to the Western District of Pennsylvania are of particular interest to the Journal and are very well-regarded.

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Example 23
Relates to Guidelines 2.5.1 and 2.5.4

On homepage, publisher provides information about, and link to, the site where later issues can be accessed.

Clear enumeration system: Volume, issue, month, and year, plus page numbers.

Reproduced with permission from the ACS Publications Division, http://pubs.acs.org/loi/bipret. Copyright 2011, American Chemical Society.

Example 24
Relates to Guidelines 2.6.2 and 2.6.4

Example 25
Relates to Guidelines 2.5.1 and 2.6.4

Example 26
Relates to Guidelines 2.5.1 and 2.6.4

GUILFORD PRESS **PERIODICALS**

Home | Journals

Guilford Press Home Page

All Periodicals > Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior

Vol. 40, Iss. 6

< Previous

Current Issue
Available Issues

Journal Information

Site Tools

Sign up for e-alerts
RSS (What is this?)

About Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior

As of Volume 41, 2011, Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior is no longer published by Guilford. Interested subscribers should contact Wiley-Blackwell.

Featured Articles

Available Issues

Issues:

⊟ **2010–2010**

⊟ **Volume 40 (2010)**
    Issue 6, December   pp. 535 – 656
    Issue 5, October   pp. 421 – 534
    Issue 4, August   pp. 307 – 420
    Issue 3, June   pp. 193 – 305
    Issue 2, April   pp. 99 – 192
    Issue 1, February   pp. 1 – 97
⊞ **2001–2009**

Clear presentation of volumes, issues, and publication dates.

Clear indication of move to new publisher and when that occurred.

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Example 27
Relates to Guidelines 2.6.2 and 2.6.4

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Article Search
Advanced Article Search | MUSE Info Search

Article Search | Browse Journals

About MUSE | What's New | Subscribe | Tools & Resources | Librarians | Publishers

Project MUSE » Journals » The Journal of Medieval Religious Cultures

Journal Information

The Journal of Medieval Religious Cultures

Volume 37, Number 1, 2011
E-ISSN: 2153-9650 Print ISSN: 1947-6566

PUBLISHER:
▸ Penn State University Press

JOURNAL COVERAGE:
Vol. 36 (2010) through current issue

ABOUT THE JOURNAL:
The *Journal of Medieval Religious Cultures* (formerly *Mystics Quarterly*) is currently in its thirty-second year of continuous publication. The journal chiefly publishes peer-reviewed essays on mystical and devotional texts, especially but not exclusively of the Western Middle Ages. In its new form it will seek to expand its areas of focus to include the relationship of medieval religious cultures outside Europe. The journal also publishes book reviews and disseminates information of interest to all those who by profession, vocation, or inclination are interested in mysticism and the Middle Ages.

CURRENT ISSUE:
▪ Volume 37, Number 1, 2011

AVAILABLE ISSUES:
▪ Volume 37, Number 1, 2011

▪ Volume 36, Number 2, 2010
▪ Volume 36, Number 1, 2010

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▸ Medieval and Renaissance Studies
▸ Religion

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Google Bookmarks

Homepage clearly displays title, publisher, title changes—which show clear change in scope—and statement of scope/purpose.

Clear navigation and presentation of volumes and issues (with year).

Reproduced with permission of Project MUSE

Example 28
Relates to Guidelines 2.2.4, 2.5.1, and 2.6.2
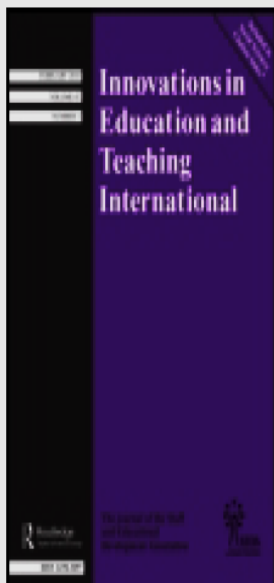
Innovations in Education & Training International

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:
http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/riie19

Editorial

Available online: 10 Dec 2010

Citation accurately uses previous title, *Innovations in Education & Training International,* for this editorial published in 2000, rather than the current title, *Innovations in Education and Teaching International*, which began in 2001 and is shown on the cover image.
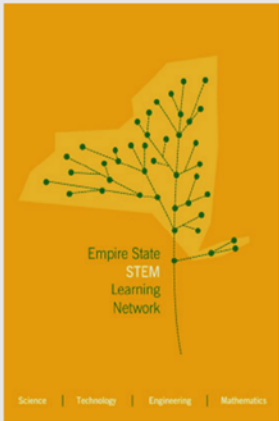
To cite this article: (2000): Editorial, Innovations in Education & Training International, 37:3, 179-180

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/713768751

Image courtesy of Taylor & Francis LLC

Example 29
Relates to Guideline 2.1.4

Although there is no enumeration, date of publication (month and year) is provided to uniquely identify this specific issue of the newsletter.

Empire State STEM Learning Network   DECEMBER 2010

Newsletter

Empire State
STEM
Learning
Network

Science | Technology | Engineering | Mathematics

"STEM education" refers to the teaching and learning of the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics disciplines, in an integrated, innovative and applied fashion to a level of challenge sufficient for college and workforce readiness.

In this Issue:

- *STEM Focus in Smart Scholars Early College High School RFP*
- *Regional STEM Hub Development*
- *Student Media Coverage of STEM at ESM*
- *STEM Centers Launched at NYSCI*
- *"STEHM" Learn & Earn*

Smart Scholars Early College High School RFP—STEM Focus

A $6 million grant to support the second cohort of the Smart Scholars Early College High School (ECHS) program has been provided by Governor Patterson from the Community Projects Fund. As announced on December 7, 2010 by Joseph Frey, Deputy Commissioner, Office of Higher Education at the State Education Department, "The Smart Scholars ECHS Program seeks to support students traditionally underrepresented in postsecondary education by providing them the opportunity and preparation to accelerate the completion of their high school studies while earning significant college credit at the same time."

The Request for Proposal includes bonus points for proposals that infuse a strong STEM or Career and Technical Education focus into their ECHS curriculum, in recognition of the value of "afford[ing] high needs students with opportunities to prepare for and pursue high performance, high-growth jobs in critical areas of the State's economy." A Bidders Conference is scheduled for January 4, 2011 with registrations due by December 30, 2010; proposals must be postmarked by January 28, 2011. For full details and contact information click here.

Regional STEM Hubs in Development

The Empire State STEM Learnin teams across the Empire State. Building upon the hub model developed by MST Connect in the

Example 30
Relates to Guideline 2.4.2

Example 31
Relates to Guidelines 2.1.1 and 2.4.1

Example 32
Relates to Guideline 2.7.2

Appendix B:
Resources for Title History and ISSN

A title history (i.e., a listing of a journal's previous titles and ISSN) is often necessary for researchers who are trying to obtain articles from citations. Unfortunately, there is no one comprehensive source for title histories, and therefore a combination of the sources listed in this Appendix may be necessary to ensure that an accurate title history is made available to those wishing to find articles online.

B.1 Consult the ISSN Portal and Other ISSN International Centre Resources

The ISSN International Centre coordinates the national ISSN Centers that assign ISSN. The International Centre also makes available various products and services based on the ISSN Register, the official worldwide database of ISSN assignments. The ISSN Portal (see Figure 1) is a subscription service that provides access to the ISSN Register. Customized database searches and an OAI-PMH (Open Archives Initiative-Protocol for Metadata Harvesting) service are also available.
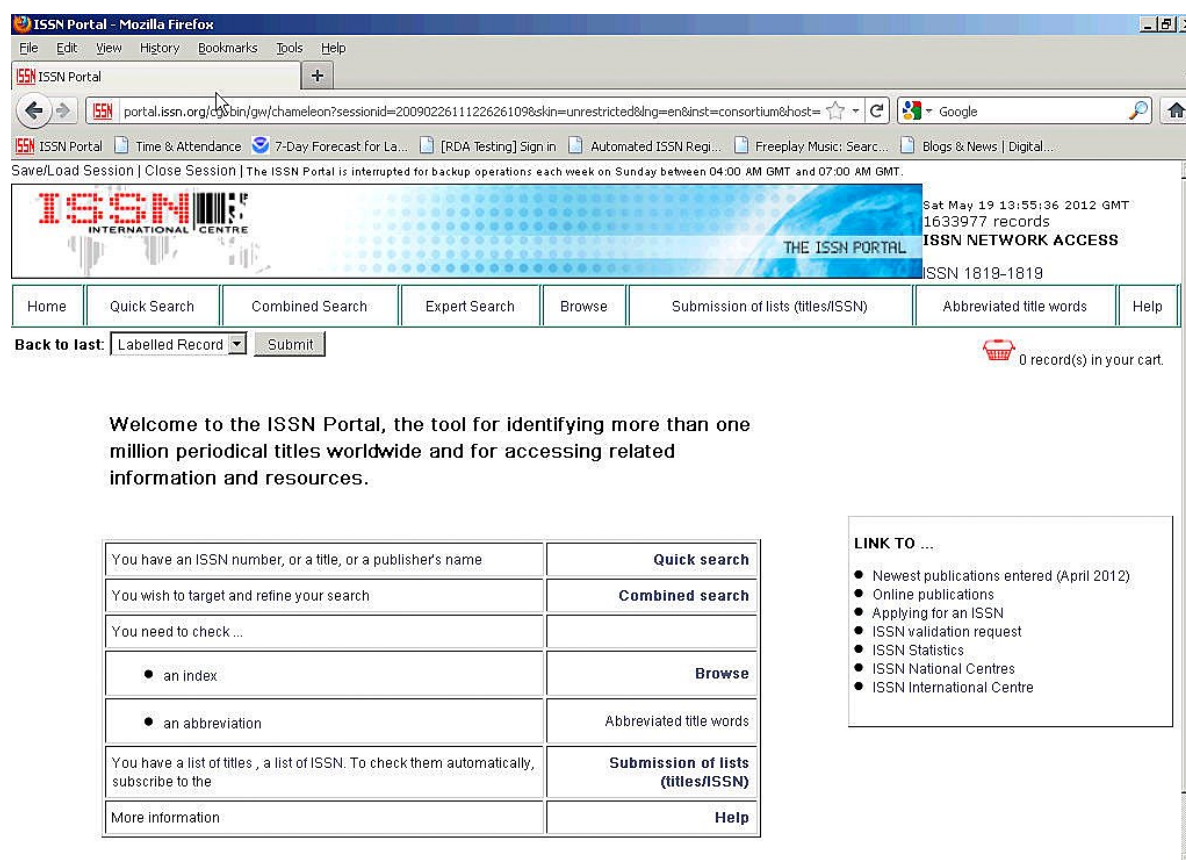
Figure 1: ISSN Portal Home Page
[Used with permission from the ISSN International Centre]

More information about the Portal and other ISSN International Centre products and services can be found on the ISSN Network's homepage: http://www.issn.org.

Publishers can contact the ISSN International Centre with a request for information or communicate directly with an appropriate national ISSN Center, which can be found from the following sources:

- List of national centers: http://www.issn.org/2-22666-National-Centres.php

- Map of national centers: http://www.issn.org/2-22646-World-map-of-the-ISSN-Centres.php

- Multinational publisher list: http://www.issn.org/2-22649-Multinational-publishers.php

Publishers located in countries lacking an ISSN national center should contact the ISSN International Centre: http://www.issn.org/2-23190-Contact.php. For further information about ISSN, see Appendix C.

B.2 Examine PDFs of Earlier Issues

When a publisher takes over the publication of a journal from another publisher, the new publisher cannot necessarily assume that the journal has had a stable title or publication history. Looking at cover scans of earlier issues—whether provided by the previous publisher or available in an archive—can help the new publisher provide users with accurate information about earlier titles the publication might have had. Look at the title *Critical Sociology* (ISSN 0896-9205) as an example and assume that the previous publisher provided PDF scans of the entire run on its website. A review of the scans of the earliest issues reveals that the title of the journal was once *The Insurgent Sociologist,* as shown in Figure 2.
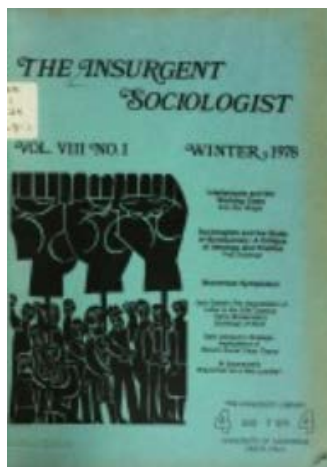
Figure 2: Journal Cover Scan
[*The Insurgent Sociologist*, vol. 8, no. 1 (Winter 1978)
Used with permission from SAGE Publications Ltd.]

Scans of articles, tables of contents, mastheads, covers, etc., can all help identify previous journal titles under which articles were originally published. There might also be additional information in editorial statements. For example, an editorial appearing in the March 1999 issue of *The Insurgent Sociologist* provides a publication history that verifies information found elsewhere about the publication (see Figure 3).

EDITORS' INTRODUCTION:
FROM THE PAGES OF *THE INSURGENT SOCIOLOGIST*

RHONDA F. LEVINE
Colgate University

and

BETH MINTZ
University of Vermont

More than twenty-five years have past since the debut of *The Insurgent Sociologist* as an alternative voice in sociological study. Over the years, the journal has provided an outlet for critical and radical scholarship often unwelcome in traditional sociology departments and professional journals. Certainly, the journal was a product of the political and intellectual ferment of the time. The student movements of the 1960s and early 1970s supplied a vision of a different world, and sociology offered the tools for implementation.

The Insurgent Sociologist first appeared as a newspaper of the now-defunct Sociology Liberation Movement/Union of Radical Sociology. In 1971 it began publishing as a quarterly journal, headquartered at the University of Oregon with an editorial collective guided by the late Al Szymanski. In 1987, in a very different political context, the journal changed its name to *Critical Sociology*. In 1999, with volume 24, *Critical Sociology* began a new phase. We are now produced by a commercial publisher and no longer housed at the University of Oregon. Indeed, we have come a long way from our modest beginnings.

This issue of *Critical Sociology* celebrates the journal's beginning, the 15 years when it was called called *The Insurgent Sociologist*. We present edited versions of influential articles that appeared in those years, most of which became the basis for books and extended research agendas. Each article has been updated by its author(s) in an introduction reflecting on its relevance in light of ensuing research and assessment of the scholarly developments since the original publication. The articles have ben edited in order to include as wide a range of contributions as possible, given our space limitations. For the complete versions, please refer to the original publication.

Critical Sociology 25,2/3

Figure 3: Editorial with Publication History
["Editors' Introduction: From the Pages of *The Insurgent Sociologist*,"
Critical Sociology, vol. 25, no. 2/3 (Mar. 1999), p. v.
Used with permission from SAGE Publications Ltd.]

B.3 Use Ulrichsweb™

Ulrichsweb™ is a subscription database describing more than 300,000 serials published worldwide in over 200 languages with a scope that includes: academic and scholarly journals, e-journals, peer-reviewed titles, popular magazines, newspapers, and newsletters. Entries in the database include journal publication information, ISSN, language, subject, abstracting & indexing coverage, full-text database coverage, title history information, tables of contents, and reviews.

For example, assume the new publisher of *Critical Sociology* (ISSN 0896-9205) wants to determine or confirm the title history. From the default search page, they can search on either title or ISSN as shown in Figure 4.
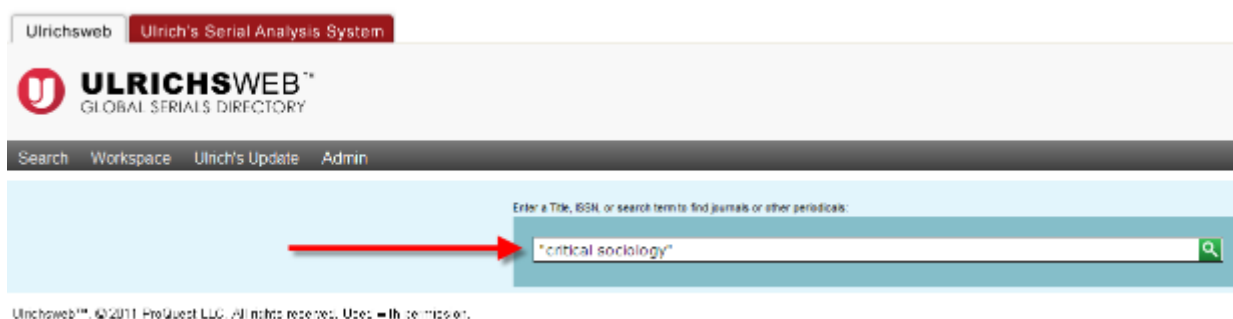
Figure 4: Ulrichsweb Search Interface
[Ulrichsweb™. © 2011 ProQuest LLC. All rights reserved. Used with permission. Red arrow added.]

A search for the title *Critical Sociology* results in the display illustrated in Figure 5.
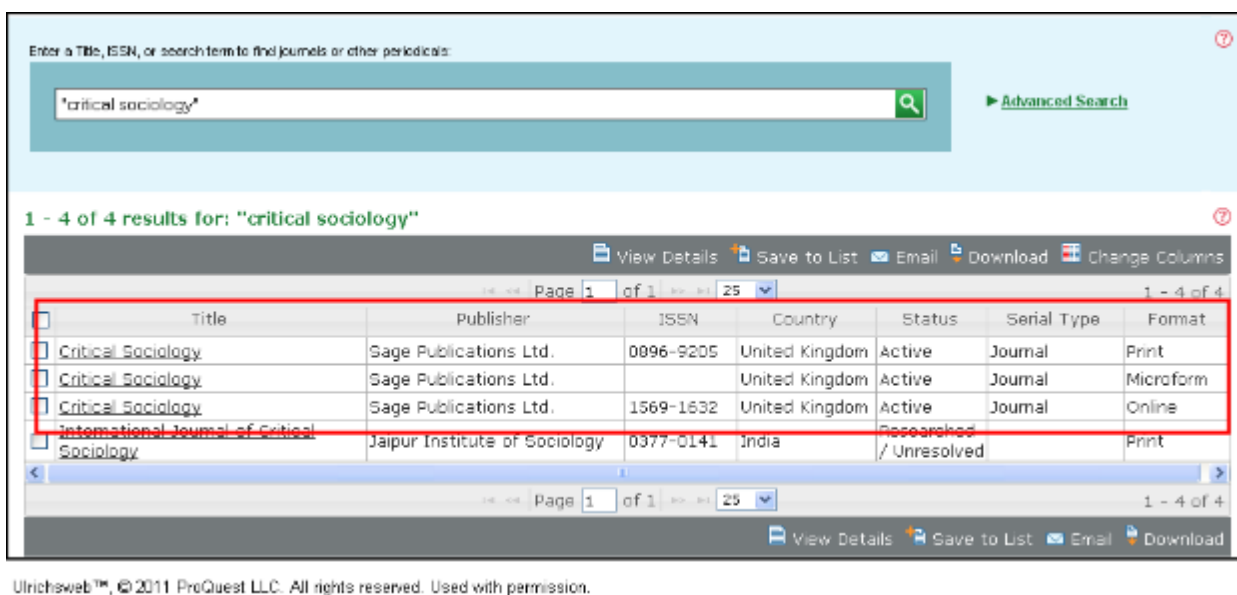
Figure 5: Ulrichsweb Search Result Display
[Ulrichsweb™. © 2011 ProQuest LLC. All rights reserved. Used with permission. Red box emphasis added.]

The final column of this display indicates the publication is available in three formats (print, microform, and online) and provides the ISSN for the print and online formats. Clicking on the entry for the print version results in a display providing additional information about the print version (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: Ulrichsweb Display for Print Version of Journal
[Ulrichsweb™. © 2011 ProQuest LLC. All rights reserved. Used with permission. Red box emphasis added.]

For the purposes of a title history, this record indicates that the publication was titled *Insurgent Sociologist* from 1969 to 1987 and was assigned the ISSN 0047-0384.

Ulrichsweb™ is not a free service. The publisher of Ulrichsweb™ (Serials Solutions, a ProQuest company) has a vested interest in maintaining the accuracy of Ulrichsweb™. Publishers are encouraged to contact Serials Solutions to verify journal information and to participate in the Ulrich's Publisher Outreach Program. More information about contacting Serials Solutions is at http://www.serialssolutions.com/about/publishers/

B.4 Use the WorldCat xISSN Service

If the ISSN for a particular journal is known, a publisher may be able to determine the ISSN/title history of the journal by using the xISSN service (http:\\xissn.worldcat.org). The *Demo* function and *Title History Tool* are especially useful. It is important to understand that these data may be incomplete or possibly inaccurate as the data are dependent on information that libraries contribute to the WorldCat database.

For the *Critical Sociology* example, from the xISSN service home, the publisher can click on either the *Demo* or *Title History Tool* links (see Figure 7).
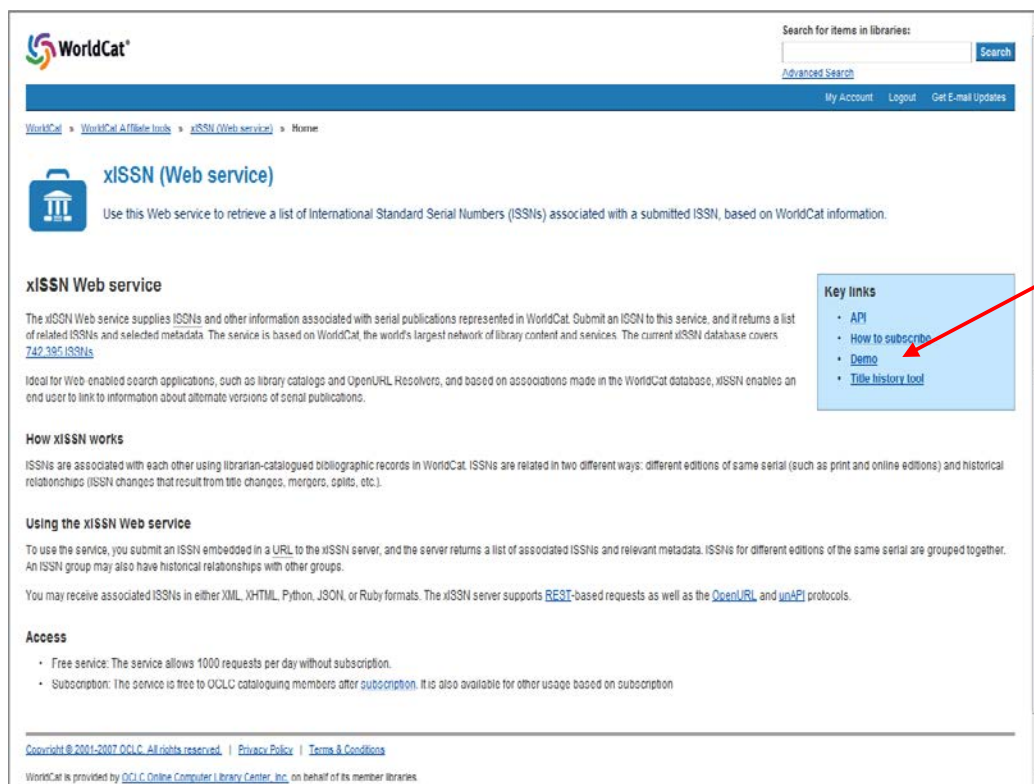
Figure 7: WorldCat xISSN Web Service Demo and Title History Tool Links
[Used with permission from OCLC; copyright OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc.;
OCLC, WorldCat, and the WorldCat logo are trademarks/service marks of OCLC. Red arrow added.]

On the *Demo* page, the publisher would enter the ISSN and click the *submit* button (see Figure 8).
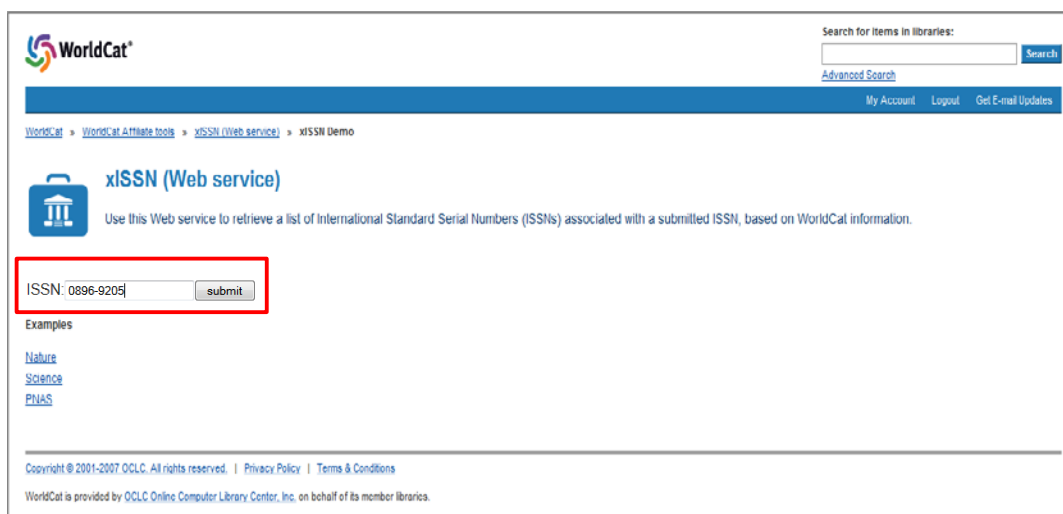
Figure 8: WorldCat xISSN Web Service Demo Interface
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The resulting display indicates that the title *Critical Sociology* began publication *spring 1988*. The print version was assigned ISSN 0896-9205 and the electronic version was assigned ISSN 1569-1632. Prior to 1988, the journal was titled *The Insurgent Sociologist* (published from 1969 to fall 1987) and assigned ISSN 0047-0384 (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: WorldCat xISSN Web Service Demo Search Result Display
[Used with permission from OCLC; copyright OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc.;
OCLC, WorldCat, and the WorldCat logo are trademarks/service marks of OCLC. Red box emphasis added.]

The *Title History Tool* works in a similar fashion to the *Demo* function. Enter the ISSN (see Figure 10), and the resulting display indicates titles, formats, and relationships. However, it doesn't provide more specific information such as dates, publisher, and peer-review (see Figure 11).
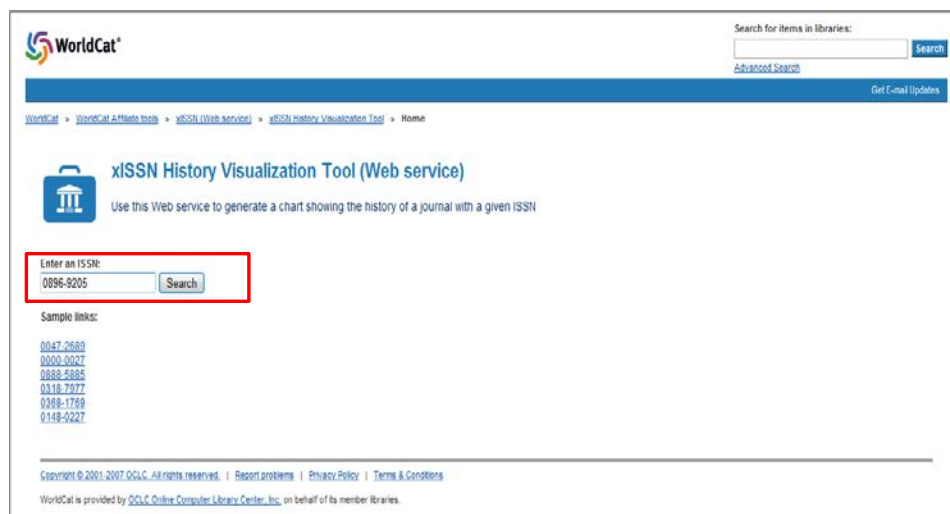
Figure 10: WorldCat xISSN Web Service Title History Tool Interface
[Used with permission from OCLC; copyright OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc.;
OCLC, WorldCat, and the WorldCat logo are trademarks/service marks of OCLC. Red box emphasis added.]
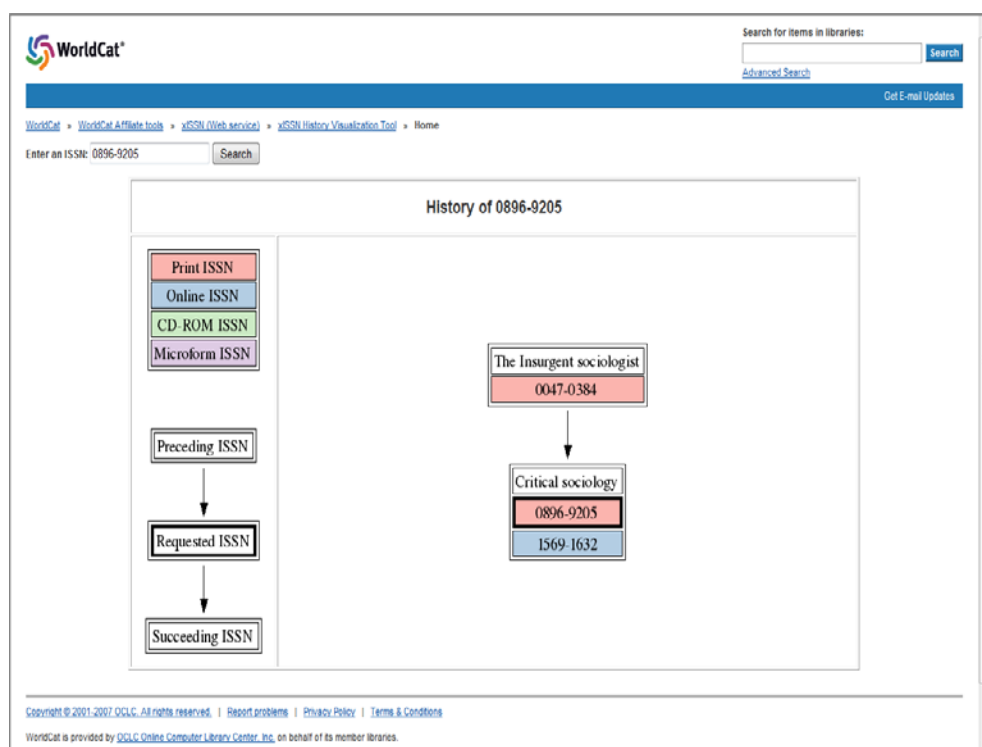
Figure 11: WorldCat xISSN Title History Tool Search Result Display
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OCLC, WorldCat, and the WorldCat logo are trademarks/service marks of OCLC.]

By using a "family tree" format, the *Title History* display can visually present a complex title history. Figure 12 shows a portion of a family tree for an exceptionally complex title history of a series of *Royal Society of Chemistry* journals that includes mergers, splits, and absorptions for a number of titles over a long period of time.
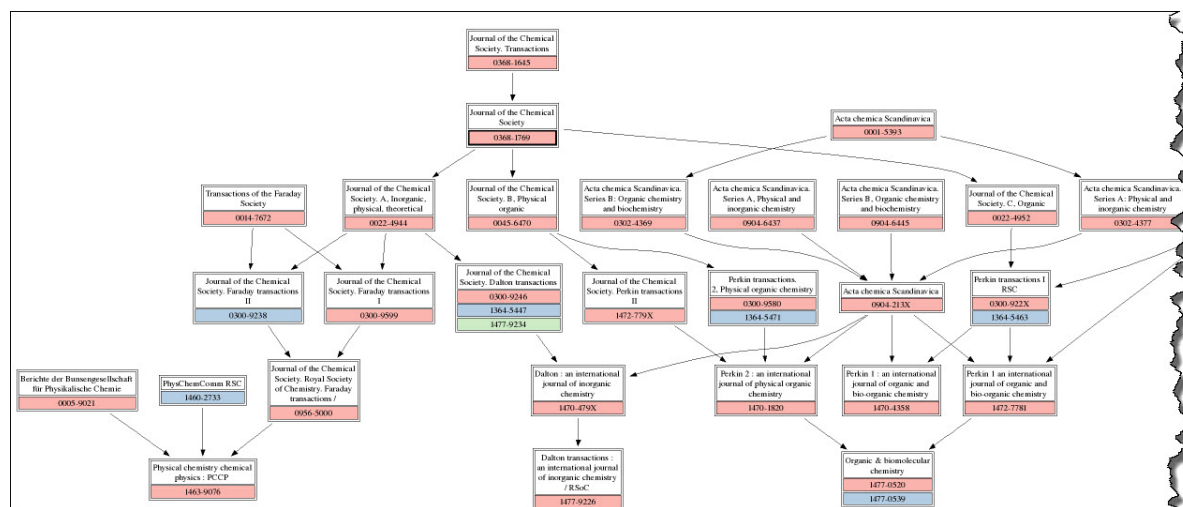
Figure 12: WorldCat xISSN Title History Family Tree Display
[Used with permission from OCLC; copyright OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc.;
OCLC, WorldCat, and the WorldCat logo are trademarks/service marks of OCLC.]

Note: Because the xISSN service relies on contributions to WorldCat from individual libraries (based on appearance of ISSN on journal issues), there is no guarantee that the ISSN being presented are accurate or complete. However, in general WorldCat accurately reflects ISSN assignments made to U.S. serial publications. xISSN is essentially a free service because it allows 1000 searches per day without a subscription. Due to the limitations just described, it is always a good idea to ***verify a title/ISSN history with the appropriate ISSN national center.***

B.5 Search Library Catalogs

Catalogers provide a wealth of information about journals in library catalog records. Unfortunately, there is no single catalog that provides comprehensive coverage of serials publishing—not even the ISSN Register, as the Register is limited to serial titles for which an ISSN has been assigned. However, some library catalogs can provide additional, useful information that is not available from the xISSN service or from the ISSN Network products/services.

The resources discussed so far are limited to serials. One of the caveats in using a library catalog is that a library catalog will include every resource in the library: books, journals, DVDs, CDs, etc. Depending on the title, performing a keyword search may not provide the most precise results.

The Library of Congress catalog (http://catalog.loc.gov) is one of the most comprehensive library catalogs in existence today. The main webpage provides a default Keyword search that can be easily limited to Title Keyword by using the dropdown menu next to the search box (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Library of Congress Online Catalog Search Interface
[Used with permission from Library of Congress.]

Searching for the phrase *Critical Sociology* (by putting quotes around the phrase similar to Google searching) does not result in the catalog record for the journal appearing in the first set of results, because that phrase is such a commonly used phrase in titles.

It is useful to know that library catalogs often provide for an advanced search, either by limiting a search to serials or by providing a field-specific search, such as ISSN. In the Library of Congress Catalog, both the Basic Search and the Guided Search provide for searching by ISSN. Going to either of these pages and doing a number search using the ISSN for *Critical Sociology* provides the display shown in Figure 14.

DATABASE: Library of Congress Online Catalog
YOU SEARCHED: Keyword (match all words) = 0896-9205
SEARCH RESULTS: Displaying 1 of 2.

◀ Previous   Next ▶

| Brief Record | Subjects/Content | Full Record | MARC Tags |

Critical sociology.

Relevance: ⬡ ⬡ ⬡ ⬡ ⬡
LC control no.: 88657600
LCCN permalink: http://lccn.loc.gov/88657600
Type of material: Serial (Periodical, Newspaper, etc.)
Main title: Critical sociology.
Published/Created: Eugene, Or. : Dept. of Sociology, University of Oregon, c1988-
Description: v. ; 22-24 cm.
Some no. combined.
Vol. 15, no. 1 (spring 1988)-
ISSN: 0896-9205
Linking ISSN: 0896-9205

CALL NUMBER: HM1 .I525
Set 1
-- Request in: Jefferson or Adams Building Reading Rooms
-- Status: Not Charged
-- Older receipts: v.25:no.2/3 (1999), v.30:no.2 (2004), v.31-v.36 (2005-2010)
-- Indexes: v.31-v.32 (2005-2006)

CALL NUMBER: HM1 .I525
Copy 1
Unbound issues
-- Request in: Newspaper & Current Periodical Reading Room (Madison LM133)
-- Latest receipts: v. 37, no. 5 (2011 Sept.)
v. 37, no. 4 (2011 July)
v. 37, no. 3 (2011 May)
v. 37, no. 2 (2011 Mar.)
v. 37, no. 1 (2011 Jan.)

Figure 14: Library of Congress Online Catalog Brief Record Display
[Used with permission from Library of Congress]

This brief record provides information about what issues the library holds along with some basic information about the journal, including the original publication information and the numbering and date that appeared on the first issue (Vol. 15, no. 1, spring 1988).

When reviewing library catalog records, it is best to use the full/detailed record to get more information about the journal (including information about title changes). The full record display for *Critical Sociology* includes information about frequency, a previous title ("Continues: *Insurgent Sociologist*"), and the fact that online versions are available (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Library of Congress Online Catalog Full Record Display
[Used with permission from Library of Congress. Red box emphasis added.]

Because the Library of Congress doesn't collect every journal ever published, the catalogs of the U.S. National Library of Medicine (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=nlmcatalog) and the U.S. National Agricultural Library (http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/) are also useful in researching a journal title history. If a journal is not published in the United States, it is a good idea to search in the catalog of the national library where the journal is published. A list of national libraries is available on Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_national_libraries).

Appendix C:
ISSN

ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) is the mostly widely used international identifier for serials and similar publications. The scope of ISSN includes journals, magazines, newsletters, annuals, and resources such as ongoing databases and directories, whether in print or digital form. The ISSN uniquely identifies a publication and is a crucial identifier in systems and services such as link resolvers, electronic resource management systems, article databases, journal aggregations, and library catalogs. The ISSN is used by publishers, libraries, subscription agencies, postal services, rights management agencies, archives, digitizers, library union catalogs, and a host of others.

Some key points about the ISSN follow. More complete information can be found at the ISSN International Centre website (http://www.issn.org).

- The acronym 'ISSN' is both the singular and the plural form.

- ISSN are assigned by 88 national ISSN centers worldwide, coordinated by the ISSN International Centre located in Paris. Each national ISSN center assigns ISSN to continuing resources published in its own country. The ISSN International Centre assigns ISSN to international continuing resources and resources published in countries without an ISSN center.

- Applicants should apply to the appropriate ISSN center as determined by their country of publication. If multiple countries are involved, apply to the country considered the primary place of publication. If there is no ISSN center in the country of publication, apply to the ISSN International Centre. For serials from multinational publishers, ISSN assignment is governed by agreements between the national centers (see: http://www.issn.org/2-22649-Multinational-publishers.php for the list of agreements).

- An ISSN can usually be assigned prior to the publication of the first issue or any time thereafter. Ensure that publication information (e.g., title, imprint, projected publication date) is firm before submitting an application for a pre-publication ISSN.

- There is no charge to obtain an ISSN.

- A separate ISSN is required for each medium version of a title, e.g., an ISSN for the print version, a different ISSN for the online version, and another ISSN for the CD-ROM version.

- ISSN should be displayed prominently on the resource. If the publication is available in more than one version, e.g., print and online, both ISSN should be displayed on each version with appropriate labels so they can be distinguished, e.g., ISSN XXXX-XXXX (Print); ISSN YYYY-YYYY (Online).

- ISSN-L (the Linking ISSN) enables collocation or linking among the different medium versions of a continuing resource. The ISSN-L is one of the ISSN assigned to the different medium versions of a resource that has been designated to also group the medium-specific ISSN together. Only one ISSN-L is designated regardless of how many different medium versions of a continuing resource exist. A continuing resource is associated with only one ISSN-L. ISSN-L does not group earlier and later titles of the same resource. The relevant ISSN-L can also be displayed on each medium version, along with the ISSN of each medium version, e.g., ISSN-L YYYY-YYYY (Linking ISSN).

- ISSN can be assigned to ceased titles whether they are in print or digital format. This enables ISSN to be available for use in archiving and digitization projects.

- ISSN can be requested either by the primary publisher or by other organizations needing a unique serial identifier for use in projects. Contact the appropriate ISSN center to discuss projects requiring large numbers of ISSN.

- If a title undergoes a major change as determined by the responsible ISSN center, then according to ISSN policy, a new ISSN is assigned. There are some minor changes to titles, such as changes in initial articles or prepositions, where no new ISSN are needed. Other changes to titles that might seem minor, such as changes to certain kinds of subtitles, can require new ISSN because library rules consider the changed words to be part of the main title. Publishers should contact their ISSN center in all cases for a determination of when a new ISSN is needed. Any time new ISSN are assigned for changed titles, current and former ISSN are linked in library and ISSN databases.

- All ISSN assignments are accompanied by metadata that includes the serial's dates of publication; place and publisher (current and former); variant, earlier, and later titles; and related medium versions.

- ISSN and ISSN metadata are included in the ISSN International Centre's ISSN Register, a database that is available as various products: the ISSN Portal, an online web subscription product, data files, an OAI-PMH web service, and other products.

- ISSN interoperates with many other metadata and identification standards. For example, an ISSN or ISSN-L can be embedded into a DOI or an OpenURL. See the ISSN international standard, ISO 3297, for examples.

Appendix D:
CrossRef and DOI

D.1 About CrossRef

CrossRef is an independent membership organization and Digital Object Identifier (DOI®) Registration Agency that enables collaborative services for scholarly publishers. CrossRef DOIs are at the heart of a cross-publisher citation linking network spanning a variety of content types including journals, books, conference proceedings, standards, and technical reports.

Member publishers submit basic citation metadata with each DOI registered through CrossRef. Each CrossRef DOI must link to a response page containing bibliographic information for the DOI being resolved.

For complete information about CrossRef and DOI, see the CrossRef website: http://crossref.org .

D.2 Title-Level DOI Best Practices

CrossRef DOIs have been registered for over 20,000 journals across many disciplines. CrossRef publishers are not required to create DOIs for journal titles but are strongly encouraged to do so. There are no deposit fees for title-level DOIs. Title-level DOI best practices are as follows:

- A distinct DOI should be created for each version of a title deposited with CrossRef. Any changes requiring a new ISSN should result in a new title-level DOI as well.

- A title-level DOI should resolve to a response page that displays the same title and ISSN recorded in the CrossRef database.

- Once assigned, a title-level DOI should be maintained.

- Responsibility for maintaining a title-level DOI transfers to the new owner when title ownership is transferred.

Sample title-level DOIs:

The ISSN standard, ISO 3297, recommends that a DOI suffix contain the ISSN (with hyphen), preceded by the lowercase letters "issn" and a period, as demonstrated in this example:

Učenye zapiski universiteta imeni P.F. Lesgafta: http://dx.doi.org/10.5930/issn.1994-4683

Other suffix patterns are in use as well, such as:

Indicators of Industry and Services**:** http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/16096932

Informes de la Construcción: http://dx.doi.org/10.3989/ic

D-Lib Magazine: http://dx.doi.org/10.1045/dlib.magazine

D.3 CrossRef DOI and ISSN Interoperability

As described in Appendix C, lSSN identifies a serial title. A CrossRef title-level DOI does not identify a journal as a whole. Instead, it identifies and creates a durable link to a journal title page, ensuring persistent access to information about the title. ISSN is used as the primary identifier of titles

within the CrossRef system—the metadata submitted for a journal title DOI is limited to the journal title, title abbreviation(s), ISSN, and the journal URL.

D.4 CrossRef Title and ISSN Management

Titles in the CrossRef system are created from publisher metadata with the first deposit of a journal. The publisher determines the exact title and ISSN included in the deposit. At least one ISSN is required for each journal deposited with CrossRef, but publishers are encouraged to deposit all ISSN available for a title. (CrossRef does not currently support the submission of ISSN-L in deposit metadata. ISSN-L can be added as "alternate ISSN" by CrossRef staff. Alternate ISSN are used to facilitate query matching but are not included in metadata requests.)

Title and ISSN combinations are not verified with an external agency. A check digit validation is performed on every ISSN submitted in a deposit. Once a title or ISSN is introduced into the CrossRef system, a new publication with the same title or ISSN cannot be created without CrossRef intervention. Publishers requesting significant changes to a title are instructed to request a new ISSN from the appropriate agency.

D.5 CrossRef Title Management History

Current title management restrictions were implemented in 2007. Titles supplied prior to October 2007 were not subject to the one title per ISSN rule. As a result, the CrossRef title list (see: http://www.crossref.org/titlelist/titleFile.csv) is not definitive and may contain duplicate or incorrect titles.

Appendix E:
Related Standards and Recommended Practices

E.1 Digital Object Identifier (DOI) System

The DOI system is an ISO standard: ISO 26324:2012, *Information and documentation – Digital object identifier system* (http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=43506). The DOI system is overseen by the International DOI Foundation (http://www.doi.org). A DOI name is a unique alphanumeric string assigned to a digital object. A DOI provides information about the object, including the object's URI. Once a DOI has been assigned, the DOI URI may be updated as needed, making the DOI a consistent locator for the object. Each DOI is unique and serves as a stable, persistent link to the full-text of an electronic item on the Internet. Unlike a URI, a DOI doesn't change over time; even if the item moves to a new location, the DOI stays the same. DOI names are widely adopted for providing actionable, interoperable, persistent links to scholarly materials.

E.2 Presentation of Periodicals

Within ISO (the International Organization for Standardization), a revision has been proposed for ISO 8:1977, *Documentation – Presentation of Periodicals* (http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=3585). This standard "sets out rules intended to enable editors and publishers to present periodicals in a form which will facilitate their use. Following these rules should help editors and publishers to bring order and clarity to their own work. These requirements are of varying importance and some may go against certain artistic, technical, or advertising considerations." The revision has been proposed to expand the document to address e-journals as well as print publications.

While PIE-J and ISO 8 have the same general goals of providing guidance to publishers in the presentation of journals, PIE-J is a set of guidelines while ISO 8 is a standard. Additionally, PIE-J focuses on issues inherent in electronic journals, while ISO 8 deals with periodicals in general.

E.3 ISSN

ISO 3297:2007, *Information and documentation – International standard serial number (ISSN)* (http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail?csnumber=39601) is a standard that "defines and promotes the use of a standard code (ISSN) for the unique identification of serials and other continuing resources. Each International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is a unique identifier for a specific serial or other continuing resource in a defined medium. ISO 3297:2007 also describes a mechanism, the 'linking ISSN (ISSN-L),' that provides for collocation or linking among the different media versions of the same continuing resource."

ISSN is *the* standard identifier for serial publications. Presentation and application of ISSN play a critical role in the identification of all serials, including electronic journals, and thus play an important role in PIE-J.

E.4 KBART

The joint NISO/UKSG project Knowledge Bases And Related Tools (KBART) includes the Phase I KBART Recommended Practice (http://www.niso.org/publications/rp/RP-2010-09.pdf), which recommends some best practices for formatting and distributing title lists, and the KBART Phase II Working Group (http://www.niso.org/workrooms/kbart), which will develop a second recommended practice to build on the initial recommendations delivered for Phase I of the KBART project in order to effect smoother interaction between members of the knowledge base supply chain. Whereas the Phase I report provided minimum recommendations to reach this goal, the Phase II report will focus on the more advanced, complex issues that cause problems in this area, as defined in the "Next Steps" portion of the Phase I report.

PIE-J and KBART are related because publishers will often drive several applications, including web and linking applications, from the same title list. A clear understanding of the title history and ISSN assignments is important for both sets of practices.

E.5 NISO/NFAIS Supplemental Journal Article Materials Project

This joint project of NISO and NFAIS (National Federation of Advanced Information Services) developed a Recommended Practice (NISO RP-15-2013) for publisher inclusion, handling, display, and preservation of supplemental journal article materials. (See: http://www.niso.org/workrooms/supplemental.)

While not an overlapping standard or set of best practices to PIE-J, the Supplemental Journal Article Materials Project relates to the proper description of supplemental materials, materials that are increasingly important for e-journals.

E.6 Project Transfer

This UKSG project developed the *Transfer Code of Practice*, which "responds to the expressed needs of the scholarly journal community for consistent guidelines to help publishers ensure that journal content remains easily accessible by librarians and readers when there is a transfer between parties, and to ensure that the transfer process occurs with minimum disruption." (See: http://www.uksg.org/transfer.)

PIE-J and Project Transfer are related because publishers often use title lists as a way of identifying content that is transferred between publishers. Having a clear understanding of the title history and ISSN assignments is important for both sets of practices.

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Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) Serials Section. *What's in a Name? Presentation Guidelines for Serial Publications.* Chicago, IL: The ALCTS Serials Section, 1995(?). Available at: http://www.loc.gov/issn/basics/basics-whatsinaname.html

> A brochure published by the ALA ALCTS Serials Section in the mid-1990s. The publication deals with such questions as: "What is a serial?", "Why is presentation of my serial important?", "What should I consider in choosing a title?", "How should I present my title?", "Why are title changes a problem?", "What is the ISSN and how do I get one?", and "Why would I want an ISSN?".

Brown, Diane, Elaine Stott, and Anthony Watkinson. *Serial Publications: Guidelines to Good Practice in Publishing Printed and Electronic Journals* (2nd edition). Worthington, UK: ALPSP, 2003.

> Sponsored by Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers, Association of Subscription Agents and Intermediaries, Serial Publishers Executive of the Publishers Association, and United Kingdom Serials Group, this relatively slim book is prescriptive in tone and largely oriented toward print publishing. The focus is primarily on providing publishers with guidelines that address technical services concerns in libraries (e.g., layout to aid in the binding process, suggestions about information on invoices, mentions of serials agents, etc.). Guidelines for publishing electronic journals are typically presented following the parallel guideline for print journals and are usually quite brief. While many of the guidelines focus on print (e.g., the section on Title pages reads: "A volume of a periodical should ideally have, for binding purposes, a title page and contents list at the beginning and an author and subject index at the end…"), there are a few instances where a separately numbered guideline is provided for electronic journals. However, several chapters or chapter sections pertain to e-journals and overlap with the current work of PIE-J. The book includes examples of the guidelines that have been implemented well. There are also some useful appendices, including a list of references, related standards, and some checklists for publishers.

Caplan, Priscilla. "NISO/NFAIS Workshop Explores Best Practices in Ejournal Publishing." *Library Hi Tech News,* vol. 17, issue 5 (2000). Available at: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=0741-9058&volume=17&issue=5&articleid=1489545&show=html

> In February 2000, NISO and NFAIS co-sponsored a workshop to determine whether a set of best practices or formal standards should be developed for some aspects of electronic journal publishing. This report outlines the overview address, four point-of-view presentations, and outcomes of discussions by those present, who represented commercial publishers, scholarly societies, secondary publishers, libraries, and vendors serving those communities. Topics related to PIE-J were raised by Regina Romano Reynolds who indicated that librarians' wish list is that publishers and/or aggregators: carry "masthead" information on the journal homepage (issuing body, place, and publisher), show consistency in title presentation, retain former titles on appropriate issues and provide access to them, and display the ISSN of both print and electronic journals. It was concluded at the end of the day that there was a need for cooperation among groups. However, it was felt that e-publishing was a moving target and that the appropriate

response at that point in time was for some best practices and guidelines to steer evolution in a direction that looked right to many stakeholders but not to attempt to disturb too greatly a fragile scholarly publishing ecosystem.

Documentation – Presentation of Periodicals. ISO 8:1977. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, September 15, 1977. Ordering information available at:
http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=3585

England, Deberah. "Journal Title Display and Citation Practices." *The Serials Librarian,* vol. 56, nos. 1-4 (2009), pp. 271-281. Available at:
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/03615260802687161

> This article reports on a workshop presented by Les Hawkins, Regina Romano Reynolds, and Steven C. Shadle at the 2008 annual conference of the North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG). The three talked about problematic presentations of journals on websites that can affect the creation of cataloging records. Using examples, they demonstrated how insufficient representation of title changes can result in users being unable to access needed materials and how libraries do not even realize the extent of the content they have paid for. The establishment of a NISO working group to develop best practices regarding journal title display and citation practices was posited.

Ercelawn, Ann. *Best Practices for Ejournals: Publication and Website Design Guidelines*. Nashville, TN: Vanderbilt University, August 2005. Available at:
http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/ercelawn/bestpractices.htm

> The creator of this website lists 14 best practices that e-journal providers should take into account when creating their e-journal websites. The scope is wider than PIE-J's, but the site offers three points that are related to title presentation and title changes as well as other useful tips.

Hawkins, Les. "Best Practices for Presentation of E-journal Titles on Provider Web Sites and in Other E-content Products." *Serials Review,* vol. 35, issue 3 (September 2009), pp. 168-169. Available at :
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=MImg&_imagekey=B6W63-4WKJ5F4-1-1&_cdi=6587&_user=681891&_pii=S0098791309000744&_origin=search&_zone=rslt_list_item&_coverDate=09%2F30%2F2009&_sk=999649996&wchp=dGLbVlz-zSkzV&md5=6c6c914aeb70f50e987ee569ec4b63f8&ie=/sdarticle.pdf

> In this installment of his *Electronic Journal Forum* column, Hawkins explains that because of inaccurate displays of journal metadata on journal websites and in e-content access tools, researchers have problems finding the articles that they are seeking online, even when they are present. As a result, the value of e-journals, packages, and aggregations is not realized. He indicates that NISO will be forming a working group (i.e., PIE-J) to develop a set of best practices focusing on the presentation of journal titles, the provision of correct ISSN, and other basic bibliographic data included on websites.

Hepfer, Cindy, Steve Shadle, Regina Reynolds, Hien Nguyen, and Les Hawkins. *Recommended Practices for the Presentation and Identification of E-Journals: A Proposed NISO Work Item*. Baltimore, MD: National Information Standards Organization, December 10, 2009. Available at:
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Information and documentation – International standard serial number (ISSN). ISO 3297: 2007. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, September 1, 2007. Ordering information available at: http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail?csnumber=39601

Information and documentation – Rules for the abbreviation of title words and titles of publications. ISO 4:1997. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, December 15, 1997. Ordering information available at:
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http://www.niso.org/publications/isq/free/FE_E-Journals_Presentation_isqv21no2.pdf

> This article makes a case for the creation of a set of best practices for the online presentation of e-journals. The authors contend that in order for researchers to be able to retrieve articles from citations in the published literature, certain critical elements are needed: the correct form of the title, appropriate ISSN(s), proper representation and indexing of title changes, consistent titles across journal formats, and information that guides researchers to cite an article using the title under which the article was originally published.

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