SCATNews

Newsletter of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Cataloguing Section

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Gunilla Jonsson

Letter from the Chair

Dear colleagues,

It's soon time for a new IFLA conference. All the officers of the Division of Bibliographic Control and of the different sections are busy preparing agendas and papers, finalising the arrangement of programmes and presentations. You will find the different meetings and programmes of the Cataloguing Section in this issue of SCATNews. The programme format of IFLA has changed, instead of open sessions and workshops we now just have an open programme, and we are free to design it as we find best. This year the Cataloguing Section and the Classification & Indexing Sections will have a combined programme. We will discuss authority work from different aspects, principles as well as practices, and cover subject indexing, personal names and geographical names. Several of the presentations have a multilingual angle. Our committee member Natalia Kulygina will speak about Russian name authorities. The programme will end with a panel discussion between Marcia Zeng, Mirna Willer and a colleague from the archivist world, Per-Gunnar Ottosson. Per-Gunnar Ottosson is an expert on authority principles and authority work within the archival sector, and he is also active in the international archival association ICA. Hopefully, even the audience will take part in the discussion.

We are very happy that this co-operation with another section has been possible, and we hope that it will form the start of an extended co-operation within the division. It is no coincidence that this closer collaboration springs from the common concern with authority work and authority principles. The digital environment makes it possible to search on virtually anything that is contained in a record, but the preparations for systematic searches have not yet matched this wide range of search terms. The FRBR model has clarified these circumstances and translated Cutter's requirements for a catalogue to the current environment. As you know, this modelling work has been extended to name authorities of different kinds in the FRANAR working group, and it is just about to continue into the realm of subject indexing and classification. Just before IFLA, our Finnish colleagues are organising a two days satellite meeting on FRBR, *Bibliotheca Universalis – how to organise chaos?* That meeting will deal in depth with these issues.

At a general level, the statements of principles elaborated by the Frankfurt meeting of cataloguing experts in 2003 and slightly amended by the Buenos Aires IME ICC serves as a guideline to which systematically accessible information an online catalogue should provide. This extended authority work must eventually also have consequences for the descriptive information in our records, and we will begin that discussion during our meetings this year.

As usual, we will report on all the work that has gone on in different working groups and review groups during the last year. Important developments have taken place within the FRBR review group, and several ISBD groups have been very active, most importantly the study group on a consolidated ISBD.

Finally, I hope that you all will come to the Division's social hour on Monday, August 15, between 16:00-17:00. Our liaison person in Oslo, Unni Knutsen, will lead us to some nice place where we pay our own way for a little bit of something and meet under relaxed circumstances. I have come to appreciate these informal meetings with colleagues very much, and urge you all to take part, if you can. The location will be announced at the Standing Committee meeting on August 13. As you have been informed by mail, I will leave the standing committee after this IFLA, but there is still a great deal for me to accomplish before leaving over to someone else. It has been very interesting and rewarding to work with you all, and I don't bid you farewell just yet. See you in Oslo!

Dorothy McGarry is awarded the Margaret Mann Citation

Our colleague Dorothy McGarry, retired Head of the Cataloging Division of the UCLA Physical Sciences and Technology Libraries, is the recipient of the 2005 Margaret Mann Citation presented by the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS), Cataloging and Classification Section (CCS) of the American Library Association (ALA).

The award "recognizes outstanding professional achievement in cataloging or classification either through publication of significant professional literature, participation in professional cataloging associations, demonstrated excellence in teaching cataloging, or valuable contributions to the technical improvement of cataloging and classification and/or the introduction of a new technique of recognized importance."

Dorothy's intense involvement at the international level over the past fifteen years has included chairing the IFLA Section on Classification & Indexing. Her contributions to the technical improvement of cataloging include participation in the development and ongoing revision of several of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs) and the promotion of these standards to the international cataloging community. She has participated in IFLA working groups on "Guidelines for Subject Authority Files," and "Principles Underlying Subject Heading Languages." She has sought to enable an understanding of these and other IFLA efforts through presentations at international meetings and publication of articles in international publications.

Recently, she co-edited *Seymour Lubetzky: Writings on the Classical Art of Cataloging.* In her role as a consultant, Dorothy has assisted librarians from many different countries in implementing internationally recognized cataloging standards and practices. She has helped both individual librarians and the profession as a whole by recruiting and encouraging librarians to serve on committees, task forces, and working groups of many professional organizations.

The Margaret Mann Citation was presented on June 26, 2005, at the ALCTS Awards Ceremony during the ALA Annual Conference in Chicago.

Report on the meeting of the Study Group on Future Directions of the ISBDs, 28-30 April, 2005, at Die Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt by Dorothy McGarry

The members of the Study Group (Françoise Bourdon, Elena Escolano Rodríguez, Renate Gömpel, Lynne Howarth, Dorothy McGarry (Chair), Eeva Murtomaa, and Mirna Willer), and John Byrum, Chair of the ISBD Review Group, discussed consolidation of the specialized ISBDs into a single ISBD.

The group agreed to a set of main principles, as well as to a tentative approach. The recommendations must be approved by the ISBD Review Group before the SG can proceed.

A revised structure was discussed and agreed to. There will be a statement of the purpose, definitions, and general rules followed by exceptions for particular types of resources. Sources of information for the various resources for various areas will be revised. Existing definitions will be reviewed for need and for wording of the remaining and additional terms, and some re-wording of stipulations will be made. A set of examples of full records will be prepared as a supplementary publication, rather than as an appendix.

Discussions were held on a possible relocation of the GMD. Further work on this is being done by the Study Group on Material Designations.

Area 3 might be renamed to account for the specific information to be included in that area, and area 8 to include standard identifiers that are not numbers per se. Discussion of a number of other topics will also be report on to the ISBD RG.

Assignments were made by the SG for members to work on specific areas, to prepare the restructuring, rearrangement of stipulations, and other potential changes.

Concerns related to area 5, the Physical Description Area, will be presented for discussion by the Review Group in Oslo. Discussion of area 5 seemed more appropriate to the revision of the ISBD(ER) that is being finalized than to the consolidated ISBD.

A report will be sent to the Review Group in mid-July to alert it to proposed changes, with discussion at the RG meeting in Oslo in August. The SG itself will have two meetings in Oslo.

We thank our colleagues at DDB who lent support throughout the meeting, and in particular to Renate Gömpel. DDB also supported the effort by making available housing gratis to the attendees and contributed lunches as well as refreshments through out the sessions.

Gratitude is also conveyed to the Cataloguing Section for contributing toward the meeting expenses of the participants.

IME ICC News by Barbara Tillett, Chair, IME ICC Planning Committee

Plans are underway for the third in the series of worldwide regional meetings towards a new "Statement of International Cataloguing Principles" and suggestions for an international cataloguing code. The third IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code (IME ICC) will be held in Cairo, Egypt, December 12-14, 2005 for the Arabic-speaking Middle East countries.

The report from the IME ICC2 (Buenos Aires for the Latin American and Caribbean region) is being published in English and Spanish by Saur.

First IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code

July 28 - 30, 2003, Fra

Meeting on Cataloguing Principles: Influences and European Scene, in Madrid, April 14th, 2005 by Elena Escolano Rodríguez

The "Meeting on Cataloguing Principles: Influences and the European scene" was held in Madrid, on April 14th 2005 as part of the FESABID (Federación Española de Sociedades de Archivística, Biblioteconomía y Documentación) General Conference.

The organizing committee was formed by Natividad Correas González, Technical Director, Inmaculada Torrecillas González, Chair of the Bibliographic Control Department, Araceli Sánchez-Piñol de Anta, Chair of the Cooperation, Cultural Development and Institutional Relationship Area, and myself, Elena Escolano, Chair of the Cataloguing Service, all from the Spanish National Library.

The speakers who attended the Meeting were cataloguing experts who had also attended the IME ICC meeting in Frankfurt in 2003; they are Claudia Fabian from Germany, Mauro Guerrini from Italy, Irena Kavcic from Slovenia, Françoise Leresche from France, and Elena Escolano from Spain.

The purpose of the meeting was to keep Spanish librarians informed about the new principles, the work carried out in order to develop them, the organizational framework of the conferences, the ongoing work and future plans. We think that it is necessary for Spanish librarians to get prepared for future and foreseeable changes in our rule codes and cataloguing practices. It was an interesting experience to show them the situation in other countries which are similar to our situation.

The content of the meeting was focused on:

- the adaptation of cataloguing practices to the international principles,
- the implications of this approach for the different cataloguing codes and to give a current European and international panorama on cataloguing.

The papers presented can be downloaded in their Spanish version from the following address: http://www.bne.es/esp/labiesdocumentos1.htm.

The attendance to the meeting was surprisingly high, which shows how sensitive Spanish librarians are to the issue.

After the conference all speakers met for a discussion about the overall cataloguing scenario as perceived after the Frankfurt IME ICC conference. Some of the ideas voiced in this conversation could be of interest for the IFLA Cataloguing Section and the ongoing work of the ICC Working Groups, therefore we want to share them through the SCATnews.

Currently there is no European platform to meet and discuss and to come to a common view on cataloguing issues, as Pat Oddy once had suggested. This would give us a voice, as is the case of AACR JSC. Our little group does not give a full European representation, but still we want to share our conclusions.

We recognized that our European codes are so different that it seems extremely difficult to reach an agreement; we are aware of these differences and we think it is useful to overcome them as we all use each other's OPACs and record exchange could be improved among the European countries.

At the same time, we want to protect our traditions, which could be an obstacle for an international understanding. So we have to search for possibilities to achieve a set of common rules while at the same time keeping our cultural traditions.

We already have the ISBD standards which normalize description and are commonly ac

cepted, so they represent an international milestone we should support and keep in mind. The main differences are in the choice of the access points where we should at least reach a definition of mandatory access points and in the language and form of the headings or access points for authors and corporate bodies. There is no common European understanding on these points.

The only way to come closer together in Europe is to support the International Cataloguing Code, as a framework for the choice of access points as well as the form of these. We think that this International Cataloguing Code should allow for further national developments.

We recognized how useful it was to compare our codes, although the comparison that was made for the Frankfurt IME ICC only focused on some specific topics, and it was not as detailed as it would have been desirable for lack of time. We became aware that the only way to share and compare in detail our differences in cataloguing is to compare our codes with the most widely spread one, the AACR2, concentrating on those chapters we think are most important for our purposes, that is those dealing with the choice of access points and their form. In this comparison it would be worthwhile to categorize these differences as: "change is possible", "this makes a difference" or "this makes a real big difference for us".

As far as the form of the headings is concerned we felt that the new ICC may give room to create even more heterogeneity by recommending the use of the commonly accepted form. We thought that it would be advisable to recommend instead the use of parallel headings (as this is a current practice in BnF and in the German name authority file): an internationally agreed heading could be prescribed as a parallel heading to the commonly accepted form. Among other roles, parallel headings are a crucial device in multilingual countries and in the context of information exchange between different cultures; the choice of an internationally agreed heading as a mandatory parallel heading would greatly enhance the feasibility of the VIAF project and make cross border record exchange easier.

We came to the conclusion that the ICC can be considered as a skeleton or model, but in order to build a full-fledged model, all of us should know our differences in detail; this comparison would be particularly useful to reflect on what is important or not at a national level of our particular traditions.

This is why we decided to launch this initiative to other European countries, and we hope we will receive some comments through the Frankfurt IME ICC listserv. We offer our results to the IFLA Cataloguing Section for its consideration, as well as to the future International Cataloguing Code Group, and we offer our help in their task of elaborating the International Cataloguing Code.

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World Library and Information Congress: 71st IFLA General Conference and Council
August 14th - 18th 2005, Oslo, Norway

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Cataloguing Section's Standing Committee's Meetings: August 13th, 11.30-14.20 & August 19th, 11.00-13.50.

Division of Bibliographic Control's Open Program: August 17th, 8.30-10.30.

Cataloguing Section's Open Program (together with Classification & Indexing Section): August 17th, 13.45-18.00.

Bibliography Section's Open Program: August 17th, 10.45-12.45.

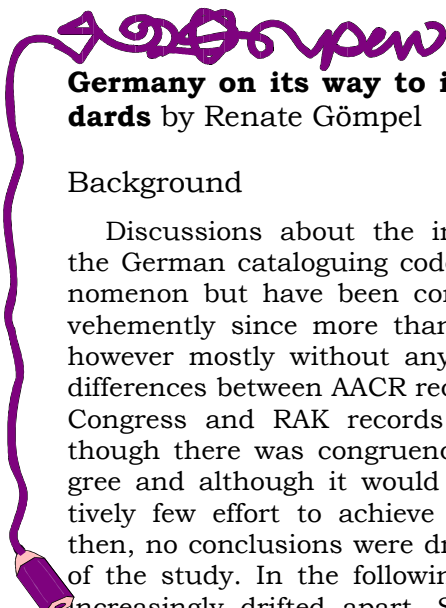Knowledge Management Section's Open Program: August 15th, 8.30-10.30.

ICABS' Open Program: August 18th, 8.30-10.30.

Open Program about UNIMARC and XML: August 16th, 13.45-15.45.

FRBR Review Group's Meeting: August 18th, 10.45-12.45 in Room Gamlebyen (Radisson Hotel).

Expression entity Working Group's Meeting: August 15th, 10.45-12.45 in Room Gamlebyen (Radisson Hotel).

Division's social hour: August 15th, 16.00-17.00.

Germany on its way to international standards by Renate Gömpel

Background

Discussions about the internationalisation of the German cataloguing code are not a new phenomenon but have been continued more or less vehemently since more than thirty years before, however mostly without any result. In 1975 the differences between AACR records of the Library of Congress and RAK records were examined. Although there was congruency to a very high degree and although it would have been comparatively few effort to achieve absolute congruency then, no conclusions were drawn from the results of the study. In the following decades the codes increasingly drifted apart. Since the mid 1990s libraries have been more and more interconnected and when the transition from the exchange format MAB to the newer version MAB2 was to be introduced in 1995, it was discussed controversially whether it would be more wise to change for UNIMARC or USMARC. The question of AACR or RAK played only a tangential role then. As a result Germany launched MAB2 and did not turn towards international standards.

On November 17, 2000 the Committee for Library Standards was founded to ensure the use of uniform standards for cataloguing, formats and interfaces of regional networks. The Committee for Library Standards is a nationwide co-ordinating body in the above mentioned areas and gives a professional opinion in deciding on questions of principle. At the time of its founding the committee had agreed not to introduce MARC and AACR in Germany, but concluded in favour of a stepwise migration towards international standards.

While the objective of conforming RAK to AACR respectively to international standards had been agreed by the library community before, this situation changed all of a sudden when a fundamental decision for the use of AACR and MARC in Germany was postulated during a panel discussion in September 2001. As a consequence the Committee for Library Standards decided on December 6, 2001 to principally strive for a migration to international standards (MARC21, AACR2) and therefore to scrutinise its general conditions and requirements. For this purpose a project financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation) was conducted from November 2002 to May 2004. To go into details would go beyond the scope of this article, but to sum up it is to say that in view of the cataloguing code and the format there are no aspects contradicting a migration in principle. Moreover a migration would provide considerable advantages for the users. Unfortunately, even these results could not break the resistance of the library community against the use of AACR and MARC. Parallel to the decision of December 2001 and enduring the project phase the library community has begun a public discussion like never before. Always having been an insider topic the interest in cataloguing increased tremendously. The topic cataloguing came in the whole community's eye and has been discussed controversially in publications, conferences and meetings, and via mailing lists.

Step-by-step internationalisation

Being obvious there would be no way to prevail the migration a third way of a "soft" migration has been contemplated. Interestingly enough it has to be stated that there are a lot of steps and actions that could be done with the agreement of a majority. Die Deutsche Bibliothek therefore recommended these measures for action independent of a migration nevertheless knowing that this could be an intermediary step only on our way to the objective of a migration.

According to an agreement of the Committee for Library Standards the Consortium of Library Networks and the head of the Office for Library Standards compiled proposals and made their recommendations for action. The members of the Consortium of Library Networks agreed upon unifying their data structures to improve the possibilities of data exchange and the use of external data. They realised that the most economical way to implement their common objectives would be the use of MARC 21 as exchange format. The alternative would have been to develop MAB2 towards MAB3 – in the end this new format would not have differed from MARC21 so much.

To realise their objectives the Consortium for Library Standards agreed upon several actions: development of uniform guidelines for the several library networks and definition of a common quality standard as well as reduction of the data model to 2 hierarchy levels. Moreover the members agreed to mutually use their data for the purposes of data transfer, interlibrary loan and integration into their portals via Z39.50. In future new acquisitions shall be catalogued on a cooperative basis, for the same record should not be catalogued several times. A working group shall have developed a prototypical method by the end of 2005. The development of a matchkey algorithm is an important precondition for data enrichment. For this purpose another project has been set up under the leadership of Die Deutsche Bibliothek. Moreover the Office for Library Standards and the Consortium of Library Networks proposed improvements for the cataloguing code and the authority data files.

On December 15, 2004 the Committee for Library Standards followed these recommendations

and agreed upon the following: MARC21 shall be used uniformly as the exchange format and the Office for Library Standards shall develop the cataloguing code according the objectives and actions originating from the recommendations. These comprise:

– The use of the German language as the working language and for headings.

– The congruency of entities for titles, personal and corporate names.

– No agreement upon rules objecting AACR.

– Harmonisation and integration of special material rules into one code.

– Differentiation of personal names if using an authority data file.

– Adaptation of splitting rules to ISBD(CR)

– Exploration of the importance and heading form of uniform titles in the FRBR context for "work" and "expression".

– Adaptation of the code to flatter hierarchies.

Another important agreement of the Committee of Library Standards is to actively take part in the development process of RDA (AACR3). And last but not least the importance of an uniform authority data format has been confirmed. All partners involved in this project with DDB as chair have been asked to deliver a draft, soon.

Outlook

It is important and good that there is movement in the German library community now. However, the chosen way of a step-to-step internationalisation also contains risks and dangers, because it is a complicated and difficult procedure. There is the danger that the initial impetus will peter out and everything remains unchanged. But users all over the world want to search in similar structured catalogues, and in Germany like in other parts of the world the costs for cataloguing are high and we need to cooperate internationally to reduce them. We hope that commonly developed and worldwide accepted cataloguing principles as currently being discussed during the IFLA Meetings of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code, and the current developments of AACR/RDA contribute to a final German decision for international cataloguing standards.

Meanwhile a time schedule has been set up for the migration to MARC21. We intend to finish all preparation work for the transition by the beginning of 2007. A series of workshops is planned – starting with an initial workshop in July 2005 – to prepare the transition for those areas where the main differences between MAB2 and MARC21 are located (e.g. multilevel cataloguing and analytical entries, linking techniques, etc.).

News from the Library of Congress by John Byrum

** Results from LC test of "access level" records available

In November of 2004, the Library of Congress Bibliographic Access Divisions posted information related to efforts to define a new level of cataloging within the MARC/AACR context, called "access level"—more information related to the background and development of the core data set and cataloging guidelines may be found at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/access/accessrecord.html.

From December 2004 to January 2005, the Library of Congress conducted a test of the proposed access level core data set and cataloging guidelines to determine whether the resulting records would meet the objectives formulated for the project (functionality, cost-efficiency, and conformity with current standards). The link above includes a presentation summarizing the results of the test.

Future plans for implementing "Access Level"

After evaluating the results of the test, LC has determined that there are substantial cost savings to be derived from access level cataloging, with no appreciable loss of access for searchers. The Bibliographic Access Divisions is proposing to pursue the implementation of access level cataloging, using the following framework to define a "preliminary phase" to be carried out in the next year:

1. Continue to apply access level cataloging for non-serial remote access electronic resources (with guideline modifications based on cataloger and reference feedback).

2. Expand the group of trained catalogers from the five initial testers to include all catalogers trained to work on this category of material.

3. Solicit feedback on the access level core data set, cataloging guidelines, and future plans, from internal and external constituencies.

4. Collaborate with the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (see Objective 2.1.2 in the PCC Tactical Objectives, http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/pcctactobj-2004-06.html).

5. Distribute the records created as part of the test, as well as for the preliminary phase, via normal record distribution products (Cataloging Distribution Service).

6. Consider additional tests of the functionality of the access level records in the catalog.

7. Given the considerable savings derived from doing original cataloging at access level as opposed to adapting copy cataloging records at full level, perform only original cataloging at access level for the preliminary phase; re-assess this decision after one year.

8. Work with other institutions testing the guidelines and core data set to decide on the optimal record identification indicia (e.g., encoding level, possible use of authentication code).

9. Consider whether the "access level" model might also apply to other types of resources (Bibliographic Access Divisions Strategic Plan for 2005-2006, Goal IV, Objective 7).

More information

The results of the access level test at the Library of Congress, the original project report, and the core data set are available at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/access/accessrecord.html.

Comments may be sent to David Reser (dres@loc.gov).

Credits: Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/jefftour/exterior.html>

** BEAT Report for ALA June 2005

Several new and expanded initiatives highlight 2005 news from the Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team (BEAT), an LC Bibliographic Access Directorate initiative aimed at developing tools to aid catalogers, reference specialists, and searchers in creating and locating information. Among these developments are the significant expansion of BEAT's various *Reviews* projects and the introduction of the *Machine Generated 505* project that adds table of contents data to the catalog record. In addition, three web-based TOC projects continue to expand (with 6 million hits on the LC pages for TOC now recorded), the *Web Cataloging Assistant* program (providing machine assisted cataloging of electronic text resources from the Web) has grown, and in turn continues to facilitate increased access to current literature found in web resources through BEAT's *Web Access to Publications in Series* project, and with support from LC partners, new resources have been linked from LC catalog records for items in the collections to full electronic texts for those monographs in the *Web Access to Works in the Public Domain* project.

In addition to the items included in this report, information on other major components of the BEAT's work: enriching the content of Library of Congress bibliographic records, improving access to the data the records contain, and conducting research and development in areas that can contribute to furthering these efforts may be found starting at the main BEAT Web page at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/beat.

Automated Web Cataloging with the Web cataloging Assistant

An outgrowth of BEAT's Web Access to Publications in Series project (see below), Web Cataloging Assistant has now been in operation for exactly one year. It is currently being used to catalog monographs from 32 different series. From the 112 items cataloged in its first production month (June 2004), it has now accounted for (as of May 31, 2005) more than 2,800 electronic monographs cataloged. This project evolved from the experiences that the Business and Economics Cataloging Team gained in providing access at the individual monograph level for selected series. However, it has now proved possible to automate most of the process. As a result, the operation now allows a cataloger to examine the abstract page for a particular monograph on the Web; by using computer and programmed functions, staff can then create a MARC record that is automatically added to the LC database. This record includes an abstract of the title represented. A cataloger subsequently enhances that cataloging data to ensure that name headings are established and may add subject headings if key words in the summary do not adequately convey the topic.

Web Access To Publications in Series

This project has several facets, the first of which is to link many "working paper/discussion paper" type series publications to their Web-based electronic versions. To date, this initiative has provided access to the full electronic texts of more than 30,000 individual monographs comprehended by the 300 series processed in the project. A web-accessible database of *Technical Reports and Working Papers in Business and Economics* for series covered by the project can be accessed at http://www.loc.gov/rr/business/techreps/techrepshome.php.

Machine Generated 505 Table of Contents (MG 505)

This BEAT project adds full text table of contents (TOC) data to catalog records – information that was previously available only through links from within catalog records to LC's web-based TOCs for those items. In addition to English language materials, the project has recently expanded to include items in German.

The original TOC data was generated from information captured from the scanned table of contents images from books and is now being added to field 505 by computer programs. Fields with such information are preceded by the legend: "Machine generated contents note:". Because the scanned table of contents reflect a wide variety of formats and structures, a small percentage of records may contain errors in the placement and configuration of the 505 texts. The 505 data are not reviewed for punctuation. Begun in February 2005, this project has produced 10,000 machine generated TOC. A few sample LCCNs include 00010582, 00013089, 00048663, 00108641, and 00108641.

Web Access to Works in the Public Domain

This project makes links from the LC Catalog to full electronic texts of items for which LC has an exact match in print represented in the LC collections. This project is able to do so with the cooperation of «trusted» partner institutions such as research libraries and other organizations that are digitizing electronic versions of works freely available and for which LC LC provides links to the electronic versions from its catalog records for the print versions.

Two new collaborators and their recent additions are especially noteworthy. These are the RAND Corporation and the Thurgood Marshall Law Library, University of Maryland. In the case of the former, over 680 links have been made to RAND publications via the RAND Web site <http://www.rand.org/publications>. In the second, over 140 links have been made to publications of the United States Commission on Civil Rights digitized by the Thurgood Marshall Law Library, University of Maryland at <http://www.law.umaryland.edu/marshall/usccr/index.asp>.

BEAT Book Reviews projects

BEAT continues to expand provision of access or links for works in the Library's collections to stable, scholarly, and attributable sources for book reviews and several recent initiatives have resulted in new collaborative agreements for such material.
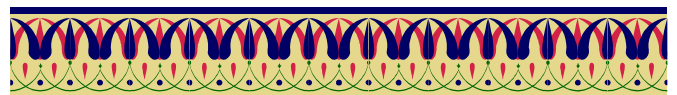
One new partnership is with the College of Education at Arizona State University and the Michigan State Libraries for the online publication *Education Review* (ER) which «publishes reviews of recent books in education, covering the entire range of scholarship and practice.» The project has linked to over 350 catalog records to corresponding ER reviews <http://edrev.asu.edu> and some are published in Spanish or Portuguese.

A second new source for reviews is the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS) which has granted LC permission to use and archive book reviews contained in retrospective issues of its flagship publication, *Library Resources and Technical Services* Ultimately these reviews will cover issues as far back as 1999.

Ongoing reviews projects also include links to *H-Net Reviews in the Humanities and Social Sciences*, the online journal of *H-NET* : Humanities and Social Sciences Online; to sections of annual compilations on reference books that appear in *American Libraries* with permission granted by the Reference and User Services Association division of the American Library Association); to reviews for monographs from a separately maintained database at LC for the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (HLAS) and to the *MARS Best Free Reference Web Sites* selected by the Machine-Assisted Reference Section (MARS) of ALA's Reference and User Services Association.

Collaborative project to study iVia software

The Library is in discussion with the INFOMINE Project (http://infomine.ucr.edu) at the University of California, Riverside about establishing a cooperative agreement to test the iVia software (http://infomine.ucr.edu/iVia/) developed for the INFOMINE project. iVia harvests, analyzes, and processes metadata from Web sites and other digital objects for use in the INFOMINE database. The parties believe that it would benefit the library community worldwide to incorporate the Library's subject authority and classification data into the iVia automatic classifier capability. It is thought that the incorporation of this data will improve the ability of the iVia software to generate metadata useful to the Library and other libraries, with minimal intervention by cataloging staff. The goal of the cooperative agreement would be to test this hypothesis.

Implementing OAI-PMH at Bibliothèque nationale de France by Emmanuelle Bermès

The Open Archive Initiative[1] was founded in 1999, after the Santa Fe convention which aimed to make online resources more accessible and interoperable on the Internet. The Protocol for Metadata Harvesting, developed within the initiative, gives rules and tools to create such interoperable repositories of metadata. The protocol provides a framework for metadata harvesting.

It is based on a simple data model where a resource (digital or not) is described by one or several metadata records. A simple Dublin core metadata record is mandatory, but any other XML metadata may be added. The harvesting process is automated through the OAI "verbs", a set of HTTP requests that make it possible to identify, describe and harvest a repository.

Much of the efficiency of the OAI-PMH, and what makes it so popular, results from the use of common Web standards and languages such as HTTP and XML. Moreover, creating an OAI repository does not imply to modify the existing architecture of the resources, and they can be stored in a database, an institutional repository, a web site, a digital library or in any other form. The OAI repository is only a layer added upon the existing architecture, allowing existing resources to be more accessible and to have more visibility on the Web.

The Bibliothèque nationale de France started to experiment the use of OAI-PMH for exchanging metadata for digital documents in 2003 with a local project, the BNSA (Banque nationale des Savoirs en Aquitaine). In september 2004, the first global OAI repository for the BnF was set up and it included around 8,000 records for digitized books (monographs only).

Today, the BnF OAI repository includes around 30,000 records, mostly for digitized books, manuscripts and maps. The records are organized for selective harvesting in 64 sets. The sets include digital collections and media types. Thematical sets based on Dewey classification were also developed, in order to allow specific partners, like Cellule Mathdoc[2] specializing in mathematics, or the University Library of Medicine (BIUM)[3], to harvest only such material that is useful to them.

The challenge with the creation of the metadata repository proved to be, not the technical part, but the bibliographic conversion of MARC records to simple Dublin Core. DC is far less structured than MARC and this creates problems with granularity levels. We therefore decided to be restrictive concerning the amount of information that is included in the DC records, in order to avoid confusion, for instance between various titles or subject headings. We are currently in the process of converting records for more documents, such as serials, prints and drawings, and material from other sources such as virtual exhibits.

A first application of the exchange of metadata was made within the *France in America* project[4]. The project is a bilingual digital library exploring the history of the French presence in North America from the first decades of the 16th Century to the end of the 19th Century. Two websites, one in Gallica, and the other one in Global Gateway, have been designed to present the complete collection. Instead of duplicating the digital documents, only the metadata were shared using the OAI-PMH, so that the digitized documents could be accessed from both websites on their unique location in BnF or LC. The use of the OAI-PMH in this project made it easier to collaborate on a shared digital collection.

Many projects have been built with the OAI-PMH in libraries in the past few years. For instance, the OAIster[5] project, from the University of Michigan digital Library, harvests several thousands of OAI repositories in the world. American Memory[6], the digital library of the Library of Congress already counts more than 190,000 items in its OAI repository.

But today, it seems that we are entering a new era in the use of the OAI-PMH. Projects of a new kind are seeking to apply the protocol in a broader way: browsing repositories and combining them with URIs and RSS feeds (The Errol project[7]), exchanging not only metadata but complex digital object or full-text documents[8], tools for publishing resources on the Web, like CMS or Web servers, that integrate the creation of OAI repositories (The mod_oai project[9]).

Search engines are also showing a greater interest in the OAI-PMH, since it can help them to index the deep Web. Yahoo! has a partnership with OAIster in order to include systematically OAI repositories into its Content Acquisition Pro

[1] http://www.openarchives.org
[2] http://math-doc.ujf-grenoble.fr/
[3] See their digital Library at http://www.bium.univ-paris5.fr/histmed/medica.htm
[4] France in America in Gallica: http://gallica.bnf.fr/FranceAmerique, and in Global Gateway: http://international.loc.gov/intldl/fiahtml/fiahome.html
[5] http://oaister.umdl.umich.edu/o/oaister/
[6] http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/
[7] http://errol.oclc.org
[8] See this article in *DLib Magazine* on the use of OAI-PMH with MPEG-21 to exchange full digital document: http://www.dlib.org/dlib/december04/vandesompel/12vandesompel.html
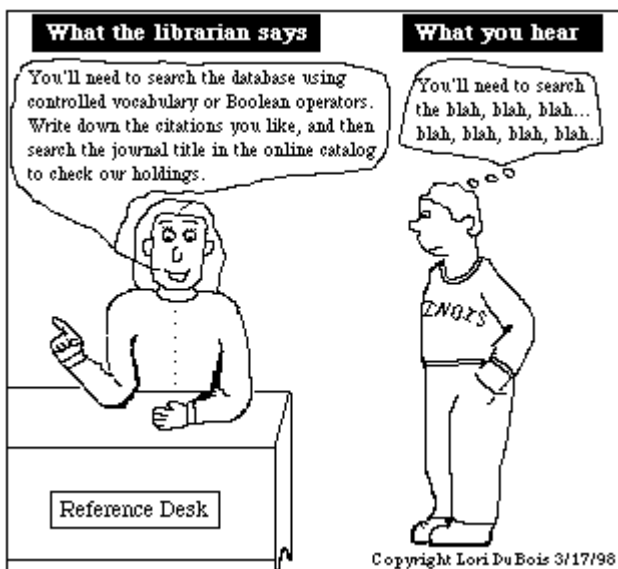[9] http://www.modoai.org/

gram[10]. Google has been working with OCLC on the same topic.

As the OAI-PMH is being used on the Web by various actors to expose and discover many different types of online resources, it is a greater issue for libraries to join this movement and implement the OAI-PMH. Although libraries do have an experience in sharing resources in their own community, the OAI-PMH could help them with this mission, and also give them the opportunity to reach new users and to work on a seamless integration of library resources with other cultural and academic material on the Web.

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<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/label_france/FRANCE/DOSSIER/PARIS/tgb10.html>

Credits: University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign,
<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/ugl/BI/Research_Skills/2_Orient/cartoon.gif>

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[10] See press release from March 2004: http://www.umich.edu/news/index.html?Releases/2004/Mar04/r031004

Recent Developments in Cataloging Researches and Practices in the National Library of China by Ben Gu, Director of the Acquisitions & Cataloging Department, NLC

The National Library of China was active in compiling and revising cataloging standards and rules in the past several years.

In cooperation with other major libraries in China, NLC staff revised the *Descriptive Cataloguing Rules for Western Language Materials*, which is a Chinese counterpart to AACR2 and was originally published in 1985. The revised and expanded edition was published in 2003.

During 2001-2003, the National Library of China organized an editorial committee to revise the UNIMARC-based CNMARC Manual (Bibliographical Format) to replace the original edition as a standard of the Ministry of Culture published in 1996. In the revised edition, some fields not used in China have been deleted and some locally defined fields for Chinese materials have been added. The revised edition was published in 2004, and will become a national standard in a couple of years.

In 1996, the first edition of *Chinese Cataloging Rules* was published. It was the first of its kind in China and has played an important role in the standardization of library cataloging practices in China. However, the old edition was not sufficiently discussed before its publication, and used quite a lot of Chinese practices not compatible with internationally accepted standards and rules. In 2002, NLC began to organize a revision committee composed of NLC staff and experts from other institutions. The revised edition was published in 2005. During the revision, there were quite a lot of controversies mainly focused on the internationalization and Chinese local characteristics. Anyway, the revised edition has made remarkable progress in the internationalization, although we still have much to do in the future. With the development of the compilation of AACR3/RDA, I think, we will consider another revision in the future.

NLC is also compiling a user's manual of MARC21, which is expected to be published in July 2005. Although there is a Chinese manual for the USMARC bibliographical format, there have been neither Chinese translations of MARC21, nor a Chinese manual for MARC21 before. This MARC21 format manual will include bibliographical format and authority format. Together with the manual for holding format published in 2003, there will be three Chinese manuals for MARC21.

In China, libraries use two MARC formats, i.e. MARC21 and CNMARC. Most small-sized libraries

use UNIMARC-based CNMARC for all materials. For large-sized libraries that have sizable collections in foreign languages, they prefer US-MARC/MARC21 to CNMARC with the consideration of international compatibility and easy record downloading. Therefore, both CNMARC and MARC21 user manuals will be important tools in cataloging.

NLC librarians are also paying attention to the recent developments of FRBR researches, the revision/compilation of AACR3/RDA and issues related to metadata. I think there will be more results to come in the near future and the practices of cataloging and resource description in NLC will develop in a better way.

Credits: Ben Gu, <http://bgu61.nease.net/images/pic2page/pa_320491.jpg>

Bibliotheca Universalis – How to organize chaos?

Satellite meeting

devoted to the FRBR and FRAR models

organized by the IFLA Cataloguing Section

in co-operation with

the IFLA Information Technology Section
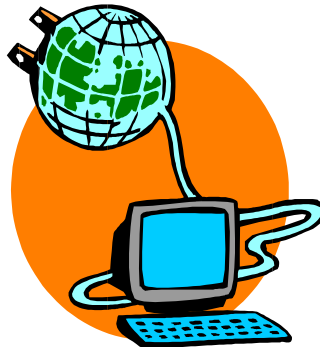

Järvenpää, Finland, 11-12 August 2005
http://www.fla.fi/frbr05/index.htm

Credits: Library Juice, ISSN 1544-9378, <http://libr.org/Juice/pics/cartoon.gif>

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