NISO Welcomes New Voting Members

College Center for Library Automation

The College Center for Library Automation (CCLA) was created by the Florida Legislature to enhance and improve community college education by providing statewide access to shared library resources. This access has been provided via the Library Information Network for Community Colleges (LINCC), the largest automated library system in the United States. More than 900 terminals connect Florida’s 28 community colleges and their associated 57 campus libraries in 46 cities.

LINCC enables more than one million students to make use of computerized resources at local, state, national and international levels. It contains information about the collections of each library and provides access to the Internet and electronic services such as encyclopedias, indexes and specialty databases. It also provides reciprocal online access to LUIS, the online catalog of the State University System, and to LION, the State Library of Florida catalog.

CCLA is now focusing on providing ongoing software and service enhancement. It recently expanded Internet access with the addition of Lynx, a read-only World Wide Web browser. Additional library management functions, such as circulation, serials management, acquisitions, and material booking, are being implemented sequentially. CCLA’s Voting Representatives are J. Richard Madaus and Ann Armbrister.

EBSCO Information Services

EBSCO Information Services provides customized solutions for serial information needs, from traditional, personalized subscription services to improved information
access and full-service document delivery systems. EBSCO Information Services group comprises four divisions: EBSCO Subscription Services, EBSCO Publishing, EBSCOdoc, and EBSCOhost.

EBSCO Subscription Services is the largest subscription service agency in the world, offering customized serials management services, EDI and interfaces with most major automated library systems, innovative management reports, retrospective conversion, bar code data input services for serial information, and EBSCONET Online, a subscription service that gives customers online access to EBSCO's title file.

EBSCO Publishing (EP) is a leading developer and producer of reference databases available on CD-ROM, online or through database licensing. In addition to producing abstracts and indexing for 2,300 journals, EP has produced 25 CD-ROM titles, ranging from medical and general reference databases to general and academic periodicals databases. It also offers a database licensing program that allows libraries to download onto their computer hard drives any of EP's products via electronic tape. EBSCOdoc is a full service document delivery service that provides access to virtually any document, including journal articles, books, standards, conference proceedings, reports, patents and theses, and obscure, difficult-to-locate materials. EBSCOdoc fulfills orders generated electronically through EBSCO's Current Citations database and orders sent directly via phone, fax, electronic mail and a variety of other sources.

EBSCOhost is an online system that allows users to search dozens of index/abstract and full-text databases and to order documents via the Internet, EBSCONET, or direct connection. It is designed to be searchable using Z39.50 compliant software and retrieval packages. Sandra Westall.

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Innovative Interfaces, Inc.

Innovative Interfaces, Inc. supplies computer systems to libraries for the automation of cataloging, circulation, acquisitions, serials control, materials booking, and reference databases. The firm's first product, released 16 years ago, was an interface between OCLC's database of library catalog records and the CLSI turnkey system for libraries. Since then, Innovative Interfaces has grown 25 to 50 percent every year. Today, its systems are installed in 450 or more institutions worldwide, with 9 or 10 new systems being added every month.

Innovative's fully integrated INNOPAC public catalog and circulation system is widely accepted as a state-of-the-art system to replace older library automation systems, and it is frequently selected by libraries that are automating for the first time. Innovative's latest products include modules for image databases, electronic gateways (including Z39.50 interfaces to other systems), e-mail, electronic data interchange with vendors using X.12, and multilingual user interfaces, and a new graphic user interface (GUI) that enables the INNOPAC database to be accessed via Windows. INNOPAC can handle several Asian languages, including Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Thai. Extended access to the Internet, a module for the visually impaired, and other new devices are also being developed.

III has named Gerald Kline and Sandra Westall to be the III's Voting Representatives to NISO.

SilverPlatter International

SilverPlatter, Inc. specializes in the creation of databases that are searchable and accessible to users around the world. It has developed more than 200 databases covering diverse and complementary subjects. Each database is customized, from design to software coding, with the special qualities of the information in mind. continued on page 19
Report on the 1995 TC 46 Meeting Week

In May, a delegation of NISO representatives attended the 26th Plenary Meeting of Technical Committee 46 (TC46), NISO's counterpart in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). TC46 is the developer of international standards for information and documentation. The annual event provides meeting time for the ISO TC46 Advisory Group, subcommittees, working groups, and related organizations.

The host for this year's meeting, held in Ottawa from May 8 to 11, was the Standards Council of Canada.

The reports and remarks that follow provide an overview of the deliberations that ranged from terminology in information and documentation to physical keeping of documents. Reports from registration authorities are also included.

Readers unfamiliar with the subject matter and organization of TC46 may find it helpful to review the following abbreviations:

- ISO TC46 AG — ISO Technical Committee 46 Advisory Group
- SC3, SC4, etc. — Subcommittee 3, Subcommittee 4, etc.
- WG1, WG2, etc. — Working Group 1, Working Group 2, etc.
- CS — Central Secretariat
- MA — Maintenance Agency
- AHG — Ad Hoc Group

Opening Remarks to the TC 46 Plenary Meeting

Marianne Scott, National Librarian of Canada

A few weeks ago, we had a problem with our LAN at the National Library and had to manage without our computers for a morning. It was a minor problem, quickly solved, and the computers were up and running again within a few hours. But the situation certainly brought home just how much we — both as providers and users of information — depend on technology in our daily work. I am sure that all of us in this room would have almost as much difficulty imagining a world without standards as one without computers.

However, it was only a comparatively short time ago — in the 1960s and 70s, when we were all using mainframe computers — that we became fully aware of the need for standards to transfer information effectively. And as there is more and more demand for electronically transmitted information, standards — the girders underpinning the information highway — are increasingly important. Interconnectivity in the information age is built upon the compatibility and, in its most positive sense, the predictability created by standards.

This is a philosophy to which the National Library of Canada has been deeply committed for many years. The sharing of information is one of the founding principles of libraries everywhere. Our technological capabilities make sharing more easily possible. But disparate systems or a lack of standards can create barriers. Without carefully developed international standards — without your work — the potential of technology is wasted.

Believing that standards and sharing go hand in hand in an electronic age, the National Library of Canada has been very much involved in TC46 activities since 1972. I would particularly point to the work of a few of the Library staff. Tom Delsey was chairman of the former SC6 for some time. Ralph Manning served two terms as the Canadian representative on the TC46 Advisory Group and has been chairman of SC9 for several years. Jane Thacker has been the secretary of SC9 and its predecessor, SC6, since 1986. Ed Buchinski formerly of the National Library and now with the Treasury Board has been the convenor of SC4 Working Group 7 for many years.

The Library has provided the secretariat for SC9 since 1986 and, in a related capacity, we are also the national agency for the ISBN, ISSN and ISMN systems in Canada. Because of our work in technological standards — the National Library, I am proud to say, is generally regarded as a leader in this area — we are keenly interested in the work of SC4 and the development of formats and protocols in computer communication for library applications. The work that SC4 has done on data element directories and protocol specifications has been particularly valuable to us in interlibrary loan. And it was through the work of other members of our staff that the National Library was instrumental in the development of the Interlibrary Loan Protocol.

The work of many of the committees meeting at this time will have — in some cases, has already had — a profound effect on the standardization of a variety of library practices. Whether we are dealing with the vocabulary of documentation in SC3, character sets for the exchange of bibliographic information in SC4 Working Group 1, library and publishing statistics in SC8, or preservation in SC10, the object is effective communication. We are all working to ensure that we are talking the same language — metaphorically speaking, anyway. We have over 20 countries and 15 different languages represented here today; clearly this is a global challenge.

I have no doubt that TC46 is one of the keys to making electronic links in this information age as effective as possible. And you are making it happen.
No changes have been made to the code table of the fourth edition of ISO 3166 which was published in December 1993.

New Coordination Group Formed
In order to speed up production of documents and to reduce response time to updating requests between meetings of the Maintenance Agency (MA) a four-member ISO 3166/MA Coordination group of Experts (ISO 3166/MACE) has been established. The ISO 3166/MACE consists of the MA members nominated by AENOR, BSI, ITU and UNCTAD.

Appeal against code element allocation
The Greek ISO member body ELOT objected to the allocation of the code elements MK/MKD to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. As a result the P-members of ISO/TC 46 voted on the matter. Of the nineteen votes received, seventeen expressed approval of the code elements allocated and two votes disapproved.

Cooperation with International Organizations
• The development of a unified UN country code system is proceeding slowly. The contact to UNDP/IAPSO has been maintained. Information on ISO 3166 and its coding principles has led UNDP/IAPSO to consider the ISO alpha-2 code as a possible unifying solution to the multitude of UN country code systems.
• UPU is conducting a survey among its members to determine whether one of the ISO codes is acceptable in postal addressing contexts.
• The Olympic Museum of the IOC in Lausanne has adopted the ISO 3166 alpha-2 code for its purposes.
• Other contacts maintained include the World Bank, World Intellectual Property Organization, UN Statistical Division, UN/ECE, EUROSTAT.

Outlook
• A long-awaited machine-readable version of ISO 3166 and ISO 4217 will soon be published by ISO/CS.
• ISO 3166 code lists were found on the Internet. The publication happened without permission of the ISO 3166/MA or ISO/CS. Possible reactions to this breach of copyright law are being explored.
• It becomes ever more evident that the ways of publishing International Standards and charging for their use will change in the context of electronic products. Rather than paying for the code list, which can be copied easily, users should be charged for being provided with the updating information on the code list.
• An increasing demand for codes representing International Organizations, Multinational Corporations, or areas such as “worldwide” or “at sea” is reflected in the increasing amount of code element requests for such “entities.” “Entities” like these cannot be included in ISO 3166 because they do not fall under the scope of the standard. An International Standard satisfying this new demand would be much welcomed by users of ISO 3166.

Edith Lechner, Secretariat TC 46/WG 2
Subcommittee 4: Computer Applications in Information and Documentation

SC 4 met on May 10 and 11, 1995. The meeting was well-attended with 26 representatives from 17 countries participating. SC 4 meets every two years and the biennial event is an opportunity for all of the SC 4 working groups to report and for the delegates to the meeting to report on related national standards activities.

Business Report

Sally McCallum (USA/ANSI) was elected by acclamation to a three-year term as Chair of SC 4. The Secretariat reported that two standards had been published since the last meeting of SC 4: 12083 (Electronic Manuscript Preparation and Markup) and 8459-3 (Data Element Directory-Part 3, Information Retrieval). In regard to SC 4 membership, 2 new P-members joined SC 4: Mongolia and Iran; Finland changed from 0-member to P-member; 2 countries joined SC4 as 0-members: Slovakia and Slovenia; and two members changed from P to O membership: Cuba and Poland. It was also announced that a glossary of SC 4 definitions had been prepared by the SC4 Secretariat and is being distributed to all SC 4 working groups.

Standards under periodical review

Three standards had been under periodical review. ISO 5426 (Extended Latin character set) and ISO 6438 (African character set) were confirmed. The comments received will be sent to the WG 1 convener. ISO 8459-1 (Interlibrary Loan Data Element Directory) was confirmed, but received comments from Canada that will be forwarded to WG 7 for review and analysis. These comments could result in a revision to or minor amendment to the standard.
Report on SC/WG 1: Character sets

Randall Barry, convenor of WG 1, noted that WG 1 completed work on the Arabic Character Set, DIS 11822, and it will be forwarded to ISO for publication. This completes the new work items of WG 1. The working group plans to devote its attention to character set repositories in ISO 10646 and to maintenance of the existing thirteen TC 46 character set standards.

WG 1 presented to SC 4 a response to a JTC1 SC 2 resolution 31 October 1994 on responsibility for character sets that requests that the ISO Technical Management Board name JTC1SC2 as solely responsible for character sets within ISO. That allocation of responsibility is unacceptable to WG 1 which stated its intention to continue to maintain TC 46 character sets. The statement was approved and forwarded to the ISO Technical Management Board.

Report on SC/WG 4: Format structures

Sally McCallum, Convenor of SC 4/WG 4, reported that the WG had two meetings since the last SC 4 meeting, most recently in April 1995 in Leiden.

McCallum reported the following: ISO 2709 DIS was approved and the final ballot report and final text forwarded to ISO Central Secretariat.

McCallum reported that SC 4 proposed that ISO 10162 and ISO 10163 (Search and Retrieve Service Definition and Protocol) be withdrawn and that ANSI/NISO Z39.50 Version 3 be advanced fast track through ISO in order to improve efficiency of the international standard to assure international interoperability.

Concerns were expressed regarding how traditional ISO procedures would be applied to this standard. SC 4 requested that WG 4 prepare a document describing the maintenance process.

WG 4 has requested the withdrawal of work items for SR Test suites and ILL Test suites as there is no longer an interest in this type of documentation.

McCallum announced that SC 4 had invited the International Forum for Open Bibliographic Systems (IFOBS), the European Workshop for Open Systems’ Expert Group on Libraries (EWOS EGLIB), and the OSE Open Implementors Workshop Special Interest Group for Library Applications (OIW SIGLA) to be S-liaisons to SC 4 for processing international standardized profiles under the cooperative agreement recently signed between JTC 1 and TC 46. EWOS EGLIB has submitted four profiles for approval.

Report on Working Group 6: Electronic publishing

Patricia Harris reported that ISO 12083 has been published and is being implemented. Harris announced that Len Young (Canada) resigned as convenor of WG 6 and that Eric van Herwijnen has been nominated to be WG 6 convenor. Mr. van Herwijnen’s appointment was approved.

Harris reported that Mr. van Herwijnen plans to convene a meeting of WG 6 on December 5, 1995 in the framework of the Graphic Communications Association SGML conference in Boston. In August 1995 a draft meeting agenda and a notice asking for participation in a reconstituted WG 6 will be circulated to all member bodies.

Report on WG 7: Data elements

Ed Buchinski, convener of WG 7, reported on the one-day meeting of WG 7 held May 8, 1995. A draft of Data Element Directory-Part 4, Circulation, was recommended for registration and ballot as a CD. Mr. Buchinski, with regret, announced that he was stepping down as convener of WG 7. Subject to approval by Australian Standards, Janifer Gatenby has agreed to be the convenor.

Report of the TC 46/SC 4 - TC 37/SC 2 Joint Working Group on Language Codes

John Byrum, convenor of the joint working group, reported that the Joint Working Group on Language Codes met on May 8, 1995. Mr. Byrum stated that the group had reached consensus on the disposition of comments on the CD and that it will be forwarded to the TC 37 SC 2 Secretariat for registration as a DIS. In the discussion of the DIS ballot procedures SC 4 members expressed concern about their disenfranchisement in the approval process if their member body is not a voting member of TC 37. They requested that the SC 4 Secretariat ask the ISO CS to inform the TC 46 members of the ballot when it is issued.

The Joint WG recommended that the necessary steps be taken by TC 46 and TC 37 for designation of the registration authority for ISO DIS 639.2.

Report on national standards activities

A number of SC4 member bodies reported on national standards activities. Highlights include: Niels Jensen (Danish Standards) indicated that Danish libraries will be moving to a revised version of the MARC format. The new format will be text oriented for use in line mode and will be easily convertible to ISO 2709 structure.

The French delegates reported that a gray literature project will be initiated using ISO 12083 for book and articles. Christine Deschamps described the proposed reorganization of the national committee corresponding to TC 46 within AFNOR. It was indicated that they would supply more information when the plans are complete.

Mr. Miyazawa (Japan) reported that ISO 8777 (Common command language) has been translated into Japanese and will soon be published and that ISO 12083 is now being translated. It was also reported that ISO 10646 has been adopted as a JIS standard.

Warwick Cathro (Australia) reported that two years ago Standards Australia established a national committee on TC 46 areas of activities. This group is now a joint Australia-New Zealand committee. ISO 10160 and 10161 have been adopted as Australia-New Zealand standards. A number of Z39.50 implementations are underway in Australia.

New Work Item Proposals

A number of proposed new work items are under consideration. François Role (France/AFNOR) reported that a NWI proposal to standardize headers that facilitate electronic document delivery may be submitted. This format will be based on the work of the GEDI project.
Ms. Isa de Pinedo (Italy/UNI) reported that a proposal for codes for libraries may be filed. It was noted that Italy has recently completed the coding of 8,000 libraries and that 12,000 codes will be assigned before the project is completed.

Sally McCallum (USA/ANSI), on behalf of the Norwegian participant in WG 4, reported that a proposal for a NWI for standardization of the Query Prefix Code in ISO 8777 (Common command language) is being considered. Nordic experience with the standard indicates that interoperability is hindered by lack of standardization of these codes.

Janifer Gatenby (Australia) reported that with the progress on the Data Element Directory in WG 7, WG 4 should consider development of a protocol for exchange of circulation date between systems.

Joint meeting with SC 9

On May 11, SC 4 and SC 9 held a special joint meeting to stimulate the consideration of standards needed for electronic media. Speakers included Peter Deutsche who described the standardization interests and activities of the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) and Klaus Sondergaard (DS).

Next meeting

Subcommittee 4 will next meet in conjunction with the TC 46 Plenary meeting in 1997 in London. Working groups were encouraged to meet during the next TC 46 Meeting Week scheduled to be held May 6-10, 1996 in Oslo.

Patricia Harris, Secretariat SC 4

Subcommittee 4, Working Group 1, Character Sets

The May 9, 1995 meeting was significant in several ways for the 17 representatives from 12 countries who attended. First, WG1 completed work on ISO/DIS 11822 (Extended Arabic character set). The new character set, which defines characters for a variety of languages that use the Arabic script (e.g., Urdu), has been under development for several years. With the completion of ISO 11822, standardized computer implementations for all known languages that use the Arabic script will be possible.

Subcommittee 4 met and approved the DIS which was forwarded to the ISO Central Secretariat.

The second significant aspect of the Ottawa meeting of WG1 was the transition of the working group from the development of new character sets to the focus on the determination of character repertoires. At its 1993 meeting, WG1 members agreed that it would be in the best interest of standardization and work within ISO if the group restricted its work to repertoires. Character sets are developed in other ISO committees, the most well-known of which is JTC1/SC2/WG2 which produced ISO/IEC 10646 (Universal Coded Character Set). So as not to duplicate or complicate the work within other parts of the organization, TC46/SC4/WG1 plans to focus on identifying subsets of ISO 10646 and, when necessary, working with JTC1/SC2/WG2 to add characters to that standard.

Working Group 1 has developed more than 10 character sets since it first met in 1972. The maintenance of those character sets remains a concern. In the decades since the first WG1 character set was published, many implementations have been developed that remain dependent on TC46 character sets, even though more modern ISO sets, like ISO/IEC 10646, have been developed. WG1 believes that continued maintenance of its sets will be necessary until such time as ISO/IEC 10646 is implemented widely enough to allow a switch to the universal character set. It is hoped that implementations, particularly at the operating system level, will be forthcoming in the near future.

In the area of scripts not currently covered by ISO/IEC 10646, WG1 plans to participate in the process of additions to 10646. At its Ottawa meeting, WG1 reviewed several proposals for the addition of characters to cover the traditional Mongolian script. Mongolia and parts of China use this script. As of 1993, the Mongolian script, which is usually written vertically, has replaced the Cyrillic script as the preferred writing system for the Mongolian language. The traditional vertical Mongolian script was developed centuries ago. Each letter has distinctive forms (i.e., glyphs) dependent on the location of the letter in a word. These aspects are sure to be challenging to the assignment of character codes in ISO/IEC 10646.

As its first action in working on the development of repertoires, WG1 agreed to forward a Mongolian character proposal from the Mongolian National Institute for Standards and Metrology (MNISM) to JTC1 for inclusion in its general discussion of possible additions to ISO/IEC 10646. In addition to developing a working relationship with JCT1/SC2/WG2, WG1 hopes to continue its close relationship with TC46/SC2 (Conversion of Written Languages) whose area of work on transliteration schemes has a direct correspondence with the area of work on determination of character repertoires.

Randall K. Barry
Convener, SC 4/WG 1

Subcommittee 4, Working Group 4, Protocols

SC4/WG4 met April 28, 1995 in Leiden with the following results:

- IS 2709 — Format for Information Interchange
  - The DIS was approved and the final ballot report was forwarded to the ISO Central Secretariat.
- ISO 10162/10163 — Search and Retrieve Service Definition and Protocol Specification
  - Amendment 1, Scan, was approved for IS.
  - WG4 recommends that IS 10162/63 be merged with the text of ANSI/NISO Z39.50 to provide for more efficient maintenance and enhancement of the International Standard.
- IS 10160/10161 — Interlibrary Loan Service Definition and Protocol Specification
  - Two defect reports of minor technical defects have been or are being processed in WG4. The first twenty defect reports were approved. SC4 will request that a technical corrigendum be issued.
  - Amendment 1, Document Delivery, approved as IS.
• WG4 has requested withdrawal of work items on SR and ILL Test Suites (WI 143 and WI 145) for lack of interest in this type of formal test documentation.

• International Standardized Profiles (ISPs)
  - A cooperative agreement between JTC 1 and TC 46 was signed in the fall of 1994 for the review and approval processing of mixed-TC profiles (N401). SC4 has invited IFOBS (International Forum for Open Bibliographic Systems), EWOS EG-LIB (European Workshop for Open Systems' Expert Group On Libraries), and the OIW SIGLA (OSE Implementors Workshop Special Interest Group for Library Applications) to be S-liaisons with SC4 so that they can process profiles developed by these user groups.
  - EWOS submitted four ISPs for TC46 approval in the spring of 1995. According to the TC 46 Procedures these have been reviewed by WG4 and will now be balloted in the TC 46.
• WG4 is starting to use electronic means for document exchange. The review of the ISPs was carried out by a mailing of cover papers that referenced the electronic location of the documents for review.

Sally H. McCallum, Convenor, SC4/VWG4

Subcommittee 4, Working Group 7, Data Elements

The Working Group responsible for data element directories, TC46/SC4/WG7, met on May 8, 1995. The meeting was attended by delegates from Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Slovenia, U.K., and U.S.A.

Work Items

8459-4: The working draft submitted by Standards Australia for Part 4 of ISO 8459 Bibliographic Data Element Directory, Circulation applications was discussed and considered, alongside a document indicating sources for the data elements. The working group provided detailed comments that fell into the following categories:

• Annex A02 and associated tag 905 are to be added and all date and time elements moved from section 4 to the new annex.
• All codes in the representation column of Section 4 are to be numbered, starting from 0.
  - Some definitions were refined to better follow the guidelines described under ISO 11179-4 and to ensure consistency.
  - Some data elements in section 4 are to be compressed, with different code values expressed in the representation column, e.g., alternative identification of a user. Consideration is to be given to the use of a “role indicator” to assist the compression.
  - Some extra explanation is to be added for some definitions, particularly message definitions in Annex A01, to indicate their use; for example the communication and connection messages would be used in a new client-server implementation and also in system-to-system exchange of circulation transactions.

After detailed discussion and comment, it was requested Janifer Gatenby prepare a Committee Draft for consideration before the next meeting in May 1996. The Committee Draft should be compiled by November 1995 so that it can be balloted in early 1996.

Work on part 5 (N55) remains suspended until options for progressing work on part 6 (Cataloguing Elements) are pursued and options investigated for the integration of the other 4 parts and their registration in an electronic database.

JTC 1 Liaisons


The meeting noted that Part 4 — Rules and Guidelines for the formulation of data definitions is now published. The latest (fourth) working draft of Part 2 — Classification will be requested for consideration by WG7.

Basic Semantic Repository (BSR)

The ISO Central Secretariat has proposed a pilot project that will occur over the next 18 months, with Dennis Hill as the Project Leader. The BSR wishes to identify experts from other ISO working groups who can contribute to the effort. There is a web page on the Internet and a seminar will probably be held in Europe summer 1995.

New Convenor

It was proposed that Janifer Gatenby of Australia take over the role of convenor, subject to the endorsement of Standards Australia.

Janifer Gatenby,
Interim Convenor, SC 4/WG 7

Subcommittee 4, Joint Working Group on Language Codes

The Joint Working Group developing an international standard on language codes met May 8, 1995. In attendance were 16 delegates from 9 countries.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider the results of balloting on ISO/CD 639.2, initiated on December 15, 1994 with distribution of the document to the members of TC37/SC2 and TC46/SC4. On April 20, 1995, the TC37/SC2 Secretariat forwarded copies of the ballots to the convenor. The tally, augmented by one late return, was 15 “yes” votes, including 6 with comments; 5 “no” votes; and one abstention. In the course of the meeting, all comments and objections were discussed with resolution of the many points raised.

Among the major decisions of the Joint Working Group at this meeting were:
1. The standard will feature four tables, each of which will specify (a) language codes authorized for bibliographic uses, (b) the language codes recommended for terminological applications, (c) English names of the codes listed, and (d) French names for those codes. Each table will be alphabetical, with four parallel columns.

2. The standard will stipulate approximately 25 languages where codes will be different, depending on bibliographic or terminological purpose. These codes represent an area where TC46/SC4 and TC37/SC2 representatives were unable to come to a common recommendation, largely because of existing bibliographic databases containing records with language codes in the 25 cases too numerous to be changed without unacceptable expense and considerable disruption to the developing global bibliographic interface. This situation will be fully and clearly explained in the Introduction.

3. The standard will include codes for more than 400 languages, but no codes will be added, deleted, or changed from those contained in the December 1994 CD to insure stability of the list as it is further considered in the ISO process. The convenor has received numerous proposals which, together with those subsequently received, will be forwarded to the proposed Registration Authority to consider when it is officially established and functioning as indicated in the Annex to the standard.

4. A portion of the Code List (qaa-qtz) will be set aside for bibliographic agencies that need to identify dialects. This application will satisfy local usages, and otherwise 639.2 will not generally deal with dialects, as they are normally not considered languages.

The Joint Working Group concluded the meeting by agreeing without dissent to the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1: TC37/SC4 Joint Working Group recommends to TC37/SC2 that CD 639-2 as amended at this meeting and by further changes consequent upon discussions taken at this meeting be registered as a DIS.

Recommendation 2: TC37/SC2 - TC46/SC4 Joint Working Group requests that TC46 and TC37 should undertake the necessary steps for formal designation of the Library of Congress as the Registration Authority for ISO/DIS 639.2.

John P. Byrum, Jr., Convenor
ISO TC 46
Information and Documentation

Action Summary

Documents progressed to CD:
CD 8459-4 Data element directory-Part 4-Circulation
CD 11682 Library Performance Indicators (2nd CD)

Documents progressed to DIS:
DIS 690-2 Citations to Electronic Documents
DIS 8 Presentation of Periodicals and other Serials

Documents progressed to IS:
ISO 2709 Format for Information Interchange
ISO 11822 Arabic Character Set
ISO 10162/10163 Amendment 1, Scan
ISO 10160/10161 Amendment 1, Document Delivery

Next TC 46 Meeting Week: May 6-10, 1996 in Oslo
Next TC 46 Plenary Meeting: May 1997 in London

Liaison Report to Subcommittee 4 from EWOS/EG-LIB

The European Workshop for Open Systems, EWOS, is one of the three regional workshops that have coordinated work-plans for the establishment of internationally approved functional standards (profiles) for Open Systems. The Expert Group for Libraries (EG-LIB) is responsible for the technical work of EWOS in the area of library applications for open systems.

The expert group for library applications

The objective of the EG-LIB is to define an internationally harmonized set of profile specifications, in collaboration with comparable expert groups in the other Regional Workshops, which presently cover IFOBS and OIW/SIGLA.

Specifically the EG-LIB develops:
(a) a taxonomy of profiles,
(b) an integrated set of profile specifications taking into account the use of these library profiles,
(c) a complementary conformance testing strategy together with test specifications as necessary,
(d) supplementary tutorial material covering the application of the profiles as necessary.

To encourage and assist the use and development of the profiles, EG-LIB will also act as the focal point of European implementors of library applications. For this purpose EG-LIB has:
- created a forum which meets regularly in conjunction with EG-LIB meetings with the purpose of:
  - cross-fertilization of ideas among implementors
  - exchange of experience
  - improving and commenting on the profiles and other specifications
  - encouraging presentations by individuals, users, vendors, and implementation groups
- feeding back user requirements and experience to the profiling efforts.
- facilitated electronic communication and exchange of ideas;
- facilitated the coordination of European requirements and ensure that these are represented in the work of other harmonization forums;
- enhanced the awareness of profiles and related material among implementors.

International Standardized Profiles

EG-LIB has developed three profiles which are on their way to ballot within TC 46:
- ALD11 covers Search and Retrieve between two or more systems either of which might be an Origin or a Target using connection-oriented ACSE. The model used is that of asynchronous message transfer using the SR services as specified in ISO 10162, and using the profile for ACSE, Presentation and Session.
- ALD21 covers Interlibrary Loan between two systems either of which might be a Requester, a Responder, or an Intermediary, using connection-oriented ACSE. The model used is that of asynchronous message transfer using the ILL services as specified in ISO 10160, and using the profile for ACSE, Presentation and Session.
- ALD22 covers Interlibrary Loan between two systems either of which might be a Requester, a Responder, or an Intermediary, using a store-and-forward Message Handling Systems environment. The model used in this ISP part is that of asynchronous store-and-forward message transfer using the ILL services as specified in ISO 10160 together with the IPM service of the MOTIS message handling system, as defined in ISO 10021-7.

These multipart International Standardized Profiles fall under the cooperative agreement between ISO/IEC/JTC 1 and ISO/TC 46 maintained by the subcommittees SGFS and SC4.

EFILA

EG-LIB also has the responsibility for the European Forum for Implementors of Library Applications, EFILA. The forum has been instigated as an activity initiated by EWOS EG-LIB in collaboration with the European Commission, DG XII/E-3 Library networks and services. EFILA is a forum that meets regularly and provides the opportunity for implementors, manufacturers, users, and others to participate actively. The primary benefit for the participants is to retrieve concrete implementation experiences from colleagues working on similar issues.

At the inaugural meeting in January 1995 some 80 delegates gathered to be part of the new discussion group. Those interested in turning EFILA from an idea into reality represented a broad range of European professionals, from members of national libraries to software houses, stretching from Reykjavik to Milan. The first meeting included a "hearing" on implementation platforms for information retrieval, introduced by advocates of the different structures. Clifford Lynch introduced Z39.50 directly on TCP/IP while Greg Lavender of the ISODE
Consortium spoke about his organization's approach. These two American viewpoints provoked lively questioning by the audience, while the papers referenced by the third speaker, Peter Furniss, were in great demand. Mr. Furniss is co-editor of "mOSI (minimal OSI) (CULR-3) - the new approach to an old topic".

The meeting resulted in a very positive indication that implementors wish to use standards and they are eager to use profiles (one delegate even said that there was no real alternative), but that they needed practical guidance and a place where they could exchange their experiences. Of the 80 attendees, more than 50 indicated their strong intention to participate in the next event or to send someone else from their organization or project partners.

**Project team 31**

EG-LIB project team (with the assigned EWOS number 31) was set up with the main object being to analyze the SR/Z39.50 V3 protocols to establish whether they could run over a CULR-3 (i.e., CULR-3 - ISO/IEC 11188-3) minimal OSI stack accessed by the XTI/mOSI API. If this were the case, then the availability of freely available software to support both CULR-3 and the XTI/mOSI API and the benefits of that approach would encourage implementors and users to install OSI-based versions of SR/Z39.50.

The project team has analyzed the SR and ANSI Z39.50 V3 standards for the Search and Retrieve application together with CULR-3 and the associated XTI/mOSI API. ANSI Z39.50 V3 was analyzed since there are plans to use the ISO fast track procedure in order to replace the existing SR service and protocol standards as a new edition. The project team has determined that the SR/Z39.50 application can be considered to be a Basic Communications Application (BCA) as defined in the CULR-3 profile. Implementations of SR/Z39.50 can therefore be run over a minimal OSI stack as specified by the CULR-3 profile. Furthermore, the restricted functions required by the SR/Z39.50 protocol in the supporting layers means that the X/Open XTI/mOSI API can be used to interface to this supporting minimal OSI stack.

The key benefit that is obtained by this approach is that it brings considerable flexibility to the use of MARC (MAchine Readable Cataloguing) record formats by the SR/Z39.50 protocol. These records are used to retrieve information from remote library databases. A large number of MARC record formats are defined and this is the result of the significant number of legacy systems that are in place around the world when the standards came to be specified. MARC record formats are a central feature of this particular library application.

Presentation context negotiation allows the use of specific MARC record formats to be negotiated at association setup time. It also allows different syntaxes for individual MARC record formats to be negotiated. This is particularly relevant for local operation within a given country. Local operation in many implementations represents the bulk of activity and local formats and syntaxes are often optimized to be user friendly in that country. At the same time it is also necessary to support other formats when retrieval is required across national borders.

Operation of the SR/Z39.50 protocols directly over a transport provider such as TCP/IP does not allow such negotiation to take place. In this case, it is not known whether a particular retrieval operation will be successful in the middle of a session. Also there may be situations where a particular optimized MARC record format is not used since the origin and target systems may be unaware that both can support it.

In order to guarantee interoperability using the most appropriate MARC record formats, it is necessary for a priori bilateral agreements to be in place. In this situation Open System operation cannot be achieved.

MARC record formats are identified in the protocol by the EXTERNAL ASN.1 data type. Other features of the protocol are also identified by the EXTERNAL data type and all of these stem from the large number of legacy systems that are in place. An example is the handling of diagnostic records. Z39.50 has a further 12 EXTERNALs specified. This extensibility allows the protocol to be tailored so that it may be used in the maximum number of situations and can support the maximum number of library systems for the purpose of search and retrieval. The use of presentation context negotiation at association setup time allows this tailoring to take place on line.

The project team has found that further benefits can be obtained through using one of the extended facilities of ACSE, namely, Peer Entity Authentication. This is supported by CULR-3 but not by the XTI/mOSI API.

One of the outstanding issues is the handling of character sets which is particularly relevant in Europe. At present, the use of specific character repertoires and their coding cannot be negotiated. Also the ISO/IEC 10646 cannot be used. A new ASN.1 data type (CHARACTER STRING) if used in the base standards would enable both of these limitations to be removed. This would allow presentation context negotiation to identify the use of specific character repertoires and their coding within the protocol. It is one of the recommendations that the base standards groups should be encouraged to make these changes.

The ability of CULR-3 and the XTI/mOSI API to support the operation of SR/Z39.50 implementations means that the availability of freely available implementations of the minimal stack and API should give encouragement to implementors and users alike to strive for the deployment of origin and target systems that implement SR/Z39.50 using CULR-3 and the XTI/mOSI API.

Klaus Sondergaard, EWOS/EG-LIB Secretary

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**Subcommittee 8, Library and Publishing Statistics**

TC46/SC8 held one meeting on May 8, 1995. There was a brief discussion of a document promulgated in France that outlines minimal standards for the collection of statistics for all types of libraries. The French would like some feedback on their document from other countries. The questions to be addressed are: (a) Do we agree with this minimal list of...
Subcommittee 8, Statistics (continued)

indicators? (b) Is this format a good one for these indicators?
The Secretariat asked if members could in the future send comments on documents either on computer disk in WordPerfect or Word, or via e-mail. These methods would ease the work of compiling comments.

Next year there will be a ballot on the need to consider revision of ISO 2789 (Library Statistics).

It was reported that CEN has adopted the following ISO standards as European Standards: ISO-EN 2789 (Library Statistics) and ISO-EN 9707 (Statistics on the Production and Distribution of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, and Electronic Publications). It was also announced that in the future the EN prefix will not be added to ISO standards unless modifications are required for use in Europe.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to discussion of the CD 11620 on Performance Indicators from WG4.

Geoffrey Ford, WG4 co-chair, reviewed charge to the WG that the performance indicators are based on developed practices; Ford noted that such practices do not yet exist for accessing electronic services. Thus, performance indicators for electronic services will need to be added to later versions of this standard as such indicators are developed.

Ford also explained that this standard could be considered a basic set of indicators that could be applied widely. Other indicators may need to be added.

Because there are sometimes multiple definitions for the same indicator the working group has had to choose or modify one or more indicators to find the best one for this standard. They have also had to change some definitions in order to achieve consistency of definition across the standard.

The members of SC8 discussed at length the need to be able to add new indicators to this standard. It was agreed that by next year’s meeting a mechanism for adding new performance indicators should be developed. This process could go on outside the quinquennial review if the performance indicators are placed in an Annex to the standard.

It was agreed that a new version of this Committee Draft should be prepared and circulated for comments by December 1995 with the hope that the draft would advance to the DIS-stage in 1996.

The committee extended a vote of thanks to Working Group 4, particularly to its outgoing co-chair Charles McClure for all of the hard work that has been done.

SC8 expects to meet in conjunction with TC46 meeting week in May 1996.

Lenore Coral, Cornell University

Subcommittee 9, Presentation, Identification, and Description of Documents

SC9 met on May 10 and 11, 1995.

The meeting began with an announcement concerning the World Intellectual Property Organization initiative to manage copyright for works in digital form. WIPO has asked SC9 to clarify the scope of SC9 numbering systems. This may relate to another initiative of CISAC for an International Standard Work Number for musical works.

A question was raised about the use of BIBLID versus SICI numbers and whether the use of SICI numbers was eliminating the need for the BIBLID standard. A letter will be sent to SC9 members asking member bodies to review this matter.

A brief report from the ISSN agency indicated that the use of ISSNs is continuing to grow.

The ISBN Agency reported that they are about to publish an International Publishers Directory on CD-ROM that will contain up-to-date information on publishers in the ISBN program.

The ISMN agency (Music Numbering) is moving ahead with the implementation of that new numbering system. Thus far there are ISMN agencies in the German speaking countries, Italy, France, Finland, Lithuania, and Canada. Establishment of an agency in the US and the UK is taking a little longer.

The UBC/UNIMARC liaison reported that a new edition of the UNIMARC manual in loose leaf form is now available.

An ad hoc committee reviewed comments on CD8 - Information and documentation - Presentation of periodicals and other serials. A number of the comments reflected the need to clarify the definitions used in this document and to harmonize them with other related documents. It was agreed that a revised draft will be submitted to the SC9 Secretariat by August 1 and that the document be issued as a DIS this fall.

The Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe has agreed to lead the revision of ISO 5966: 1982 - Information and Documentation - Presentation of scientific and technical reports. They were asked to prepare a draft revision by November 1, 1995 for review and comments by SC9.

The Secretariat reviewed the changes to CD 10956. It will soon be circulated as DIS 690.2 - Information and Documentation - Bibliographic references - Electronic documents or parts thereof, in August. (Note: see p. 24 for details.)

Related to this Denmark has proposed a new work item on document authentication in the electronic environment.

Dr. H. Walravens, Director of the ISBN/NSMN International Agency has suggested that ISO 2108 (ISBN) and ISO 10957 (ISMN) be merged. The reason for the proposal is the similarity of these standards and the desire to use the second EAN (International Standard Number) which had been granted to the ISBN as a prefix.
for barcodes. The EAN agency has found some objection to using this standard for music; Dr. Walravens believes these problems will be mitigated by the merging of these two standards. TC46 has informed SC9 that this can be done without further balloting if nothing in either standard is changed. Before SC9 decides whether to act on this proposal the SC 9 Secretariat will write to the EAN Agency in Brussels affirming our belief that these are closely connected standards, to see if that affirmation will satisfy the EAN and gain permission for the ISMN agency to use the 979 EAN prefix for ISMN barcodes. Otherwise the idea of merging the two standards will be sent to SC9 P-members for comment.

It was agreed that SC9 will next meet during the TC46 meeting in 1996 to continue its work.

Lenore Coral. Cornell University

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Subcommittee 10,
Physical Keeping of Documents

Reports from Working Groups

WG1 discussed drafts of two new documents, “Archival Boards - Requirements for Use” and “Archival Boards - Migration Test,” and agreed that more experimental work on migration testing would be conducted. Sample boards will be collected and tested using the proposed migration testing method. WG1 will focus on board used for enclosures. There will not be a separate standard for binding board since such board is included in the binding standard being developed by WG4. The U.S. concern regarding lignin in board will be investigated.

WG2 reported that it had reviewed the results of round robin testing and revised the draft document on permanence of writing, printing, and copying media on paper documents. The WG needs to investigate the types of densitometers to be used for the testing and the transfer of images under pressure. Testing procedures will be made more rigorous and a clear distinction will be made between the paper used for testing and paper used for printing, writing, and copying. The minutes of WG2’s May 10 meeting and a revised draft will be sent out in the Fall. It is hoped that a draft can be forwarded to SC10 in January 1996.

WG3 submitted a draft standard “Storage Requirements for Library and Archive Materials” for SC10 circulation and comment. It also recommended that the proposed work item on storage and handling of sound and video documents be included in the normative section of the standard; retaining them in the normative section of the standard would result in higher quality bindings than those currently produced in many countries. A close vote resulted in the decision to move the Category C specifications to an informative annex. In addition, to clarify that the standard addresses publishers’ bindings rather than library binding, the title will be changed to “Requirements for Binding Materials and Methods Used in the Manufacture of Books.” WG4 was asked to consider whether a separate standard for adhesive bound books should be created or the specifications for Category C bindings should be upgraded if they were to remain part of the standard. Others felt that while the proposed specifications for Category C would not produce the highest quality adhesive bindings, retaining them in the standard would result in higher quality bindings than those currently produced in many countries. A close vote resulted in the decision to move the Category C specifications to an informative annex. In addition, to clarify that the standard addresses publishers’ bindings rather than library binding, the title will be changed to “Requirements for Binding Materials and Methods Used in the Manufacture of Books.”

SC10 Strategic Policy

Discussion concerned issues of whether SC10 standards should address the ideal or current reality, to what degree standards related to document longevity can affect the quality of products, and whether standards should be developed for quality rather than specify technical details, and whether standards should include an explanation for requirements rather than simply state them.
New Business

It was reported that SC4 and SC9 are discussing the authenticity and integrity of documents. SC4 is concerned with electronic documents and SC9 is concerned with presentation of information.

Some aspects of both topics are of interest to SC10. A group of experts has been charged to explore the issues and report back to SC4 and SC9 on whether a new subcommittee is needed to move forward on standards in these areas.

Next Meeting

The next meeting of SC10 has been scheduled for Thursday, May 9, 1996 in Oslo, Norway.

Margaret M. Byrnes,
National Library of Medicine

Subcommittee 10, Working Group 1,
Permanence of Paper for Documents


The second standard, ISO 11108 Archival Papers—Requirements for Permanence and Durability, has also been approved and is awaiting translation to the French language before publication. It describes a cotton content paper with sizing and filler the same as ISO 9706, and has additional strength requirements to assure durability.

A new work item was created in 1994 for permanent and durable boards used for document storage and for book binding. Two documents were prepared by the convenor, Per Olof Bethge of Sweden.

Document N 31, Archival Boards—Requirements for Use, specifies the requirements for board to be used in direct contact with documents and other items to be stored in libraries, archives, and other protected environments for long periods of time. Two appendixes describe boards that would carry information or that are exposed to light.

Document N 32, Archival Boards—Migration Test, describes a test method for the determination of the effect that a board would have on the items in contact with it for a long period of time.

The general requirements of the board, N 31, are that it be alkaline sized with a pH of 7.5 to 10 and that it contain 2% calcium carbonate, the same as the permanent paper standard. However, there is no fiber composition or lignin requirement as in the other standards.

It was pointed out that the US Library of Congress and the National Archives and Records Administration standards for boards have a 5 Kappa number limit which is the same as the permanent paper standards. Materials stored using board not so controlled have shown discoloration or deterioration. These agencies do not have specific information on the composition of the boards that have caused the problems but have been satisfied with the boards that meet the specifications.

It was agreed that further action on the proposed standard would be put on hold until results of the migration test were available.

The migration test, N 32, involves making a sandwich of two pieces of the board on the outside with five sheets of reference paper conforming with the archival standard, CD 11108, between them. The proposed exposure condition is a dry oven at 90° C. The sample sets are placed in sealed bags in the oven for 14 days.

Preliminary tests conducted using that temperature showed essentially no effect on the reference papers. The tests were repeated at 90° C and 50% relative humidity. Measurable differences were observed after 14 days. With some of the boards the migration effect extended to the middle reference paper. It appears that additional papers should be used in the sandwich so that the differences between boards can be better defined. Changes were reported in appearance properties but not in folding strength.

A request was made for samples for test purpose and for facilities that would be willing to conduct the round robin test. The samples would include:
- Alkaline sized with buffer-bleached wood fiber
- Alkaline sized with buffer-unbleached wood fiber
- Alkaline sized with buffer-bleached wood with lignin
- Acid sized-bleached wood fiber
- Acid sized-unbleached wood fiber
- Acid sized-bleached wood fiber with lignin
- Laminated board with archival face and acid core.

A general discussion of binders board before the joint meeting with WG4 on book binding included the various compositions of binders board: single ply, cylinder laminated, and adhesive laminated board. The question of whether the specifications for binder board should be established by WG1 or as part of the WG4 specifications on book binding was to be discussed at the joint meeting.

Action by the U.S. will be to provide samples of board for the migration test and to seek laboratories that will be able to conduct the tests in a round robin.

Rolland Aubey,
Georgia Pacific (retired)

Subcommittee 10, Working Group 2,
Permanence of Images on Paper

This working group is preparing a standard on requirements and testing methods for the permanence of writing, printing, and copying on paper documents. At the first meeting in May 1994 a draft was presented and the Scope and Introduction were discussed in detail.

An interlaboratory study of the proposed test methods was planned for the fall of 1994 but the number of facilities interested was limited. At the end of the year five labs expressed interest in the work and the results of that
effort were presented at the meeting.

The properties tested include water resistance, wear resistance, image appearance, light fastness and influence of high temperature.

Records most sensitive to water were those prepared with ballpoint pens, stamp pad inks, and ink-jet printers. Inferior light fastness is often observed for recording from pens and stamp pad inks, i.e., dye-containing recording. Recording prepared with carbon ribbons and by xerographic processes differ considerably in wear.

The results of the investigation are reported in document WG2/N55. The draft of the proposed standard is WG2/N42Rev2.

The evaluation of the optical density of the image continues to be a problem in the development of the test methods. The light source, optical geometry, and aperture of the instrument should be described. The aperture size of most reflectometers or densitometers are too large to be of use. Image analyzers are needed but they are expensive and not readily available.

The ASTM method F1413, Using 0.008 in. (0.203 mm) Aperture Reflectometers as Test Instruments for Measuring Visual Image Quality of Business Copy Images, is a possibility. It describes the Clearwave 082 and the Macbeth Print Contrast Meter, devices used to evaluate OCR images. Two of the labs in the round robin used the Macbeth PCM II. The suppliers of the instruments will be asked to provide additional information on the optics of the instruments. The US agreed to obtain this information.

The Taber Abraser will be used for the evaluation of wear resistance in place of the eraser method originally suggested.

Annex A describes Testing Paper. It is not a specification for paper to be used for general use, but ensures that the paper used in the test procedures is consistent. It also specifies a reference ink based on a British Standard. Again, it is for consistency of the test procedure and not for general use.

The following action will be taken:

- The draft standard will be revised based on the discussions at the meeting.
- The revised draft will be circulated as a Working Draft to WG2 members.
- Depending on the results of the CD circulation to the WG, the draft will be balloted as a Committee Draft in SC10.

Persons interested in reviewing the report or the draft standard or becoming involved in the round robin testing are invited to contact NISO.

Margaret M. Byrnes,
National Library of Medicine

Subcommittee 10, Working Group 4,
Binding

WG4 (Binding) of SC10 met on May 9-10, 1995. Twelve people attended, representing Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States. Poul Steen Larsen (Denmark) was the convenor.

The WG continued their discussion on ISO WD 11800: Information and documentation - Requirements for hard cover and soft cover books - Binding materials and manufacturing methods, and SC10/WG4: Requirements for binding of books, periodicals, serials and other paper documents for archive and library use: Methods and materials.

Comments on WG4 WD 11800

Working Draft 11800 was balloted in SC10 and returned with issues to be addressed by the WG4. Board remains a major issue. It is apparent that single ply board is not readily available in many countries. The use of PUR has been removed from the draft. Though no publishers were directly consulted during the drafting, 11800 has been well received by publishers in at least one country.

WG4 had a joint meeting with WG1 to consult them on board issues. The groups discussed board density (the U.S. requests a density limit included in the standard) and
the pH level. Also discussed were definitions to be added. Since 11800 remains a working draft, changes may be made later on if necessary.

Comments on WG4 N87

N87 was drafted by the Swedish delegation and was well received. There were comments from the UK Panel, some of which were incorporated into the draft. France came to the meeting with a number of comments. There are compromises being made between the traditions of different countries. Language is an issue because some countries use binding terms differently. The document is still based on the 8th Edition of the Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding, but it is taking on a look of its own. It is still based on materials and methods, as opposed to being performance based.

The document contains four categories of binding treatments, based on the grade of permanence or durability required. They are:

Category A - Permanent retention of material that is acquired with folded sections/signatures intact.
- Allowed treatment: Sewing through the fold

Category B - Permanent retention of material acquired in single leaf form and which is loose, stapled or glued.
- Allowed treatment: Oversewing
  - Double fan adhesive binding
  - Side sewing

Category C - Heavy use for short periods of material that is acquired with folds intact, in single sheet form or is an undamaged book block.
- Allowed treatment: Sewing through the fold
  - Oversewing
  - Double fan adhesive binding
  - Side sewing
  - Recasing

Category D - Intermediate use (this category could change to long term storage).
- Allowed treatment: Side sewing
  - Recasing
  - Storage binding

The Swedish delegation is also working on testing procedures.

The U.S. discussed their current testing project and agreed to assist the international testing in any way possible.

By the end of this year, the document and testing guidelines should be ready for a three-day working group meeting, with the hope of a final draft by next year. The U.S. delegate invited the working group to come to New York for the meeting, with the possibility of a tour of a testing facility and the opportunity to see binding equipment. Plans will be final in early summer.

Sally Grauer,
Library Binding Institute

Subcommittee 10, Joint Meeting of Working Group 1 and Working Group 4

Permanence of Binders Board

WG1 on permanence paper and board and WG4 on requirements for library binding and manufacturer binding met jointly to discuss the standard for binders board. The new work item for WG1 on permanence of board approved at the May 1994 meeting included binders board. Binders board is included in the two specifications being developed by WG4.

Questions to be discussed included:
- Definition of binders board in the proposed standards as single ply and the availability on a worldwide basis
- Board density and how to measure it
- Participation of WG1 in development of a binders board standard
- Application of proposed migration test for binders board.

The results of the joint meeting are summarized as follows:
- More information is needed on the various board compositions being used.
- Density should be measured by ISO 534 which is a calculation based on the measurement of a single sheet. The density requirement will be established by WG4.
- The “Archival Board” requirements of the type outlined in N 31 of WG1 cannot be used for binders board.
- The migration test outlined in N 32 of WG1 is far from being developed. If it is developed as an ISO method, it can be used for evaluation of binders board.

All activity on binders board will remain in WG4.

Sally Grauer,
Library Binding Institute

Report from CIDOC

(international Documentation Committee of the International Council of Museums)

CIDOC is the international focus for the documentation interests of museums and similar organizations. It is a committee of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), with over 650 members from 60 countries, including documentation specialists, registrars, computer managers, system designers, advisors, and trainers.

CIDOC has liaison status with TC 46. Although direct contributions to the work of the Committee are rare, CIDOC carefully reviews the papers that are circulated and draws the attention of members to relevant material through notices in reports and news on the Internet discussion group (CIDOC-L). Launched in September 1994, CIDOC-L covers the documentation interests of museums specialists. Colleagues who wish to join the list can send a message to: listserv@doc.nrrn.se, with the text: subscribe cidoc-l firstname lastname.

The following initiatives have been pursued during the last three years:
1. The development of guidelines on the minimum information categories for museum objects. This is a joint project of two of our Working Groups (Data Model and
information categories for museum objects. This is a joint project of two of our Working Groups (Data Model and Data/Terminology Working Groups), the results of which are to be published in July 1995. This will be the first international definition of the information categories that should be used by museums. It builds on a number of recent national initiatives, whose representatives have taken part in this project. We recognize that the guidelines will need further development over the next three years and intend to initiate this process at the ICOM Triennial Meeting in July. We would welcome the support of TC 46 in pursuing this process, with the possibility of proposing the guidelines as a formal international standard in due course. For further information contact: Toni Petersen (fax: +1413 458 3757; e-mail: tpetersen@aat.getty.edu) or Alice Grant (fax: +44 171 938 9734; e-mail: a.grant@ic.ac.uk).

2. The development of comparable guidelines for the documentation of archaeological sites. This work is being coordinated by CIDOC’s Archaeological Sites Working Group in collaboration with a number of national sites and monuments organizations and the Council of Europe. An initial publication will be issued in July 1995. Contact: Roger Leech (fax +44 1793 414707).

3. The Data Model Working Group is continuing to develop a theoretical data model of museum information. A guide to the data model is available on line by sending a message to listserv@nrm.se with the instruction “send guide.text.” Contact: Katherine Spiess, Chair (fax: +1 202 633 9290; e-mail: mah0r04@sivm.si.edu).

4. CIDOC has been supporting ICOM in the promotion of documentation principles and practices among African museums. ICOM’s AFRICOM project includes an initiative to develop common guidelines for museum objects in African museums, applying the general guidelines referred to above in a specific context. Contact: Andrew Roberts (fax +44 1223 842136; e-mail: andrewroberts@compuserve.com).

5. ICOM and CIDOC are also collaborating in a project supported by the Getty Art History Information Network to develop documentation standards for the protection of cultural objects. This initiative is also sponsored by the Council of Europe, United States Information Agency, UNESCO, and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Contact: Eleanor Fink (fax: +1 310 451 5570; e-mail: efink@getty.edu). Various CIDOC papers and publications are to be made available on the World Wide Web as part of a general initiative by ICOM. They can be accessed through the address HREF=http://www.icom.nrm.se/icom.html.

Andrew Roberts,
CIDOC Chair

Report of the Registration Authority for ISO 4: Rules for the Abbreviations of Title Words

Since the last ISO/TC 46 Plenary Meeting in 1993 in Berlin, the extension of the ISSN Network has continued by the creation of six new national centers in Costa Rica, Estonia, Lithuania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Sri Lanka, and Switzerland. To date, the ISSN Network is composed by the International Centre, a Regional Centre for South-East Asia, and 65 National Centres located in the following countries:

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lithuania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

ISSN are registered in bibliographic records published in the ISSN Register. The Register now includes 722,000 records which represents an increase of 92,000 new ISSN during the past two years. The main medium of the ISSN Register is the CD-ROM, under the title ISSN Compact which allows quick access to all bibliographic data. The ISSN Register is also available on magnetic tapes. The edition on microfiches will disappear from 1997.

The ISSN Network is presently involved in a process of control and correction of the database. The main process consists of controlling systematically the registration of all ISSN assigned by the Centres. Diagnostics established at the International Centre from ISSN blocks assigned to National Centres have allowed detection of missing ISSN which will be controlled and registered if applicable.

Issues linked to comprehensiveness, currency, and control of the quality of the ISSN Register are the core of the new ISSN Strategic Plan to 2001, at present prepared in the Network.

Since 1994, the International Centre distributes its Annual Report to all interested organizations. All documents about the work in process and statistics are available on request at the International Centre or through the Internet home page HTTP://WWW.WELL.COM/USER/ISSNINC

Report of the Registration Authority for ISO 3297: ISSN

Since the last ISO/TC 46 Plenary Meeting in 1993 in Berlin, the draft international standard (DIS 4) has been adopted by 20 approvals out of 23 voting member committees.

After the editor made the draft final, the text of the standard was sent to SC9 Secretary in February and will be available soon as the third edition of the international
The International Agency is responsible for the maintenance of the List of Serial title word abbreviations. Since the second cumulated printed edition in 1991, three supplements on paper have been published to propose new words and abbreviations registered by the Centres of the ISSN Network:

- Supplement 1992: 1500 words
- Supplement 1993: 1300 words
- Supplement 1994: 1300 words

Thus, the complete list including these three supplements covers now about 46,000 words and their abbreviations in 80 languages.

This cumulated list is available on CD-ROM, ISSN Compact, and floppy disk. These editions on CD-ROM and floppy disk allow a quick access to all abbreviations with only one list. It is also possible to access words from abbreviations.

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The *Agreement for Registration Authority* between ISO and FIZ Karlsruhe was signed by ISO Secretary General and the Directors of FIZ in November and December 1994. The following tasks are underway:

- Send press release to database producers.
- Send press release to press contacts in America, Asia, Africa, and Australia.
- The spring meetings of those international database producers, that include report literature will be used for contacts with potential national/regional centers.
- The already existing authority file of FIZ Karlsruhe for standardization of Corporate Entries, their addresses, and report numbers will be adopted and established as a new file for the International Agency. This file will serve as a basis file for the international register in order to assist national centers in their initial work.
- Guidelines are in preparation for national centers, users, and database producers.
- Establishment of an Advisory Board for the ISO 10444 Registration Authority, where national centers, users, and database producers will be represented, is underway.

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**New Agencies:**
In the last 12 months, a new ISRC National Agency has been appointed in Thailand.

**Major Implementation:**
BMG UK has started to encode all of their new production from January 1995. Sony Music USA is starting to encode production from May 1995.

It was noticed this year that an increasing number of independent companies have enquired about the code.

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The International Agency has continued issuing codes centrally from London for territories that do not have the benefit of a National Agency.

**Technical Initiatives and Promotion:**
The International Agency organized the annual ISRC Agencies meeting in November 1994. All of the European, American, and Canadian agencies attended. Minutes and digests of the presentations were forwarded to the Japanese and Latin American organizations. Following this, the UK Producers Guild presented an initiative consisting of a direct promotion of the ISRC at the level of the recording/mastering studios, who are directly responsible for the technical encoding of ISRC onto digital masters for digital sound carriers.

The International Agency also attempted to promote ISRC as a unique identifier of sound recordings in configurations of electronic delivery of music through networks. The International Agency has also focused on the questions posed by the emergence of new sound formats such as CD-R, CD-E or new draft standards such as Digital Audio Broadcasting, etc. In all of the above contexts, the International Agency notified the relevant organizations of our request to provide for recording or transmitting the ISRC.

*Philippe Person,*
*Secretariat of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry*

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**What's New about the 1995 issues of ISQ?**

Have you noticed that ISQ is now displaying a SICI code on its cover page? Our thanks go to George Wright IV, a member of NISO's SICI-revision committee, for providing the barcode software and making our fully standards compliant. Now only does the SICI speed serials check-in and tracking, it is an important link in the electronic serials network. SICI - Z39.56 - another NISO standard at work!
NISO Elects New Members to Board of Directors

NISO has elected its Board of Directors for the 1995-1997 term, effective July 1, 1995.

Joel H. Baron, Group Director, Publishing and Publisher Relations for Dawson Holdings PLC, is NISO’s new Vice Chair/Chair-elect. Active in NISO since 1992, Baron has served as NISO Treasurer and as a Board Member representing publishing. As the former Vice President for Publisher Services at The Faxon Company, a division of Dawson, he helped to establish Faxon’s offices in Russia. Baron has chaired the Journals Committee of the Association of American Publishers, and is a long-standing member of the Society for Scholarly Publishing and the Serials Committee of the International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers.

Howard Turtle is NISO’s newest board member, representing information services. He is Principal Research Scientist at West Publishing Company, and was formerly Chief Scientist at OCLC, Inc. Dr. Turtle holds a Ph. D. in Computer Science from the University of Massachusetts, and has published widely in the areas of natural language information retrieval, data compression, and automatic classification techniques. Dr. Turtle has directed West’s computer science research activities since 1990. This research led to West’s successful introduction of natural language retrieval in 1992.

Nolan F. Pope, Associate Director for Automation, General Library System, University of Wisconsin-Madison, has been elected to a second three-year term representing libraries. He is an active member of the American Library Association (ALA) and American Society for Information Science (ASIS). He chaired the ASIS Standards Committee from 1991-93, and served on the ALA’s Library and Information Technology Association (LITA) Board of Directors from 1989-94.

Marjorie Hlava, President and Chairman of the Board of Access Innovations, Inc., has been elected to a second three-year term representing libraries. In addition to directing the overall corporate operations of her company, Hlava has been an active volunteer in many other organizations, including SLA, ASIS, the Association for Information Dissemination Centers (ASIDIC), the Southwest Library Association, the New Mexico Online User Group.

Now serving as NISO Chairman is Michael McGill (University of Michigan - Medical Center). Continuing to serve on the NISO Board are: Immediate Past Chairman Michael Mellinger (DRA); and Directors Robert Badger (Springer-Verlag), Vinod Chachra (VTLS Incorporated), Elizabeth Bole Edisson (Innamic), John Kolman (Ameritech Library Services), Clifford Lynch (University of California), and Lennie Stovel (RLG).

Special thanks go to NISO’s retiring Board members: Jim Rush (Palinet) and Rebecca Lenzini (CARL).

Standard on Alphanumerical Sorting Released

NISO is seeking comments on a new proposed standard, Alphabetical Arrangement of Letters and the Sorting of Numerals and Other Symbols (ANSI/NISO Z39.75-199x).

This will be the first American National Standard on alphanumerical arrangement, and reconciles the many conflicting rules that have governed the arrangement of listings in telephone directories, library catalogs, indexes, bibliographies, and other reference works.

In addition to prescribing absolute rules for alphanumerical arrangement, ANSI/NISO Z39.75 makes the first-ever attempt to prescribe rules for the arrangement of symbols other than letters or numerals. As such, the standard provides important new guidelines for the creation of machine-executable indexes and listings. Other computer sort sequences, such as the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (7-bit ASCII) (ANSI X3.4) do not produce user-friendly indexes, bibliographies, or library catalogs, because they sort uppercase and lowercase letters separately and sort punctuation marks and symbols in various places between numerals and letters.

Virtually all other major industrialized countries have developed their own alphanumerical sorting standards. However, there is no international standard because alphabetization is language-specific, and no two languages written in the Roman script share the same alphabet and rules of spelling. If approved, ANSI/NISO Z39.75 may ultimately serve wherever the English language is used in written form.

The review period for Z39.75-199x is July 7, 1995 - October 7, 1995. The draft is available from NISO Press for $35.00 per copy plus shipping. Orders should be sent to: NISO Press, P.O. Box 338, Oxon Hill, MD 20750-0338. Telephone: 301-567-9522, Fax: 301567-9553.

SilverPlatter is currently collaborating with a variety of library systems vendors, software companies, system integrators and hardware vendors in the development of a Worldwide Library. As part of this effort, SilverPlatter has developed Electronic Reference Library (ERL) technology that enables the collection, organization, and distribution of electronic information across institutionwide or cross-consortium networks.

SilverPlatter’s Information Retrieval System (SPIRS) software is installed at over 16,000 sites around the world and used by more than 28,000 subscribers. All versions of SPIRS software are designed to provide tools that both novice and expert searchers can use to achieve accurate and comprehensive search results.

SilverPlatter is now expanding beyond CD-ROM technology as a method to deliver information. A growing number of its CD-ROM databases are also available over the Internet or can be loaded onto a local hard disk for increased searching speeds. Peter Ciuffetti is SilverPlatter’s NISO Voting Representative.
NISO News and Notes

NISO Meeting Calendar

**August**
- 8/28  SC AL (Revising Z39.56/SICI), Boston
- 8/28-29  SC MM (Exhibition of ), Washington, DC

**September**
- 9/18  SC SS (Advertisement), Washington DC
- 9/18-19  SC ZZ (Library Bindings), Minneapolis
- 9/21  NISO Board of Directors, Boston
- 9/28-29  SC AL (Holdings Statements), Evanston, IL

**October**
- 10/10  NISO Annual Meeting and Program, Chicago Sheraton
- 10/19  NISO Standards Development Committee, Washington, DC

**December**
- 12/1  NISO Board of Directors, Washington, DC

Appointments to NISO Standards Committees

NISO's standards development activities are getting into high gear:

SC AL, revising the Serial Holdings standard (Z39.44) is co-chaired by Martha Hruska (University of Florida) and Ellen Rappaport (SUNY-Albany Law Library). Committee members include:
- Marjorie Bloss (Center for Research Libraries)
- John Esply (VTLS)
- Helen Gbala (NOTIS)
- Elaine Henjum (FL Center for Library Automation)
- Rebecca Guenther (Library of Congress)
- Myrtle Myers (OCLC)
- Suzanne Thomas (Hillman Library)

Standards committee SS, drafting a new standard defining the types of information to be included in advertisements for products used in the conservation and repair of library materials, has two new committee members: Harry Campbell (ICI) and Abbey Shaw (Archivart).

Bob Tannehill of Chemical Abstracts Service has joined SC OO revising the national standard for Bibliographic References (Z39.29).

Recently appointed to Committee AJ developing a standard for downloading of bibliographic records are Ted Koppel (UnCover Company) and Sue Stigleman (Mountain Area Health Education Center). Mary Engle (University of California DLA) chairs this committee.

New Member Update

NISO welcomes its Voting Representatives and alternates:

- Norman Kline, CASPR Inc.
- Brian Lorneli, CASPR Inc. (alt)
- J. Richard Madaus, CCLA
- Ann Armbrister, CCLA (alt)
- Beth F. Anderson, Data Research Users’ Group
- Sandra H. Hurd, EBSCO
- Mary Beth Vanderpoorten, EBSCO (alt)
- John Mancia, Elsevier
- Norman Paskin, Elsevier (alt)
- Jeffrey Blumenthal, Follett
- Michael Marchuck, Follett (alt)
- Delores Meglio, Information Access
- Victoria Gray, Information Access (alt)
- Sidney P. Marland III, R.R. Donnelley & Sons
- Peter Ciuffetti, SilverPlatter
- Barbara Bishop, SilverPlatter (alt)
- Blake Ratcliffe, UMI
- Jim Tumolo, UMI (alt)

Also new to NISO’s voting representatives are:

- Paul Vassallo, National Institute of Standards and Technology, is now serving as NIST’s voting rep to NISO; Jeff Harrison continues as NIST’s Alternate rep.
- Donald C. Cook, Jr. representing the U.S. Army headquarters. Mr. Cook replaces Louise Nyce.
- ARLIS (the Art Libraries Society) has appointed Thomas E. Young (Philbrook Museum of Art, Chapman Library) as their NISO representative. Mr. Young is replacing Julie Mellby.

NISO Annual Meeting

NISO's 1995 annual meeting and program will be held Tuesday, October 10, 1995, 1:00pm at the Chicago Marriott. NISO’s program will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science (ASIS). However, you do not need to register for the ASIS conference to attend the NISO Program. This meeting is open to everyone: Voting reps and alternates, committee members, and all others with an interest and curiosity about NISO’ work and activities. The meeting will provide an overview of NISO’s current standardization interests and a review of the newly revised NISO Technical Plan for Standards Development. Speakers will include Mike McGill, the NISO Chairperson and Nolan Pope, chair of the NISO Standards Development Committee. Mark your calendar and plan to join us!
Available Now from NISO Press:

**Library Shelving**

If you buy library shelving you need this new NISO standard! It defines the minimum performance standard for the steel shelving widely used in libraries, archives and information centers. Citing this standard in your bidding specifications will help you identify those proposals that meet specified performance requirements and then evaluate those bids on the basis of price. This standard is based on years of research and testing conducted under the auspices of the American Library Association. 10 pp. ISBN: 1-880124-09-2 Price: $40

**Scientific and Technical Reports**

Each year a wealth of research results is reported in thousands of scientific and technical reports produced by the government, private industry, academia, and consultants. Z39.18 defines the elements, organization, and design of scientific and technical reports so report writers can easily present their findings in a systematic way. Specific guidance is given on how to organize the required and optional elements of the three major sections of a technical report (front matter, text, and back matter). Guidelines are given for the presentation of visual and tabular matter, formatting, and pagination. Directions on presenting numbers, formulas, equations, symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms are included. Many examples, a bibliography, and an index round-out this outstanding new addition to NISO’s family of standards. Adopted for use by the Department of Defense. Replaces ANSI Z39.18-1987. 40 pp. ISBN: 1-8800124-24-6 Price: $49.

**Z39.50-1995 Version 3**

Z39.50 defines a standard way for two computers to communicate for the purpose of searching and retrieving information: full-text, bibliographic data, images, multimedia. It can be implemented on any platform. This revision adds new functionality and important enhancements to the base standard; it replaces ANSI/NISO Z39.50-1992. 160pp ISBN: 1-880124-22-X Price: $79

NISO Standards are Available on CD-ROM

All NISO draft standards and published standards are available on CD-ROM (Compact Disk-Read Only Memory). This service, provided in cooperation with Information Handling Services (IHS), simplifies and accelerates the process of gaining access to NISO standards. IHS has scanned NISO’s standards from cover-to-cover and integrated the standards with the latest CD-ROM technology and high-speed search and retrieval software.

The CD-ROM service offers you access via a cross-referenced index and the ability to target precise information using a key-word search. Updates are issued every 60 days. Included with the service is the IHS Worldwide Standards Index, a comprehensive and powerful CD-ROM-based index of standards from U.S. standards developers, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and other leading non-U.S. Standards bodies. For details call IHS at 800-241-7824 or 303-790-0600.

NISO I-S-O ISQ Editor

NISO is in-search-of an editor for ISQ. If you know about the standards world, like to write, are an information gatherer and sharer, and enjoy seeing your name in print let us hear from you. For details, contact: Pat Harris at pharris@cni.org, call 301-654-2512, or fax 301-654-1721.

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Recent Balloting Results

Z39.4-199x Indexes and Related Information Retrieval Devices (Revision of ANSI Z39.4-1984)
Ballot period: April 1, 1995 - July 7, 1995
Results:
  14 Yes
  5 Yes with comments (ALA, ATLA, LC, NAL, NFAIS)
  2 No (ASIS, ASI)
  2 Abstain

Z39.14-199x Writing Abstracts (Revision of Z39.14-1979)
Ballot period: December 15, 1994 - March 15, 1995
Results:
  13 Yes
  9 Yes with comments (ALA, ATLA, LC, MusicLA, NFAIS, OCLC, DoE/OSTI, Medical LA, DoD)
  2 No (AJL, ASIS)
  0 Abstain
  3 Comments from interested parties
The draft was referred back to the standards committee for revision. The committee met on 6/23/95. A second ballot will be conducted in 1996.

Z39.22-1989 Proof Corrections
Reaffirmation Ballot
Ballot period: September 1, 1994 - November 30, 1994
Results:
  28 Reaffirm
    1 Revise (AJL)
    0 Abstain
If the negative vote is not withdrawn or resolved, a default ballot will be conducted in 1995.

Z39.32-199x Information on Microfiche Headers
Ballot period: April 1, 1995 - July 7, 1995
Results:
  19 Yes
  7 Yes with comments (ALA, ATLA, AJL, MusicLA, NLM, Readmore, DoE/OSTI)
  0 No
  0 Abstain
  4 Comments from interested parties

Z39.41-1990 Printed Information on Spines
Reaffirmation Ballot
Ballot period: October 6, 1994 - January 6, 1995
Results:
  20 Reaffirm
    1 Revise (LC)
    2 Abstain
Being revised to incorporate additional information on application of the standard to nonbook materials. A revision will be released for a second ballot in 1995.

Z39.57-1989 Holdings Statement for Non-Serial Items
Reaffirmation ballot
Ballot period: March 1, 1995 - June 1, 1995
Results:
  29 Yes
  0 No
  0 Abstain
  0 Comments from interested parties
This standard is reaffirmed.

Z39.64-1989 East Asian Character Code for Bibliographic Use
Reaffirmation ballot
Ballot period: March 1, 1995 - June 1, 1995
Results:
  27 Yes
  0 No
  0 Abstain
  0 Comments from interested parties
Z39.64 is reaffirmed.

Z39.74-199x Guides to Accompany Microform Sets
Ballot period: February 1, 1995 - May 1, 1995
Results:
  26 Reaffirm
    5 Yes with comments (ALA, LC, MusicLA, NLM, RLG)
    1 No (U.S. Dept. of Energy/OSTI)
    0 Abstain
    0 Comments from interested parties
The draft was referred back to the standards committee for revision. The committee met on 6/23/95 and successfully addressed all comments. The standard will be published by NISO Press in 1996.

Z39.76-199x Data Elements for Binding of Library Materials
Ballot period: February 1, 1995 - May 1, 1995
Results:
  20 Yes
  3 Yes with comments (ALA, LC, Music LA
  4 No (LBI, Gaylord, NLM, RLG)
  3 Abstain
  0 Comments from interested parties
The draft was referred back to the standards committee for revision. The committee met on 6/23/95. A second ballot will be conducted in 1996.
## Standards Status: July 1, 1995*

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*Note: this list does not include current, approved standards not being revised.*
International Update: Standard for Citations to Electronic Documents Released

The proposed international standard describing how to create citations for electronic documents is now being balloted as a Draft International Standard (DIS). The draft was developed by ISO TC 46/SC 9; the official designation for the standard is DIS 690-2, Bibliographic references—Electronic documents or parts thereof. Peggy Morrison, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill Health Science Library, was the technical editor responsible for drafting the proposed standard.

The standard describes a prescribed order for the elements of a reference and establishes conventions for the transcription and presentation of information derived from the source electronic document. The standard covers electronic monographs, databases and computer programs; electronic serials, electronic bulletin boards and email. Numerous examples illustrate how to use the standard. NISO, as the U.S. Technical Advisory Group on TC 46 is responsible for submitting the U.S. vote on this proposed standard. All interested parties are invited to submit comments. The draft is available from NISO Press for $35, plus shipping and handling. To order call: 301-567-9522 or 800-282-6476, Fax 301-567-9553.

1995 Balloting Calendar:

February 1995
Z39.74-199x New standard: Guides to Microform Sets
Z39.76-199x New standard: Data Elements for Binding of Library Materials
NWI Proposed New Work Item: Title Pages of Conference Proceedings

March 1995
Z39.57-1989 Holding Statements for Non-Serials: 5 year Review/Reaffirmation ballot
Z39.64-1989 East Asian Character Code: 5 year Review/Reaffirmation ballot

April 1995
Z39.32-199x Revision of Z39.32-1981, Information on Microfiche Headings

May 1995
Z39.4-199x Revision of Z39.4-1984, Basic Criteria for Indexes
The draft is titled: Guidelines for Indexes and Related Information Retrieval Devices

June 1995
Z39.75-199x New Standard: Alphabetic arrangement of letters and the sorting of numerals and other symbols

September 1995
Z39.63-199x Revision of Z39.63-1989, Interlibrary loan data elements

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