Gunilla Jonsson

Letter from the Chair

I start writing this one of the first days of the new year, 2004. It has been a Christmas holiday with many extra days of leave, and I hope you all enjoyed the same peace and rest that I did! We will need it, because there is much work ahead.

The statement of principles from the Frankfurt IME ICC has been discussed, scrutinized and revised during autumn 2003, and it is a great pleasure to be able to present it to you in this issue of SCATNews! It is still a draft and will be put on IFLANET for worldwide review, and it will form the starting point for discussions in Buenos Aires and in future IME ICCs through 2007.

The planning for the International Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code (IME ICC) in Buenos Aires is progressing very well. The meeting will take place on August 17-18, just before the IFLA conference. As last year, it will be a meeting by invitation; the identification of which rule experts to invite is in progress. Because South America generally uses AACR as a cataloguing code, the structure of the meeting will be simpler, although the same topics will be dealt with.

The FRBR review group has put a great amount of work into the website (<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/wgfrbr/wgfrbr.htm>) and has got work started in several of the working groups. The working group on continuing resources is meeting in Paris by the end of January. The working group on FRBR/CIDOC CRM dialogue met in Paris in November last year, and they have had a good activity on the mailing list. The working group on the Expression entity lost its chair (Glenn Patton had to resign due to time pressure), alas, but we will

solve that, and the group is about to start working very soon.

The FRANAR working group has now produced its first draft report, still only for your eyes. Congratulations to that very important achievement, and, please, read and send your comments to Glenn!

The working group on the Multilingual Dictionary of Cataloguing Terms (MulDiCat) is trying to add some necessary technical functionality to the database, and then work will go on.

From the working group on Anonymous Classics, so far, nothing new.

The ISBD review group, as you know, has sent out ISBD(G) for worldwide review, and ISBD(ER) is coming up very soon. A reproduction with corrections of *Guidelines for the Application of the ISBDs to the Description of Component Parts* has been put on our IFLA web pages.

There are two other reports on IFLANET for worldwide review: Guidelines for OPAC displays and Guidelines for the use of Metadata schemes.

If you have read the report on Metadata, you have already seen that much continuing work in this field will be required from the committee. We will have to set up a new working group for it, and we will probably want to invite participation from the other sections in the division, as well as from the Section of Information Technology.

These activities related to metadata will fit very well into our open programme for this year. The presentations will focus on cataloguing guidelines generally and metadata guidelines specifically, as well as giving practical examples of metadata applications – or the lack of it.

I repeat my appeal to you to bring these reports to the attention of the proper bodies in your respective countries. The success and outreach of the standing committee's efforts are to a great extent depending on that.

To sum up, a significant amount of hard work that has been going on for several years has come to fruition, and now it is our turn to provide our part.

With all good wishes, Gunilla Jonsson

BARBARA TILLETT IS AWARDED THE MARGARET MANN CITATION

The 2004 recipient of the Margaret Mann Citation is Dr. Barbara B. Tillett.

The Margaret Mann Citation is awarded by the American Library Association ALCTS Cataloging and Classification Section for outstanding professional achievement in cataloging or classification either through publication of significant professional literature, participation in professional cataloging associations, or valuable contributions to practice in individual libraries.

Achievements to be considered include:

1. Notable publications, such as an article, pamphlet, or book;

2. Outstanding contribution to the activities of professional cataloging associations;

3. Outstanding contribution to the technical improvement of cataloging and classification and/or the introduction of a new technique of recognized importance;

4. Outstanding contribution in the area of teaching cataloging and classification.

The Committee found Dr. Tillett more than filled all four criteria for the award.

The citation will be presented during the annual conference of the American Library Association in Orlando, Florida in June 2004.

The award has been given since 1951. Some past recipients include: S.R. Ranganathan, Eva Verona, Seymour Lubetzky, Henriette Avram, Elaine Svenonius, Tom Delsey.

Of course, all of us remember that Barbara chaired the Cataloguing Section from 2000 to 2003, with distinctive efficiency, élan and enthusiasm. She launched such ambitious projects as the International Meeting of Experts for an International Cataloguing Code (see below). She has been chairing the Division of Bibliographic Control since August 2003.

Our warmest congratulations to Barbara!

TOWARDS AN INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUING CODE? THE OUTCOMES OF THE 1ST IME ICC

The First International Meeting of Experts for an International Cataloguing Code took place in Frankfurt, Germany, on July 28-30 2003, at Die Deutsche Bibliothek. This Meeting produced a Draft Statement of Cataloguing Principles that is to replace the Paris Principles, and the text of which is published in full form below.

The complete Report on the Frankfurt Meeting will be published by Saur in mid-year 2004.

The Web site designed by Die Deutsche Bibliothek for the Frankfurt Meeting is still available at: <http://www.ddb.de/news/ifla_conf_index.htm>.

STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUING PRINCIPLES

Draft approved by the IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code, 1st, Frankfurt, Germany, 2003

Introduction

The Statement of Principles – commonly known as the "Paris Principles" – was approved by the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles in 1961. Its goal of serving as a basis for international standardization in cataloguing has certainly been achieved: most of the cataloguing codes that were developed worldwide since that time followed the Principles strictly or at least to a high degree.

Over forty years later, having a common set of international cataloguing principles has become even more desirable as cataloguers and their clients use OPACs (Online Public Access Catalogues) around the world. Now, at the beginning of the 21st century, an effort has been made by IFLA to adapt the Paris Principles to objectives that are applicable to online library catalogues and beyond. The first of these objectives is to serve the convenience of the users of the catalogue.

These new principles replace and broaden the Paris Principles from just textual works to all types of materials and from just the choice and form of entry to all aspects of the bibliographic and authority records used in library catalogues.

The following draft principles cover:
1. Scope
2. Entities, Attributes, and Relationships
3. Functions of the Catalogue
4. Bibliographic Description
5. Access Points
6. Authority Records
7. Foundations for Search Capabilities

These new principles build on the great cataloguing traditions of the world, [1] and also on the conceptual models of the IFLA documents *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR) and *Functional Requirements and Numbering for Authority Records* (FRANAR), which extend the Paris Principles to the realm of subject cataloguing.

It is hoped these principles will increase the international sharing of bibliographic and authority data and guide cataloguing rule makers in their efforts to develop an international cataloguing code.

First IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code

July 28 - 30, 2003, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUING PRINCIPLES
Final Draft of 19 December 2003

1. Scope

The principles stated here are intended to guide the development of cataloguing codes. They apply to bibliographic and authority records and current library catalogues. The principles also can be applied to bibliographies and data files created by libraries, archives, museums, and other communities.

They aim to provide a consistent approach to descriptive and subject cataloguing of bibliographic resources of all kinds.

The highest principle for the construction of cataloguing codes should be the convenience of the users of the catalogue.

2. Entities, Attributes, and Relationships

2.1. Entities in Bibliographic Records
For the creation of bibliographic records the following entities, covering products of intellectual or artistic endeavour, are to be considered:
Work
Expression
Manifestation
Item. [2]

2.1.1. Bibliographic records should typically reflect manifestations. These manifestations may embody a collection of works, an individual work, or a component part of a work. Manifestations may appear in one or more physical units.

In general, a separate bibliographic record should be created for each physical format (manifestation).

2.2. Entities in Authority Records
Authority records should document controlled forms of names at least for persons, families, corporate bodies[3], and subjects. Entities that serve as the subjects of works include:
Work
Expression
Manifestation
Item
Person
Family
Corporate Body
Concept
Object
Event
Place.[4]

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[1] Cutter, Charles A.: Rules for a dictionary catalog. 4h ed., rewritten. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing office. 1904; Ranganathan, S.R.: Heading and canons. Madras [India]: S. Viswanathan, 1955; and Lubetzky, Seymour. Principles of Cataloging. Final Report. Phase I: Descriptive Cataloging. Los Angeles, Calif.: University of California, Institute of Library Research, 1969.

[2] Work, expression, manifestation, and item are the Group 1 entities described in the FRBR/FRANAR model.
[3] Persons, families, and corporate bodies are the Group 2 entities described in the FRBR/FRANAR model.
[4] Concept, object, event, and place are the Group 3 entities described in the FRBR/FRANAR model. *[Note: Additional entities may be identified in the future, such as FRANAR's*

2.3. Attributes

The attributes that identify each entity should be used as data elements in bibliographic and authority records.

2.4. Relationships

Bibliographically significant relationships among the entities should be identified through the catalogue.

3. Functions of the Catalogue

The functions of the catalogue are to enable a user[5]:

3.1. to **find** bibliographic resources in a collection (real or virtual) as the result of a search using attributes or relationships of the resources:

3.1.1. to **locate** a single resource

3.1.2. to **locate** sets of resources representing

— all resources belonging to the same work

— all resources belonging to the same expression

— all resources belonging to the same manifestation

— all works and expressions of a given person, family, or corporate body

— all resources on a given subject

— all resources defined by other criteria (such as language, country of publication, publication date, physical format, etc.) usually as a secondary limiting of a search result.

It is recognized that, due to economic restraints, some library catalogues will lack bibliographic records for components of works or individual works within works.

3.2. to **identify** a bibliographic resource or agent (that is, to confirm that the entity described in a record corresponds to the entity sought or to distinguish between two or more entities with similar characteristics);

3.3. to **select** a bibliographic resource that is appropriate to the user's needs (that is, to choose a resource that meets the user's requirements with respect to content, physical format, etc. or to reject a

resource as being inappropriate to the user's needs);

3.4. to **acquire** or **obtain** access to an item described (that is, to provide information that will enable the user to acquire an item through purchase, loan, etc. or to access an item electronically through an online connection to a remote source); or to acquire or obtain an authority record or bibliographic record.

3.5. to **navigate** a catalogue (that is, through the logical arrangement of bibliographic information and presentation of clear ways to move about, including presentation of relationships among works, expressions, manifestations, and items).

4. Bibliographic Description

4.1. The descriptive portion of the bibliographic record should be based on an internationally agreed standard. [6]

4.2. Descriptions may be at several **levels of completeness**, based on the purpose of the catalogue or bibliographic file.

5. Access Points

5.1. General

Access points for retrieving bibliographic and authority records must be formulated following the general principles (see 1. Scope). They may be controlled or uncontrolled.

Uncontrolled access points may include such things as the title proper as found on a manifestation or keywords added to or found anywhere in a bibliographic record.

Controlled access points provide the consistency needed for locating sets of resources and must be normalized following a standard. These normalized forms (also called "authorized headings") should be recorded in authority records along with variant forms used as references.

5.1.1. Choice of access points

5.1.1.1. Include as access points to a **bibliographic record** the titles of works and expressions (controlled) and titles of

Trademarks, Identifiers, etc. (to update as needed when the FRANAR report is 'final.')]
[5] 3.1-3.5 are based on: Svenonius, Elaine. The Intellectual Foundation of Information Organization. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2000. ISBN 0-262-19433-3

[6] For the library community that will be the *International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions*.

manifestations (usually uncontrolled) and the controlled forms of names of the creators of works.

In the case of corporate bodies as creators, this is limited to works that are by their nature necessarily the expression of the collective thought or activity of the corporate body, even if signed by a person in the capacity of an officer or servant of the corporate body, or when the wording of the title, taken in conjunction with the nature of the work, clearly implies that the corporate body is collectively responsible for the content of the work.

Additionally provide access points to bibliographic records for the controlled forms of names of other persons, families, corporate bodies, and subjects deemed to be important for finding, identifying, and selecting the bibliographic resource being described.

5.1.1.2. Include as access points to an **authority record**, the authorized form of name for the entity, as well as the variant forms of name. Additional access may be made through related names.

5.1.2. Authorized Headings
The authorized heading for an entity should be the name that identifies the entity in a consistent manner, either as predominantly found on manifestations or a well-accepted name suited to the users of the catalogue (e.g., 'conventional name').

Further identifying characteristics should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the entity from others of the same name.

5.1.3. Language
When names have been expressed in several languages, preference should be given to a heading based on information found on manifestations of the expression in the original language and script; but if the original language and script is one not normally used in the catalogue, the heading may be based on forms found on manifestations or in references in one of the languages and scripts best suited to the users of the catalogue.

Access should be provided in the original language and script whenever possible, through either the authorized heading or a reference. If transliterations are desirable, an international standard for script conversion should be followed.

5.2. Forms of Names for Persons

5.2.1. When the name of a person consists of several words, the choice of entry word should be determined by conventions of the person's country of citizenship, or

5.2.2. when that country of citizenship is not determinable, by agreed usage in the country in which the person generally resides or

5.2.3. if it is not possible to determine where the person generally resides, choice of entry word should follow agreed usage in the language that person generally uses, as found in manifestations or general reference sources.

5.3. Forms of Names for Families

5.3.1. When the name of a family consists of several words, the choice of entry word should be determined by conventions of the country most associated with that family or

5.3.2. if it is not possible to determine the country most associated with that family, choice of entry word should follow agreed usage in the language that family generally uses, as found in manifestations or general reference sources.

5.4. Forms of Names for Corporate Bodies

5.4.1. For jurisdictions, the authorized heading should include the currently used form of the name of the territory concerned in the language and script best suited to the needs of the users of the catalogue.

5.4.2. If the corporate body has used in successive periods different names that cannot be regarded as minor variations of one name, each significant name change should be considered a new entity and the corresponding authority records for each entity should be linked by see-also (earlier/later) references.

5.5. Forms of Uniform Titles
A uniform title may either be a title that can stand alone or it may be a name/title combination or a title qualified by the addition of identifying elements,

such as a corporate name, a place, language, date, etc.

5.5.1. The uniform title should be the original title or the title most frequently found in manifestations of the work. Under certain defined circumstances, a commonly used title in the language and script of the catalogue may be preferred to the original title as the basis for the authorized heading.

6. Authority Records

6.1. Authority records should be constructed to control the authorized forms of names and references used as access points for such entities as persons, families, corporate bodies, works, expressions, manifestations, items, concepts, objects, events, and places.

6.2. If a person, family, or a corporate body uses variant names or variant forms of names, one name or one form of name should be chosen as the authorized heading for each distinct persona. If there are variant titles for one work, one title should be chosen as uniform title.

7. Foundations for Search Capabilities

7.1. Search and Retrieval
Access points are the elements of bibliographic records that provide 1) reliable retrieval of bibliographic and authority records and their associated bibliographic resources and 2) limit search results.

7.1.1. Searching devices
Names, titles, and subjects should be searchable and retrievable by means of any device available in the given library catalogue or bibliographic file, for example by full forms of names, by key words, by phrases, by truncation, etc.

7.1.2. Indispensable access points are those based on the main attributes and relationships of each entity in the bibliographic or authority record.

7.1.2.1. Indispensable access points for **bibliographic records** include:
— the name of the creator or first named creator when more than one is named
— the title proper or supplied title for the manifestation

— the year (s) of publication or issuance
— the uniform title for the work / expression
— subject headings, subject terms classification numbers
— standard numbers, identifiers, and 'key titles' for the described entity.

7.1.2.2. Indispensable access points for **authority records** include:
— the authorized name or title of the entity
— variant forms of name or title for the entity.

7.1.3. Additional access points
Attributes from other areas of the bibliographic description or the authority record may serve as optional access points or as filtering or limiting devices when large numbers of records are retrieved. Such attributes in bibliographic records include, but are not limited to:
— names of additional creators beyond the first
— names of performers or persons, families, or corporate bodies in other roles than creator
— parallel titles, caption titles, etc.
— uniform title of the series
— bibliographic record identifiers language
— country of publication
— physical medium.
Such attributes in authority records include, but are not limited to:
names or titles of related entities
authority record identifiers.

APPENDIX
OBJECTIVES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CATALOGUING CODES

There are several objectives that direct the construction of cataloguing codes[7]. The highest is the convenience of the user.
— *Convenience of the user* of the catalogue. Decisions taken in the making of descriptions and controlled forms of names for access should be made with the user in mind.

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[7] Based on bibliographic literature, especially that of Ranganathan and Leibniz as described in Svenonius, E. *The Intellectual Foundation of Information Organization*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2000, p. 68.

— *Common usage.* Normalized vocabulary used in descriptions and access should be in accord with that of the majority of users.

— *Representation.* Entities in descriptions and controlled forms of names for access should be based on the way an entity describes itself.

— *Accuracy.* The entity described should be faithfully portrayed.

— *Sufficiency and necessity.* Only those elements in descriptions and controlled forms of names for access that are required to fulfill user tasks and are essential to uniquely identify an entity should be included.

— *Significance.* Elements should be bibliographically significant.

— *Economy.* When alternative ways exist to achieve a goal, preference should be given to the way that best furthers overall economy (i.e., the least cost or the simplest approach).

— *Standardization.* Descriptions and construction of access points should be standardized to the extent and level possible. This enables greater consistency which in turn increases the ability to share bibliographic and authority records.

— *Integration.* The descriptions for all types of materials and controlled forms of names of entities should be based on a common set of rules, to the extent possible.

The rules in a cataloguing code should be

— Defensible and not arbitrary.

It is recognized that at times these objectives may contradict each other and a defensible, practical solution will be taken.

[With regard to subject thesauri, there are other objectives that apply but are not yet included in this statement.]

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENRICHMENT ADVISORY TEAM: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS by John Byrum

Here are updates covering several of the eighteen current projects undertaken or sponsored by the Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team (BEAT), a Cataloging Directorate initiative aimed at developing tools to aid catalogers, reference specialists, and searchers in creating and locating information. Major components of the team's work are 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. Additional information regarding BEAT and its projects may be found at: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/beat>.

Links to Book Jackets

A new addition to BEAT's several ONIX initiatives, BEAT staff have decided to link images of dust jackets to titles in the ONIX Descriptions and ONIX TOC initiatives. Initially, there will be links to approximately 2,300 dust jacket images, and it is anticipated that the number will grow as publishers can provide that data through existing BEAT channels. This further enriches the data that LC provides to searchers about cataloged materials. This project will be implemented in early January 2004.

E-CIP Tables of Contents

In a new aspect of this project, and using programming by three BEAT members, a web-based TOC is created for virtually all E-CIP records that contain TOC data. A hot-link in the TOC file is made to and then from the underlying record in the LC Catalog. The programs handle most diacritical marks, and also enrich the TOC web display by adding LC subject headings as were applied by cataloging staff.

In addition to this new development, table of contents data are added in about 30% of the bibliographic records by catalogers and staff during the course of the regular E-CIP cataloging process. This means that for some titles, data will be available on the web as well as within the record itself. As of December 2003, approximately 12,000 ECIP TOC records had been added to the web server.

Web Access to Works in the Public Domain

This project makes links from the LC Catalog to full electronic texts of items represented in the LC collections. Two recent additions are noted.

In the most recent development, 379 titles represented in the Library's collections were linked to The California Digital Library (http://www.cdl.org) to *eScholarship* texts that have been made publicly available through the Library. The texts to which LC was granted permission to link are mostly recent imprints and current scholarship, whereas prior Public Domain projects were for retrospective material primarily of historical value.

In another addition to this project, BEAT has also added links to bibliographic records for more than 35 titles from Indiana University's *Victorian Women Writers* Project. This additional collaboration with Indiana University links to items in a project that aims "to produce highly accurate transcriptions of works by British women writers of the 19th century ... [and] include anthologies, novels, political pamphlets, religious tracts, children's books and volumes of poetry and verse drama."

ONIX TOC/Publishers Descriptions

ONIX (ONline Information eXchange) is a means of representing book industry product information and is being used by some publishers today to communicate that data electronically. The Library receives these data directly, and with programming developed by a BEAT team member, the project creates Table of Contents (TOC) and Publisher Description records that the Library makes available on the Web. Hyper-links are made from this TOC data to the catalog record, and the reverse, thus allowing researchers to move from or to the Library's online catalog where they can make additional searches for related or other material. To date the project has created about 43,000 ONIX TOC records and 64,000 ONIX Descriptions records.

H-NET Reviews

To enrich access to scholarly materials, BEAT has recently undertaken a project to link catalog records for selected materials in the Library's collections to reviews for them in *H-Net Reviews in the Humanities and Social Sciences*, the online journal of H-NET: Humanities and Social Sciences Online, a resource that contains many scholarly and academic reviews. The reviews cover contemporary publications as well as classic publications in a variety of academic fields. Many of the reviews, in addition to containing relevant Library of Congress subject headings, include footnotes and bibliographies.

The initial phase of the cooperative project has resulted in 6,173 links from Library of Congress catalog records to corresponding H-Net reviews. An estimated 1,000 to 2,000 additional reviews will be added each year.

BECites+

BECITES+ (Bibliographies plus: Enhanced Citations with Indexes, Tables of contents, Electronic resources and Sources cited) enhances staff-produced bibliographies, and the catalog records for the titles included in such bibliographies, by adding links to their tables of contents, indexes, and sources cited. Another recent initiative has been the scanning and conversion to text of heavily used, but out-of-print guides to Library collections whose individual items are not easily identified in the Library's online catalog.

The project uses scanning and OCR to substantially enrich these traditional printed bibliographies. Links in the catalog records are made for each type of data file created for the work in question as well as between all the related files for any work for which a Web file is included. Completed works within this project include guides on business history, African American business, Thomas Jefferson, and materials on Immigrant Arrivals to the United States. A number of additional works are in progress, covering additional business resources, guides to microfilm collections, three guides to prints and photographs collections' resources, manuscript collections from several Middle Eastern monasteries, as well as a guide to Ladino publications in the Library of Congress.

A New Process for the Updating of French Cataloguing Standards

Because of the frequency and the significance of new releases from the ISBD Review Group, the French Standards Body, AFNOR CG 46, decided in 2000 to stop maintaining French cataloguing standards the way they did so far – i.e., by publishing entirely revised editions. Instead, brief updates will be published as needed, every time an ISBD has been revised. These updates will primarily focus on all changes induced by the new versions of ISBDs. This will allow revised ISBDs to be reflected considerably faster in French standards.

What's Happening in the World of ISO 639 Standards for Language Codes? by Glenn Patton

Most cataloguers who create MARC records are familiar with the 3-character language codes used to indicate the languages present in the item being catalogued as well as other languages associated with that item (such as the language of the original in the case of something translated from another language). Those of us involved with Internet activities may also be familiar with the 2-character language codes that often appear in HTML metatags and in Dublin Core records.

Since the publication of ISO 639-2 (the standard that governs the 3-character or "alpha-3" codes) in 1998 and the subsequent publication of the revised version of ISO 639-1 (the standard that governs the

2-character of "alpha-2" codes) in 2002, responsibility for the ongoing maintenance of the lists of language identifiers has been the responsibility of the ISO 639 Registration Authorities Joint Advisory Committee (JAC). The official web site of the JAC can be found at <http://lcweb. loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/iso639jac.ht ml>.

Both of these lists of codes have been in existence for many years. The alpha-3 list had its original in the original list of language codes developed for use in the USMARC format. The first version of the alpha-2 list became an ISO standard in 1988 and has been widely used for many years.

Each of the standards has a designated Registration Authority (RA). For ISO 639-1, the RA is Infoterm; for ISO 639-2, the Library of Congress. Designated representatives of the RAs take turns chairing the (JAC). Other committee members include 3 members appointed by ISO Technical Committee 37, Subcommittee 2: Terminology and Other Language Resources – Terminology and Lexicography (representing the terminology and language resource management communities) and 3 members appointed by ISO Technical Committee 46, Subcommittee 4: Information and Documentation – Technical Interoperability (representing libraries and information technology). The IFLA Cataloguing community is well represented among the TC46 appointees. Glenn Patton has been a member of the JAC since it was formed and he has recently been joined by Eeva Murtomaa. The third member representing TC46 is Anila Angjeli, a colleague of Françoise Bourdon and Patrick Le Bœuf at the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

Most of the work (discussing requests for new language codes and voting on those codes) of the JAC is conducted via email but the group does occasionally meet face-to-face as it did in January 2004 at the Library of Congress in Washington. At that meeting, much of the time was spent discussing several new documents that will join the ISO 639 family of standards over the next few years.

The first of these new documents will become ISO 639-3. It will be an alpha-3 code for "all" the languages in the world. The list is being developed by rationalizing the code lists from the *Ethnologue* catalogue developed over the past several dec-

ades by SIL International with the list in ISO 639-2 and then incorporating existing SIL codes for individual languages that are not currently covered by ISO 639-2. The result is expected to allow for alpha-3 codes for about 7000 languages. Codes from this new list will be added to ISO 639-2 (and thus become available for use in MARC records) if requests are made and if the language to be coded meets the criteria for inclusion in ISO 639-2. Those criteria focus primarily on evidence of at least 50 publications in the language.

As a complement to this new comprehensive list, another list of alpha-3 codes is under development for families and groups of languages. This list takes the ISO 639-2 list as its start since that list already contains many codes for language families and groups. Once this list is completed, it will become ISO 639-5 and will allow for the development of hierarchically arranged "trees" of language codes that might, for example, assist users of catalogues in navigating through the language aspects of materials described in the catalogue.

CATALOGUING RULES AND STANDARDS IN IRAN by Afshin Mousavi Chelak (abridged by Patrick Le Bœuf)

This paper was distributed on the occasion of the second meeting of the Cataloguing Section's Standing Committee in Berlin on August 8th; Zohreh Mirhosseini delivered an oral summary thereof. The text that follows is not the entire paper written by A. M. Chelak, but an abridgement that strives, nevertheless, to capture the substantial information contained in the original.

Cataloguing in Iran: a short history

Cataloguing of Persian-language books began in 1970; almost a year after the Center for Library Services was formed. It was evident from the very beginning that Persian and Arabic book cataloguing would require a specific set of rules and standards. A committee was formed within the Center for Library Services, and it decided to adopt the Anglo-American Rules (1st edition). Because of problems encountered with cataloguing of Persian books, modifications were made in AACR.

This process went on in spite of the merger of the Center for Library Services within the National Library of Iran in 1983. Those books that have been entered in the National Iranian Bibliography since 1983 have been catalogued on the basis of this corpus of decisions and rules.

Authority control of authors' names

Identifying authors' names was a major cataloguing dilemma. Gradually rules began to emerge for such issues as transliteration from various languages and scripts. These rules were compiled into the *Name Authority List of Authors & Famous People,* which was first published in 1977. In 1995, Nosa, an Iranian vendor, undertook the task of computerizing the authority list. This database is already available as the National Library of Iran Name Authority Database and should be soon made available from World Wide Web.

Authority control of corporate bodies' names

In 1974, a dissertation, titled *Government Institutions and Organization Names Authority List* was approved by the Center for Library Services and integrated into Persian card catalogues. Currently, the second revision (ed. by Mahvash Behnam, 1989) is being used by the National Library of Iran and other libraries.

Authority control of subject headings

In 1969, the Center for Library Services at the National Library of Iran began to compile Persian subject headings. The first subject heading list was published in short format in 1973 by Tehran University Academic Press. Those *Subject Headings for Persian Works* were designed in accordance with Western practices measured against the language of Iranian culture and civilization. It was initially thought that they would be a direct translation of Library of Congress Subject Headings, but such a conception had to be abandoned early on. Instead, attempts were made to compile subject headings that would take the unique features of the Persian language into account. Finally, as the culmination of almost 15 years of incessant work, the Center for Library Services de-

cided to publish the Persian Subject Headings; the 3rd edition was published in 2002. Designed on the basis of principles similar to LCSH, they cover roughly 16,000 to 17,000 subjects. Available as an electronic database, Persian Subject Headings should be available very soon on the National Library of Iran's Web site. As to medical materials, Persian Medical Subject Headings were published in 1993. Their structure is based on MESH and they provide a means for ensuring consistency in subject cataloguing of medical resources in Persian.

Classification schemes

Human science and learning can be classified into two categories:
– cultural-independent sciences, i.e. disciplines such as natural sciences, physics or chemistry, that do not belong to any particular location, people or creed;
– culture-centered sciences, i.e. sciences such as theology, language, literature, history or geography, that belong to a particular location, nation or creed.

The majority of libraries in Iran use either the LC or Dewey classification for those sciences that belong to the former group. For the latter group, the well-known classification schemes compiled in Western countries obviously cannot meet the needs of the East. The Center for Library Services has therefore published several original works that deal with classification expansions concerning subjects that are specific for Iran and the world of Islam.

For the Dewey Decimal Classification, these expansions cover:
– Iranian languages,
– Iranian literature,
– Islam,
– History of Iran,
– Geography of Iran.

The first four expansions have been approved by Benjamin Custer of the Library of Congress. They have been published in both Persian and English. *A Summary of Dewey Classification and Relative Index,* translated by Mr. Ebrahim Emrani, was published in 1993 by Scientific and Cultural Publications Company. It is the latest translation of Dewey Classification into Persian. It incorporates the expansions to DDC related to Iran, adapting thus the classification for Iranian libraries.

Currently most libraries in Iran use the Library of Congress Classification. This classification scheme was expanded as well in order to meet Persian-speaking patrons' needs. Some of the expansions cover the following fields:
– Islam (BP),
– History of Iran (DSR),
– Iranian languages and literature (PIR).

Those classes are compliant with the LCC scheme, as they use exactly the same structure. The following two classes have been revised in Iran:
– French literature (PQ),
– Arabic literature (PJA).

Given the significant status of French literature in Iranian libraries, the LC numbers pertaining to individual 18th, 19th and 20th century authors were revised and rearranged. Some of the LCC revisions have been made as dissertations, and are therefore not available for a larger audience.

CIP in Iran

Cataloguing-in-Print probably first took place in Iran around 1966. In 1986, the authorities at the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance brought up the issue of making CIP mandatory. This proposal had to be postponed due to more pressing cultural and infrastructure requirements. However, between 1986 and 1999, many publishers voluntarily adopted this measure in hope of seeing their publications appear sooner on the shelves. In 1992, the National Library of the Islamic Republic of Iran launched a CIP pilot project with some government publishers. In 1998 the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance informed publishers that only those books provided with a printing license that includes CIP information in accordance with the National Library of the Islamic Republic of Iran would be issued. Currently, most of the books published in Iran contain CIP.

Computerized cataloguing in Iran

Between 1988 and 1990, a number of libraries adopted CDS/ISIS to catalog their materials in English. Simultaneously, other library packages incorporating Persian language features were introduced to the market. Some of those were relatively short-lived, due to lack of proper facilities and add-ons. From 1990 through

1993, three library packages were developed outside government agencies. Two of these were still based on CDS/ISIS and written in PASCAL. The third one was based on FOXPRO. Many Iranian libraries that use one of the three aforementioned packages have put their catalogs on the Web.

Iran MARC

The development of a MARC format for Iran appeared first as a PhD dissertation submitted to the University of New South Wales in 1994. Morteza Kokabi, its originator, suggested that with minor changes, the UNIMARC format could easily be used for the automated cataloguing of publications in Persian. The first meeting of the National Committee on Iran MARC was held at the National Library of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1998. The IRANMARC format was finally published in 2002. Since the Persian and Arabic scripts are closely akin, and since no Arab country, as far as the author of the present paper knows, has developed a national MARC format yet, it is highly presumable that Arab countries could easily use IRAN-MARC.

Formal training in Iran

Cataloguing is taught in Iran at both the technician and the undergraduate levels. Students learn how to produce catalog cards, which is the most common storage media and retrieval tool for organizing library materials. Descriptive and analytical cataloguing, and classification schemes, are offered during the same semester unit. This attenuates the pedagogical effect for students and does not foster any deep understanding of the underlying concepts. Computerized catalogs and MARC formats are not taught at any level, except in some library departments, such as the library department at the Ferdowsi University in Mashhad.

Conclusion

Given the cataloguing activities undertaken in Iran over the past decades, one could confidently claim that cataloguing rules in Iran are compliant with those practiced in the world and use global standards. In some cases, due to national and cultural necessities, the rules have

been revised for national use. Such measures do not, in any way, reject international standards and uses.

IFLA-CDNL ALLIANCE FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC STANDARDS (ICABS) by Susanne Oehlschläger

A new alliance between IFLA and national libraries was established in August 2003 to continue and expand the coordination work formerly done by the IFLA UBCIM and UDT Core Programme Offices.

The National Library of Australia, the Library of Congress, the British Library, the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, and Die Deutsche Bibliothek have agreed to participate in a joint alliance together with the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, IFLA and CDNL to assure ongoing co-ordination, communication and support for key activities in the areas of bibliographic and resource control for all types of resources and related format and protocol standards. This new alliance is known as "IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards (ICABS)."

The focus of the alliance is strategic and offers a practical way to improve international coordination and to steer developments in these key areas. The alliance aims to maintain, promote, and harmonize existing standards and con-

cepts related to bibliographic and resource control, to develop strategies for bibliographic and resource control, and to advance understanding of issues related to long-term archiving of electronic resources, including the promotion of new and recommended conventions for such archiving. More specifically, the objectives of this new alliance are:

1. To coordinate activities aimed at the development of standards and practices for bibliographic and resource control, including metadata, persistent identifiers, and interoperability standards
2. To support the international exchange of bibliographic resources by supporting, promoting, developing, and testing the maintenance of metadata and format standards
3. To ensure the promotion of new conventions
4. To act as a clearinghouse for information on all IFLA endeavours in these fields
5. To organize and participate in seminars and workshops
6. To enhance communication within the community.

These objectives will be realized through Goals and Actions agreed to during the IFLA Berlin Conference. Each of the partners in this alliance has agreed to be the lead support agency for one or more of the actions. The ICABS strategic plan has been approved by IFLA Governing Board and Professional Committee during their latest meetings in December 2003. For more information see at: <http://www.ifla.org/VI/7/icabs.htm>

ICABS will coordinate and communicate their work and activities to enhance cooperation and to avoid overlapping or duplicating work between the alliance partners and:

IFLA Headquarters, Governing Board, Professional Committee, Divisions, & Sections, CDNL and the regional groups of CDNL, UNESCO and other funding bodies, ISO, ICA, and other national and international standard making bodies in the area of bibliographic control

One member of each of the participating libraries (plus two members nominated by IFLA) will constitute an ICABS Board, chaired by one of the participating institutions on a rotating basis. Die Deutsche Bibliothek has agreed to chair the board for the first 3-year-term. The insti-

tution that chairs the board will provide a secretary for the group. The secretary will handle various arrangements and communications, for example, creating and maintaining a Web page for the programme and maintaining a Web view that promotes the results of the programme. The ICABS Board will review and evaluate the actions of this alliance.

For further information, please contact the ICABS secretary:

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Three documents are available for world-wide review until mid-February:

– the 2003 revision of ISBD(G) (<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/guide/isbdg03.htm>),

– the *Guidelines for OPAC displays* (<http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/guide/opacguide03.htm>),

– and the *Guidance on the Structure, Content, and Application of Metadata Records for Digital Resources and Collections* (<http//www.ifla.org/VII/s13/guide/metaguide03.htm>).

The Working Group on Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records (FRANAR) has now reached a point at which they are ready for an initial review of their draft Functional Requirements for Authority Records. The draft document has therefore been distributed to the Standing Committees of Bibliography Section, Cataloguing Section, Classification & Indexing Section, Information Technology Section, and Serial Publications Section, and to the FRBR Review Group for comments prior to making it available for a worldwide review later this year.

IFLA Conference 2004, Buenos Aires
(SC meetings: Sun. 21 & Sat. 28 Aug.)

Don't forget to register!

Contributions to SCATNews are welcome at any time. Please send news items, articles, comments to the Editor:

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Go online!

Everything you need to know about the Cataloguing Section, ongoing projects, etc., you will find at

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or go directly to

http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/sc.htm