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## Bibliographic Control within Lithuanian Integrated Library Information System

### Summary

After the declaration of Lithuanian independence the bibliographic control of Lithuanian documents was immediately initiated and this function was assigned to Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania in 1992 under the Resolution of the Lithuanian Government.

This article discusses the reorganisation of bibliographic control in accordance with the recommendations of international organizations for the national bibliographic agencies and the outlook on the organisation of bibliographic control within the Lithuanian Integrated Library Information System (LIBIS).

### History review

The Soviet Union was a country with the original economical, cultural, political and social system dissimilar to many other countries of the world. The main distinctive features included the isolation of the Soviet Union from the rest of the world and an inordinately large internal centralisation that made a great impact on all spheres of social life of the country.

The main object of the present article, the bibliographic control, was not an exception within the general context of public life in the Soviet Union. Unlike many other countries of the world the Soviet Union established a special system of cultural institutions for the regulation of the bibliographic control called the All-Union Book Chamber in Moscow and book chambers in all union republics, including the Baltic States as well. On 29 March 1945 the Council of People's Commissars of the Lithuanian SSR passed two resolutions "Dėl Lietuvos teritorijoje išeinančių spaudinių privalomųjų egzempliorių pristatymo ir paskirstymo" (*On the Delivery and Distribution of Legal Deposit of Printings Published in Lithuania*) and "Dėl Lietuvos TSR knygų rūmų

įsteigimo" (*On the Establishment of the Book Chamber of the Lithuanian SSR*). The Book Chamber started operating in 1946. The first regulations of the Book Chamber approved in 1947 covered the main functions of the national bibliographic agency – to obtain the legal deposit of national printings and control their delivery; to perform the registration of the national bibliography and statistical control of national printings; to prepare and publish the indexes of the current national bibliography, the national retrospective bibliography and the cumulative bibliography; to perform a centralised cataloguing; to collect and preserve the Lithuanian press published anywhere in the world, printings published in Lithuania in other languages and Lituania, i.e. the publications issued abroad in other languages but related to Lithuania in their content and authorship; to give any bibliographic information and perform a methodical work. The legal deposit of printings as the basis for existence of the national bibliography has been received since the middle of 1945.

From 1947 the Book Chamber performed the preparation and publishing of the current, cumulative and retrospective publications of the national bibliography. After the declaration of independence in 1991, Lithuania had to initiate the preparation of bibliographic records of state documents in a computer-readable form immediately in order to participate in the UBC and consequently in the UBCIM programs more actively. As a result the Government of Lithuania made a decision in 1992 to pass the performance of this function to Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania (hereinafter the NLL), which, being the national library, was responsible for the long-term preservation and bibliographic control of state documents.

### The organisation of bibliographic control within the LIBIS structure

In 1993 the Concept of Creation of National Bibliographic Data Bank (author R. Varnienė) reflecting the organization of bibliographic control of Lithuanian documents was introduced. This concept was later developed and applied for the creation of LIBIS National Bibliographic Data Bank (NBDB).

The NBDB was created for the collection, storage and distribution of bibliographic and factographic information about the national and Lithuania related press.

All types of documents including the bibliographic records of electronic resources and component parts of documents are collected in the NBDB. Records of both current and national retrospective bibliographies are stored here. Apart from the bibliographic information NBDB include the data of ISSN, ISBN and ISMN agencies and statistical data about the Lithuanian press and publishers. The NBDB is the unique resource of comprehensive information about the Lithuanian press.

The Russian rules on a bibliographic description consistent with the main statements of the ISBD were applied



in Lithuania until 1992. The Lithuanian Book Chamber did not, however, possess the original ISBD, the international documents regulating the introduction of a heading. Therefore, a difficult question had arisen regarding the application of the international cataloguing principles without prejudice to the traditions and a national mentality.

NLL specialists and the Consortium of Lithuanian Research Libraries chose ISBD for the selection of a bibliographic description, the documents prepared by the IFLA working groups for the introduction of a heading, the NLL List of Subject Headings formed on the basis of the LC Subject Headings for the subject cataloguing, MESH, and the UDC for indexing. The UNIMARC format characterised by flexibility and universality was chosen as the inner format for bibliographic and authority records.

The translation of the ISBD was initiated; the ISBD(G), ISBD(A), ISBD(CM), ISBD(M), ISBD(NBM), ISBD(PM) and *Guidelines for the Application of the ISBDs to the Description of Component Parts* have all been translated as well as the *UNIMARC Manual* and all guidelines related to the application of UNIMARC.

"Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autorizuotų įrašų sudarymo metodika" (1998) (*Guidelines for Computer-readable Bibliographic and Authority Records*) accumulates the national cataloguing practice, normative documents of bibliographic and authority records and formats of bibliographic and authority records as a whole, namely, the knowledge bases of UNIMARC/B and UNIMARC/A, the basis of the LIBIS software. Guidelines have been used by both cataloguers and programmers involved in further development of the LIBIS software for a long time. Also "Senųjų monografinių leidinių katalogavimo taisyklės" (2002) (*The Rules for the Cataloguing of Old Monographic Publications*) were published, and the constantly updated "Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autoritetinių įrašų sudarymo pagrindai" (2004) (*The Principles of the Creation of Computer-readable Bibliographic and Authority Records*) may be found on the Internet (<http://www.lnb.lt>).

The LIBIS software had to support UNICODE due to the fact that Lithuania had always catalogued printings in their original language and script, especially in Cyrillic, Yiddish, Hebrew and other languages and scripts. Therefore, the LIBIS software has been implementing this requirement since 1998.

Since the LIBIS software is based on the entity-relationship it has splendid prospects for further development applying the FRBR, which is going to be installed in 2006.

While the co-ordination of cataloguing rules continues on the international level, Lithuania has been further developing and refreshing "Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autoritetinių įrašų sudarymo metodika" (*Guide-*

*lines for the Creation of Computer-readable Bibliographic and Authority Records*) including the updates of UNIMARC and the ISBD.

### The preparation of current national bibliography

The Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 22 November 1996 "Dėl spaudinių ir kitų dokumentų privalomųjų egzempliorių siuntimo bibliotekoms tvarkos" (*On the Order of Delivery of Legal Deposit Copies of Printings and Other Documents to Libraries*) and the Resolution of 10 April 1997 "Dėl Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės 1996 m. lapkričio 22 d. nutarimo "Dėl spaudinių ir kitų dokumentų privalomųjų egzempliorių siuntimo bibliotekoms tvarkos" dalinio pakeitimo" (*On the Partial Amendment to the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 22 November 1996 "On the Order of Delivery of Legal Deposit Copies of Printings and Other Documents to Libraries"*) are currently in force. In accordance with the above mentioned resolutions legal deposit covers books, periodicals, printed music, microforms, audio-visual, cartographic, pictorial and electronic publications as well as means published in Braille.

The CDNL, CENL and IFLA Bibliographic Division and the National Libraries Section have encouraged the national libraries of the world to revise the legal deposit legislation due to the e-resources and the necessity of their archiving.

Most of the European countries have already started the development of the legal basis. Therefore, Lithuania also considers the idea of immediate preparation of the project of Legal Deposit Law based on the UNESCO recommendations and practices of the EU countries. The demand for the Legal Deposit Law occurred after the initiation of harvesting and archiving of e-resources according to the Act of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania passed in 1996. The Legal Deposit Law should: a) cover new information media (the acquisition of which lacks an exhaustive explanation); b) form the national strategy of legal deposit as the main acquisition source of the national archive of published documents and the basis for the bibliographic control of state document; c) cover and specify the types of legal deposit documents; d) reduce the quantity of legal deposit copy; e) set the document delivery procedure, terms and responsible individuals; f) validate the delivery of documents; and g) guarantee the protection of copyright and access to archived documents.

The necessity for the separate Legal Deposit Law is apparent; it should better reflect the relation of memory institutions to other products of intellectual property and their owners and could cover the principles of the legal protection of state Legal Deposit. The rules and regulations of the Legal Deposit Law would determine the legal issues of the copyright protection and access of legal deposit copies received by any library more clearly.



The Legal Deposit Law should greatly reduce the number of free legal deposit copies that should not exceed the number indicated in the UNESCO recommendations and should coincide with the practices prevailing in the EU countries. The acquisition issues encountered by the Lithuanian libraries should not be tackled on the basis of legal deposit in contravention of publishers' rights.

In order to make the publications of the Lithuanian current national bibliography consistent with the international requirements the structure of "Bibliografijos žinios" was reorganised in 1996. Since then it was published in separate parts as "Knygos" (*Books*), "Serialiniai leidiniai" (*Serials*), "Straipsniai" (*Articles*), "Lituanika" (*Lituanica*). The aim of "Bibliografijos žinios" reorganisation was to consider the IFLA requirements.

The new part of "Bibliografijos žinios", "Garso dokumentai" (*The Sound Recording Documents*) has been prepared since 1997 where audio documents, video records and e-resources have been registered (in CD-ROM).

The creation of the NBDB was initiated after the creation and installation of the LIBIS software in 1998. The bibliographic records of all types of documents published in Lithuania and documents related to Lithuania in their content and authorship (Lituanika), as well as the bibliographic records of the component parts of such documents are stored in the NBDB. The NBDB also serves as the basis for the preparation and publication of some national bibliography editions, and an e-catalogue "Lietuvos leidėjai" (*The Lithuanian Publishers*). Other libraries have a possibility to make copies of bibliographic records from the NBDB and use them for their library purposes. The electronic editions are published on the Internet, (<http://www.lnb.lt>).

The structure of the NBDB is under a constant development in order to integrate all procedures of preparation of bibliographic records for e-recourses.

The implementation of the LIBIS Subsystem of the Analytical Bibliography was initiated in 2003 and enabled merging the efforts of 66 Lithuanian libraries in the preparation of analytical records from Lithuanian serials and majority of monographs and their download to NBDB.

With reference to the UNESCO recommendations regarding the terms and conditions of the distribution of national bibliography (M. Lenart. *Models for the Provision of National Bibliographic Services in Europe*. 1996) the Lithuanian National Bibliography may be subscribed for the nominal price via Web, (<http://www.lnb.lt>), or via the Union Catalogue and is available to the libraries participating in its creation directly and free of charge. However, only a part of all information stored in the NBDB is reflected in the Union Catalogue.

### **The preparation and retro conversion of the national retrospective bibliography**

The reorganisation of preparation procedures of the national retrospective bibliography carried on slowly due to the variety of implemented activities, the staff fluctuation and dearth, and the lack of technologies.

In order to undertake the recommendation of the ICBNS regarding the retrospective coverage of bibliography and thus join the HPB (Hand Press Book) Database creation project, the retro conversion of the national retrospective bibliography was initiated. It was estimated that the retro conversion process would guarantee the download of bibliographic records of the national bibliography indexes published in 1969, 1985 and 1988 into the NBDB and thus would perform its principal function, i.e. would guarantee a convenient access to the information about the documents published in Lithuania beginning with the first book and to the present.

The retro conversion was carried out by a manual cataloguing in accordance with "Senųjų monografinių leidinių katalogavimo taisyklės" (2002) (*The Rules for Cataloguing of Old Monographic Publications*). In conformity with the bilateral agreement concluded between Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania and CERL 2,442 records covering the Lithuanian books from 1547 to 1830, the Lithuanian Polish books of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the Lithuanian Hebrew books from 1799 to 1830 have been already sent to the HPB.

Apart from the national bibliographic records the bibliographic records of books published in the Western Europe have been also sent to the HPB.

The successfully completed retro conversion of the publication "Lietuvos TSR bibliografija. Serija A. Knygos lietuvių kalba, 1547-1861" (*The Bibliography of the Lithuanian SSR. Series A. Books in Lithuanian, 1547-1861*) guaranteed the more efficient access to the national retrospective bibliography and a larger audience of users.

### **New functions of national bibliography within Lithuanian Information System**

In parallel with the reorganisation of the current national and retrospective bibliographies stipulated by the concept of the NBDB other reforms within the Centre of Bibliography and Book Science as the national bibliographic agency have been carried out.

One of the principal objectives of the reorganisation of the Lithuanian national bibliography has been the creation of the efficient system, "Publisher-National Bibliography Agency-Book Trade-Library". The creation of the above mentioned system is based on the creation of a single bibliographic record for a document and its multifunctional use.

Such system enables to save the financial, human and

technical resources; to standardise a bibliographic record prepared by the Cataloguing in Publication Agency (CIP) and printed in a book; and to identify the documents in the whole world according to the international standard numbers assigned to them. In order to activate the cataloguing in publication activity the Cataloguing in Publication Agency was established in 1998.

The NLL became a single institution of the country having the reliable data about publishers and the Lithuanian publishing in its disposition. The NLL initiated the implementation of several functions not performed earlier, such as the preparation of an e-catalogue "Lietuvos leidėjai" (*The Lithuanian Publishers*) as well as an e-bulletin "Numatomos leisti knygos" (*The List of Forthcoming Books*). "Parduodamų Lietuvos knygų katalogas" (*The Catalogue of Lithuanian Books in Sale*) was also published but soon its publishing was terminated due to the passivity shown by the book traders.

The Lithuanian ISBN Agency involved in the assignment of the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) was established in 1992. The factographic data about publishers stored at the agency are transferred to the International ISBN Agency located in Berlin using the LIBIS software. Approximately 1,700 publishers with annual output of more than 4,000 books are currently registered in the Lithuanian ISBN Agency. The Agency carries out the ISBN control as well.

In 1994 a contract was concluded with the International ISMN Agency in Berlin, and subsequently the Lithuanian ISMN Agency was established as the subdivision of the Lithuanian ISBN Agency, although the activities of these two institutions bear some particular differences. 84 publishers of music editions are registered in the Lithuanian ISMN Agency. The data about publishers is transferred to the International agency in Berlin.

The factographic data of serials' publishers has been introduced into the Lithuanian publishers' database since 2002. 905 publishers are currently registered there. With reference to the main aim of LIBIS, namely, the elimination of process repetition, the LIBIS software was developed and the program of conversion from UNIMARC to ISSN format was created; thereby, a record once created by the national bibliography, supplemented with the bibliographic and subject information and converted into the ISSN format is exported into the ISSN Register (ISSN Online). Around 3,000 ISSN numbers have been assigned and records have been created for the Lithuanian serials since the establishment of the agency (since 1994).

Since the end of 2005, after the International ISSN Centre has installed a new information system, the Lithuanian ISSN Agency (like other national centres) is able to send bibliographic records in the UNIMARC format.

With the establishment of Cataloguing in Publication

Agency the creation of the system "Publisher-National Bibliography Agency-Library" was completed. The currently operating databases may offer some sufficiently reliable data about the documents prepared for publishing, may help to standardise a bibliographic record in books, may assign international standard numbers to publications (ISSN, ISBN, ISMN), may help to prepare bibliographic and authority records of already published document and issue publications for various purposes. A specific Publishing Subsystem has been formed within the structure for the publishing purposes.

Multipurpose publications are prepared on the basis of other collected databases. One of them is an e-catalogue "Lietuvos leidėjai" for Lithuanian and foreign users. It includes the names, addresses, and telephone number of publishers of books, printed music and serials.



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## **The use of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) in the German National Bibliography**

Die Deutsche Bibliothek (DDB) decided to use a new scheme based on DDC for the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie (DNB) beginning with the bibliographic year 2004.

The national bibliography of Germany Deutsche Nationalbibliografie (DNB) is available in printed form as well as in machine-readable form and html versions. The main series DNB, Reihe A is a weekly list for all documents from the publishing houses and assembled about 106.000 titles in 2004, other smaller series consist of titles from institutions and companies and grey literature (series B, issued also weekly), of university publications (series H, issued monthly) and maps (series C, issued quarterly) and of two series for printed (series M) and recorded (series T) music, both issued monthly.

Two main reasons were responsible for DDB's decision to turn to Dewey for the organisation of the national bibliography. The first and most important was an initiative of German academic and universal libraries to translate DDC and integrate DDC services in German bibliographic and online activities, following a feasibility study on Dewey in German libraries published in