

New Resource-Sharing Model Underscored at Summer ALA

Dennis Massie, RLG Member Programs and Initiatives

On July 8, more than 60 people attended RLG's program "Peer-to-Peer and How to Get There: Crossing to the New ISO ILL Environment with RLG's ILL Manager" at the American Library Association annual conference. The theme was the great potential of the emerging distributed interlibrary loan environment made possible by the ISO ILL protocols. Practitioners who adopt protocol-compliant ILL systems will be able to communicate directly with their resource-sharing partners—no matter what ILL systems those partners are using. The enormous flexibility, choice, and cost savings that this new resource-sharing model offers to ILL administrators everywhere caused great excitement at the conference.

The opening speaker, Mary Jackson of the Association of Research Libraries, has been a driving force for the implementation of the ISO ILL protocols by library automation developers. She described how her concept of the ideal interlibrary loan system has evolved since the early 1990s. "My original dream was to send an unfilled RLIN® request into OCLC and vice versa," Jackson said. "I wanted those two ILL systems to talk together." But she began to realize that she really wanted to have all of her ILL transactions managed by one piece of software—and to have that system communicate directly to a library using another system. After directing the North American ILL and Document Delivery Project (NAILLDD) and convening the ILL Protocol Implementers Group (IPIG), Jackson now dreams of seam-

less intersystem messaging systems that not only support the ISO ILL protocols, but also offer superior management functionality for data and processes. And she sees products such as RLG's ILL Manager offering an immediate promise to fulfill that dream. "How many of you would love to have a product that tracks all your statistics, prepares reports for all your transactions, tracks copyright for everything that you send out—even those on paper forms—and then allows patrons to check their own requests?" she asked the audience. "This is the kind of dream that I hold. And I think we are seeing products coming into the market that offer us all of this."

Jackson listed the benefits of moving an ILL operation to the peer-to-peer model. Then, independently, RLG's shared resources program officer, Dennis Massie, and the program audience compiled their own lists of desired benefits. The three lists were almost identical. Conclusion: Adopting a well-designed, ISO-ILL compliant distributed interlibrary loan system should allow you to:

- Move all ILL transactions through one pipeline.
- Simplify staff training.
- Eliminate or greatly minimize transaction-based legacy ILL system costs.
- Choose the best lender available, instead of merely the best lender on a particular ILL messaging system.
- Automate many routine tasks and decisions.

- Unify statistics.
- Track copyright compliance.
- Allow patrons to initiate and check on their own requests.
- Interact with any new ISO ILL system that comes along.
- Eliminate paper.

Massie and RLG systems analyst, Linda Driver, then demonstrated how well ILL Manager responds to the shared vision of a true peer-to-peer ILL system, putting release 1.0 of the software through its paces searching OCLC WorldCat and then automatically creating a request with the best possible ILL Manager suppliers, RLIN ILL suppliers, and OCLC ILL suppliers all mixed together as potential lenders. They also showed off new features coming later in 2000, such as automatic e-mailing of updates to patrons on the status of requests.

Jackson, Massie, Driver, and several audience members noted the importance of the developing NISO Circulation Interchange Protocol. When completed, this will provide a standard for local circulation systems and ILL systems to exchange messages and information. Automatic links to circulation functions such as check-in and check-out will further expedite the consortial borrowing workflow. The standard will add a range of possibilities to the peer-to-peer ILL model, allowing systems such as ILL Manager to analyze incoming patron requests

(continued on page 8)

English Literary Manuscripts Register for 18th and 19th Centuries Added to RLG Union Catalog

David Sutton,
University of Reading Library

I am delighted that the second phase of the Location Register of English Literary Manuscripts and Letters has been added to the Archival and Mixed Collections file of the RLG union catalog, where its data about British archival holdings sits so comfortably alongside catalogue entries for comparable North American collections.

The Location Register team at the University of Reading Library has conducted its research in two phases. The first phase (which has been available from RLG since 1991) covers British literary manuscripts of the 20th century. The newly added second phase covers the 18th and 19th centuries, broadly interpreted, taking us back as far as the 1670s. This is about as far back as it is possible to go, since very few literary manuscripts survive from earlier periods. I have suggested in a number of recent papers that "the age of the literary manuscript" in Britain should be considered to be 1688–1988.

The Location Register project has been based in Reading since 1982, but its origins go back much further. The idea for a national register of British literary

Author:	Austen, Jane, 1775-1817.
Title:	Sanditon : [unfinished and untitled novel] / by Jane Austen.
Published:	[1817]
Version:	University of Reading Location Register
Location:	King's College, Cambridge, Library, Cambridge
Notes:	Access: by appointment. Autograph. Owned.
Subjects:	Novels.
Record ID:	UKRVRG00006343-A

A Location Register of English Literary Manuscripts and Letters Record. [Location Register records can be found in the RLG union catalog (AMC file) by limiting a search with the register's library identifier, UKRV.]

papers was first proposed in November 1972 in a letter to the *Times Literary Supplement* from Michael Holroyd and Paul Levy of the Strachey Trust. Unfortunately, in their pioneering enthusiasm, the Strachey trustees were not as careful as they might have been of the sensitivities of long-established agencies. In calling for a new "Central Register of Manuscripts," they incurred the wrath of the National Register of Archives and stirred up surprising controversy and opposition. They had to wait some years before their call for a separate register of literary papers was given proper attention.

The key event in our history was the organising of a seminar on literary manuscripts in London in March 1979. It was at this seminar that the poet-librarian, Philip Larkin, gave his celebrated paper "A Neglected Responsibility: Contemporary Literary

Manuscripts" (reprinted in his *Required Writing: Miscellaneous Pieces, 1955–1982*), in which he memorably remarked that "a meeting of British national and university librarians to discuss modern literary manuscripts resembles an annual convention of stable-door lockers."

The seminar could easily have become nothing more than a series of regrets and lamentations about past neglect, had not the Strachey trustees been present with their determined optimism. Not only did they once again advocate the setting up of a central register of British literary manuscripts, but they went on to offer to fund a feasibility study into the project if a suitable host could be found. The University of Reading Library (already known for its collections of publishers' archives and of Samuel Beckett papers) was happy to volunteer, and we have been locating literary manuscripts ever since.

The terms of reference of the Location Register have, from the outset, been generous and inclusive. While limiting our research to repositories in Britain and Ireland, we have defined "English literature" to include authors who spent some time in Britain or Ireland without seeking citizenship (Rabindranath Tagore, Ezra Pound, Wole Soyinka), those who did adopt

RLG Focus is a bimonthly publication of the Research Libraries Group, 1200 Villa Street, Mountain View, CA 94041-1100 USA.

Editor: Karen Smith-Yoshimura
Contributing Editors: Ed Glazier, Curtis Lavery, Sue Marsh, and Gregory Whitfield
Graphic Production Artist: Monique Funnie
Proofreader: Carol Iverson, Hawkeye Proofreading
Advisory Board: Sherman Clarke, New York University; Carla Kupitz, Brigham Young University; Jeffrey Luttrell, Princeton University; Kristine Brancolini, Indiana University (Bloomington); Chris Ward, New York State Archives and Record Administration.

To subscribe to RLG Focus, for address changes, or for additional copies, contact ldp@notes.rlg.org.

Please send all comments and contributions to the editor at kss@notes.rlg.org.

Articles in this issue are available via RLG's Web site at www.rlg.org/r-focus.html. For additional information on services mentioned, contact the RLG Information Center at 800-537-7546 or bl.ric@rlg.org.

To join the rlg-services-forum@lists2.rlg.org, send the message **subscribe rlg-services-forum <your name>** to lyris@lists2.rlg.org.

CitaDel®, CJK®, Eureka®, Marcadia®, RLIN®, and Zephyr® are trademarks of the Research Libraries Group. Ariel® is a registered trademark of Ariel Corporation, used by RLG under license. Windows® is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

(continued on page 9)

RLG Forum at Summer ALA Highlights Cultural Materials Initiative

Anne Van Camp, RLG Member Programs and Initiatives

This year's forum at the annual meeting of the American Library Association presented an overview of one of RLG's key strategic areas of activity—the Cultural Materials Initiative. Attendees learned about the overall goals and objectives of this project to bring together digital collections of cultural material from a wide variety of institutions. Susan Yoder, director of RLG's Integrated Information Services division, introduced the session by reviewing the background and objectives of the Initiative. Anne Van Camp, manager of Member Initiatives, presented current plans and progress reports. Bruce Washburn, information architect and coordinator for this project, concluded the program with a preview of the search and retrieval service that will provide integrated access to dispersed and disparate types of materials.

The preview system illustrated how still images, biographical information, sound files, and moving images surrounding one topic can be collocated and brought together in one space for use by the researcher—creating a body of related information united in an unprecedented way. A brief Shockwave presentation at www.rlg.org/culturalres/demo.html shares some of this new conception for research and teaching. Comments and questions are welcome.

RLG launched this initiative at the beginning of 2000. To date, 38 RLG members have joined the Cultural Materials Alliance—the group that will determine the operational parameters of the new service and will include their digital resources in the envisioned aggregated collection. Their pooled content will include digital representations of primary, rare, and special collections in all their formats—text, images, objects, sound, and motion. These will be integrated in a way that preserves their context while enriching their

value by creating new connections. The greatest challenge is in mapping diverse descriptive practice among materials to present a useful search result. (See *RLG Focus* 45:1, August 2000, for more on this challenge and the CIDOC Conceptual Reference

Model as a framework for data integration.)

In addition to the policy advisory group formed in March to address practices that will govern the Alliance and the use of the service, several groups of experts from participating institutions are now at work, on guidelines for consistent descriptive practice and the preparation of digital surrogates; content development strategies; and issues surrounding the authorization of users. □

Getty SCIPPIO Records: from SCIPPIO to IRIS and Back Again

Prima Casetta, Getty Research Library, Getty Research Institute

RLG's SCIPPIO database describes art and rare book auction sales catalogs dating from the late 16th century to currently scheduled auctions that have not yet been held. The Getty Research Library has been an active builder of SCIPPIO since we joined RLG in 1983, becoming the fourth SCIPPIO-contributor library after the three founders—the Art Institute of Chicago, Cleveland Museum of Art, and Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In 1995, we moved all of our technical processing from RLIN to IRIS, our Innovative Interfaces Inc. local system. We had to wait until 1997 to load our SCIPPIO records locally. That's when RLG moved SCIPPIO from a special database architecture into the same environment as the RLG union catalog. This allowed individual SCIPPIO records to be passed into local systems for the first time. RLG also converted the special SCIPPIO record structure to a full MARC record, making it more compatible with other bibliographic formats. We could then include our SCIPPIO auction sales catalog records in our local catalog with all of our other bibliographic records received from RLG.

At the start of 1998, we loaded our own 106,000 SCIPPIO records into IRIS. We began cataloging auction catalogs directly into IRIS in March 1998. From

the technical services point of view, we like the consistency of cataloging all our materials in the same system. We pass records from SCIPPIO as needed into IRIS to use for local cataloging. When we do not find a SCIPPIO record as source copy, we create a new record directly in IRIS. From the public services point of view, we like having the auction sales catalogs in IRIS so that users can search all of our materials at once or have the option of tailoring their searches to auction catalogs only, without having to consult a separate file. Additionally, the auction sales catalogs are now part of our automated circulation process.

Migrating from SCIPPIO to IRIS

For the most part, the process of creating the migration specifications and loading our records into IRIS was relatively simple, straightforward, and fast. Our working group considered bibliographic field mapping, indexing, IRIS menu display and searching, and authority control issues. Because RLG had already converted the records to full MARC format, there were very few exceptions to a straight field-to-field match. We enhanced the Imprint field—which in SCIPPIO records contains only the place of publication—by copying over the year from the Date of

(continued on page 9)

Pinyin Conversion of RLG

Karen Smith-Yoshimura, RLG

October 1, 2000, marks a milestone in the American library community: the day when Pinyin became the standard romanization for Chinese characters in bibliographic records. From October 1, all new Chinese-language bibliographic records use Pinyin romanization rather than Wade-Giles. American libraries thus join the international community, where Pinyin has been the international standard for Chinese romanization for decades. It was first adopted by the People's Republic of China in 1958 and accepted by the government of Taiwan in 1999.

A moratorium on creating or changing authority records with systematically romanized Chinese language data, begun on August 1, 2000, ended September 30. During that period, name authority records containing Wade-Giles romanization were converted by OCLC in collaboration with the Library of Congress, and RLG loaded these changed authority records into its Name Authority File. Records with changed headings are marked with a "c" in the ROM fixed field (romanization scheme, MARC21 008/07). New authority headings with systematically romanized Chinese are to use Pinyin only.

Meanwhile, RLG began converting all existing bibliographic records in the RLG union catalog from Wade-Giles to Pinyin romanization, starting with record "clusters" (records representing the same edition of a work) in which there is a Library of Congress record with library identifier DCLC or DCLP. By the time you read this, you may have already seen Pinyin clusters. All Chinese-language records in the RLG union catalog are to be converted by April 2001.

At the same time, RLG is converting Chinese geographic names to match those established by the Board of Geographic Names—including conventional place names not in Wade-Giles. For example, *Tientsin* is now *Tianjin*; *Tsingtao* is now *Qingdao*.

What isn't converted

Chinese names that look like Wade-Giles but were established from English-language

sources were not converted in either authority headings or access points in bibliographic records. For example, the personal name *Chiang, Ching-kuo* remained the same. And since the Board of Geographic Names still uses Wade-Giles for place names in Taiwan, Taiwan place names in access points were not converted. (However they do appear in Pinyin if they are in descriptive fields.)

How to search during the conversion period

LC's "New Chinese Romanization Guidelines" are on the Web at lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pinyin/romcover.html. For the changes to Chinese conventional place names, see lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoc/china.html.

RLG is converting Chinese-language records cluster by cluster. If you see that any record in a cluster contains Pinyin, you'll know that all the rest do also. Until RLG union catalog conversion is completed, you will see bibliographic records with headings that do not match the Pinyin headings in the changed name authority records.

During this period, if you are searching for romanized Chinese, you'll need to use *both* Wade-Giles and Pinyin romanization for a complete result. For example:

In RLIN: fin pe mao, tse-tung or mao, zedong

In Eureka®: author mao, tse-tung or author mao, zedong

In RLIN: fin tp i ching # or yi jing #

In Eureka: title i ching or title yi jing

Aggregators between romanized Chinese syllables were retained in the conversion, so that word searches work in Pinyin as they do in Wade-Giles:

In RLIN: fin tw chingchi fachan or jingji fazhan

In Eureka: title word chingchi fachan or title word jingji fazhan

```

1)
ID:DCLP91-B6602
CC:9114 BLT:am DCF:a RTYP:c
CP:cc L:chi INT: GPC
PC:s PD:1989/ REP:
010 90170872/ACN/r98
020 7531301407 :#CRMBY4.50
040 DLC-R#DLC-R#dDLC-R
050 00 PL2925.T45#bC6 1989 <Ori
100 1 Yen, Ting-ju, #d1931-
100 1 颜 廷瑞, #d1931-
245 10 Chuang>fei. #pPeiohuan Tzuochi
245 10 庄妃. #p悲欢 紫禁城 / #c颜 廷
250 Tio1opan.
250 第1版.
260 Shen-yang>shih :#bCh'uno
260 沈阳市 :#b春風 文艺 出版社,
300 3, 467 p., [1] leaf of plates
490 1 Chung-kuo taochung wenohsiuh
490 1 中国 大众 文学 丛书
500 Colophon title also in p
600 00 Hsiao-chuang Wen-huang-hou, #c
China, #d1613-1688#xFiction.
600 04 孝庄 文皇后, #cconsort of Ch
ina, #d1613- 1688#xFiction.
740 0 Zhuangfei. #pBeihuan zijin
740 0 Peiohuan Tzuochinoch'eng
740 0 悲欢 紫禁城.
830 0 Chung-kuo taochung wenohsiuh
)
830 0 中国 大众 文学 丛书 (C

```

Library of Congress Chinese-language

```

1)
ID:DCLP91-B6602
CC:9114 BLT:am DCF:a RTYP:c
CP:cc L:chi INT: GPC
PC:s PD:1989/ REP:
010 90170872/ACN/r98
020 7531301407 :#CRMBY4.50
040 DLC-R#DLC-R#dDLC-R#dCStRLIN
050 00 PL2925.T45#bC6 1989 <Ori
100 1 Yan, Tingrui, #d1931-
100 1 颜 廷瑞, #d1931-
245 10 Zhuang>fei. #pBeiohuan Zi
245 10 庄妃. #p悲欢 紫禁城 / #c颜 廷
250 Tio1opan.
250 第1版.
260 Shenyang>shi :#bChun>feng
260 沈阳市 :#b春風 文艺 出版
300 3, 467 p., [1] leaf of pl
490 1 Zhongguo dao zhong wenoxue cong
490 1 中国 大众 文学 丛书
500 Colophon title also in pinyin
600 00 Xiaozhuang Wenuanhangou, #c
613-1688#xFiction.
600 04 孝庄 文皇后, #cconsort of Qing
d1613- 1688#xFiction.
740 0 Zhuangfei. #pBeihuan zijincheng
740 0 Beiohuan Zi>jin>ocheng.
740 0 悲欢 紫禁城.
830 0 Zhongguo dao zhong wenoxue
830 0 中国 大众 文学 丛书 (Chun>f
987 PINYIN#bCStRLIN#&c20000824#dc#&

```

Library of Congress record

You will retrieve complete results regardless of whether you search using number indexes (ISBN) or Chinese characters (in RLIN).

The 987 Field in Pinyin records

Each converted record will include a 987 field which appears in the RLIN Full display

Union Catalog Underway

Member Programs and Initiatives

DCLP91-B6602
 ST:p FRN: MS: EL: AD:04-01-91
 MOD: SNR: ATC: UD:02-20-98
 FIC:1 CON: TOC:
 CPI FSI:0 ILC:cf II:0

ina
 och'eng /#cYen T'ing-jui chu.
 王瑞 著.
 wen ch'uopanoshu, #c1989.
 #c1989.
 ;#bport. ;#c21 cm.
 shu
 : Z gfei. Beihuan zijincheng.
 consort of Ch'ing T'ai-tsung, Emperor of
 ing T'ai-tsung, Emperor of Ch
 ts'ungoshu (Ch'unofeng wenoi ch'uopanoshu
 Fen noi ch'uopanoshu)

Record in Wade-Giles, before Conversion

B6602
 ST:p FRN: MS:c EL: AD:04-01-91
 MOD: SNR: ATC: UD:02-20-98
 FIC:1 CON: TOC:
 CPI FSI:0 ILC:cf II:0

ina>
 ch'Yan Tingrui zhu.
 王 著.
 vi ch'obanoshu, #c1989.
 C15
 . ;#c21 cm.
 shu
 Zhuangfei. Beihuan zijincheng.
 Qing Taizong, Emperor of China, #d1
 Taizong, Emperor of China, #
 chunofeng wenoyi chuobanoshu)
 ing wenoyi chuobanoshu)
 1.0

Record after Conversion to Pinyin

ardless of romanization scheme when
 N, ISSN, LCCN) or search on Chinese

the "Pinyin bibliographic marker,"
 See lcweb.loc.gov/marc/pinyin.html

for more about this marker field. As of October 1, 2000, if you use the **Create**, **Create***, or **Transfer Create*** command to generate a bibliographic record that contains the language code "chi," it must contain completely Pinyin romanization and the 987 field in this form:

987 PINYIN\$b <your NUC code>\$dc

In the future, RLG's data conversion program will routinely convert and flag Wade-Giles records in any file submitted for batch loading into the RLG union catalog. MARC records retrieved from the RLG union catalog through use of the Pass or Put command, as part of transaction or snapshot files, or via Z39.50 clients will retain the 987 field.

Reviewing converted records— check 987

Records that were successfully converted have the status code "c" in subfield d. Records flagged for manual review have the code "r". Use the search **find py r** to

987 PINYIN\$bCStRLIN\$c20000825\$dr\$e1.0\$fSee fields: 500, 505

Example of a 987 Field Marking the Record for Manual Review

retrieve your records that require manual review. The subfield f (free text note) indicates fields with one or more subfields that did not include pure Wade-Giles text or strings that could have been either Wade-Giles or Pinyin, and so were skipped. For example, a contents note with a subfield containing *ti 1 pu* would be marked for review because *ti* and *pu* are syllables common to both Wade-Giles and Pinyin. Other common causes for marking records for review: typographical errors (*peb* instead of *pen*); incorrect or missing diacritics in the Wade-Giles of the source record; text that includes both Wade-Giles and non-Wade-Giles not separated by punctuation marks.

Edit the fields as appropriate and then change the \$d from "r" to "c". If you

derive from a Pinyin record that contains a 987 field with the status code "r", correct your version of the record.

(The status code "n" in subfield d means that no Wade-Giles strings were found to convert. Use the new local Pinyin index, PY, to retrieve them: **find py n**.)

A model for collaboration

The Pinyin conversion project represents highly successful collaboration among LC, OCLC, and RLG. Over the past 18 months, RLG has been hosting conference calls with colleagues in both organizations to coordinate the project timeline, share results of iterative testing, and consult on needed changes to the LC specifications.

In addition, the RLG Pinyin Working Group members held regular conference calls to anticipate the questions RLIN users might have, resulting in "Frequently Asked Questions for RLIN Users" (www.rlg.org/eas/pinyinfaq.html). Starting in July, the working group's catalogers from

Columbia, Princeton, and Yale universities and the University of Michigan, plus staff from the Cleveland Museum of Art, University of Toronto, and the University of Washington Gallagher Law Library joined LC in testing the RLG conversion program on samples of their own records. Feedback from these RLG member test reviewers helped improve the LC specification for everyone.

LC will be placing the conversion specifications on its Pinyin Conversion Project Web site (lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pinyin/). The RLG Pinyin project Web pages (at www.rlg.org/eas) include other information and progress reports. Your questions are welcomed; e-mail them to kss@notes.rlg.org. □

Use of RLIN® and Arabic Script in the LC Cairo Overseas Office

Laila Mulgaokar,
Library of Congress Cairo Office

Six overseas offices of the Library of Congress (LC) operate as regional centers of acquisitions, cataloging, preservation, and distribution in areas of the world where conventional acquisitions methods are difficult, and local presence is needed to accomplish the goals of LC's acquisitions programs. These offices are in Cairo, Islamabad, Jakarta, Nairobi, New Delhi, and Rio de Janeiro.

The mission of the LC Cairo Office is to acquire and process materials from the Middle East and North Africa. Countries covered include Algeria, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Gaza, and Yemen. The majority of materials from vendors and bibliographic representatives in these countries are in Arabic; some other languages collected include Turkish, Kurdish, Armenian, English, and French.

We acquire materials from commercial publishers; academic and research institutions; central government ministries; departments and their subordinate institutions; state government departments; nongovernmental organizations such as cultural, political, social, religious, and scientific institutions; and international organizations. Although most are books, serials, and newspapers, we also collect nonprint materials (such as motion pictures, sound recordings, and maps) and ephemera (such as brochures and pamphlets issued during elections). We have also begun acquiring electronically published newspapers and serials.

The LC Cairo Office, like the other five overseas offices, is authorized by the US Congress to administer a Cooperative Acquisitions Program. We supply publications on a cost-recovery basis to universities and nonprofit institutions as part of the Middle East

```

1) ID:DCLN00-B3386 RTYP:c DCLN00-B3386 ST:p FRN: MS: EL:5 AD:08-06-00
CC:9554 BLT:am DCF:a CSC: MOD: SNR: ATC: UD:08-17-00
CP:su L:ara INT:? GPC:? BIO:? FIC:? CON:????? TOC:
PC:s PD:2000/ REP:? CPI:? FSI:? ILC:????? II:?
010 99503170
040 DLC-R#cDLC-R
042 lcode
100 1 Salīm, 'Amr 'Abd al-Mun'im.
100 1 سليم, عمرو عبد المنعم.
245 10 Qawā'id Hadīthīyah naṣṣa 'alayhā al-muhaqqiqūn wa-ghafala 'anhā al-mus
htaghilūn wa-amthilah 'amaliyah 'alā ba'd al-akhta' al-shā'i'ah fī tahqī
q al-asānid ;#bwa-yalīhi Taḥṣīl mā fāta al-tahdīth bi-mā qīl, "lā yaṣihh
u fihī hadīth" /#ccta'līf 'Amr 'Abd al-Mun'im Salīm.
245 10 قواعد حديثية نص عليها المستنون وعمل عنها المتصلون وأصلها عليّة علي
عن الخطباء المشاهير تحقيق الكنايد :#bويليه تحصيل ما فاد الصحيف با
د. "الايح فيه حديث" ا#cتأليف عمرو عبد المنعم سليم.
250 al-Tab'ah 1.
250 الطبعة 1.
260 al-Riyād :#bTawzī' Mu'assasat al-Mu'taman lil-Tawzī',#c2000.
260 الريس :#bتوزيع مؤسسة المؤتمن للتوزيع. 2000#c
300 2 v. in 1 ;#c24 cm.
520 Hadīth; authorities; quality of transmission.
LDF 7#bacq#corigode#du#encip#f19#gn-rlinkjack
LDG 0 Do not acquire for LC#xIS 08-07-00

```

Sample LC Cairo Overseas Office Initial Bibliographic Control Record

Cooperative Acquisitions Program (MECAP). Book lists of available titles are e-mailed regularly to each MECAP participant. These lists are compilations of the "initial bibliographic control" records created by our acquisitions technicians for materials sent by vendors and bibliographic representatives in all countries under the LC Cairo Office's purview.

In summer 1998, at LC's request, the US Diplomatic Telecommunications System increased the bandwidth available to the LC Cairo Office from 9.6 kilobits per second (kbs) to 64 kbs and made it compatible with TCP/IP. This made it possible for us to use RLIN to create initial bibliographic control records in the RLG union catalog with both Arabic script and romanization. These records are created under the same DCLN library identifier as records created by LC Arabic catalogers in Washington, DC. When the item is received in Washington, a cataloging specialist retrieves the RLIN record and completes it. The completed Arabic-script records—with the other LC Arabic-script records created by LC catalogers on RLIN—become part of the "Books-Arabic" distribution by MARC Distribution Services.

Each initial bibliographic control record contains author, title, edition, imprint, physical description, series title, and LC-specific local fields. Additionally, we add a summary in the MARC21 520 field to aid MECAP

participants in their selection process or acquisitions processing. We create records for all materials acquired, whether selected for LC's collections or not, so that they may be included in the book lists provided to MECAP participants. From January 1999 through July 2000, we created 9,652 records for items added to LC's collections, and 1,593 records for items not acquired by LC. About 7,900 of these records were done in RLIN.

By working directly in RLIN, the LC Cairo Office can contribute Arabic-script records where and when materials are acquired. When books arrive at the Library of Congress or at any of our participant MECAP institutions, a basic bibliographic record is already available as source copy. The records are also immediately available through the RLG union catalog to other libraries for use in cataloging Middle Eastern or North African materials they acquire through other sources.

[Editor's Note: The Arabic script in these records will be displayable in Eureka later this year.]

The Cairo office can be reached by e-mail at cairo@loc.gov, by telephone at 20-2-797-2206, and by fax at 20.2.796.0233. For information on all overseas offices of the Library of Congress, see the African-Asian Acquisitions and Overseas Operations Division Web site at lcweb.loc.gov/acq/ovop. □

Impact of AMICO Library™ at the University of Alberta

Michael May, Department of Art and Design & Humanities and Social Sciences Library, University of Alberta, Edmonton

[Editor's note: The new, 2000–2001 edition of the AMICO Library includes images and descriptions of paintings, prints, drawings, sculpture, decorative arts, and photographs—spanning ancient Cypriot sarcophagi to Sam Francis lithographs. The Art Museum Image Consortium continues to grow. See www.rlg.org/amico and www.amico.org for more about the resource and the work behind it.

In addition to permitting access to the AMICO Library through RLG's Eureka interface, the AMICO subscriber's license also allows for local mounting of specialized subsets. This was done with notable local impact at the University of Alberta, Edmonton—an institution that was among the very first users of the AMICO Library in its initial year of testing and evaluation.]

It has been three years since the University of Alberta was selected as one of 15 university participants in the AMICO Library Testbed project, to conduct:

"Studies of the use of a local electronic reserve subset of the AMICO Library in conjunction with the RLG delivered AMICO Library, the integration of AMICO and RLG metadata, the requirements for classroom projection and faculty assistance in using the AMICO Library in classes and labs, and the educational evaluation of the contents of the AMICO Library." (www.amico.org/projects/u.highlights.html).

For the University of Alberta project, AMICO images both replaced and supplemented slides in Dr. Colleen Skidmore's lecture courses in Canadian art history.¹ To optimize reliable delivery of images in the classroom, we created an image database so that downloaded AMICO images and metadata could be served from a campus computer. (Two databases were actually developed, one of which was selected for testbed use by Dr. Skidmore.²) Students followed her lectures by using the projected

images at classroom computers, two students to a station. Today, the impact of the testbed year is still evident in three departments on our Edmonton campus.

In the Department of Art and Design

The success of the project is reflected in the fact that Dr. Skidmore continues to use her testbed teaching method very effectively. Comments from students evaluating her courses include:

"The computer online images were great."

"Seeing these images online was so valuable. They were clear and vivid. You could see brush strokes on some of them. Great job! A clearly wonderful and useful idea."

"The way that the course was set up to include the database and slide projections was extremely beneficial for study purposes."

In recognizing the "highly beneficial" potential of using the AMICO Library, Department Chair Dr. Jetske Sybesma notes that upgrading the infrastruc-

(continued on page 8)

New Web Guide for Users of the Hand Press Book Database

Curtis Lavery, RLG Administration

As part of its mission to improve access to the European printed heritage, the Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL) has published the *Manual for Using the HPB Database via Eureka on the Web* (www.cerl.org/manual/manonline.htm) to assist users of RLG's Hand Press Book database. The manual was compiled by CERL's executive manager, Dr. Marian Lefferts, the CERL Advisory Task Group, and representatives from RLG. "This is the first time that a document has been put together that comprehensively describes the working of the Eureka search interface in the context of the contents of the HPB," explains Dr. Lefferts. "It is hoped that the manual will offer a great deal of assistance to the users in your reading rooms, as well as to your cataloguing staff."

The Hand Press Book database is an invaluable resource for investigation of pre-modern European printing, as well as social and intellectual history. It contains over 870,000 bibliographic

records—12 files contributed by 11 major European national and research libraries.

Each file added to the database represents the individual cataloging practices and standards of its contributor. Although record structure has been harmonized, the user should expect variations in record content that reflect practices of each country and library. CERL's manual addresses this complexity by fully describing each file's characteristics: coverage, cataloging practice, presence/absence of fields, and treatment of multivolume works. In addition to general instructions for searching the database, recommendations for searching individual files help the user refine queries for better retrieval. A linked URL is provided for each contributing library so that the viewer can gather more detailed information about each source.

Especially useful are concise instructions for limiting and combining search

(continued on page 8)

(Impact of AMICO...continued from page 7)

ture of all departmental seminar rooms and the lecture theatre to permit access to digital images is now a priority.

With the department expanding its masters programs to include an MA in Museum Studies, Dr. Sybesma states that "...our MA students, graduating with a working knowledge of AMICO and with an experience in the delivery of teaching through new technologies, will be prepared to compete in the cultural marketplace of the 21st century."

It is worth pointing out that the department's 1999 advertisement for three new art and design historians stated that an interest in teaching with new technologies would "be viewed as [a] positive additional [asset]."

In the Arts Technologies for Learning Centre

Until the AMICO Testbed, the Faculty of Arts' Arts Technologies for Learning Centre focused on the delivery of textual material. ATLC Director Terry Butler states: "Participating in the AMICO Testbed has accelerated ATLC's thinking about using online images as part of instruction in the Faculty." Dr. Skidmore's use of ATLC's image database during the testbed has been presented within the Faculty of Arts as a teaching model, and other instructors in art history are now using it as well.

In the libraries

The second of the two image databases created during testbed preparations was based on the MARC format. As the Images in the Humanities and Social Sciences database, it continues to function as a catalog both of images purchased by the Humanities and Social Sciences Library in support of university teaching and research, and of faculty artwork and archeological excavations.

Our Director of Libraries, Karen Adams, is very pleased to see "evidence of the new skills that library staff are acquiring." Our testbed

experience with images is now being applied to two new digitizing projects: reminiscences of Alberta pioneers in the "Alberta Folklore" manuscript collection and material from the Libraries' archive of the noted Quebec bookbinder, Pierre Ouvrard.

Since that initial testbed experience, the number of member museums in AMICO has increased from the original 20 to 30, and the number of images from 20,000 in 1998-99 to over 65,000 today. With expanding programs and increasing faculty in the Department of Art and Design, and readiness to support its teaching and research within the Arts Technology for Learning Centre and the Libraries, we look

(New Web Guide...continued from page 7)

results, exporting, printing, and saving records. Eureka icons are also covered.

Three appendices are included. Appendix A lists USMARC codes for European countries, with a link to the full list on the Library of Congress Web site. Appendix B gives examples and exceptions for using language codes for European languages, again linking to the full list. These lists are particularly helpful in the context of early printed materials, where language and geographic designations change over time. Appendix C is a comparative chart to be used as a quick reference for determining which files contain specific key fields, such as subject terms or language codes.

When using the Hand Press Book database in Eureka, you can click on the Help button and then click on the link to the manual. A printed version may be ordered for \$15.00 US from marian.lefferts@mail.bl.uk. We appreciate the efforts of the Consortium and hope that all users of the Hand Press Book database will make use of this valuable online reference tool.

If you are new to the database, see the *Hand Press Book Database* fact sheet at www.rlg.org/hpb.html. for an overview and a sample record. □

forward to corresponding growth in use of the AMICO Library at the University of Alberta.

¹ For the pedagogical use of the AMICO Library at the University of Alberta, see Colleen Skidmore and Sandra Dowie, "Camera Lucida: AMICO in an Art History Classroom," presented at Museums and the Web 1999, in www.archimuse.com/mw99/abstracts/prg_12.html.

² For the two databases created in support of classroom and study use, see Michael May, "AMICO in a Classroom Setting (University of Alberta)," forthcoming in *Archives and Museum Informatics*. □

(New Resource-Sharing...continued from page 1)

and automatically route those with certain characteristics directly to consortial trading partners. The workflow, tracking, and statistics for all of these transactions would be unified in the ISO ILL management system. Speakers urged all attendees to apply peer-to-peer thinking to their own ILL operations when they returned home, seriously investigate the emerging ISO ILL systems—and implement one early if they want to ensure the widespread shift to this new resource-sharing model.

"Peer-to-peer ILL is like the early days of fax, the early days of Ariel®, the early days of OCLC and RLIN," said Jackson, "where it was the early adopters getting into a new environment and then turning around and saying, 'Where are the rest of you, my friends?' We are in that stage where a few brave ILL souls look into this unknown future of peer-to-peer and say, 'I get it. I'm going to start doing that.' And then they're going to turn around and twist your arms to do it, too." (For an article on RLG's ILL Manager, see *RLG Focus* 44:1, June 2000.) □

(*Getty SCIPPIO Records...continued from page 3*)

Sale field into Imprint. This enables our users to limit their searches by date. Additionally, we created a new field by copying the place of publication from the imprint into a note field so that we could include the auction location in our keyword search index. Most of the other changes we made were also to increase access by utilizing IRIS's searching and indexing capabilities.

When we re-indexed IRIS to include the auction sales catalog records, we were generally able to use existing indexes. The auction house names and the titles were added to the IRIS author and title indexes. Lugt and Lancour numbers and our new auction location note were added to the general keyword index. This index already included the author, title, and most of the notes fields. To the standard number index, containing the ISSNs and ISBNs, we added the sale code. We added the seller names to the subject keyword index. Only one new index—date of sale—was needed.

We used a local fixed-field code to distinguish auction sales catalog records from other records in IRIS for an Innovative feature called "scoping." Scoping isolates a group of records for searching and display, allowing users to select:

- entire IRIS database, *including* auction sales catalog records
- IRIS database *excluding* auction sales catalog records
- IRIS auction sales catalog records only

We also tailored our menu screens to correspond to the IRIS scope selected. For example, two of the indexes available when searching the entire IRIS database are the author phrase index (containing personal names and corporate bodies, including auction house names) and the standard number index (containing ISSNs, ISBNs, and sale codes). When searching only IRIS auction sales catalogs, since retrieval is confined to those records, users see these two indexes renamed as the auction house name phrase index and the sales code index, respectively.

Although there are significant issues beyond the scope of this article in having IRIS headings controlled by two different authority files, for the most part, both kinds of records co-exist peacefully in IRIS. The two types of headings tend not to interact, because the SCIPPIO headings have a different structure from AACR2rev. headings and do not match either main entries or cross-references on our authority records. As do other SCIPPIO contributor libraries, we look forward to the day when the SCIPPIO database will use the national Name Authority File (NAF), and we will no longer need a separate authority file for auction house names.

Completing the cycle: batch loading from IRIS into SCIPPIO

We had been batch loading our other local records to the RLG union catalog, but our new and updated records for auction sales catalogs remained accessible only in our local catalog. We worked with RLG staff to map back our Innovative record format to the SCIPPIO format. In July 2000, the Getty Research Library became the first library to batch load records into

SCIPPIO. The initial load included all of the records we created or updated between March 1998 and May 2000—over 25,700, covering both current and retrospective auction sales catalogs. While most of that number represents edits to existing Getty records, it also includes the 7,450 records we added to IRIS during that time, of which 2,200 are new to the SCIPPIO database. We catalog close to 4,000 auction sales catalogs a year, and we will continue to contribute these records to SCIPPIO regularly.

You are welcome to connect to IRIS through the Internet at opac.pub.getty.edu. For further information about the migration from SCIPPIO to IRIS or uploading records from IRIS to SCIPPIO, please call Prima Casetta at 310-440-7499, or send e-mail to pcasetta@getty.edu.

For more information about SCIPPIO, see the fact sheet at www.rlg.org/cit-sci.html for an overview and a sample record. To learn more about contributing to this interdisciplinary resource, see *RLG Focus* 40:1 (October 1999). □

(*English Literary...continued from page 2*)

citizenship (Henry James, T. S. Eliot, J. P. Donleavy), and those who, traveling in the other direction, renounced British citizenship (W. H. Auden, Leslie Charteris, Denise Levertov). Similarly, we included the famous, the infamous, and the unfamous; the "heavyweight" and the "lightweight." Virginia Woolf is followed in the database by Theodore Wratlaw and P. C. Wren; W. B. Yeats by Charlotte M. Yonge and Samuel Youd.

This spirit of inclusiveness in our 20th-century research is followed completely in the research on earlier centuries. In addition to the expected information about manuscripts of Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift, Jane Austen and George Eliot, the searcher will find manuscript information about Anna Letitia Barbauld, Capell Lofft, John Cleland, Elizabeth Inchbald, Agnes Strickland, Thomas

Frogall Dibdin, and hundreds of others. Endless topics for literary PhD students, looking for unstudied authors, lurk amongst our data.

In Britain, the two phases of the Location Register have become standard reference works. There are about 40,000 records in each of the two files, covering the holdings of institutions of all sizes—from village museums to the Public Record Office. It is especially pleasing that new location registers have developed, acknowledging our Location Register as their parent. The most advanced of these are the Artists Papers Index (based in Leeds) and the Répertoire national des manuscrits littéraires français contemporains (based in Paris). We hope that by adding our data to the RLG union catalog we will make many more international contacts and will provide a major addition to information worldwide about the distributed British literary heritage. □

Contents

New Resource-Sharing Model Underscored at Summer ALA	1
English Literary Manuscripts Register for 18th and 19th Centuries Added to RLG Union Catalog	2
RLG Forum at Summer ALA Highlights Cultural Materials Initiative	3
Getty SCIPPO Records: From SCIPPO to IRIS and Back Again	3
Pinyin Conversion of RLG Union Catalog Underway	4
Use of RLIN® and Arabic Script in the LC Cairo Overseas Office	6
Impact of AMICO Library™ at the University of Alberta	7
New Web Guide for Users of the Hand Press Book Database	7

Some Upcoming Events

See also RLG's Web site at www.rlg.org/events.html

November 16–20, 2000. Orlando, FL: The Middle East Studies Association of North America/Middle East Libraries Association Annual Meeting. Walt Disney World Resort.

November 16, 7–9 p.m.: RLG Members Middle East Studies Librarians' Forum.
For more information, contact John.Eilts@rlg.org or call 650-691-2266.

December 6–8, 2000. York, England: Preservation 2000: An International Conference on the Preservation and Long Term Accessibility of Digital Materials. Co-sponsored by RLG, OCLC, and JISC. For more information, contact Robin.Dale@notes.rlg.org or call 650-691-2238, or Nancy.Elkington@notes.rlg.org or call 011-44-207-862-8416.

January 12–17, 2001. Washington, DC: American Library Association (ALA) Mid-winter meeting. RLG exhibiting. For more information, contact Lynn.Pazar@notes.rlg.org or call 650-691-2278.

January 14, 9:30–11 a.m.: RLG Forum: Issues in Pinyin. For more information, contact Karen.Smith-Yoshimura@notes.rlg.org.

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
Paid
Permit No. 19
Mountain View, California

RESEARCH LIBRARIES GROUP
1200 VILLA ST., MOUNTAIN VIEW
CA 94041-1100 • USA

