



Bibliography Section

NEWSLETTER

November 2006

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Unni Knutsen
Oslo University College

Editorial

The IFLA World Library and Information Congress in Seoul is now behind us. Ahead lays – as always – the struggle for better performance and improved efficiency. The Section’s open programme in Seoul clearly showed us that every country has its own battles to fight in the war against bibliographic chaos. While the national bibliographies in some Asian countries – like Japan- are progressing well, other countries struggle hard to obtain a status quo or even - as in the CIS countries of Central Asia - experience setbacks.

Though the economic, administrative and social conditions as well as the political climate may differ from country to country, there is a lot of common ground. This is why the Bibliography Section finds it worthwhile to develop general guidelines pertaining to e.g. organizational issues, selection principles, level of cataloguing and the format of national bibliographies. Still, local considerations and adjustments are necessary.

The overall key to obtaining bibliographic control is, however, cooperation. The national bibliographic agencies need - more than ever - to cooperate with publishers, consider sharing responsibilities with other institutions and work jointly with other libraries in developing bibliographic services and sharing metadata. If we do not, we may face a situation where we not only loose a battle or two, but the entire war.

Yukio YOKOYAMA
 Assistant Director, Bibliographic Control Division,
 Bibliography Department
 National Diet Library, JAPAN

Japanese National Bibliography in the digital environment

Legal Deposit System and National Bibliography

The legal deposit system mandates that copies of all new publications published in Japan must be sent to the National Diet Library (NDL) in accordance with the National Diet Library Law (Law No.5, February 9, 1948). The applicable „publications“ include books, pamphlets, serial publications, musical scores, maps, and phonographic records and so on. The National Diet Library Law was amended in April 2000 so that the NDL could include so-called „packaged“ electronic publications in its legal deposit system. The amendment came into effect in October 2000.

The NDL publishes the Japanese National Bibliography to supply prompt and precise information on the new Japanese publications collected through the legal deposit system.

History of the Japanese National Bibliography

The NDL has been publishing a national bibliography under the title, “Nihon Zenkoku shoshi” (Japanese National Bibliography). The history of the Japanese National Bibliography goes back to “Nohon Geppo” (monthly list of deposited materials) which started in 1948, the year of the NDL’s foundation. At the beginning, the number of listed materials in “Nohon Geppo” did not even reach the half of the published materials in the country, and thus I am afraid that it is not appropriate to call it a “national bibliography.”

“Nohon Geppo” changed its title to “Kokunai Shuppanbutsu Mokuroku” (catalog of domestic publications) in 1950, showing the NDL’s renewed commitment to include all the publications published in Japan. “Kokunai Shuppanbutsu Mokuroku” was monthly, but there was a plan to publish annual cumulative editions, which meant that the NDL had intended to make it clear that it would produce a national bibliography. “Kokunai Shuppanbutsu Mokuroku” changed its title to “Nohon Shuho” (weekly list of deposited materials), and again in 1981 to the present title, “Nihon Zenkoku Shoshi” (Japanese National Bibliography Weekly List).

JAPAN/MARC, a machine-readable form of the Japanese National Bibliography, has provided bibliographic data of Japanese monographs since April 1981. Also JAPAN/MARC(S) has provided bibliographic information on domestic serials since August 1988, and JAPAN/MARC(A) has provided authority name files (Japanese authors) since October 1996.

Features of the Japanese National Bibliography

There are four basic requirements for national bibliographies: promptness, minuteness, completeness, and reliability. The first

requirement, promptness, has been a problem; in the past the interval between the receipt of deposited materials and their appearance in the Japanese National Bibliography once took more than half a year. However, according to the sample survey conducted in November 2004, 99.6% of Japanese monographs and serials were included in the Japanese National Bibliography within 60 days from accession.

The policy on minuteness of the Japanese National Bibliography changed in April 2002. Before that, the printed version of the Japanese National Bibliography carried the whole bibliographic data including description, headings, call numbers, etc. However, the web version of the Japanese National Bibliography, which became available from April 2002 (http://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/publication/jnbwl/jnb_top.html), has given priority to an easy and simple view of bibliographic data, and therefore does not provide such minute data as shown in the printed version. For example, the web version does not give most of the information in the general notes, contents notes, author headings, and call numbers. On the other hand, we put more efforts into creating more detailed bibliographic data which are provided through JAPAN/MARC and NDL-OPAC. In providing bibliographic data on the Internet, the Japanese National Bibliography only does not seem to be adequate in achieving the required minuteness, but together with NDL-OPAC we believe that the NDL has achieved more minuteness than before.

Coverage of materials to be included in the Japanese National Bibliography used to center on printed materials such as monographs and serials. In recent years, however, the coverage has been extended to include materials in various media as shown below:

- since March 1999 microforms, “packaged” electronic resources, graphic materials, sound recordings, etc
- since January 2003 music scores (sheet material)
- since February 2003 music sound recording, audio visual materials
- since March 2003 maps (sheet material), residential maps

According to the 2004 edition of “Shuppan Nenkan” (Publishing Year-book) the number of monographs newly published in Japan and available at bookstores was 75,530 in 2003. The number of monographs included in the Japanese National Bibliography in 2003 was about 130,000. From this fact, you can see the completeness of the Japanese National Bibliography in covering official publications and self-published materials that are usually not available in the commercial market.

It can be naturally assumed that bibliographic data in the Japanese National Bibliography and JAPAN/MARC should be reliable as they are produced by a national library and based on standards such as cataloging rules and classification schemes. However, when only the printed version of the Japanese National Bibliography was available, it was mostly purchased by libraries and was not easily available elsewhere. The lengthy time lag between the time of publication and its appearance in the bibliography was also an obstacle to prevent further use of the bibliogra-

phy. JAPAN/MARC also was only used by institutions which owned large-scale computers.

Even after the advent of J-BISC, the CD-ROM version of JAPAN/MARC, which can be handled by personal computers, JAPAN/MARC has failed to become familiar to the general public. Furthermore, many public and academic libraries have started to use the MARC records produced by private publication wholesalers, which further lowered the utilization ratio of JAPAN/MARC. Under these circumstances with this low usage, we were not yet in a position to proclaim the reliability of the Japanese National Bibliography.

Since the web version of the Japanese National Bibliography became available on the Internet, however, things have started to change. The easier it becomes to use, the more clearly people see its reliability, and the more people start to use it. We expect that the more people in Japan do information search on the Internet, the more they will recognize the reliability of the Japanese National Bibliography, which provides high-quality bibliographic information.

Issues to be solved

The NDL collects domestic publications based on the legal deposit system, which does not include networked electronic publications at present. On December 9, 2004, the 12th meeting of the Legal Deposit System Council was held at the NDL. The report of the Council made it clear that incorporation of networked electronic publications into the legal deposit system is not appropriate in the light of the fundamental principles of legal deposit system. And the Council suggested another method of collecting networked electronic publications: its coverage and means of acquisitions, and ways to look at issues relating to copyright and compensation.

The NDL is now working on basic principles for legislation for acquisition and provision of networked electronic publications. And issues, such as to whether the Japanese National Bibliography should incorporate networked electronic publications, or how to develop standards for metadata creation, are very important and need urgent action and decision.

Conclusion

The NDL has continued to work on the matters of national bibliographical services. These matters should be looked upon in a new light and should be adapted to the digital information environment. Especially in the age of digital information, libraries must deal with not only physical artifacts but also networked electronic publications and thus must further advance cooperation with other libraries at home and overseas, regardless of distance and national borders. I believe that this job is very important and worthwhile. We will continue to work hard on national bibliographical services.

D. Whitney Coe,
Princeton University (retired)

Report on the Bibliography Section Programme in Seoul, Korea

The programme of the Bibliography Section, „National Bibliographies - the Asian Experience,“ was held on Tuesday morning, August 22, 2006 and followed the regional emphasis of previous conferences. It was chaired by D. Whitney Coe (Princeton University, retired). The keynote address, „National Bibliographies: Past, Present and Future - the Korean Experience,“ was given by Dr. Chung Yeon-Kyoung (Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea).

Dr. Chung provided the historical background of the National Library of Korea; the Korean National Bibliography (KNB); legal deposit; the classification and cataloguing systems used; the Library Digitalization Project; the current status of the KNB; and, future directions. Dr. Chung's presentation is available at: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla72/papers/109-Chung-en.pdf>

Yukio Yokoyama (National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan), in his paper, „Japanese National Bibliography in the Digital Environment,“ described the history of the Japanese National Bibliography, stressing its current features and direction.

Mr. Yokoyama's paper is available at: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla72/papers/109-Yokoyama-en.pdf>

Dr. Ben Gu (National Library of China, Beijing, China), in his paper, „National

Bibliographies: the Chinese Experience,“ presented a much different story of a national bibliography facing challenges, both political and financial; lacking a unified legal deposit law; utilizing different MARC formats and descriptive cataloguing rules; and, operating with essentially two independent national bibliographic agencies. Dr. Gu's paper is available at: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla72/papers/109-Gu-en.pdf>

The final presentation, „Status of National Bibliographies in the CIS Countries of Central Asia,“ was offered by Dr. Alexander A. Dzhigo (Russian Book Chamber, Moscow, Russian Federation) and Dr. Alexandra V. Teplitskaya (Russian State Library, Moscow, Russian Federation). Their paper analyzed both the historical and current status of legal deposit, national bibliographic agencies (national libraries and book chambers), national bibliographies and the publishing business of the five Central Asian states, now independent republics. The problems are significant and much remains to be done.

Drs. Dzhigo and Teplitskaya's paper is available at: http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla72/papers/109-Dzhigo_Teplitskaya-en.pdf

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Current Bibliographic Control in Russia

National bibliographic control in Russia is organized on territorial the principle on the basis of the legal deposit copy. In Russia, Legal deposit was introduced in 1783, under which, one copy of all published books was delivered to the Saint Petersburg Library of Academy of Sciences. Since 1810 legal deposit for one copy was extended to the Public Library in Petersburg (now the Russian National Library), and from 1862, to the Library of the Rumyantsev’s Museum in Moscow (now the Russian State Library). The Act, which is in force now, was adopted in Russia in 1999 (corrections and amendments were made in 2002). The current retrospective national bibliography appeared in Russia during the first three decades of the 19th century.

There are three levels in the modern system of the legal deposit copy: federal, regional and municipal. Legal deposit refers to copies of different types of replicated documents, which have to be transmitted by the producers to the corresponding institutions according to the rules and procedures under the federal law. Legal deposit copy includes the following types of documents:

- Textual, music, cartographical and image publications;
- Publications for blind and impaired sighted people;
- Official publications;
- Audio visual publications;
- Electronic publications (software for computers, databases, and electronic documents, which have been processed by editors and publishers, have imprints, and replicated and distributed on machine-readable media);
- Unpublished documents (theses, reports on research works, development projects and work studies, deposited research works, algorithms and programmes);
- Patent documents;

Legal deposit does not include:

- Private documents, containing family or/and personal, state or/and commercial information;
- Documents created in only one copy;
- Archival documents (materials), (except documents specified in the legal deposit law);
- Electronic publications distributed only in a network;
- Management and technical documentation (logbooks, directions for use, blank production, catalogues of account documentation samples).

In Russia, several institutions are responsible for managing bibliographical control on a federal level; each of them is responsible for a certain type of documents. The area of responsibility of these institutions is given below in the table:

Type of documents	Institution responsible for national bibliographical control
Textual, musical, cartographical publications and art publications	Russian Book Chamber
Publications for blind people	Russian State Library for Blind and Weak Sighted People
Official publications	Russian State Parliamentary Library
Audiovisual production: Movies	Russian State Archive of Movies
Cinematophotodocuments	Russian State Archive of Cinematophotodocuments
Sound documents	Russian State Archive of Sound Documents
TV/radio programmes	Russian Fund of TV and Radio Programmes
Electronic documents with imprints processed by editors and publishers, replicated and distributed on machine-readable carriers	Research-Technical Centre “Informregistr”
Software for computers and databases	Interindustrial Research Institute “Integral”
Unpublished documents (reports on research works, development and technological projects)	All-Russian Research Information Centre of Federal Body of Executive Power on Industry, Science and Technologies
Deposited records	Institute of Research Information on Social Sciences of Russian Academy of Science and All-Russian Institute of Research and Technical Information of Russian Academy of Science
Patent documents	Federal Institute of Industrial Property
Government standards	Federal Fund of Government Standards and Russian Classifier of Technical-Economical Information, International (Regional) Rules, Regulations and Recommendations on Standardization of Foreign Countries

Creating free distributed legal deposit system is aimed at:

- Acquisition of complete national library-informational set of documents of the Russian Federation, being a part of the world cultural heritage;
- Maintaining the state bibliographic control;
- Organizing its persistent storage in the national depositories of documents of the Russian Federation;
- Using it in the informational-bibliographical and library services;
- State registration (bibliographical and statistical) of all domestic documents, preparation of state bibliographical information (current and retrospective) and statistics;
- Preparation and publication of national and regional union catalogues, signalling information and information in abstracts;
- Informing society on documents of all types;
- Creating a set of domestic documents and museums of local lore, history and economy.

The Russian Book Chamber plays the central role in the management of the current national bibliographical control. The Russian Book Chamber maintains all the current bibliographical and statistic control of printed production; compiles the national bibliography; completes the national depository of national publications; assures its permanent storage and use; distributes and supplies free legal deposits in the relevant library and information institutions; and controls its delivery and coordinates development of the national standards. Besides, the Russian Book Chamber is the Russian national ISBN agency.

Appendix.

Current national bibliographical publications, published by the Russian Book Chamber

Type of documents	Title
Books, brochures, serials and periodicals, book series	“Book Chronicle”*(Knizhnaya Letopis’) (once a week) “Books of Russian Federation” (Knigi Rossiyskoi Federatsii) (annually)
Articles from journals, periodicals and serials	“Chronicle of Journal Articles”*(Letopis’ Zhurnalnyh Statei) (once a week)
Newspaper articles	“Chronicle of Newspaper Articles” * (Letopis’ Gazetnyh Statei) (once a week)
Image publications	“Chronicle of Image Publications”*(Letopis’ Izoizdaniy) (per three months)

Music publications	“Music Chronicle”*(Notnaya Letopis’) (per three months)
Cartographical publications	“Cartographic Chronicle”*(Kartograficheskaya Letopis’) (annually)
Periodicals and serials	“Chronicle of Periodicals and Serials. New, renamed and discontinued for publication in...” (Letopis’ periodicheskikh I prodolzhayushihsya izdaniy. Novye, pereimenovannye i prekrashennyye izdaniem zhurnaly i gazety za...) (annually)
Reviews	“Chronicle of Reviews”*(Letopis’ Retsenziy) (monthly)
Bibliographical manuals	“Bibliography of Russian Bibliography” (Bibliografiya Rossiyskoi Bibliographii) (annually)
Theses abstracts	“Chronicle of Theses Abstracts”*(Letopis’ Avtoreferatov Dissertatsiy) (monthly)

* published in printed and electronic version

IFLA Bibliography Section Working Group on Electronic National Bibliographies (WG)

Semi-annual meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania February 9-11, 2006

Attendees: D. Whitney Coe (USA, retired), Alan Danskin (British Library), Tuula Haapamaki (Helsinki University Library/National Library of Finland), Randi Hansen (Dansk Biblioteks Center), Agneta Holenmark (Royal Library/National Library of Sweden), Unni Knutsen (Oslo University College), Bohdana Stoklasova (National Library of the Czech Republic), Regina Varniene (National Library of Lithuania), Beacher Wiggins (Library of Congress), Maja Zumer (University of Ljubljana)

Apologies: Christian Lupovici (Bibliotheque nationale de France)

Chair and meeting convenor: Maja Zumer

Host: Regina Varniene and the National Library of Lithuania

Note taker: Beacher Wiggins

The structure of the meeting was reviewed and approved:

- Organizational matters: agenda, funding, planning
- Overview of work completed and next steps associated with each
 - Introduction to the Guidelines
 - Definition of national bibliography (NB)
 - Selection principles
 - Levels of cataloging
 - Cooperation with publishers
 - Functionality
- Wrap up: next meeting(s), plan of action, timeline and assignments

Organizational matters

Funding

To the WG's delight, IFLA approved the WG's request for 2,000 euros in support of the WG's work. The funding was requested to support the travel of WG members who needed it. The Section will submit a similar funding request for support of travel for the WG's 2007 meeting.

Overview of work completed and next steps associated with each

Introduction

For the "Introduction" to the Guidelines, what is the WG's intent? The Introduction should set the framework; it should include some history of legal deposit. In regard to legal deposit, it was suggested that the WG should question the notion that legal deposit should control the nature of NBs and their content. It was noted that NBs have competition in the bibliographic control world. In such a world, why will NBs continue to be needed? It was suggested that the Introduction chapter might end with this question. In the closing chapter, this question would be revisited, with answers provided.

The draft document that Hansen prepared was reviewed in the context of the Introduction. Her document was praised for its coverage of the history (1950-1977-1998) of NBs and its usefulness as background. The WG supported its forming the heart of the Introduction. She is to consider how much of the earlier documents relating to the periods above need to be included versus referencing them in the new Guidelines. At a minimum, the documents will need to be cited, indicating that they are the departure point for the new Guidelines.

Selection principles

Wiggins iterated how he proposed to draft the chapter on selection criteria. He will address the purpose of the NB, which is important because NBs aspire to be comprehensive and provide a complete representation a country's publishing output. Is this notion any longer sustainable? He will reference selection criteria as stipulated in the NB "Uses and Users" document prepared by Zumer. He will emphasize that the underlying selection principles have not changed as we have entered the digital world – content remains the basis of selection – not format.

He will give reference to:

- Legal deposit – legal deposit does not equal the NB. There is a distinction between legal deposit requirements and selection criteria that guide what is cited in the NB.
- Content—the principle has not changed with the introduction of digital formats.
 - Core content, what is intellectually important remains central to basic selection criteria.
 - Core content can be clarified by distinguishing what is not to be included, e.g., because another agency is collecting; because it already exists in other formats
 - Core content is expanding as the populations of countries become multicultural and ethnically diverse—there is little content that can be said to be of no importance, either now or for future generations. It is a matter of trying to determine the relative importance in relation to what is included in the NB.
- Geographical/boundary issues
 - International publishers, with multiple places of publication and publishing offices
 - Authors from the country of the NB who publish in other countries
 - Distributors versus publishers, either or both of which may be located in a country outside the country of the NB
 - Countries of the NB that have most of their publications published in other countries, e.g., Mali that has most of its publications issued in France

It might prove useful to address the constraints to selection as a way of helping to sharpen understanding. Constraints include

- Legal deposit
- Copyright
- Intellectual rights
- Availability of materials

Levels of cataloging

Several questions were raised concerning levels of cataloging. What constitutes a full level record? Should NBs describe items not in the National Bibliographic Agency's (NBA) possession? Should NBs describe only items that the NBA can ensure ongoing access? After debating answers to these questions, the WG determined that NBAs cannot assign full cataloging to everything in the NB; that there will be levels of cataloging in the NB; that it should be made explicit in the NB that there are levels; that the Guidelines should state that FRBR will be the framework for what constitutes full level cataloging – to find, identify, select and obtain; and that the Guidelines will outline the various levels – full, core, access, Dublin Core. It may be useful to present a listing or matrix of the options (and when to apply a particular level) from which NBAs may choose for the NB. The Guidelines should further note that mixed levels of cataloging in the NB will inevitably result in mixed depths of retrievability for users. Standard identifiers should be included in this section. NBNs (national bibliography numbers) should be included as part of this section.

Authority control

Authority control is a vital component, but the WG determined earlier that it will recommend that authority control only be applied to full level cataloging. The Guidelines should reference the ongoing international authority databases and cooperative programs, e.g. VIAF (Virtual International Authority File), and expressly state that NBAs should keep track of the latest developments related to such programs.

Cooperation with publishers

The WG agreed that it can use the Guidelines to bring attention to how collaboration with publishers can enhance the content of NBs. Several examples from members were offered – e.g., Holenmark described a collaboration where Swedish publishers are sending metadata to the Swedish National Library; Varniene described a publishers database in Lithuania that contains contact information, etc. – the Lithuania National Bibliographic Database; Haapamaki described a collaborative that is underway in Finland – the National Library of Finland’s cooperation with publishers that commenced in 2005. The importance of CIP (cataloging in publication), legal deposit, and the mutual benefits to publishers and NBAs were all underscored for this section of the Guidelines.

Functionality

The WG reviewed the “Guidelines for functionality of ENB,” prepared by Zumer. The document was accepted with a few suggested additions. It was noted that a section was needed that elaborated on the current and future expectations related to capabilities and requirements that currently exist.

Wrap up

By the end of its meeting, the WG agreed on the outline for the Guidelines and preliminary plans for workshops and satellite meetings related to the Guidelines.

Format of Guidelines (chapters)

- Introduction: Background/History/Setting the Stage (Hansen)
- Uses and Users (Zumer)
- Selection Criteria (Wiggins – deadline: Seoul IFLA World Library and Information Congress (WLIC))
- Cataloging Levels (Danskin – deadline: Seoul WLIC)
- Cooperation with Publishers (Holenmark & Varniene)
- General Guidelines for Creating a National Bibliography (Knutsen & Coe)
- Functionality of the Electronic National Bibliography (Zumer)
 - Interoperability (Lupovici & Zumer)
- Organizational/Functional Structure – Practical Steps to Create a National Bibliography (National Libraries Section? Varniene, with assistance from Danskin?)
- Glossary (Knutsen & Coe)
- Bibliography (All)

Plan of action/timeline/assignments

By December 2006, all rough drafts are to be completed. These will form the focus of the February WG meeting (likely in Paris, in February 2007).

Organizational/Functional Structure chapter –

Option 1: The WG thought it best to contact the National Libraries Section (NLS) chair, Ingrid Parent, in the near term to broach the idea of the NLS preparing this chapter.

Option 2: Subsequent to the Vilnius meeting, email exchanges led to this option. Varniene will prepare this section/chapter, with input from Danskin. From her review of an online document, Varniene offered the following as a structure for the chapter:

- Organizational structure of NBA
- Functions of NBA, staff and technological aspects
- Marketing of national bibliographic services: products, pricing policies and distribution aspects

Danskin responded with his thoughts on some generic models:

- Centralized – one NBA has clear responsibility for the NB
- Distributed – responsibility is shared among several agencies, with none predominating
- Devolved – one NBA has clear responsibility for the NB, but delegates responsibility to other agencies through collaborative agreements
- Hybrid – a mix of different models

Bibliography chapter –

Each chapter writer(s) should include relevant citations that can be used for the final general bibliography chapter.

Glossary chapter –

Based on discussions thus far, a beginning list of terms for the glossary has emerged – some may be redundant or overlapping. The list will be augmented as chapters are written.

- Access to content
- Availability of content
- National coverage
- National heritage
- National imprint
- National output
- Publication
- Published
- Publisher
- Resource

Regional workshops and Satellite meeting(s)

The WG discussed when it would be appropriate to convene a regional workshop using the WG’s published Guidelines. It was thought best to aim for the first one after the Durban WLIC.

Areas of the world to be considered, with a focus on establishing/reestablishing NBs based on the General Guidelines chapter:

- o South America
- o South Asia
- o Former Soviet Republics
- o Middle East/North Africa
- o Africa (Sub-Saharan)

The WG recognized the need to give consideration for funding the workshops.

The WG thought aiming for a satellite meeting in conjunction with the 2008 WLIC in Quebec was a good target. Such a meeting would center on a general discussion of the published Guidelines, whereas the regional workshops would give attention to the specific and practical needs of NBAs. The Section must be prepared to alert IFLA, as part of the programme planning requests in 2007, of the Section's intentions in this area.

Planning for the Section's meeting in Quebec

In anticipation of the Section's meeting and programmes during the Quebec WLIC, the WG addressed how the Section might begin planning in concrete ways to collaborate with the National Libraries Section. The officers of the NLS should be invited to

News of our Members

Helsinki University Library renamed the National Library of Finland

On Thursday 29 June 2006, the President of the Republic approved the amendment of the Universities Act which changes the Finnish name of the Helsinki University Library, Helsingin yliopiston kirjasto, to Kansalliskirjasto, the National Library of Finland. The Library will remain an independent institute within the University of Helsinki. The amended Universities Act enters into force on 1 August 2006.

The purpose of the change is to strengthen the Finnish library system and the position of the National Library as a development centre for networked library services. According to the amended Act, the National Library's duty is to develop and offer national services to university libraries, polytechnic libraries, specialised and public libraries, and to promote national and international cooperation in the field of librarianship.

The National Library continues to be responsible for the preservation of our national cultural heritage in the form of publications and for the maintenance of other collections. Its duty is also to disseminate information about the collections and to provide information services. As provided by the Legal Deposit Act, the Library receives free deposit copies of all printed material and

sound recordings produced in Finland. The deposit copies are placed in the National Collection and catalogued in national databases. Acquisitions to the Library's collections are also made with funding from the Ministry of Education and the University of Helsinki.

As specified by the amendment to the Universities Act, the Board of the National Library of Finland shall be expanded to include one to three external members in addition to the members representing the University of Helsinki, the Ministry of Education and the library profession.

Die Deutsche Bibliothek: expanded legal deposit and new name

On 29 June 2006 the "Law regarding the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek" came into force. It replaces the "Law regarding the Deutsche Bibliothek" of 1969. Key issues of the amendment are the expansion of the legal deposit to networked electronic publications, changes in the composition of the library Board and the change of the name into Deutsche Nationalbibliothek (German National Library).

With the new law networked electronic publications become part of the legal deposit collection. With this expansion the library is enabled to contribute to the safeguarding of the digital cultural heritage of the country.

Due to the new name of the library the change of all Internet and e-mail addresses is necessary. The new Internet address is www.d-nb.de, there you can also find information about the new law and the e-mail addresses of all departments. The postal addresses of the three locations of the library are as follows:

Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Deutscher Platz 1 04103 Leipzig Germany	Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Adickesallee 1 60322 Frankfurt am Main Germany
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Deutsche Nationalbibliothek
Deutsches Musikarchiv
Gärtnerstraße 25 – 32
12207 Berlin

Series at the Library of Congress

The Decision

In April 2006, the Director for Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access (ABA) announced a decision that has several facets related to series treatment as part of Library of Congress cataloging. Effective June 1, 2006:



- LC catalogers no longer create or update series authority records
- LC catalogers no longer provide controlled series access points in original cataloging; series statements will be provided as untraced series (490 0)
- LC catalogers will “pass through” (i.e., accept) series statements/access points found on records created by other institutions and used by LC (e.g., copy cataloging, CIP partner libraries, PCC cataloging)
- LC catalogers will create separate bibliographic records for most resources with distinctive titles published as part of a series (monographic series and multipart monographs), and classify separately each volume; some exceptions to this “analyze in full, classify separately” policy have been made and documented.

Rationale

LC, like so many other research libraries, determined that it must reconsider its bibliographic control practices both to achieve processing efficiencies and to enable staff to focus on other bibliographic control challenges offered by digital content and the other unique analog materials that need bibliographic control. LC viewed ceasing to create series authority records as an area that it could make changes with a minimum amount of detriment to users’ accessing content. The environment in which users seek information has become more sophisticated-indexing and key word access are more powerful and can provide adequate access via series statements cited only in the 490 field of the bibliographic record. In making its decision on series, LC recognizes that there are some adverse impacts, but these are mitigated when the gains in processing time are considered.

Program for Cooperative Cataloging

The Policy Committee of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) has announced that the PCC series policy remains unchanged for now. The Library of Congress maintains its full support for the PCC and its programs and remains committed to executing its role as the PCC secretariat. LC remains willing to support the needs of the PCC related to series in the areas of documentation, training, resolution of duplicate series authority records, etc. Despite this change in policy related to series control, LC still views authority control, including controlled subject terminology, as a central tenet of cataloging in general and of LC’s cataloging, in particular.

Impact on OCLC Users

The Library of Congress has worked with OCLC to ease the effects of the new LC series decision on its member libraries. OCLC has announced several steps it will take to maintain controlled series access in WorldCat at <http://www.oclc.org/news/announcements/announcement191.htm>

Further information

A document entitled “Frequently Asked Questions about Series” is available on the PCC Web site to provide more detailed information about the character of records created by LC after June 1, 2006:

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/seriesfaq.html>

LC’s Cataloging Policy and Support Office has created a Web page that provides more detailed information about the series decision, links to revised documentation, and identifies the exceptional categories to the “analyze in full, classify separately” decision: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/series.html>

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June 19, 2006



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If just want to read up on some more Japanese history there are some good books here. For further reading there are some good articles on Wikipedia, which might just be worth a look. If you are serious about Japanese History, or simply want to learn another language, there are some good Japanese lessons here. It may just be worth knowing what the Kanji mean so you can get some literal meaning out of place names etc. For further reading I also recommend you visit some other books on Wikibooks which Japanese National Bibliography carried the whole bibliographic. data including description, headings, call numbers, etc. However Yukio Yokoyama (National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan), in his paper, "Japanese National Bibliography in the Digital Environment," described the history of the Japanese National Bibliography, stressing its current features and direction. Mr. Yokoyama's paper is available at: <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla72/papers/109-Yokoyama-en.pdf>. - . An Introductory Bibliography for Japanese Studies. (4 vols.) Tokyo: 1975-82. (National Arboretum Contribution No. 4.) Washington: Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, December 1977. Kajima Morinosuke. K.B.S. Bibliography of Standard. Reference Books for Japanese Studies, with Descriptive. Notes. Japan's Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control was enacted in 1967 and the Environment Agency was established four years later. Air pollution is a serious environmental problem in Japan, particularly in urban centers. Toxic pollutants from power plant emissions have led to the appearance of acid rain throughout the country. In the mid-1990s, Japan had the world's fourth highest level of industrial carbon dioxide emissions, which totaled 1.09 billion metric tons per year, a per capita level of 8.79 metric tons per year. Air quality is regulated under the Air Pollution Control Law of 1968