Letter from the Chair

So much to do and so little time! I know we all feel that way, but good things are happening in our Section, and your involvement is key to our success.

The Working Group on the Use of Metadata Schemes has been busy comparing notes about the elements, and we are expecting great things from them for the Glasgow meeting.

Likewise, the ISBD Review Group has kept busy with their assignments. The ISBD(S) group will be finishing their new text soon and sponsoring a workshop on "continuing resources" for Glasgow.

We expect a report from the OPAC Display Group within the next month or so, and the Working Group on Multilingual Dictionary of Cataloguing Terms and Concepts should be resuming work. We still hope to see the Anonymous Classics, Part 1 for our review and then publication on demand.

Plans continue to develop for a series of international meetings of cataloguing experts to discuss the future cataloging rules with the first one to be held in Frankfurt, Germany before the Berlin conference in 2003. The Deutsche Bibliothek has graciously agreed to host the meeting. We hope to have future meetings in other parts of the world beyond Europe to seek consensus on direction for closer harmonization of our rules.

The FRANAR Working Group has hired Tom Delsey to assist them in extending the FRBR model into the realm of "Group 2" entities – person and corporate bodies, so we also hope for great things from that activity this year. There has also been progress on our new view of Universal Bibliographic Control to address needs of users, enabling the display of languages and scripts that the user can read. The Deutsche Bibliothek, the Library of Congress, and OCLC will be exploring a "proof of concept" project to test linking personal name authority records using OAI protocols. This can bee seen as a first step in creating the virtual international authority file that our Section has discussed for several years. Similar projects in the European Union (LEAF and INTERPARTY) should also give us insights as to the best models to use for this important tool. Such a tool will also be of great use in the future "semantic Web."

The world events since the IFLA meeting in Boston in August make us ever more aware how precious lives are. As we look ahead to 2002, I appreciate even more the friendships with you all that come from our working together on projects for our Section.

Very best wishes to you all in this new year!

Barbara Tillett

Annual Report 2001

IFLA Standing Committee Section on Cataloguing

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Meetings – August 2001, Boston

The Section had a committee meeting in two sessions during the Boston conference, attended by 44 and 49 persons respectively, observers included. The main discussion focused on review of activities and the strategic plan. The ISBDs, their development, roles and promotion were also a major topic. The officers participated in the division's officers meeting, held in two sessions, during the conference.

In addition, a new working group has been proposed to review the Series areas in the various ISBDs in order to ensure consistency in description and to explore potential harmonization with the description of series in the AACR and ISSN standards.)

Publications

1. Structures of corporate name headings : final report, November 2000 / IFLA Section on Cataloguing, Working Group on the Revision of FSCH ; compiled and introduced by Ton Heijligers. – IFLA, UBCIM Programme 2001. - 21 p. (Publication on demand)

2. Guidelines for authority records and references. 2nd ed. revised by the IFLA Working Group on

GARE Revision. – München : K.G. Saur, 2001. - 46 p. – (UBCIM Publications). Formerly Guidelines for authority and reference entries.

3. SCATnews, 2001:14-15, in January and July, respectively.

4. ISBD(A), 2. Ed., latest revision May 2001, http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/pubs/isbda.htm

5. ISBD(G), latest revision October 2000, http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/pubs/isbdg.htm

6. ISBD(CR) issued for world-wide review in March 2001. The text is now finished, but not yet available on IFLA net.

7. ISBD(M) issued for world-wide review in April 2001.

Conference Programmes

The Section reported on its activities in the Open Forum of the Divison of Bibliographic Control. It also

had one Open Session, comprising four presentations: Patrick Le Boeuf presented a study on the international reception and impact of FRBR (*Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records*); Françoise Bourdon discussed authority control in relation to technical support, available or desirable, and Barbara Tillett spoke on what has been achieved in an international context to make a virtual, international authority file possible and what still needs to be done to that end. Monika Münnich talked about the vision and progress of the Working Group to develop a Multilingual Dictionary of Cataloguing Terms and Concepts. Some 150 people attended the programme. No simultaneous interpretation was provided, but the presentations were available in all official, IFLA languages (Patrick Le Boeuf's paper not in Russian and Françoise Bourdon's not in Spanish however).

Projects and working groups

Title	Chair	Status
ISBD Review Group	John Byrum	ISBD(G) now on IFLANET; ISBD(A) now on IFLANET; ISBD(M) draft posted in April; comments now being evaluated ISBD(CM) draft underway New online procedures "Family of ISBDs" on IFLANET
ISBD(S) Revision (with Serials Section)	Ingrid Parent	Revised text out for worldwide review ending June 30, 2001
Working Group on Form and Structure of Corporate Headings (FSCH)	Ton Heijligers	✓Completed work at Jerusalem Conference 2000; Chair submitted final report, available on IFLANET 2001. Disbanded.
Working Group on Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries (GARE) Revision	Isa de Pinedo	✓Completed final version of GARR and published 2001 by Saur. Disbanded.
Working Group on Guidelines for OPAC Displays	Lynne Howarth	D. McGarry resigned as chair March 2001, Howarth current chair. New draft guidelines underway.
Working Group on Multilingual Dictionary of Cataloguing Terms and Concepts	Monika Münnich	Network of language specialists recruited in Boston. This will be a basic tool in discussions of international cataloging rules.
Working Group on Anonymous Classics	Nadine Boddaert	Pt. 1 completed, to send to UBCIM for publication on demand in Sept. 2001 (not yet rec'd).
Working Group on the Use of Metadata Schemes	Lynne Howarth	Reviewing FRBR mandatory elements as crosswalked to metadata schemes. Expect report by Glasgow.
Discussion Group on Metadata	Lynne Howarth and Larry Woods	Approved by IFLA in December 2000. Met first in Jerusalem and again in Boston.
Section Liaison to Working Group on FRANAR	Françoise Bourdon	Met in Paris in May 2001 and again in Boston. Continue progress to extend FRBR to "Group 2" entities (authority control).
FRBR Working Group	Patrick Le Boeuf	Decided in Boston to develop, monitor, and promote use of FRBR.
Pre-conference to IFLA in Berlin 2003	Barbara Tillett	To explore the ground for further harmonization of cataloguing rules internationally. Planning started during the Boston conference.

LC's Cataloging Distribution Service Celebrates 100 Years of Service to the World's Libraries
by Bruce Chr. Johnson
Senior Library Information Systems Specialist

"The Library of Congress is now prepared to furnish a copy or copies of any of the catalogue cards (a) which it is currently printing; (b) which it has heretofore printed, so far as copies of these can be supplied from stock." So began a three-page circular, dated Monday, October 27, 1901 from Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, announcing the Library of Congress's (LC's) intention to make its cataloging available to the wider library community in catalog card form. Mr. Putnam could have hardly imagined the chain of events that this seemingly minor development has caused. At the beginning of the 20 th century, nearly every library did its own cataloging, and that cataloging was maintained in a variety of non-standardized forms such as books, cards, and vertical files. It would not be an exaggeration to say that cataloging was an art form since the typewriter did not enjoy universal acceptance, and catalogers generally recorded the result of their handiwork in beautifully crafted florid script. Indeed, an important skill for library school students to master at the opening of the 20th century was penmanship. On June 28 of the following year (1902), President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law legislation that authorized LC to sell "card indexes and other publications" as a cost-recovery service. At the inception of catalog card distribution, the Library of Congress employed a staff of 261. Years later during the 1960s at the height of its popularity, LC's card distribution service fully occupied 20 percent of LC's staff, or approximately 600 positions, in the production and distribution of catalog cards. At that time LC's Card Division (as the service was then known) worked two shifts, usually seven days a week, and produced 60,000 cards daily, or nearly 80 million cards annually. Mandatory overtime was common in an effort to keep up with the global need for catalog cards by LC's 25,000 catalog card customers. Although distribution of catalog cards was the initial focus of this endeavor, LC developed and distributed many other cataloging related publications, products, and services. Prior to the 1960s these chiefly included print catalogs, cataloging rules and application manuals, LC's widely used *Library of Congress Subject Heading*s, and the *LC Classification* schedules. The importance of these publications extended far beyond merely providing librarians with insight into LC's cataloging process, since many libraries chose to model their cataloging practices on those of the Library of Congress.

Many cataloging policies initially developed at LC have since been incorporated into – 2 – standards that have much wider application. For example, many of the *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* have found their way into the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR2), in part because they have enjoyed wider acceptance due to distribution by what is now known as the "Cataloging Distribution Service," or CDS.

In the early 1960s, a group of forward thinking librarians and automation specialists led by Henriette Avram developed a method for recording cataloging card information so that it could be moved from one computer to another. This work eventually led to the MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging) format, and with it, the MARC Distribution Service. LC began distributing MARC cataloging records on computer tape in the late 1960s to a very small number of subscribers. At the outset these distributions amounted to only a few thousand English language book records. This tiny effort has since grown into a service that forms the basis for most online catalogs.

The Cataloging Distribution Service has come a long way in one hundred years. Although CDS discontinued its card service in the 1990s, its many publications and services continue to be essential to libraries all over the world. CDS distributes high quality bibliographic, authority, and classification cataloging records through its MARC Distribution Service, as well as print, CD-ROM, and microfiche catalogs. It also publishes the cataloging and automation standards that represent the basis for many libraries' technical services practices. Over the past decade much of CDS's efforts has been focused on helping catalogers be more productive by making LC's important tools easier to use through online CD-ROM and Internet retrieval systems like *Cataloger's Desktop* and *Classification We*b.

What will CDS look like in another one hundred years? No one can say with any certainty. Just as the nature of cataloging has changed radically from the inception of catalog cards to today's powerful

online catalogs, the nature of cataloging products and publications coming from the Library of Congress's Cataloging Distribution Service will continue to shape and reflect these changes. CDS looks forward to its continued partnership with the world leaders of library automation and technical services. Please help us celebrate our 100 th birthday by letting us know how we may better serve you.

Update from the IFLA Section on Cataloguing Working Group on the Use of Metadata Schemes

The IFLA Section on Cataloguing, Working Group on the Use of Metadata Schemes, met twice at the IFLA 2001 Conference in Boston, USA, to review progress on action items from the IFLA 2000 Conference in Jerusalem, and to determine work to be done over the coming year. Members were reminded of the three tasks with which the Working Group (WG) had initially been charged, namely:

- To monitor metadata standards development and applications/implementations internationally
- To determine a metadata 'core record' which could be used by authors and/or publishers of electronic records to enhance resource discovery, and to provide, where appropriate, elements for incorporation into bibliographic records
- To provide guidance/guidelines on the appropriate use of metadata records and bibliographic records in libraries

In addressing the first charge, WG members discussed adding the publishing standard, ONIX, to the compiled crosswalk of eight metadata schemes currently posted on the Web at URL: http://www.fis.utoronto.ca/special/metadata/shortwalk.asp

In discussing the second charge, WG members presented their analysis of metadata elements and their treatment across a set of metadata schemes (as per the crosswalk - see URL above) as assigned

at the IFLA 2000 meetings of the WG. These elements, themselves, were derived from the FRBR framework, and with reference to both the ISBD and Dublin Core metadata schemes. The analysis of the draft "core record" elements revealed, in brief, that while some elements (e.g., name assigned to the resource) were well and consistently represented across most or all of the selected metadata schemes, others appeared with highly variant names or meanings (e.g., coverage date; date of creation; date of origin, etc.), while others were missing from one or more schemes. There was considerable ambiguity associated with such elements as "resource identifiers" (i.e., the resource itself; the location of the resource), and "resource type" (i.e., data type, format, "container", arrangement, etc.).

The WG determined that, with some minor changes as determined from the analysis, the core of elements which could be applied regardless of metadata scheme (i.e., scheme-independent), consists of ten (10) elements, namely: subject; date; conditions of use; publisher; name assigned to the resource; relationship to other resources; language/mode of expression; resource identifier; resource type; author/creator. Lois Chan dubbed this ten element set, the "core of cores".

It was decided that, as follow-up to the IFLA 2001 WG meetings, members would write up a summary of their analysis (for the most part reported on verbally at the meeting) to include the following:

- A brief definition of what the element includes
- Treatment (naming/definition/application) of the element across each scheme represented on the crosswalk (see URL, above)
- Problems/issues/gaps

This summary will form the basis of a draft set of guidelines concerning core metadata elements to include in any metadata record ("core of cores"). The guidelines will be sent for worldwide review by March 15, 2002, and a revised document prepared prior to IFLA 2002 in Glasgow, Scotland, for final WG approval.

Regarding the third charge, namely, to provide guidance/guidelines on the appropriate use of metadata records and bibliographic records in

libraries, WG members agreed to review a position paper prepared by Christel Hengel-Dittrich (Deutsche Bibliothek Frankfurt) and distributed at the Boston meetings. Following e-mail discussion to be conducted post-IFLA 2001, issues addressed in the paper, and suggestions concerning the most appropriate use of metadata records – as opposed to, or in concert with, bibliographic records – will be incorporated into the draft guidelines as described, above.

The Working Group on the Use of Metadata Schemes is anticipating having made substantial progress towards fulfilling its three charges by IFLA 2002.

LC Web Resource Bib Control Action Plan Updated

The Library of Congress Action Plan for the Bibliographic Control of Web Resources, available at <www.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/actionplan.html> has been updated to indicate the officials and organizations identified to take lead roles with regard to particular work items, insofar as they were known as of Dec. 19, 2001. Also elaborated are the list of candidate collaborators and the specification of individuals from within the Cataloging Directorate to serve as liaisons to those responsible for work items. In some cases, the charges for the action items have been modified to reflect suggestions received during the open comment period ending last Sept. 1.
Beacher J. Wiggins is currently pursuing discussions that should soon result in resolution of those lead roles currently described as "to be determined." Groups will be asked to initiate their work items as soon after the ALA Midwinter Meeting as possible, except for those items where a decision has been made to defer activity until later as indicated in the "status" line. The Cataloging Directorate will compile and begin to issue quarterly progress reports later this year.

International Conference on Electronic Resources, Definition, Selection and Cataloguing, Rome 26 - 28 November 2001

This conference was jointly organized by the Ministry of Cultural Assets, the Italian Library Association and the University of Rome La Sapienza, School of Archivists and Librarians. Several organizations lent sponsorship to the event which was held under the auspices of IFLA. Mauro Guerrini, Professor at the University of Florence, was Chair of the organizing committee. Lucia Sardo, (University of Udine) served as his principal assistant; John Byrum (Library of Congress and Chair of the ISBD Review Committee) collaborated to the planning of the professional programme and the selection of international speakers. The Conference, which was remarkably well attended by some 650 registrants, held its opening session at the University of Rome La Sapienza before moving to the Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Roma. The aim of the meeting was to consider the problems, challenges, and opportunities regarding bibliographic control of the local and remote access electronic resources, one year after the Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the Millennium held at the Library of Congress (15 - 17 November 2000).

During the opening session, after greetings from various organizers and sponsors, Mauro Guerrini, in its introducing remarks, welcomed the attendees, whose large turn out testified to the importance of this international forum and to the interest of Italian Librarians in the topics to be addressed. Interest in the subject matter of the conference had increased due to growing demands for integration of local digital resources into the library catalogues and other considerations such as developing a digital library project in Italy, and contributing to the revision of the ISBD(ER) and of metadata formats.

The conference was divided into five sessions. The first, Challenges of electronic resources, addressed the characteristics of digital documents, the evolution of standards and descriptive rules, and the problems of applying these rules. John Byrum discussed the challenges in detail, as well as

unresolved issues, mentioning that the first and perhaps greatest need was for greater availability of bibliographic records for Internet Resources. Marie-France Plassard (IFLA UBCIM Programme) presented an overview of IFLA related projects, and introduced another important issue, that of copyright of electronic resources; IFLA supports effective enforcement of copyright protections, while recognizing that libraries should facilitate, as well as control, access to the increasing number of local and remote electronic resources.

The second session dealt with Identification, selection and preservation of valuable electronic resources. After a general introduction by Riccardo Ridi (University of Venice), various European projects were described by Juha Hakala (National Library of Finland) and Hildegard Schäffler (Bavarian State Library). Olivia Madison (Iowa State University) presented a survey of different models in the USA. Michael Gorman (California State University,) stated that "If we are to preserve electronic resources, librarians will have to be far more aggressive and active", in order to justify the increasing amount of money and human resources devoted to this and to ensure that they are not spent "on impermanence and instant gratification".

On the second day, the third session covered bibliographic access and control of electronic resources. Tom Delsey (formerly of the National Library of Canada) in his presentation "Reassessing conventional paradigms for document description" concluded that in some respects the key challenge we face "lies in redefining the boundaries of document description itself and designing effective mechanisms for interfacing the data that falls within those boundaries with data stores external to the description that support document access, management and use in a digital environment."

Lynne Howarth (University of Toronto, Faculty of Informations Studies) mentioned the "ontology" of descriptions and presented the language of seven well-known description schemas in her presentation on "Designing a metadata enabled namespace for enhancing resource discovery in knowledge bases". New developments in cataloguing electronic resources in AACR2, and the ISBDs were presented by Barbara Tillett (Library of Congress), Ann Sandberg-Fox (formerly from Library of Congress) and Dorothy McGarry (formerly University of California, Los Angeles). Sandberg-Fox stated that the ISBD for Electronic Resources

and AACR2 will need to continue to evolve with new and revised provisions in response to future changes in technology and society. She stressed that it was essential that both documents be compatible. Mc Garry`s topic was from the new point of the ISBD for Continuing Resources which is now in final phases of preparation and will be published this year; she also covered changes to be considered regarding the ISBD for Cartographic materials. Tillett explained the process by which a multinational cataloguing code such as AACR attempts to deal with the difficult and unfamiliar bibliographic control that Electronic Resources entail.

The fourth Session was devoted to Portal and subject access to electronic resources and explored the state of art of distribution and access. Sarah Thomas (Cornell University) provided an overview of various portal projects in the United States by referring to the subject based gateways as one means of providing access to electronic resources as the increasing volume of information in all formats is creating the need for new approaches. For Michael Day (UKOLN, UK) preservation is directly concerned with access rather than just a long-term storage. Maria Witt, while describing users needs and cataloguing in the context of some French libraries and networks, remarked than the use of OPACs seemed to decrease and she wondered if users were switching to handier tools.
On the third and final day of the conference, the fifth Session was devoted to further reflections on experiences of national and university libraries. This

session included description projects aiming to facilitate integrated access to Web resources or to assure their preservation, initiatives such as CORC (Stuart Hunt, OCLC) and development of a thesaurus for access to the Jewish Networking Infrastructure Project (Rochelle Kedar, Bar-Ilan University, Israel).
Representatives of various Italian institutions covered a variety of important topics, such as cataloguing electronic resources in UNIMARC, presented by Antonio Scolari (University of Genoa), metadata and mapping. Paul Gabriele Weston (University of Pavia) treated authority control and metadata. **Marco Santoro and Attilio De Luca (University of Rome La Sapienza) examined the use of new technologies in view of the classical tradition**. Poul Henrik Jørgensen (Danish Library Center) examined the practical application of Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and Resource Description Framework

(RDF). The copyright versus access issue was raised again by Antonella De Robbio (University of Padua). Antonia Ida Fontana (Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Firenze) presented her library`s guidelines for cataloguing electronic resources. Gianfranco Crupi (University of Rome La Sapienza) proposed a linguistic formalization in the description of electronic resources.

A summary of the main themes was presented at the end by Gino Roncaglia (University della Tuscia, Viterbo). He admitted that the problem posed by Web resources is a complex one, but unlike Michael Gorman, he did not feel that most of them were unworthy of preservation. Part of our mission, he thought, was to deal with the dynamic dimension of the "ever-changing" nature of Web resources.

All participants voted the Conference a great success. All organizers but especially Mauro Guerrini and Lucia Sardo were saluted for the hard work they put into conference preparation as well as the highly effective organization which facilitated its success outcomes. Gratitude is also due to the sponsers. The international speakers enjoyed generous, elegant hospitality, including a memorable evening at the Villa Borghese. The proceedings will be published in Italian and English by Editrice Bibliografica in Milan later this year. Meanwhile, a provisional version of most papers is accessible on the Web at
http://w.3.uniroma.1.it/ssab/ER

To our outgoing members

| Assumpció | Barbara | Ton | Maria |
| Estivill | Tillett | Heijligers | Witt |

Thank you

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

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