

# LITVANSKA KATALOŽNA STRATEGIJA U KONTEKSTU PROGRAMA eEUROPE

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## **Sažetak**

Stvaranje zajedničkog prostora kulturne baštine Europske unije otpočelo je donošenjem strateških dokumenata poput *eEurope 2002*, *eEurope 2005 Action Plan on Coordination of Digitisation Programmes and Policies: Implementation Framework for Digitisation Coordination Actions in Europe*, *Lundskih načela* i *Lundskog akcijskog plana te Parnske povelje*, koji naglašavaju da su digitalno kulturno nasljeđe i znanje javno dobro koje mora biti dostupno bez ograničenja, te da svaka europska zemlja ima posebno i značajno mjesto u stvaranju informacijskog društva.

Usvajanje zajedničkih standarda i kompatibilnih postupaka omogućuju stvaranje područja zajedničke kulture koje nudi interoperabilne elektroničke usluge građanima i znanstvenicima, kao i prilika za europsku industriju sadržaja. Istodobno se javlja i velik izazov: kako izgraditi sveobuhvatnu i interoperabilnu europsku infrastrukturu koja će nuditi visoku kvalitetu pristupa, kao i nove usluge za građane Europe. Iako je većina posla vezanog uz tehničku interoperabilnost već obavljena, sljedeći veliki izazovi uključuju višejezični pristup i interoperabilnost metapodataka, uključujući i bibliografski opis.

Ovaj se rad temelji na dva glavna načela za stvaranje informacijskog društva - jedinstvenom pristupu informacijama te očuvanju nacionalnog identiteta kroz stvaranje elektroničkog sadržaja nacionalnoga kulturnog nasljeđa i omogućivanje pristupa tom sadržaju. Rad predstavlja razvoj litvanske kataložne strategije od ponovne uspostave litvanske neovisnosti, te daje moguće smjernice razvoja.

*Ključne riječi:* eEurope; digitalno kulturno nasljeđe; elektronički sadržaji; litvanska kataložna strategija

## Uvod

Razvoj katalogizacije u Litvi, maloj europskoj zemlji, usko je vezan uz ime najslavnije metodologinje kataložne prakse prošlog stoljeća - Eve Verona. To je jasan primjer kako jedan genij može otvoriti vrata ljudskih umova i srca bez obzira na fizičku udaljenost i jezičnu razliku. No, treba istaknuti i njezinu izuzetnu sposobnost da istodobno uvidi neophodnost međunarodne standardizacije i važnost kulturoloških značajki svake zemlje, što su europske zemlje tek danas priznale ustvrdivši da se "europsko kulturno nasljeđe ne sastoji od izoliranih otoka nacionalnog nasljeđa, već da je naše zajedničko nasljeđe jedan slijed, beskonačno nježna tekstura predmeta, oblika, značenja, veza i asocijacija, s nitima koje se prožimaju kroz vrijeme i prostor od jednoga zemljopisnog ekstrema do drugog, od praskozorja živućeg pamćenja do današnjih dana. Budući da je naše zajedničko kulturno nasljeđe jedan slijed, i naše digitalizirano nasljeđe mora pratiti taj kontinuitet."

Stvaranje kontinuiteta digitaliziranog kulturnog nasljeđa ne može se ostvariti na razini pojedinih zemalja članica, već kroz velike zajedničke napore kojima će se postići:

- dijeljenje sadržaja i usluga,
- razvoj zajedničkih smjernica,
- razrada zajedničkog pravnog okvira i zajedničkog pristupa međunarodnim vlasničkim pravima,
- prepoznavanje i primjena zajedničkih europskih standarda i
- razvoj sadržaja i usluga putem zajedničkih kriterija kvalitete.<sup>2</sup>

Kako je naglašeno u Akcijskom planu *eEurope*,<sup>3</sup> *Lundskim načelima*,<sup>4</sup> *Parmskoj povelji*,<sup>5</sup> i drugim strateškim dokumentima Europske unije, potreba za ujednačivanjem kojim bi se postigla interoperabilnost informacijskih sustava osniva se i na posebnosti, jedinstvenosti i značajnosti svake pojedine zemlje uključene u proces stvaranja informacijskog društva. Ovaj

<sup>1</sup> Coordinating digitisation in Europe: progress report of the National Representatives Group coordination mechanisms for digitisation policies and programmes, 2003. Roma : Minerva project, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Ove je postavke donio NRG (National Representatives Group), a objavljene su u sklopu zapisnika 2461. sastanka održanog 11.-12. studenoga 2002.

<sup>3</sup> eEurope 2002 : an information society for all: action plan [citirano: 2006-01-24]. Dostupno na: [http://europa.eu.int/information\\_society/eeurope/2002/action\\_plan/pdf/actionplan\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/2002/action_plan/pdf/actionplan_en.pdf); eEurope 2005 : an information society for all: an action plan [citirano: 2006-01-24]. Dostupno na: [http://europa.eu.int/information\\_society/eeurope/2002/news\\_library/documents/eeurope2005/eeurope2005\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/2002/news_library/documents/eeurope2005/eeurope2005_en.pdf); Digitisation guidelines: a selected list [citirano: 2006-01-24]. Dostupno na: <http://www.minervaeurope.org/guidelines.htm>

<sup>4</sup> The Lund Principles [citirano: 2006-01-24]. Dostupno na: [http://www.cordis.lu/ist/digicult/lund\\_principles.htm](http://www.cordis.lu/ist/digicult/lund_principles.htm)

<sup>5</sup> Minerva. Charter of Parma. Final version 19 November 2003 [citirano: 2006-01-24]. Dostupno na: <http://www.minervaeurope.org/structure/nrg/documents/charterparma031119final.htm>

je rad zasnovan na dva osnovna načela stvaranja informacijskog društva, a to su jedinstveni pristup informacijama i očuvanje nacionalnog identiteta.

Nimalo slučajno, svoje sam izlaganje započela uvodom u suvremene europske inicijative za dugotrajno očuvanje i pristup kulturnom nasljeđu, koje prepoznaju potrebu za zajedničkim smjernicama i standardima, te uvidaju da problem katalogizacije, analiziran tijekom ove konferencije, predstavlja vrlo važan segment složenog pitanja pristupa građi.

### **Litvanska kataložna strategija**

Litvansku kataložnu strategiju od ponovnog uspostavljanja litvanske neovisnosti 1990. godine, kao i njezine razvojne mogućnosti određuje sljedeće:

- odluka o stvaranju *Litvanskih pravila za računalnu katalogizaciju* zasnovanih na europskoj tradiciji i IFLA-inim dokumentima budući da su u Litvi prestali važiti standardi i kataložna pravila bivšeg SSSR-a (*Правила составления библиографического описания и складу са ГОСТ 7.1-84. Библиографическое описание документа. Общие требования и правила составления*),<sup>6</sup>
- mogućnosti integracije zapisa Litvanske nacionalne bibliografije i kataloga litvanskih knjižnica u zajedničku europsku i globalnu informacijsku infrastrukturu i buduće smjernice; te
- sudjelovanje u stvaranju interoperabilnosti baštinskih ustanova, odnosno knjižnica, muzeja i arhiva, u odnosu na nova IFLA-ina međunarodna kataložna načela koja su u postupku donošenja.<sup>7</sup>

### **Povijest kataložne prakse u Litvi**

U doba Sovjetskog Saveza, kataložne je dokumente sastavljala Međunarodna kataložna komisija (*Межгосударственная каталогизационная комиссия*), koja je izrađivala i smjernice s nacionalnim primjerima prikupljene u sovjetskim republikama. Iako su se sovjetski standardi djelomično zasnivali na načelima ISBD-a, pravilnik za bibliografski opis i izbor odrednica nije bio sasvim usklađen s međunarodnim dokumentima. Službeno, katalogizatori s područja sovjetskih republika sudjelovali su u stvaranju kataložnih pravila, no njihovo je sudjelovanje bilo više simboličke naravi jer su se najvažnije odluke donosile u Moskvi.

Nakon ponovnog uspostavljanja litvanske neovisnosti, litvanski katalogizatori i bibliografi suočili su se s nekoliko mogućnosti: prihvatiti *Anglo-američka kataložna pravila* (AACR) koja se sve više šire u Europi ili slijediti IFLA-ina međunarodna kataložna načela i dokumente. Za razliku od IFLA-inih dokumenata koji uglavnom sadrže preporuke, pravila AACR-a

ГОСТ 7.1-84 Библиографическое описание документа. Общие требования и правила составления. Москва : Изд-во стандартов, 1987.

Statement of international cataloguing principles: draft approved by the IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code, Ist, Frankfurt, Germany, 2003. [citirano: 2006-01-24]. Dostupno na: [http://www2.bibliothek.uni-augsburg.de/kfe/mat/statement\\_draft.pdf](http://www2.bibliothek.uni-augsburg.de/kfe/mat/statement_draft.pdf)

zahtijevaju njihovo bezuvjetno prihvaćanje. Prihvaćanjem AACR-a doveli bismo se u sličnu situaciju kada nismo bili u mogućnosti utjecati na razvoj ruskih pravila kako bi se na što bolji način zadovoljile potrebe katalogizacije. No, promjena dugogodišnje prakse i strukture kataložnih zapisa bila je nesumnjivo potrebna.

S druge strane, Nacionalna knjižnica Litve "Martynas Mažvydas" bila je zadužena za pripremanje jedinstvenih pravila za računalne bibliografske i pregledne zapise, zapise za nacionalnu bibliografiju i kataloge, kako bi se što aktivnije uklopili u program Univerzalne bibliografske kontrole te na taj način racionalizirali katalogizaciju u litvanskim knjižnicama. Opsežna analiza pravila AACR-a 2 ukazala je na njihovo nepodudaranje s uobičajenom litvanskom kataložnom praksom: litvanska kataložna praksa zasnivala se na izvornom obliku imena na izvornom pismu (kada je to moguće), u skladu s Pariškim načelima, za razliku od AACR-a koji nalaže korištenje transliteriranog oblika imena koje je najprepoznatljivije korisnicima kataloga.

Kao rezultat toga, litvanski su katalogizatori odlučili zadržati tradiciju korištenja izvornog oblika imena koja je zahtijevala i posebna tehnička rješenja. Kako ona nisu postojala u dostupnim softverskim pomagalima, odlučeno je da litvanski stručnjaci izrade programsko rješenje za upravljanje kataložnim zapisima na različitim pismima. Tijekom 1998. godine izrađen je softver zasnovan na UNICODE-u te nazvan LIBIS SW.

#### *Primjeri*

Primjer 1

101# #Sagre

102# #SaGR

200#1\$7ga \$8gre \$aΚαζαντζάκης \$bΝίκος \$f1883-1957

U ovom je preglednom zapisu odrednica za ime grčkog autora napisana grčkim alfabetom na suvremenome grčkom jeziku.

#### *Primjer 2*

101# #Sayid Saheb

102# #SaLT

200#1\$7ha \$8heb \$aסאָייד סאַהעב \$bביל לאַמאַש \$f1862-1930

Odrednica za ime židovskog autora napisana je hebrejskim pismom i jezikom.

#### *Primjer 3*

101# #Sarus

102# #SaRU

200#1\$7ca \$8rus \$aЛермонтов \$bМихаил Юрьевич \$f1814-1841

Odrednica za ime ruskog autora napisana je ćirilicom na ruskom jeziku.

Tradicija stvaranja potpunoga bibliografskog zapisa ima dugu povijest u Litvi, posebice u sklopu nacionalne bibliografije. Struktura bibliografskog zapisa hijerarhijske je prirode i

odražava odnos između zasebnih dijelova nekog dokumenta te njegove cjeline. Ova tehnika omogućuje stvaranje zasebnih zapisa za svaki dio nekog dokumenta. Primjerice, za višesvezajno djelo izrađuje se zaseban zapis za svaki svezak koji ujedno ističe njegov odnos prema cjelokupnom djelu.

*Primjer višerazinskog zapisa*

Zapis 1: Nakladnička cjelina

Oznaka zapisa: nasl

001C1C1B0000000285

2001#%\$aAtviros Lietuvos knyga %\$eALK

Zapis 2: Djelo u svescima unutar nakladničke cjeline

Oznaka zapisa: nam2

01C1C1B0000064844

2001#%\$aDievo žaislas %\$eLenkijos istorija %\$edu tomai %\$fNorman Davies

410#1\$1001C1C1B0000000285 \$12001#%\$aAtviros Lietuvos knyga

Zapis 3: Svezak 1

Oznaka zapisa: nam2

001LNB06C98C90

2001#%\$aNuo seniausiu laikų iki 1795 metų

461#1\$1001C1C1B0000064844 \$12001#%\$vT. 1

Zapis 4: Svezak 2

Oznaka zapisa: nam2

001C1C1B0000064845

2001#%\$aNuo 1795 metų iki mūsų dienų %\$f[iš anglų kalbos vertė Vilija

Balčiūnienė [i.e. Balčiūnaitė]

461#1\$1001C1C1B0000064844 \$12001#%\$vT. 2

Prihvatanje AACR-a prisililo bi nas na ukidanje prakse stvaranja višerazinskih zapisa koji, prema našem mišljenju, imaju više prednosti od rješenja koja nudi AACR.

Razlike između litvanske kataložne prakse i navedenih propisa AACR-a, uz još neke dodatne nepodudarnosti, konačno su prevagnule u korist odabira IFLA-inih preporuka i smjernica - ISBD-a za bibliografski opis i propisa za izbor i oblik odrednica prema *Names of persons: national usages for entry in catalogues; Form and structure of corporate headings, List of uniform titles for liturgical works of the Latin rites of the Catholic Church* i *Anonymous classics: a list of uniform headings for European literatures*.

Nakon što je pokrenuta spomenuta praksa, javile su se zamjerke koje su ukazivale na činjenicu da ISBD daje previše različitih mogućnosti. Analizirane su najspornije te donijete odluke koje su odmah primijenjene na nacionalnu bibliografiju i objavljene u Smjericama za

izradbu računalnih bibliografskih i preglednih zapisa (*Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autorizuotų įrašų sudarymo metodika*)<sup>8</sup>

Uzimajući u obzir da je računalna katalogizacija u Litvi uvedena desetljeće kasnije nego u ostalim europskim zemljama, možemo reći da je to istodobno bio i nedostatak i prednost, prednost utoliko što smo bili u mogućnosti usvojiti postignuća drugih zemalja zajedno s najnaprednijim tehnologijama. Prihvatanjem UNIMARC-a, fleksibilnog formata prikladnog za razmjenu bibliografskih zapisa, kao nacionalnog formata, započela je i aktivna suradnja s IFLA-inim Stalnim odborom za UNIMARC te njegovom tadašnjom predsjednicom Mirnom Willer, koja je uvelike utjecala na razvoj litvanske računalne katalogizacije.

Posjeta Mirne Willer Litvi i njena osobna suradnja s litvanskim katalogizatorima potaknula je temeljitu analizu kataložnih pravila drugih europskih zemalja. *Pravilnik i priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga*<sup>9</sup> bio je najbližiji litvanskoj praksi te stoga većim dijelom prihvatljiv. Pravilnik je postao nekom vrstom biblije za naše stručnjake, posebice za one uključene u stvaranje strateških dokumenata. Rješenje je pronađeno zahvaljujući prijedlogu Mirne Willer, te su izrađene gore navedene smjernice *Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autorizuotų įrašų sudarymo metodika*. Smjernice uključuju opis baza znanja za bibliografske i pregledne zapise u formatima UNIMARC, kao i pravila za njihovu izradbu te litvanske primjere. Smjernice i ostali spomenuti dokumenti omogućuju katalogizatorima izradu bibliografskih i preglednih zapisa usklađenih s međunarodnim standardima.

Na temelju ove bliske suradnje, konačno je izrađena litvanska kataložna strategija utemeljena na IFLA-inim dokumentima za standardni bibliografski opis te izbor i oblik odrednica koje je odobrilo Ministarstvo kulture Republike Litve koje valja slijediti u knjižničarskoj praksi.

### **Kataložna strategija: buduće smjernice**

Kada je riječ o budućim smjernicama kataložne strategije, osvrnut ću se na početak ovog rada. Iako je Grupa nacionalnih predstavnika poduzela velike korake ususret stvaranju zajedničke europske informacijske infrastrukture te rješavanju problema interoperabilnosti i upravljanja sustavima, razvoj velikih digitalnih zbirki koje bi uključivale dokumente iz raznih baštinskih i drugih ustanova, potaknulo je razmatranje ideje o ujedinjenju izvorne digitalne i digitalizirane građe, te ideje o jedinstvenom pristupu takvoj građi. Iako su neki IFLA-ini dokumenti izrađeni upravo za izvornu digitalnu i digitaliziranu građu, oni nisu u potpunosti uvršteni u postojeće kataložne pravilnike. Kao posljedica toga, stvaranje jedinstvene informacijske infrastrukture *eEurope* zahtijeva žurno rješenje ovog problema. Zbog toga su izlaganja o katalogizaciji izvorne digitalne i digitalizirane građe na ovoj konferenciji od velike važnosti u kontekstu projekta *eEurope*.

<sup>8</sup> *Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autorizuotų įrašų sudarymo metodika / parengė Regina Varnienė ... [et al.]*. Vilnius: Lietuvos nacionalinė Martyno Mažvydo biblioteka. Bibliografijos ir knygotyros centras, 1998.

<sup>9</sup> Verona, Eva. *Pravilnik i priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga*. Zagreb : Hrvatsko bibliotekarsko društvo, 1983-1986. Dio 1: Odrednice i redalice. 2. izmijenjeno izd. 1986.; Dio 2: Kataložni opis. 1983.

Kada je pak riječ o proizvodnji sadržaja za *eEurope*, javlja se retoričko pitanje: hoće-li se za stvaranje zajedničke, višejezične europske informacijske infrastrukture koristiti RDA - *Resource description and access*,<sup>10</sup> koji nastoji postati međunarodnim pravilnikom, ili pak europske zemlje trebaju neka nova pravila zasnovana na europskoj tradiciji koja bi bolje odražavala njihov nacionalni identitet? Seminari posvećeni ovim pitanjima, primjerice Sastanak o kataložnim načelima: utjecaji i europska scena održan u Madridu 14. travnja 2005. godine,<sup>11</sup> pokazali su da europska kataložna tradicija uistinu postoji te da zaslužuje opstanak u kontekstu jake i silovite globalizacije.

Kada je riječ o litvanskoj kataložnoj strategiji, valja spomenuti da je njihov razvoj izravno povezan s djelatnostima IFLA-e u području katalogizacije, a posebno onima povezanim s donošenjem novih međunarodnih kataložnih načela. O daljnjem razvoju tih načela ovisit će i budući razvoj litvanskih kataložnih pravila. Istodobno, valja uzeti u obzir da kataložna načela dopuštaju postojanje različitih, ali kompatibilnih pravilnika zasnovanih na istom temelju.

Usporedo s usklađivanjem međunarodnih kataložnih načela, za litvanske se katalogizatore prevode ISBD-i, izrađuju dopune UNIMARC-a te nova, dopunjena i izmijenjena, Računalna kataložna pravila (*Kompiuterinio katalogavimo taisyklės*).<sup>12</sup>

Nakon što je početkom 2005. godine Nacionalna knjižnica Litve primila od Europske unije financijsku potporu za pokretanje *Sustava virtualnog kulturnog nasljeđa*, pojavila su se, pored ostalih, i pitanja vezana za identifikaciju i pristup digitaliziranoj građi, uključujući interoperabilnost metapodataka te bibliografskih i preglednih zapisa. Stoga mi je drago da je tijekom ove konferencije izneseno nekoliko izlaganja o ovim važnim pitanjima.

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<sup>10</sup> RDA: Resource description and access: prospectus. Dostupno na: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/rdapropectus.html>; Joint Steering Committee for Revision of Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. Strategic plan for RDA: 2005-2008. Dostupno na: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/stratplan.html> [citirano: 2006-01-24].

<sup>11</sup> The Meeting on Cataloguing Principles: Influences and the European Scene, Madrid, April 14th 2005 [citirano: 2006-01-24]. Dostupno na: <http://www.bne.es/esp/labiesdocumentosl.htm>

<sup>12</sup> Kompiuterinio katalogavimo taisyklės / parengė Liubovė Buckienė, Nijolė Marinskienė, Danutė Sipavičiūtė, Regina Vamienė. Vilnius: Lietuvos nacionalinė Martyno Mažvydo biblioteka, 2006. U tisku.

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# LITHUANIAN CATALOGUING STRATEGY WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF eEUROPE

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## **Summary**

The issues of creating the common EU cultural heritage information space have been solved by the preparation of strategic documents such as *eEurope 2002*, *eEurope 2005 Action Plan on Coordination of Digitisation Programmes and Policies: Implementation Framework for Digitisation Coordination Actions in Europe*, *The Lund Principles and The Lund Action Plan*, *Charter of Parma*, whereby it is acknowledged that digital cultural heritage and knowledge are public property with unlimited access, and that each country is unique and significant in the forming of the information society.

The adoption of common standards and compatible procedures allow the creation of a common cultural space offering interoperable e-services to citizens and researchers, as well as opportunities for the development of content industry in Europe. Simultaneously, the greatest challenge is to build a comprehensive and interoperable European infrastructure which would provide a high quality of access along with new user services. Although much work has already been done on technical interoperability, the next big challenges include multilingual access and metadata interoperability, as well as bibliographic description.

This article is based on two main principles of forming the information society, i.e. the unified access to information, and the preservation of national identity, by creating e-content of national cultural heritage and providing access to it. The paper presents the development of Lithuanian cataloguing strategy since the Restoration of Lithuanian Independence and its development perspectives.

*Keywords:* eEurope; digital cultural heritage; e-content; Lithuanian cataloguing strategy

## Introduction

The cataloguing developments in Lithuania, a small European country, became closely linked to the name of the most famous cataloguing methodologist of the past century - Eva Verona. This is a clear manifestation of a human genius opening the doors into people's minds and hearts, regardless of distance and difference of languages. Nevertheless, it is important to emphasize her outstanding ability to recognize the need for international standardisation, and the importance of the cultural specificities of each country, which the European countries have nowadays finally acknowledged stating that "European cultural heritage does not consist of separate islands of national heritage, our collective heritage is a continuum, an infinitely fine texture of physical objects, forms, meanings, connections and associations, with threads passing through time and space from one geographical extreme to the other, from the dawn of living memory to the present day. If our collective cultural heritage is a continuum, so must our digitised heritage be."<sup>1</sup>

The creation of a continuum of digitised cultural heritage cannot be undertaken at the member state level; it is a massive collective endeavour in which:

- content and services must be shared,
- common policies must be developed,
- common legal framework and a common approach to IPR (international property rights) must be elaborated,
- a common set of EU standards must be identified and implemented,
- a common framework of quality criteria must guide the development of content and services.<sup>2</sup>

As highlighted in the *eEurope* action plans for 2002 and 2005,<sup>3</sup> *The Lund Principles* and *The Lund Action Plan*,<sup>4</sup> *Charter of Parma*<sup>5</sup> and other strategic documents of the EU, the need for a unification that would support the interoperability of information systems relies

<sup>1</sup> Coordinating digitisation in Europe: progress report of the National Representatives Group coordination mechanisms for digitisation policies and programmes, 2003. Roma : Minerva project, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> These ideas were stated by the National Representative Group (NRG) and in the minutes of the 2461th Council meeting on 11 /12 November 2002.

<sup>3</sup> eEurope 2002 : an information society for all : action plan [cited: 2006-01-24]. Available at: [http://europa.eu.int/information\\_society/eeurope/2002/action\\_plan/pdf/actionplan\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/2002/action_plan/pdf/actionplan_en.pdf); eEurope 2005 : an information society for all: an action plan [cited: 2006-01-24]. Available at: [http://europa.eu.int/information\\_society/eeurope/2002/news\\_library/documents/eeurope2005/eeurope2005\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/2002/news_library/documents/eeurope2005/eeurope2005_en.pdf); Digitisation guidelines: a selected list [cited: 2006-01-24]. Available at: <http://www.minetvaeurope.org/guidelines.htm>

<sup>4</sup> The Lund principles [cited: 2006-01-24]. Available at: [http://www.cordis.lu/ist/digicult/lund\\_principles.htm](http://www.cordis.lu/ist/digicult/lund_principles.htm)

<sup>5</sup> Minerva. Charter of Parma. Final version 19 November 2003 [cited: 2006-01-24]. Available at: <http://www.miner-vaeeurope.org/structure/nrg/documents/charterparma031119final.htm>

also on the particularity, uniqueness and significance of each country participating in the process of establishing the information society. This article is based on two leading principles of establishing this information society, i.e. the unification of information systems and the preservation of national identity.

It is also no coincidence that I open my presentation with an outline of contemporary European initiatives for long-term preservation of and access to cultural heritage, supporting the need for uniform guidelines and common standards, as well as confirming the importance of the cataloguing issues analyzed during this conference, namely the access to information resources.

### **Lithuanian cataloguing strategy**

The development of the Lithuanian cataloguing strategy since the Restoration of Lithuanian Independence in 1990 and its future perspectives are characterized by:

- the decision to create Lithuanian rules for computer cataloguing based on European tradition and the IFLA documents, since the standards and cataloguing rules of the former USSR were no longer valid for Lithuania (*Правила составления библиографического описания* according to *ГОСТ 7.1-84. Библиографическое описание документа. Общие требования и правила составления*);<sup>6</sup>
- the possibilities of integrating the records of the Lithuanian National Bibliography and library catalogues into the common European and global information infrastructure, and its future perspective;
- taking active part in the work on the interoperability of memory institutions, i.e. libraries, museums and archives, with reference to the Statement of International Cataloguing Principles which is in the process of approval by the IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code.<sup>7</sup>

### **Historical outline of the cataloguing practice in Lithuania**

In Soviet times, the cataloguing documents had been created by the International Cataloguing Commission (Межведомственная каталогизационная комиссия), which also created guidelines with national examples collected in the Union republics. Although the Soviet standards were prepared with reference to ISBD, the Soviet rules on bibliographic description and choice of entry never achieved full compatibility with international standards. Officially, the cataloguers from the Union republics participated in the creation of cataloguing rules; however, their participation was mostly just symbolic as the most important decisions were made in Moscow.

<sup>6</sup> ГОСТ 7.1-84. Библиографическое описание документа. Общие требования и правила составления. Москва : Изд-во стандартов, 1987.

<sup>7</sup> Statement of international cataloguing principles: draft approved by the IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code, 1st, Frankfurt, Germany, 2003 [cited: 2006-01-24]. Available at: [http://www2.bibliothek.uni-augsburg.de/kfe/mat/statement\\_draft.pdf](http://www2.bibliothek.uni-augsburg.de/kfe/mat/statement_draft.pdf)

Following the Restoration of Lithuanian Independence, the national cataloguers and bibliographers were faced with several options: whether to accept the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR) which were becoming more prominent in Europe, or follow the international cataloguing principles and documents prepared by IFLA. While the IFLA documents primarily consisted of recommendations, the AACR rules required full compliance. If we accepted the AACR, we would be faced with the same situation as when the Russian rules had been enforced, denying us any influence in their further development and possible improvement. It would, by all means, become necessary to change the long-established practice and the structure of catalogue records.

On the other hand, Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania was incharged with the preparation of uniform rules for computer bibliographic and authority records, records for national bibliography and catalogues, in order to participate more actively in the programme of Universal Bibliographic Control. A thorough analysis of AACR2 indicated that they did not correspond to the cataloguing practices applied in Lithuania due to the fact that the Lithuanian cataloguing practice relied on the original form for names in original script (if possible), thus basically meeting the stipulations of the Paris Principles, contrary to the AACR, which recommends the use of the transliterated form best known to users.

As a result, Lithuanian cataloguers decided to maintain the tradition of original names presentation that also required some particular technological solutions. As there were no available software tools for managing bibliographic records in different scripts, it was decided to create software by the endeavour of Lithuanian experts. In 1998 the new LIBIS SW software based on UNICODE was created.

#### *Examples*

##### Example 1

101# # \$agre

102# # \$aGR

200#1\$7ga \$8gre \$aΚαζαντζάκης \$bΝίκος \$f1883-1957

In this authority record, the heading of a Greek author's name is written in the Greek script and Modern Greek language.

##### Example 2

101# # \$ayid \$aheb

102# # \$aLT

200#1\$7ha \$8heb \$aבייל לאומש \$f1862-1930

The heading of a Jewish author's name is written in the Hebrew script and language.

##### Example 3

101# # \$arus

102# # \$aRU

200#1\$7ca \$8rus \$aПермонтов \$bМихаил Юрьевич \$f1814-1841

The heading of a Russian author's name is written in the Cyrillic script and the Russian language.

The tradition of creating comprehensive bibliographic records has also a long history in Lithuania, especially in the national bibliography. The structure of bibliographic records is hierarchical and reflects the relation between a separate part of a document and a whole. This technique enables cataloguers to create a separate record for each part of a document. For example, a work in several volumes has one record for each volume showing its relation to the work as a whole.

*Example for a two-volume monograph in a series*

Record 1: Series

Record Label: nasl

001C1C1B0000000285

2001#%aAtviros Lietuvos knyga %eALK

Record 2: Multi-volume monograph in a series

Record Label: nam2

001C1C1B0000064844

2001#%aDievo žaislas %eLenkijos istorija %edu tomai %fNorman Davies

410#1\$1001C1C1B0000000285 \$12001#%aAtviros Lietuvos knyga

Record 3: Volume 1

Record Label: nam2

001LNB06C98C90

2001#%aNuo seniausių laikų iki 1795 metų

461#1\$1001C1C1B0000064844 \$12001#%vT. 1

Record 4: Volume 2

Record Label: nam2

001C1C1B0000064845

2001#%aNuo 1795 metų iki mūsų dienų %fjiš anglų kalbos vertė Vilija Balčiūnienė

[i.e. Balčiūnaitė]]

461#1\$1001C1C1B0000064844 \$12001#%vT. 2

The acceptance of the AACR would have forced us to abandon the practice of multi-level records, which, in our opinion, offers more advantages than the AACR solution.

Beside some other discrepancies, the above mentioned differences between the Lithuanian cataloguing practice and the AACR stipulations finally made us choose IFLA recommendations and guidelines as the basis for our cataloguing strategy - ISBD for the bibliographic description, and rules for the choice and form of headings according to the *Names of Persons: National Usages for Entry in Catalogues, Form and Structure of Corporate Headings, List*

*of Uniform Titles for Liturgical Works of the Latin Rites of the Catholic Church, and Anonymous Classics: A List of Uniform Headings for European Literatures.*

After this practice had been established, it was remarked that ISBD presented too many options. The most debatable options were analyzed and particular decisions immediately applied to the national bibliography and published in the guidelines *Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autorizuotų įrašų sudarymo metodika* (Guidelines for the Creation of Computer Bibliographic and Authority Records).<sup>8</sup>

The fact that computer cataloguing was introduced in Lithuania a decade later than in other European countries resulted in both drawbacks and advantages, the main advantage being that we managed to adopt the achievements of other countries, along with the most recent technologies. The decision to adopt IFLA's flexible and convenient exchange format UNIMARC as the national format initiated an active co-operation with IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee and its chairperson at the time, Mirna Wilier, who made a great impact on the formation of the Lithuanian strategy of computer cataloguing.

Mirna Wilier's visit to Lithuania and her personal co-operation with Lithuanian cataloguers encouraged a deeper analysis of cataloguing rules applied in other European countries. *Pravilnik i priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga*<sup>9</sup> (Code and Manual for the Compilation of Alphabetical Catalogues) by Eva Verona was found especially close to Lithuanian practices and generally acceptable. The *Code* became like a "Bible" to our experts, especially to those employed in the creation of strategic documents. The way out of such a situation was found after the suggestion of Mirna Wilier, and the above mentioned *Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autorizuotų įrašų sudarymo metodika* were prepared. The guidelines include the description of knowledge databases of bibliographic and authority records in UNIMARC bibliographic and authorities formats, as well as the rules for their creation and Lithuanian examples. The guidelines and other mentioned documents allow cataloguers to prepare bibliographic and authority records in compliance with the international standards.

On the basis of this close co-operation, the Lithuanian cataloguing strategy was finally completed in compliance with the IFLA documents on standard bibliographic description and the choice and form of headings, approved by the Act of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania as the main documents to be followed in the libraries.

### **Cataloguing strategy: future perspective**

Speaking of the future perspective of the cataloguing strategy, I would like to refer once more to the opening of my article. Although the National Representative Group has made great efforts in the direction of creating a common European information infrastructure and in dealing with the issues of system interoperability and management, the development of large

<sup>8</sup> *Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autorizuotų įrašų sudarymo metodika* / parengė Regina Varnienė ... [et.al.]. Vilnius: Lietuvos nacionalinė Martyno Mažvydo biblioteka. Bibliografijos ir knygotyros centras, 1998.

<sup>9</sup> Verona, Eva. *Pravilnik i priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga*. Zagreb : Hrvatsko bibliotekarsko društvo. 1983-1986. Dio 1 : Odrednice i redalice. 2. izmijenjeno izd. 1986.; Dio 2 : Kataložni opis. 1983.

heterogeneous digital collections containing documents from various memory organisations and other institutions urges the unification of e-born and digitized resources, as well as the unification of access to such resources. Although some of IFLA's documents have been prepared for e-born and digitized resources, they are not yet fully integrated into current cataloguing codes. As a result, the creation of a uniform eEuropean information infrastructure brings the need for an up-to-date solution of this issue. Therefore, the talks presented at this conference on cataloguing e-born and digitized resources are of great significance within the context of eEurope.

Talking about the production of the eEuropean content, a rhetorical question is likely to come up: in forming the common eEuropean multi-language information infrastructure, are we going to apply the newly created *Resource Description and Access* rules (RDA),<sup>10</sup> which aims at becoming the international code, or the European countries need other rules based on European tradition to better reflect their identity? The seminars organized on these issues, e.g. The Meeting on Cataloguing Principles: Influences and the European Scene that took place in Madrid on April 14th 2005,<sup>11</sup> demonstrate that the European cataloguing tradition really exists and has all rights to continue to exist in the context of the intense and impetuous globalization.

Speaking about the Lithuanian cataloguing perspectives, it is worth mentioning that it has been directly linked to the cataloguing activities of IFLA, as well as to the international cataloguing principles. The future development of the Lithuanian cataloguing rules will depend on the further evolution of these principles. At the same time it is being acknowledged that the cataloguing principles mean that we can have different but compatible codes within the same framework.

Parallel to the co-ordination of the international cataloguing principles, Lithuanian cataloguers are constantly provided with the translations of ISBDs, UNIMARC updates and the new updated *Kompiuterinio katalogavimo taisyklės* (Computer Cataloguing Rules).<sup>12</sup>

After the Lithuanian National Library had received the support from the EU Structural Funds in the early 2005 for the creation of the Virtual Cultural Heritage System, among several other problems one more issue occurred, related to the identification of and access to digitized resources, including the interoperability of metadata, bibliographic and authority records. I am very delighted that several presentation on these relevant issues have been delivered during this conference.

<sup>10</sup> RDA: Resource description and access: prospectus [cited: 2006-01-24]. Available at: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/rdapropectus.html>; Joint Steering Committee for revision of Anglo-American cataloging rules. Strategic plan for RDA: 2005-2008 [cited: 2006-01-24]. Available at: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/stratplan.html>.

<sup>11</sup> The Meeting on Cataloguing Principles: Influences and the European Scene, Madrid, April 14th 2005 [cited: 2006-01-24]. Available at: <http://www.bne.es/esp/labiesdocumentosl.htm>

<sup>12</sup> *Kompiuterinio katalogavimo taisyklės / parengė Liubovė Buckienė, Nijolė Marinskienė, Danutė Sipavičiūtė, Regina Varnienė.* Vilnius: Lietuvos nacionalinė Martyno Mažvydo biblioteka, 2006. In print.

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