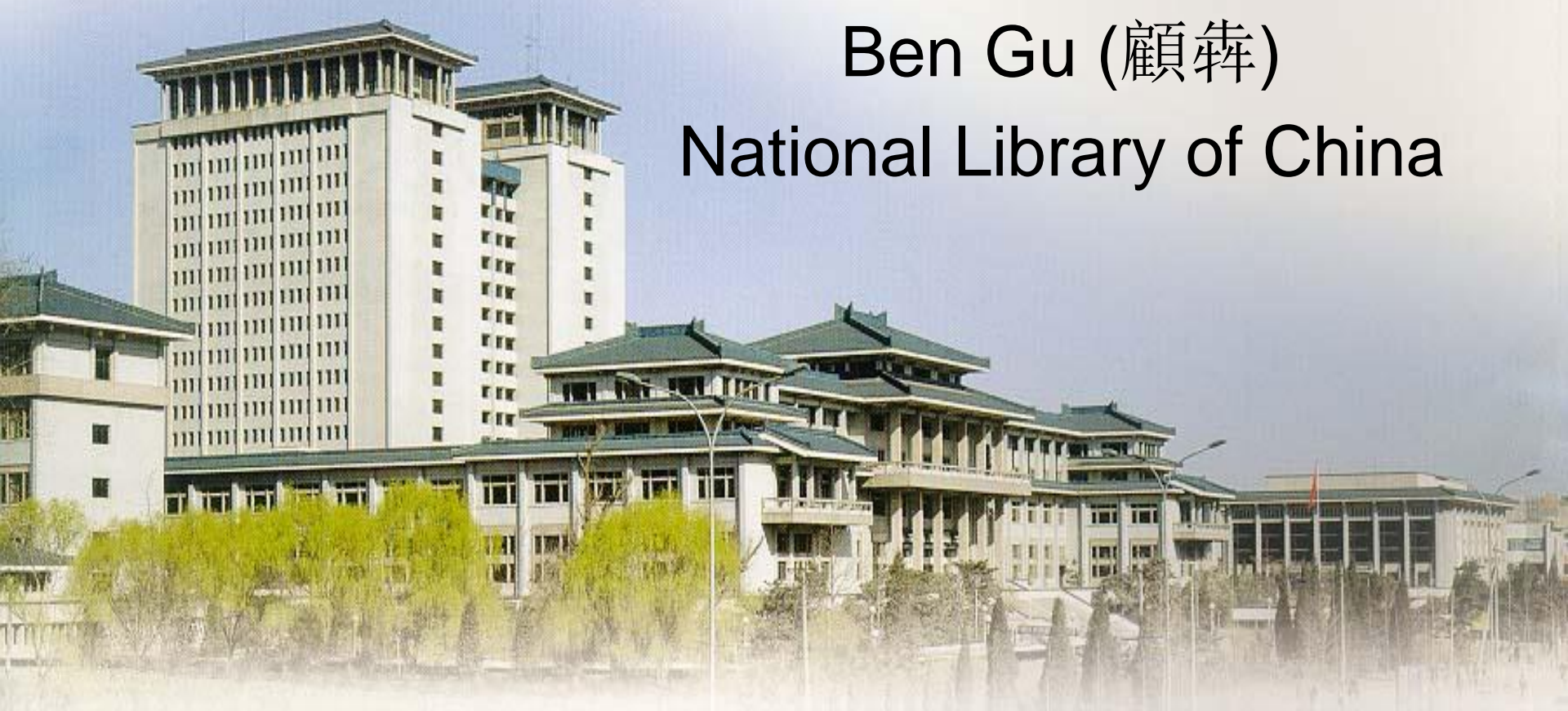


China National Bibliography at the Crossroad

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National Library of China



Basic Facts about NLC

- 1909: Metropolitan Library was founded.
- 1916: Began to received legal deposit copies.
- 1931: New premises were built in Wenjin Street. They are now the Branch Library.
- 1949-1998: National Library of Peking and Beijing Library (National Library of China)
- 1998: National Library of China.



Legal Deposit Policy

- No legal deposit law
- No National Library Law
- Some rules and regulations by the State Council or by GAPP (General Administration of Press and Publications)
- Rules and regulations are not very effective



Legal Deposit Copies

- Books:
 - 1 copy to Book Department of GAPP,
 - 1 copy to National Depository Library of GAPP,
 - 3 copies to National Library of China.



Low Legal Deposit Rate to NLC

- Because NLC is not responsible for ISBN registration,
- rules and regulations are not effective,
- the legal deposit rate of NLC is just 70%.
- NLC has to pay additional money to buy book to realize the coverage of 98%, not including school textbooks and children's literature.



National Bibliographies

- National Depository Library publishes *National Register of Books* annually
 - Mainly used by acquisitions librarians
- National Library of China
 - published printed version of *China National Bibliography* during 1985-1993,
 - Distributing MARC records now.



Online Library Cataloging Center

- Online Library Cataloging Center is responsible for the distribution of MARC records.
- OLCC is a part of the Acquisitions & Cataloging Department (<http://olcc.nlc.gov.cn>).
- Records from NLC and other participating libraries.
- 1.2 million bibliographical records for monographs and about 100,000 new records every year.



CIP, BIP and NDL

- National Depository Library under GAPP is responsible for CIP.
- CIP information is not accurate.
- CIP is not done by professional librarians.
- CIP doesn't release MARC records.
- CIP doesn't have authority control.
- Some people are considering to use CIP information for BIP or national bibliographies, but there are no results yet.



National Bibliographies: Printed to Electronic

- Low legal deposit rate doesn't allow NLC's catalog to cover all publications in China.
- Since NLC doesn't collect children's books and school textbooks, the coverage is even narrower.
- Lack of cataloging cooperation between NLC and other Chinese libraries, NLC's database cannot include some titles.
- Some solutions are considered.



Roles of NLC – Rule Maker

- *Descriptive Cataloguing Rules for Western Language Materials* (2003)
- *CNMARC Manual* (2004)
- *Chinese Cataloging Rules* (2005)
- *CNMARC Authority Format* (2002)
- *MARC21 User's Manual* (2005)
- *Chinese Library Classification and Classified Chinese Thesaurus*



Roles of NLC – Bib. Services

- China National Bibliography (1949-Present): 1.2 million records and 100,000 new records every year;
- Bibliographical Records for Monographs during 1911-1949: 140,000 records;
- Bibliographical Database of Rare Books in NLC: 47,000 records;
- Foreign languages, A/V materials, E-publications, etc.;
- Best quality and fullest level.



Roles of NLC – Training

- The Online Library Cataloging Center provides training courses for Chinese librarians two or three times a year.
- NLC hosts seminars and conferences on library cataloging irregularly.



Bibliographical Formats

- Chinese Libraries use CNMARC and MARC21.
- NLC uses UNIMARC-based CNMARC for Chinese publications and MARC21 for foreign publications.



Classification & Subject

- NLC uses *Chinese Library Classification* for all publications,
- Uses *Classified Chinese Thesaurus* for Chinese publications,
- Uses LC name and subject authority files for Western publications.



Union Catalogs

- Online Library Cataloging Center (OLCC) hosted by the National Library of China
 - 900 users mainly from public libraries, no holding records now
- CALIS (China Academic Library and Information System, hosted by Peking University Library
 - 500 users mainly from university libraries, with holding records
- Some rules and regulations are not compatible between the OLCC and CALIS.



Authority Control

- NLC have a name authority database with 600,000 records.
- NLC drafted a rule for the description of name authority records according to GARR.
- There are controversies over the name authority control and the selection name headings in China, especially between NLC and CALIS.



Foreign Languages

- NLC uses MARC21 format.
- NLC uses LC name authority file and LCSH for Western languages.
- Japanese, Russian and Korean: no authority control.
- We hope to learn experiences from Japanese and Korean colleagues.



Problems: Authority Control (1)

- Should a Chinese national authority database use Chinese characters in the established heading?
- If yes,
 - How we can process 稲浜みのる (Inahama Minoru) without corresponding Kanji (Chinese characters)?
 - Shall we use 莎士比亚 (Chinese form of William Shakespeare) as the established heading?



Problems: Authority Control (2)

- If we use LC Name Authority File for Western languages, Japanese authority file for Japanese publications, Russian, Korean, etc., how can we process names with different forms (Chinese, Romanized, Cyrillic) existing?
- Shall we create different records with see also references?



Problems: 2 “national bibliographies”

- One (by NDL) is more complete but not for libraries,
- The other (by NLC) is not complete but is for libraries.



Problems: Foreign Languages in NB

- No foreign languages in the China National Bibliography:
 - Publications in foreign languages in China are cataloged in the database for foreign languages and not included in the National Bibliography database.



Problems: Narrow Coverage

- NLC's database doesn't include
 - School textbooks,
 - Children's and juvenile literature.
- They are included in some national bibliographies of other countries.



Problems: Services to Foreign Libraries

- Conversion from CNMARC to MARC21,
- Conversion from *Chinese Library Classification* to DDC,
- Conversion from Chinese characters to Pinyin Romanization and creation of 880 fields for Chinese characters,
- Manual and automatic conversion.



Conclusions

- China National Bibliography is at the crossroad of its development.
- Will it development in its own way?
- Will it development in the direction of internationalization?
- Will Chinese bibliographical records be used by more libraries?
- How to realize a complete authority control in China?



Thank You
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