

IPTC – NAA

News Industry Text Format
(NITF)

Technical

XML Version 1.1
March 1999

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To Developers and Vendors:

This booklet is your introduction to the News Industry Text Format, the most advanced method of handling news stories yet developed.

The NITF is an essential tool for developing new businesses using the information assets of news organizations. Its use of internationally accepted coding allows the news industry to take advantage of mass-market software, and gives vendors an easier migration path from legacy systems to newer publishing platforms.

The broad scope of the NITF offers substantial savings to the industry. Over the years, news agencies and their customers – newspapers, broadcasters, and others – have paid heavily for development and maintenance of proprietary data and transmission schemes. As these grow obsolete and are replaced with this news markup language, development costs will be spread over a larger number of units and a smaller maintenance infrastructure.

Understanding the role of NITF in the news flow will allow you to better choose strategies that maximize use of standard platforms while giving you the flexibility to develop cost-effective customized solutions.

NITF formatted documents are valuable information assets because they contain computer-identifiable tags that describe the contents and structure of the story. No longer must text content be determined by manual scanning or by inference from assumed formatting conventions. With NITF tagging, documents may be presented in multiple media – including print, the World Wide Web, or CD-ROM – with minimal or no manual intervention. Documents may be easily reused or resold to generate more income.

NITF is an application of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), an international standard for describing documents. SGML is widely used in both industry and government, and it has a large software base supporting it. The NITF is compatible with XML, a subset of SGML specifically designed to simplify and expedite distribution of data. Developments in HTML, the language of the World Wide Web and a cousin of NITF, have also been included.

Publishers and news services embrace NITF because of its potential to revolutionize the handling and re-marketing of text and tables. Please review this document and carefully consider the role of NITF in advancing your products.

March 1999

1. Introduction and Background

This document describes a device-independent format for textual and tabular information within the global news industry.

The goal is to mark up text once for a variety of uses, including traditional print publications, broadcast news, and electronic services such as Web sites and archival databases.

The markup provides both structural and content information about the text. The design includes reference capability to related external material such as photographs, charts, audio, and video clips, as well as related text files. This format is called the News Industry Text Format, or NITF. It is presented in the form of a Document Type Definition (or DTD) – a formal application of Standard Generalized Markup Language, or SGML (ISO 8879). The current DTD is XML, extensible markup language, compliant.

The NITF DTD is the result of several years of development effort by two leading standards organizations: the Newspaper Association of America, based in Vienna, Virginia, and the International Press Telecommunications Council, based in Windsor, England. Work sessions on the project over the years have included no fewer than 30 major news services, newspapers, and news-related organizations in North America, Europe, and Asia, as well as a number of technology firms serving the news industry. The U.S.-based Radio-Television News Directors Association also has participated.

The NITF is intended to replace two existing news industry formats, ANPA 1312 and IPTC 7901, which were designed long ago with the exclusive goal of providing news text that would appear on a printed page. The explosion of electronic delivery on the Internet and World Wide Web has demanded a new approach. Thus, the NITF borrows heavily in its design from HyperText Markup Language (HTML), the lingua franca of the Net. Linkage mechanisms will be added as the standards are completed.

It is expected that NITF markup will be employed throughout the continuum of news delivery:

- at the source news service, which might be considered the “wholesaler”;
- at the intermediate, or “retail” stage, such as a newspaper, broadcaster, Internet site or other third-party news vendor;
- at the archival or electronic library stage, for research purposes.

The nature of news is such that NITF markup is likely to grow as the material flows through these stages. Speed being of the essence, the markup from the providing news agency may be augmented by publishers and other intermediate providers. Librarians probably will have the luxury of offering the greatest added value, so that researchers and repackagers of news can take full advantage of SGML's power of retrieval and reassembly.

And as news agencies increasingly become providers of other types of news – audio and video in addition to the historical text, tables, photos and artwork – the NITF gives them a technical foundation to link all related material into a coherent multimedia service.

2. Implementation Guidelines

The most important concept is that the NITF is flexible. Removing any or all of the NITF tags is easily accomplished by any of dozens of computer programs, and many providers will offer their customers the choice of an NITF or traditional feed.

This gives publishers the choice of full implementation, partial implementation or non-implementation. Full implementation of the NITF requires modifications to document creation, editing, storage, and presentation systems. However, partial implementation can be introduced into most editorial computer systems without large-scale modifications. NITF can be tested on a specific project, such as sports agate, without involving other departments. This gives publishers a chance to see how NITF works without making a large investment.

Providers might not use the full suite of NITF tags on every story. Publishers may want a wider array of tags for internal use, and electronic archives may find other tags to be useful. The net effect probably will be cumulative, with tags being added as a story flows through the editorial process. Time and labor constraints will prevent use of all tags on all stories. Instead, most providers will select those tags that prove to be most useful and will use the others only as necessary. The routine selection of tags will probably be a joint decision between each provider and its users.

In electronic archives, NITF tags can be used to build databases and help search engines tell the difference between people named Sydney and cities named Sydney. By using name, geographic, date and time tags, searches can be faster and more accurate. Databases will require substantial modification to take advantage of these features.

Most newspapers that use older editorial computer systems will recognize NITF tags as appearing similar to their familiar typesetting codes. Users of QuarkXpress, the popular pagination software, may also see a resemblance to Quark tags. Although the resemblance is superficial in both cases, one of the simplest implementations of the NITF is to automatically substitute typesetting commands or Quark tags for NITF tags. For example, seeing the NITF **<BYLINE>** tag might be a cue to place text in bold and centered on its column. Such basic applications may be simple to program on older editorial systems.

On the other hand, publishers with electronic editions on the World Wide Web may wish to use NITF tags without any modification, eliminating manual labor and speeds the process. Those tags that aren't recognized by Web browsers will be ignored but will remain hidden in the text. Other HTML tags can be added to improve appearance without affecting the NITF tags.

Some publishers and providers may also find a need for tags that don't currently exist. The NITF tag definition document, known as a DTD, can be expanded to fit any situation. This means that anyone specializing in, say, football coverage might create a unique set of tags to mark up league standings and match results.

As new tags are added to the DTD in coming years, publishers will be able to ignore or implement them as they choose. Selecting NITF as a markup language in no way locks you into unwanted upgrades.

Software that will handle the NITF exists today. Because the NITF is based on the internationally accepted SGML standard, software is available today to help you create, edit and print tagged text. Although such software isn't needed to take advantage of some of NITF's features, it can be a useful tool for publishers wishing to make NITF an integral part of their production.

With such flexibility, decisions about implementing NITF can be made with the knowledge that the publisher has full control over the pace of implementation.

The NITF body consists of a series of blocks. This allows for the segmentation of information such as briefs. It also supports the use of blocks for text, tables, and other materials with each being segregated and identified.

The *lang* attribute in the BODY element should be used to set the base language for the entire document. It may be changed on a BLOCK by BLOCK basis although the language reverts on BLOCK exit.

3. Relationship of NITF to IIM and HTML

IIM

The Information Interchange Model (IIM) is a framework that allows transmission of various types of data (objects) together with descriptive information. As such, it provides a mechanism for a common envelope, regardless of the type of object. The NITF is registered as an IIM file format. It can be used with current and past versions of the IIM.

HTML

NITF and HTML are both conforming applications of SGML.

The NITF was designed to share many structural elements with HTML. This enables maximum use of existing tools and to ease conversion to online documents.

4. ELEMENT Descriptions

An element is a component of the hierarchical structure defined by a Document Type Definition.

An element is identified in a document instance by descriptive markup, usually a start tag and an end tag.

For each element, the content model, attributes, and a usage example are provided. The actual XML declarations for each element with its associated attributes are shown. Finally, a list of elements that can be parents is provided.

XML tag usage rules require that all elements use start and end tags. An element with EMPTY content has the end tag as part of its close.

The XML element and attribute declarations are the actual code fragments that are found in the DTD. Each element declaration shows the element name and the child elements that may be used. EMPTY is an SGML construct for an element that contains no content. #PCDATA is parsed character data, also thought of as the “real text”.

Note:

The following element descriptions are in alphabetic order by the name of the element.

Several of the elements are directly or indirectly recursive. It is wise to avoid taking advantage of this feature, as future releases may eliminate this possibility. These elements are indicated with a star (*) in the called from list.

The NITF DTD is the final arbiter.

Temporary note: The sample and parent sections are currently being updated.

<a> - Anchor for hypertext links

Mark for the origin or destination of a hypertext link.

Content Model::

%text;- currently anything that is allowed in %text.

Attribute definition:

href, name, lang, %url.link;, %linkextraattributes;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT a %text;>
```

```
<!ATTLIST a
```

```
    href %uri; #IMPLIED
```

```
    name CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    lang CDATA "en.us"
```

```
    %url.link;
```

```
    %linkextraattributes;
```

```
>
```

<abstract> - Document summary

A summary or synopsis of the contents of the document.

Content Model::

The <abstract> consists of one or more paragraphs (<p>).

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT abstract (p)+>

<address> - Address of document author

Reference to the location where the document author can be contacted.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT address (#PCDATA)>

<!ATTLIST address %attrs;>

<addressee> - Person addressed

Structured address that includes name, function (title), and location.

Content Model::

The <addressee> consists of a <person> - Human individual, followed by an optional <function> - Person role, followed by a <care.of> - Poste Restante

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT addressee (person, function?, care.of)>

<audio> - Audio information

Basic structure to contain audio information, includes caption and producer / creator in addition to actual audio.

Content Model::

The <audio> element contains the optional information <audio.caption> - Text describing audio, and <audio.producer> - Byline of audio producer, along with the required <audio.data> - Actual audio

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, src, %url.link;, length

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT audio (audio.caption?, audio.producer?, audio.data)>

<!ATTLIST audio

id ID #IMPLIED

name CDATA ""

source CDATA #IMPLIED

type (WAV) #REQUIRED

coding CDATA #IMPLIED

time CDATA #IMPLIED

time-unit-of-measure CDATA #IMPLIED

>

<audio-inst> - Audio instance

This provides a choice of a reference to an audio clip or the actual audio.

Content Model::

The <audio-inst> consists of zero or more choices of <audio> or <audio-ref>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT audio-inst (audio | audio-ref)*>
```

<audio-ref> - Audio reference

This provides a reference to an internal, local external, or remote external audio file.

Content Model::

The <audio-ref> consists of PCDATA.

Attribute definition:

id, audio

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT audio-ref (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST audio-ref
```

```
    id ID #IMPLIED
```

```
    audio IDREF #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<audio.caption> - Text describing audio

Description about audio contents, which may include information about how to use it.

Content Model::

The <audio.caption> consists of a <caption> - Text for caption

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT audio.caption (caption)>
```

<audio.data> - Actual audio

Digitized audio information, attributes provide copyright information.

Content Model::

The <audio.data> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content. It provides an indication of where the audio data instance should occur and who owns the copyright.

Attribute definition:

copyright

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT audio.data EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST audio.data  
    copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<audio.producer> - Byline of audio producer

Byline of audio producer / creator.

Content Model::

The <audio.producer> consists of one or more <byline> - Container for byline information

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT audio.producer (byline)+>
```

<base> - Reference context for URLs

Used to provide a reference for relative addressing.

Content Model::

The <base> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content; all information is transferred via attributes.

Attribute definition:

id, href

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT base EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST base
```

```
    id ID #IMPLIED
```

```
    href %uri; #REQUIRED
```

```
>
```

<block> - Body grouping agent

The <block> element provides encapsulation of information within the <body>. Optional header information is available at the block level. This will allow for datelines for items such as news briefs. The header information is provided through %block.head;. All of the major groups are contained within <block> through the reference to %block.content;.

Content Model::

The <block> element references its child structures via %block.head; and %block.content;.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT block ((%block.head;)?, (%block.content;)*, (%block.end;)?)>

<!ATTLIST block %attrs;>

<body> - Document Body

This designates the content portion of the NITF in contrast to the header portion.
The lang attribute should be used to set the base language for the document. This can be overridden by the individual <block> instances. The syntax of the lang attribute is a two (2) character ISO 639 language abbreviation, a period (.), and a two (2) character ISO 3166/1 country abbreviation.

Content Model::

The <body> contains header, content, and trailer information as enumerated in the <body.head>, <body.content>, and <body.end>. The heading information is optional, the content can appear zero or more times, and the ending information is also optional at the next level.

Attribute definition:

id, class, style, lang, dir, background

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT body (body.head?, body.content*, body.end?)>

```
<!ATTLIST body
  id ID #REQUIRED
  class NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
  style CDATA #IMPLIED
  lang NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  dir (ltr | rtl) #IMPLIED
  background %uri; #IMPLIED>
```

<body.content> - Content of body

The `body.content` tag contains the content information for the body.

Content Model::

The `<body.content>` consists of selections from a series of choices contained in the entities `text`, `heading`, and `list` along with the `block`, `hr`, and `p` elements.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT body.content (%text; | %heading; | block | %list; | hr | p)*>
```

<body.end> - Trailer information relating to body

The `body.end` element contains tagline and address information associated with the body of the document.

Content Model::

The `<body.end>` consists of an optional `<tagline>` followed by an optional `<address>`.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT body.end (tagline?, address?)>

<body.head> - Header information relating to body

Contains relevant header information pertaining to the body.

Content Model::

The <body.head> consists of a list of optional and optional / repeatable elements..

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT body.head (hedline?, note*, rights?, byline*, distributor?, dateline?, series?)>

<bq> - Block quote

Used for material quoted from an external source.

Content Model::

The <bq> allows a combination of headings or blocks with an optional credit.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, nowrap

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT bq ((%heading; | block)+, credit?)*>
<!ATTLIST bq
    %attrs;
    nowrap (nowrap) #IMPLIED>
```

**
 - Forced line break**

This is used to force a linebreak within a paragraph or other appropriate location; typically for presentation only.

Content Model::

The
 element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT br EMPTY>
```

<byline> - Container for byline information

This element provides for the byline of the story or ancillary information. It can either be structured with direct specification of the responsible person / entity and their title or unstructured text can be provided.

Content Model::

The <byline> has a choice of the combination of parsed character data, <person>, and <byttl>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT byline (#PCDATA | person | byttl)*>

<byttl> - Byline title

Title of the person / entity associated with the <byline> and a specified <person>.

Content Model::

The <byttl> consists of unstructured text in the form of #PCDATA or an organization identified by the <org> tag.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT byttl (#PCDATA | org)*>

<caption> - Text for caption

The <caption> is descriptive text generally used to describe a non-textual object. The caption is generally intended to be published although it may be edited.

Content Model::

The <caption> consists of %text; which is unstructured text with additional inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, align

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT caption (%text;)*>
<!ATTLIST caption
    %attrs;
    align (top | bottom | left | right) #IMPLIED
>
```

<care.of> - Poste Restante

This element provides a simple poste restante.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT care.of (#PCDATA)>
```

<chron> - Date and time

The <chron> element provides for the identification of a date and time along with normalization to UTC (Universal Coordinated Time). Attribute use is ISO 8601 based (YYYYMMDDThhmmssZ).

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

norm

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT chron (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST chron  
    norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<city> - City / town / village / etc.

The <city> element provides for the identification of a municipal entity such as a city, town, village, borough, etc.

Content Model::

The <city> consists of %stext; which consists of parsed character data.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT city (%stext;)>
```

<col> - Column

Column information within a table.

Content Model::

The <col> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, span, width, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT col EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST col
```

```
    %attrs;
```

```
    span NMTOKEN "1"
```

```
    width CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    %cell.halign;
```

```
    %cell.valign;
```

```
>
```

<colgroup> - Column group

Group of columns treated as a single entity within a table.

Content Model::

The <colgroup> consists of one or more columns <col>.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT colgroup (col+)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST colgroup
```

```
    %attrs;
```

```
    %cell.halign;
```

```
    %cell.valign;  
>
```

<copyright> - Container for copyright information

Specification of the document copyright information. Spelling is intentional.

Content Model::

The <copyright> consists of a single instance of the year and holder. Both are required if used.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT copyright (#PCDATA | copyright.year | copyright.holder)*>
```

<copyright.holder> - Copyright holder

Name of the individual or entity which holds the copyright.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT copyright.holder (#PCDATA)>
```

<copyright.year> - Copyright year

Year of copyright.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT copyright.year (#PCDATA)>
```

<correction> - Correction information

Indicates that the item is a correction.

Content Model::

The <correction> element is EMPTY.

Attribute definition:

info

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT correction EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST correction info CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<country> - Country

Name of country.

Content Model::

The <country> consisted of parsed character data. The ID attribute is the 3 character ISO country code (ISO 3166/1). Additional codes are found in IIM Appendix D.

Attribute definition:

id

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT country (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST country  
    id ID #IMPLIED>
```

<credit> - Information provider

Provider of information, not necessarily the owner.

Content Model::

The <credit> consisted of parsed character data.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT credit (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST credit %attrs;>
```

<datasource> - Source for data in <block>

Source information with reference to information in the current block of data.

Content Model::

The <datasource> consisted of parsed character data.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT datasource (#PCDATA)>
```

<date.expire> - Date the information in a document expires

This element contains the date and time when the information within a document no longer has validity. If not provided, it is assumed to be infinity. The information should be normalized to UTC (Universal Coordinated Time). Attribute use is ISO 8601 based (YYYYMMDDThhmmssZ).

Content Model::

The <date.expire> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

norm

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT date.expire EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST date.expire  
    norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<date.issue> - Date for issued

This element contains the date and time when the information within a document is issued. If not provided, it is assumed to be upon receipt. The information should be normalized to UTC (Universal Coordinated Time). Attribute use is ISO 8601 based (YYYYMMDDThhmmssZ).

Content Model::

The <date.issue> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

norm

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT date.issue EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST date.issue  
    norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<date.release> - Date for release

This element contains the date and time when the information within a document may be released. If not provided, it is assumed to be on receipt. The information should be normalized to UTC (Universal Coordinated Time). Attribute use is ISO 8601 based (YYYYMMDDThhmmssZ).

Content Model::

The <date.release> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

norm

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT date.release EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST date.release
```

norm CDATA #IMPLIED>

<dateline> - Container for dateline information

The date and location where the story was created.

Content Model::

The <dateline> contains a <location> where the story occurred along with an optional date within <story.date>.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT dateline (#PCDATA | location | story.date)*>

<!ATTLIST dateline %attrs;>

<dd> - Definition list definition

The descriptive portion of a definition list.

Content Model::

The element <dd> can contain anything a block can contain.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT dd (block)*>

<!ATTLIST dd %attrs;>

<del-list> - Delivery list

Container to hold an ordered list of the services that have been involved in the delivery of the document.

Content Model::

The element <del-list> contains zero or more <from-src> elements.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT del-list (from-src)*>

<delivery.office> - Postal city or town

Name of a regional postal delivery location.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data, or a
 break. These items are repeated as needed.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT delivery.office (#PCDATA | br)*>

<delivery.point> - Street, PO Box No

Name of a postal delivery location.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data, or a
 break

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT delivery.point (#PCDATA | br)*>
```

<denom> - Fraction denominator

Denominator of a fraction within a <number>.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT denom (#PCDATA)>
```

<distributor> - Information Distributor

Distributor of the information, who may or may not be the owner / creator.

Content Model::

The <distributor> element consists of an <org> or parsed character data.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT distributor (#PCDATA | org)*>
```

<dl> - Definition List

HTML definition list.

Content Model::

The <dl> element consists of one or more definitions, where a definition consists of either a definition term <dt> and a definition description <dd>.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT dl (dt | dd)+>
```

```
<!ATTLIST dl %attrs;>
```

<doc-id> - Unique identification for a document

A character string that provides a unique, persistent identification for a document. The regsrc attribute information is found in IIM Appendix E.

Content Model::

The <doc-id> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

regsrc, id-string

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT doc-id EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST doc-id
    regsrc CDATA #IMPLIED
    id-string CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<doc-scope> - Scope of interest

The <doc-scope> is a location where a non-category interest may be specified. These are often geographic in origin such as Pacific Northwest.

Content Model::

The <doc-scope> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

scope

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT doc-scope EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST doc-scope
    scope CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<doc.copyright> - Copyright metadata

The <doc.copyright> provides a metadata location for the information about the year and holder of the document copyright. This information should be consistent with information in the copyright tag.

Content Model::

The <doc.copyright> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

year, holder

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT doc.copyright EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST doc.copyright
```

```
    year NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
```

```
    holder CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<doc.rights> - Rights metadata

The <doc.rights > is the metadata about the rights information for the document use. This is used when the rights holder is not the same as the copyright holder. This information should be consistent with that in the series of rights tags.

Content Model::

The <doc.rights> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

owner, startdate, enddate, agent, geography, type, limitations

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT doc.rights EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST doc.rights
    owner CDATA #IMPLIED
    startdate CDATA #IMPLIED
    enddate CDATA #IMPLIED
    agent CDATA #IMPLIED
    geography CDATA #IMPLIED
    type CDATA #IMPLIED
    limitations CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<docdata> - General document data

Area where IIM-style data can be provided without using the IIM format. May include information not found in Record 2.

Content Model::

The <docdata> element consists of a series of elements which provide the document meta data.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT docdata (correction | evloc | doc-id | del-list | urgency | fixture | date.issue |
date.release | date.expire | doc-scope | series | ed-msg | du-key | doc.copyright | doc.rights | key-
list)*>
```

<ds> - IIM Record 2 dataset information

IIM DataSet information, restricted to Record 2 only.

Content Model::

The <ds> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

num, value

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT ds EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST ds
```

```
    num NMTOKEN #REQUIRED
```

```
    value CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<dt> - Definition term

Term to be defined in an HTML definition list.

Content Model::

The <dt> is %text; representing text with inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT dt (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST dt %attrs;>
```

<du-key> - Dynamic use key

The dynamic use key provides a mechanism for grouping and updating versions of stories as events unfold. The du-key is unique to a story during a period fixed by the provider. After the time has elapsed, the reference is available for reuse.

Content Model::

The <du-key > element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

generation, part, version, key

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT du-key EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST du-key
    generation NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    part NMTOKEN#IMPLIED
    version NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    key CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<ed-msg> - Editorial message

The editorial message is a non-publishable area where an information provider can send a note to the editor about the contents of the story.

Content Model::

The <ed-msg> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

info

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT ed-msg EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST ed-msg
    info CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

** - Emphasis**

A mechanism to indicate text that should have emphasis applied. Actual representation is presentation / application dependent. Different situations may use different representations.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT em (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST em %attrs;>
```

<event> - An event

The name of an event. The attribute startdate contains the start date of the event in ISO 8061 format (YYYYMMDD). The enddate contains the ending date in ISO 8061 format (YYYYMMDD). A one-day event uses only the startdate.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

date

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT event (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST event
    start-date CDATA #IMPLIED
    end-date CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<evloc> - Event location

The location where an event took place as opposed to where the story was written. The isocc attribute is the 2-letter ISO country code as specified in ISO 3166.

Content Model::

The <evloc> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

isocc, state-prov, county-dist, city

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT evloc EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST evloc
    isocc CDATA #IMPLIED
    state-prov CDATA #IMPLIED
    county-dist CDATA #IMPLIED
    city CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<fig> - Figure

The basic architecture for an illustration.

Content Model::

The <fig> element contains an optional caption <fig.caption> and producer <fig.producer> and the required actual illustration <fig.data>..

Attribute definition:

id, name, source, type, coding, alt, %block.align;, noflow, width, height, imagemap

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT fig (fig.caption?, fig.producer?, fig.data)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST fig
```

```
  id ID #IMPLIED
```

```
  name CDATA ""
```

```
  source CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
  type CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
  coding CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
  alt CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
  %block.align;
```

```
  noflow (noflow) #IMPLIED
```

```
  width NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
```

```
  height NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
```

```
  imagemap (%uri;) #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<fig-inst> - Figure instance

This provides either the actual figure or a reference to the figure.

Content Model::

The <fig-inst> consists of zero or more <fig> or <fig-ref> instances.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT fig-inst (fig | fig-inst)*>
```

<fig-ref> - Figure reference

This provides a reference to an internal figure, a locally stored figure, or a remotely accessible figure.

Content Model::

The <fig-ref> consists of PCDATA.

Attribute definition:

id,fig

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT fig-ref (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST fig-ref
```

```
    id ID #IMPLIED
```

```
    fig IDREF #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<fig.caption> - Text describing figure

Description of provided illustration contents, that may include information about how to use it.

Content Model::

The <fig.caption> element consists of the caption text <caption>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT fig.caption (caption)>
```

<fig.data> - Actual figure

The actual data for the figure with attributes for copyright information.

Content Model::

The <fig.data> element currently supports any items that are part of the body.content.

Attribute definition:

copyright

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT fig.data (body.content)+>
```

```
<!ATTLIST fig.data
```

```
    copyright CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<fig.producer> - Byline of figure producer

Byline of illustration producer / creator.

Content Model::

The <fig.producer> consists of one or more <byline> instances.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT fig.producer (byline)+>

<fig-inst> - Figure instance

This element allows for the selection of a figure or a reference to a figure or both.

Content Model::

The <fig-inst> element contains a choice list of <fig> and <fig-ref>

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT fig-inst (fig | fig-ref)*>

<fig-ref> - Figure reference

This element provides a reference to a figure that may not be part of the document

Content Model::

The <fig-ref> element contains on PCDATA

Attribute definition:

id, fig

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT fig-ref (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST fig-ref
```

```
    id ID #IMPLIED
```

```
    fig IDREF #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<fixture> - Fixture identifier

The fixture identifier provides a consistent reference to a document whose content is refreshed periodically.

Content Model::

The <fixture> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

fix-id

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT fixture EMPTY>
```

<fn> - Footnote

Specification for a footnote instance.

Content Model::

The <fn> can have any items within %body.content;.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT fn (%body.content;)+>
```

```
<!ATTLIST fn %attrs;>
```

<frac> - Fraction

The architecture for a fraction.

Content Model::

The <frac> consists of a numerator <numer>, an optional <frac-sep> and a denominator <denom>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT frac (numer, frac-sep?, denom)>
```

<frac-sep> - Separator characters for fraction numerator and denominator

The separator character(s) for fraction.

Content Model::

The <frac-sep> provides a location for a separator character.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT frac-sep (#PCDATA)>
```

<from-src> - Delivery service identifier

An identifier used to track the transmission path of the document throughout the delivery process. The src-name attribute is the entity moving the document and the level-number is the position in the transmission path that the src-name occurred.

Content Model::

The <from-src> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

src-name, level-number

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT from-src EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST from-src
```

```
    src-name CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    level-number CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<function> - Person role

Job title, activity, or other role ascribed to a person.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT function (#PCDATA)>

<h1> - First level header

First level heading.

Content Model::

The <h1> element is mixed content containing parsed character data with inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT h1 (%text;)*>

<!ATTLIST h1 %attrs;>

<h2> - Second level header

Second level heading.

Content Model::

The <h2> element is mixed content containing parsed character data with inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT h2 (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST h2 %attrs;>
```

<h3> - Third level header

Third level heading.

Content Model::

The <h3> element is mixed content containing parsed character data with inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT h3 (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST h3 %attrs;>
```

<h4> - Fourth level header

Fourth level heading.

Content Model::

The <h4> element is mixed content containing parsed character data with inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT h4 (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST h4 %attrs;>
```

<h5> - Fifth level header

Fifth level heading.

Content Model::

The <h5> element is mixed content containing parsed character data with inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT h5 (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST h5 %attrs;>
```

<h6> - Sixth level header

Sixth level heading.

Content Model::

The <h6> element is mixed content containing parsed character data with inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT h6 (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST h6 %attrs;>
```

<h7> - Seventh level header

Seventh level heading.

Content Model::

The <h7> element is mixed content containing parsed character data with inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT h7 (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST h7 %attrs;>
```

<h8> - Eighth level header

Eighth level heading.

Content Model::

The <h8> element is mixed content containing parsed character data with inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT h8 (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST h8 %attrs;>
```

<head> - Document header information

The basic structure to contain all of the supplied header information.

Content Model::

The <head> contains electronic publishing information (head.html), basic data about the document (head.docdata), and linkage information (head.links).

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT head ((%head.html;), (%head.docdata;))>
```

<hedline> - Container for headline and subheads

The hedline provides for a story headline and subheads.

Content Model::

The <hedline> contains a single <h1> followed by zero or more <h2> subheads.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT hedline (h1, h2*)>

<h1> - Headline 1

Headline for the story.

Content Model::

The <h1> element is mixed content containing parsed character data and inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT h1 (%text;)*>

<!ATTLIST h1 %attrs;>

<h2> - Headline 2 (Subhead)

Subhead for the story. This can be either paired with a <h1> headline in the hedline tag or occur within the body of a story or both.

Content Model::

The <h2> element is mixed content containing parsed character data and inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT h2 (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST h2 %attrs;>
```

<hr> - Horizontal rule

Provides a mechanism to specify the location of a horizontal rule for display / presentation purposes.

Content Model::

The <hr> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

src

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT hr EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST hr  
    src %uri; #IMPLIED>
```

<iim> - IIM Record 2 data container

The location for IIM Record 2 DataSet information.

Content Model::

The <iim> element consists of zero or more <ds> dataset elements.

Attribute definition:

ver

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT iim (ds*)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST iim  
    ver NMTOKEN #IMPLIED>
```

** - Image**

Basic structure to contain image information, includes caption and producer / creator in addition to actual image. It is intended for composite information.

Content Model::

The element contains an optional caption <img.caption> and producer <img.producer> as well as the actual image itself <img.data>.

Attribute definition:

id, name, source, type, coding, alt, align, width, height, units, ismap

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT img (img.caption?, img.producer?, img.data)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST img  
    id ID #IMPLIED  
    name ID ""  
    source CDATA #IMPLIED
```

type CDATA #IMPLIED
coding CDATA #IMPLIED
alt CDATA #IMPLIED
align (top|middle|bottom|left|right) top
width NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
height NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
units (pixels) pixels
ismap (ismap) #IMPLIED

>

<img-inst> - Image instance

This provides an image or reference to an image.

Content Model::

The <img-inst> consists of zero or more instances of or <img-ref>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT img-inst (img | img-ref)*>

<img-ref> - Image reference

This is reference to an image contained within the current document instance, stored locally, or available remotely.

Content Model::

The <img-ref> consists of PCDATA.

Attribute definition:

id, img

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT img-ref (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST img-ref
```

```
    id ID #IMPLIED
```

```
    img IDREF #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<img.caption> - Text describing image

Description about provided image that may include information about how to use it.

Content Model::

The <img.caption> element consists of the caption text <caption>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT img.caption (caption)>
```

<img.data> - Actual image

The actual image with attributes to indicate the copyright information.

Content Model::

The <img.data> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

copyright

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT img.data EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST img.data
    copyright CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<img.producer> - Byline of image producer

Byline for the image producer / creator.

Content Model::

The <img.producer> element consists of one or more producers as encapsulated within <byline>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT img.producer (byline)+>
```

<img-inst> - Image instance

This element allows for the selection of an image or a reference to a image or both.

Content Model::

The <img-inst> element contains a choice list of and <img-ref>

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT img-inst (img | img-ref)*>
```

<img-ref> - Image reference

This element provides a reference to an image that may not be part of the document

Content Model::

The <img-ref> element contains on PCDATA

Attribute definition:

id, img

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT img-ref (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST img-ref
```

```
    id ID #IMPLIED
```

```
    img IDREF #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<key-list> - Keyword list

Container to hold a list of keywords about the document.

Content Model::

The element <key-list> contains zero or more <keyword> elements.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT key-list (keyword)*>

<keyword> - Keyword string

Tag to hold a keyword.

Content Model::

The <keyword> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

key

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT keyword EMPTY>

<!ATTLIST keyword
key CDATA #IMPLIED>

<lang> - Language identifier

Indication of language for encapsulated text. The lang attribute uses the syntax described in

Content Model::

The <lang> element contains %stext;, which is parsed character data. The syntax of the lang attribute is a two (2) character ISO 639 language abbreviation, a period (.), and a two (2) character ISO 3166/1 country abbreviation.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT lang (%stext;)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST lang %attrs;>
```

** - List item**

The element provides an entry for a list.

Content Model::

The element contains a block.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, dingbat, src, %url.link;, skip

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT li (block)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST li
```

```
    %attrs;
```

```
    dingbat ENTITY #IMPLIED
```

```
    src (%uri;) #IMPLIED
```

```
    %url.link;
```

```
    skip NMTOKEN "0">
```

<location> - Significant place

Architecture for a geographic location.

Content Model::

The <location> element is mixed content consisting of either parsed character data or structured information of an optional <sublocation>, <city>, <state>, <region>, and <country>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT location (#PCDATA | sublocation | city | state | region | country )*>
```

<meta> - Environment data

An HTML construct for sending undisplayed generic metadata.

Content Model::

The <meta> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

http-equiv, name, content

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT meta EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST meta
```

```
    http-equiv NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
```

```
    name NAME #IMPLIED
```

```
    content CDATA #REQUIRED>
```

<money> - Monetary item

Identification for a monetary item with attribute to identify type of units. The unit attribute uses the ISO reference values.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

unit

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT money (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST money
```

```
    unit CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<name.family> - Family name

Identification for family name of an individual.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT name.family (#PCDATA)>
```

<name.given> - Given name / initial

Identification for given name of an individual.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT name.given (#PCDATA)>
```

<nitf> - News Industry Text Format instance

The root element containing a news object.

Content Model::

The <nitf> element contains the head <head> and body <body> of a news item.

Attribute definition:

version, change.date, change.time, baselang, urn, class

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT nitf (head, body)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST nitf
```

```
    version CDATA #FIXED "-//IPTC-NAA//DTD NITF 2.0b//EN"
```

```
    change.date CDATA #FIXED "10 March 1999"
```

```
    change.time CDATA #FIXED "0000"
```

```
    baselang CDATA #IMPLIED
```

urn CDATA #IMPLIED
class NAMES #IMPLIED>

<note> - Document admonishment

Container to support a publishable note.

Content Model::

The <note> element consists of one or more instances of <body.content.>

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, noteclass, type, src, %url.link;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT note (body.content)+>
```

```
<!ATTLIST note
```

```
    %attrs;
```

```
    noteclass (cpyrt | end | hd | editorsnote | trademk | undef) #IMPLIED
```

```
    type (std | pa | npa) "std"
```

```
    src %uri; #IMPLIED
```

```
    %url.link;>
```

<num> - Numeric data

Architecture for structure of numeric data.

Content Model::

The <num> element is mixed content and may be either parsed character data or a fraction <frac>, subscript <sub>, or superscript <sup>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT num (#PCDATA | frac | sub | sup)*>

<num> - Fraction numerator

The numerator of a fraction.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT numer (#PCDATA)>

<object.title> - Title of inline object

Title of an object within inline text. This might include items such as books, songs, art, etc.

Content Model::

The <object.title> consists of parsed character data.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT object.title (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST object.title %attrs;>
```

** - Ordered list**

Architecture for an order list of information.

Content Model::

The element contains one or more list items .

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, continue, seqnum, compact

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT ol (li)+>
```

```
<!ATTLIST ol
```

```
    %attrs;
```

```
    continue (continue) #IMPLIED
```

```
    seqnum NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
```

```
    compact (compact) #IMPLIED>
```

<org> - Organization

Mechanism to encapsulate an organization name.

Content Model::

The <org> element consists of mixed content, zero or more <orgid>s and #PCDATA for the actual organization name.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT org (#PCDATA | orgid)*>
```

<orgid> - Organization identifier

Mechanism to provide a secondary reference to an organization. This allows for the association of such things as stock symbols to company names.

Content Model::

The <orgid> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content only attributes.

Attribute definition:

idsrc, value

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT orgid EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST orgid
  idsrc CDATA #REQUIRED
  value CDATA #REQUIRED>
```

<p> - Paragraph

Basic paragraph structure.

Content Model::

The <p> element can contain any items defined as text, that is parsed character data with inline markup.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT p (%text;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST p %attrs;>
```

<person> - Human individual

Mechanism to encapsulate the name of a human individual.

Content Model::

The <person> element is mixed content and may be either parsed character data or name.content.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT person (#PCDATA | %name.content;)*>
```

<photo> - Photograph

Basic structure to contain photographic information, includes caption and producer / creator in addition to actual photo or reference to a photo.

Content Model::

The <photo> element contains an optional caption <photo.caption> and producer <photo.producer> as well as the actual photo instance <photo.data>

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, uri,source, type, coding, alt, align, width, height, units, ismap

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT photo (photo.caption?, photo.producer?, photo.data)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST photo
```

```
    %attrs;
```

```
    uri CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    source CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    type (TIFF | JPEG) "JPEG"
```

```
    coding CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    alt CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    align (top|middle|bottom|left|right) top
```

```
    width NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
```

```
    height NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
```

```
    units (pixels) "pixels"
```

```
    ismap (ismap) #IMPLIED>
```

<photo-inst> - Photo instance

Reference to a photo or an actual photo.

Content Model::

The <photo-inst> consists of zero or more <photo> or <photo-ref> elements.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT photo-inst (photo | photo-ref)*>
```

<photo-ref> - Photo reference

Reference to a photo that is either elsewhere in the document, stored locally, or remotely accessible.

Content Model::

The <photo-ref> consists of parsed character data. The actual reference is contained in the attributes.

Attribute definition:

id, photo

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT photo-ref (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST photo-ref  
    id ID #IMPLIED  
    photo IDREF #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<photo.caption> - Text describing photo

Description about provided photo that may include information about how to use it.

Content Model::

The <photo.caption> element consists of caption text <caption>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT photo.caption (caption)>
```

<photo.data> - Actual photo

The actual photo with attributes to indicate the copyright information

Content Model::

The <photo.data> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

copyright

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT photo.data EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST photo.data  
    copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<photo.producer> - Byline of photo producer

Byline for the photo producer / creator.

Content Model::

The <photo.producer> element consists of one or more producers as encapsulated within the <byline>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT photo.producer (byline)+>

<postaddr> - Postal address

Architecture for a postal address. This structure follows ISO xxxx.

Content Model::

The <postaddr> element contains the following group <addressee>, optional delivery point <delivery.point>, with zero or more of <postcode>, <delivery.office>, <region>, and <country>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT postaddr (addressee, delivery.point?, (postcode | delivery.office | region | country)*)>

<postcode> - Postal code

Postal code as provided by local postal authority.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT postcode (#PCDATA)>

<pre> - Preformatted information

Preformatted information with internal spacing and line breaks. Non-proportional width characters are assumed.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT pre (#PCDATA)>

<pronounce> - Pronunciation information

Information to help with the pronunciation of a word or phrase.

Content Model::

The <pronounce> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

guide, phonetic

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT pronounce EMPTY>

```
<!ATTLIST pronounce
    guide CDATA #IMPLIED
    phonetic CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<q> - Quote

The mechanism to encapsulate quoted information. Formatting for this tag typically generates the appropriate quote marks with the text. Recursive quotes must be supported.

Content Model::

The <q> element contains text.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT q (%text;)*>
<!ATTLIST q %attrs;>
```

<region> - Geographic area

Encapsulation of the identification of a geographic region.

Content Model::

The <region> element contains parsed character data.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT region (#PCDATA)>

<rights> - Container for rights holder information

Information about rights to news material other than the copyrights, such as archival, syndication, or distribution.

Content Model::

The <rights> consists of a single instance of the owner, start date, end date, agent, geographic area, type, and limitations, along the character data. Any or all may be used.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT rights (#PCDATA | rights.owner | rights.startdate | rights.enddate | rights.agent | rights.geography | rights.type | rights.limitations)*>

<rights.agent> - Rights agent

Name of the agent that holds the rights to the material.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT rights.agent (#PCDATA)>

<rights.enddate> - Rights end date

Terminal reference date for material rights.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT rights.enddate (#PCDATA)>

<rights.geography> - Rights geographic area

Geographic area to which rights apply.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT rights.geography (#PCDATA)>

<rights.limitations> - Rights limitations

Limitation on use of material rights.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT rights.limitations (#PCDATA)>

<rights.owner> - Rights owner

Name of the owner of the rights to the material.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT rights.owner (#PCDATA)>

<rights.startdate> - Rights start date

Initial reference date for material rights.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT rights.startdate (#PCDATA)>

<rights.type> - Rights type

Type of material rights claimed (such as distribution).

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT rights.type (#PCDATA)>

<series> - Series identifier

Mechanism to provide the identification of an article within a series of articles.

Content Model::

The <series> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content only attributes.

Attribute definition:

series.name, series.part, series.totalpart

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT series EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST series
    series.name CDATA #IMPLIED
    series.part NMTOKEN "0"
    series.totalpart NMTOKEN "0"
>
```

<state> - State or province

Encapsulation of the identification of a state or similar political entity.

Content Model::

The <state> element contains %stext; representing parsed character data.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT state (%stext;)>
```

<story.date> - Date of story

Date that the story was created.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT story.date (#PCDATA)>

<sub> - Subscript

Identification of an entity to appear as a subscript.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT sub (#PCDATA)>

<!ATTLIST sub %attrs;>

<sublocation> - Named section or area within a city

Identification of a geographic region such as a neighborhood or park.

Content Model::

The <sublocation> element contains %stext; representing parsed character data.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT sublocation (%stext;)>
```

<sup> - Superscript

Identification of an entity to appear as a superscript.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

%attrs;

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT sup (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST sup %attrs;>
```

<table> - Table of data

Architectural form for tabular material.

Content Model::

The <table> element consists of an optional caption <caption>, followed by zero or more columns <col> or column groups <colgroup>, an optional table heading <thead> and table footing <tfoot>, and the actual body of the table <tbody>.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, tabletype, align, width, cols, border, frame, rules, cellspacing, cellpadding, table.fmt, table.domain, table.inst

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT table (caption?, (col* | colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?, tbody+)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST table
```

```
    %attrs;
```

```
    tabletype ENTITY #IMPLIED
```

```
    align (% where;) #IMPLIED
```

```
    width CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    cols NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
```

```
    border CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    frame (%frame;) #IMPLIED
```

```
    rules (%rules;) #IMPLIED
```

```
    cellspacing CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    cellpadding CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    table.fmt CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    table.domain CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    table.inst CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<table-inst> - Table instance

This element allows for the selection of a table or a reference to a table or both.

Content Model::

The <table-inst> element contains a choice list of <table> and <table-ref>

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT table-inst (table | table-ref)*>
```

<table-ref> - Table reference

This element provides a reference to a table that may not be part of the document

Content Model::

The <table-ref> element contains one PCDATA

Attribute definition:

id, table

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT table-ref (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST table-ref
```

```
    id ID #IMPLIED
```

```
    table IDREF #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<tagline> - Tagline

Editorial note or comment.

Content Model::

The <tagline> element contains text.

Attribute definition:

type

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT tagline (%text;)*>  
<!ATTLIST tagline  
    type (%tagline.type;) "std">
```

<tbody> - Table body

This structure contains the actual tabular information.

Content Model::

The <tbody> element consists of one or more rows <tr>.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, %cell.align;, %cell.valign;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT tbody (tr+)>  
<!ATTLIST tbody  
    %attrs;  
    %cell.halign;  
    %cell.valign;  
>
```

<td> - Table data cell

A single cell of a table.

Content Model::

The <td> element contains body.content.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, axis, axes, nowrap, rowspan, colspan, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT td (%text; | %block.content; | %heading;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST td
```

```
    %attrs;
```

```
    axis CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    axes CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
    nowrap (nowrap) #IMPLIED
```

```
    rowspan NMTOKEN "1"
```

```
    colspan NMTOKEN "1"
```

```
    %cell.halign;
```

```
    %cell.valign;
```

```
>
```

<tfoot> - Table footer

Footer information for a table, may be replicated as necessary.

Content Model::

The <tfoot> element contains one or more rows of cells of information <tr>

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT tfoot (tr+)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST tfoot
  %attrs;
  %cell.halign;
  %cell.valign;>
```

<th> - Table header cell

Location to provide heading for column of data.

Content Model::

The <th> element can contain body.content.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, axis, axes, nowrap, rowspan, colspan, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT th (%text; | %block.content; | %heading;)*>
```

```
<!ATTLIST th
  %attrs;
  axis CDATA #IMPLIED
  axes CDATA #IMPLIED
  nowrap (nowrap) #IMPLIED
  rowspan NMTOKEN "1"
  colspan NMTOKEN "1"
  %cell.halign;
  %cell.valign;
>
```

<thead> - Table heading

The heading for the table.

Content Model::

The <thead> element contains one or more table rows <tr>.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT thead (tr+)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST thead
```

```
    %attrs;
```

```
    %cell.halign;
```

```
    %cell.valign;>
```

<title> - Story title

The tag to provide actual title of story.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

type

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT title (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST title
```

type (%title.type;) #IMPLIED>

<object> - Text object structure

The <object> element may be used to identify the type of the news material, based on a revised Subject Code system developed by the IPTC. Available values are found in IIM Appendix G and are currently restricted to News, Data, and Advisory.

Content Model::

The <object> element contains 0 or more properties contained in <object.property> along with 0 or more subjects contained in <object.subject>.

Attribute definition:

object.type

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT object (object.property*, object.subject*)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST object
```

```
    object.type %object.typelist; "news">
```

<object.property> - Text object property

The <object.property> element is used to assign a property to the object type as defined in <object>. Available values are found in IIM Appendix G and also listed in the %object.propertylist; entity and includes such items as analysis, feature, and obituary.

Content Model::

The <object.property> element is defined as empty, meaning it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

object.property.type

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT object.property EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST object.property  
    object.property.type %object.propertylist; "current">
```

<object.subject> - Text object subject

The <object.subject> element is used to assign content information to news material based on a revised Subject Code system developed by the IPTC. This is a three-tiered hierarchy consisting of 17 broad subjects and a number of secondary topics (Subject Matter) and tertiary topics (Subject Detail). Subjects may be assigned by name, by reference number, or in the case of the 17 main Subjects, by three-letter codes. The values are found in IIM Appendix H and also appear in entity lists.

Content Model::

The <object.subject> element is defined as empty, meaning it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

object.subject.ipr, object.subject.refnum, object.subject.type, object.subject.code, object.subject.matter, object.subject.detail

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT object.subject EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST object.subject  
    object.subject.ipr CDATA "IPTC"  
    object.subject.refnum NMTOKEN REQUIRED  
    object.subject.type %object.subjectlist; #IMPLIED  
    object.subject.code %object.subjectcode; #IMPLIED  
    object.subject.matter CDATA #IMPLIED  
    object.subject.detail CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<tr> - Table row

A row of table data for either head or body.

Content Model::

The <tr> element consists of a series of table head rows <th> and/or table body rows <td>.

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT tr (th | td)+>

<!ATTLIST tr
 %attrs;
 %cell.halign;
 %cell.valign;>

** - Unordered list**

Architectural form for an unordered list of information.

Content Model::

The element consists of one or more list items .

Attribute definition:

%attrs;, wrap, plain, dingbat, src, %url.link;, compact

Tag Source:

HTML

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT ul (li)+>
<!ATTLIST ul
 %attrs;
 wrap (vert | horiz | none) none

plain (plain) #IMPLIED
dingbat ENTITY #IMPLIED
src (%uri;) #IMPLIED
%url.link;
compact (compact) #IMPLIED>

<urgency> - Editorial urgency

This tag provides a place to indicate the editorial urgency of the information contained within the document. It can be used to set the priority for distribution but does not set the actual distribution priority. This information is determined on a provider by provider basis and is strictly the opinion of the provider. The values are found in IIM 2:10.

Content Model::

The <urgency> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

ed-urg

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT urgency EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST urgency  
    ed-urg NMTOKEN #IMPLIED>
```

<video> - Video information

Basic structure to contain video information, includes caption and producer / creator in addition to actual video.

Content Model::

The <video> element contains an optional caption <video.caption> and producer <video.producer> as well as the actual video itself <video.data>

Attribute definition:

id, name, source, type, coding, time, time-unit-of-measure

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT video (video.caption?, video.producer?, video.data)>
```

```
<!ATTLIST video
```

```
  id ID #IMPLIED
```

```
  name CDATA ""
```

```
  source CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
  type (MPEG) #REQUIRED
```

```
  coding CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
  time CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
  time-unit-of-measure CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

<video.caption> - Text describing video

Description about provided video that may include information about how to use it.

Content Model::

The <video.caption> element consists of caption text <caption>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT video.caption (caption)>
```

<video.data> - Actual video

The actual video with attributes to indicate the copyright information

Content Model::

The <video.data> element is defined as empty, meaning that it contains no content.

Attribute definition:

copyright

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT video.data EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST video.data  
    copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<video.producer> - Byline of video producer

Byline for the photo producer / creator.

Content Model::

The <photo.producer> element consists of one or more producers as encapsulated within the <byline>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT video.producer (byline)+>
```

<video-inst> - Video instance

Video-inst contains either a video reference or a actual video

Content Model::

The <video-inst> contains zero or more occurrences of either a <video> or <video-ref>.

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT video-inst (video | video-ref)*>
```

<video-ref> - Video reference

Video ref contains a reference to a video

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

id, video

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

```
<!ELEMENT video-ref (#PCDATA)>
```

<virtloc> - Virtual location

Virtual location / address such as email.

Content Model::

#PCDATA - simple text composed of parsed character data

Attribute definition:

None

Tag Source:

NITF

Element and attribute declarations:

<!ELEMENT virtloc (#PCDATA)*>

5. ELEMENT - ENTITY Descriptions

An entity is a component of the hierarchical structure defined within the Document Type Definition. An entity does not appear as part of a DTD document instance. It is only used within the DTD specification.

This section describes the entities that are associated with elements within the DTD.

Note:

The following entity descriptions are in alphabetic order by the name of the element.

The NITF DTD is the final arbiter.

body.content

Items which a body can contain.

Substitution:

p | hl2 | table-inst | fig_inst | img-inst | photo-inst | audio-inst | video-inst |
ol | ul | dl | bq | fn | note | pre | hr

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % body.content "p | hl2 | table-inst | fig_inst |  
img-inst | photo-inst | audio-inst | video-inst |  
ol | ul | dl | bq | fn | note | pre | hr">
```

block.end

Provide the trailer for the header section of the block structure.

Substitution:

datasource

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % block.end "datasource">
```

block.head

Provide the content for the header section of the block structure.

Substitution:

dateline?, copyrite?, abstract?

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % block.head "dateline?, copyrite?, abstract? ">
```

epub.block

List of items used within the body to support electronic publishing.

Substitution:

hr

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % epub.block "hr">
```

head.docdata

Document description items that appear in the head of the **nitf**.

Substitution:

tobject?, iim?, docdata?

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % head.docdata "tobject?, iim?, docdata">
```

head.html

Provide HTML oriented information within the header. Consists of optional <title>, <base>, and <meta> data. <meta> is repeatable.

Substitution:

title?, base?, meta*

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % head.html "title?, base?, meta*">
```

heading

Provide list of heading level options.

Substitution:

h1 | h2 | h3 | h4 | h5 | h6 | h7 | h8

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % heading "h1 | h2 | h3 | h4 | h5 | h6 | h7 | h8">
```

list

Provide list options.

Substitution:

ol | ul | dl

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % list "ol | ul | dl">
```

name.content

Provide identifiable sections of a name.

Substitution:

name.given | name.family | function

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % name.content "name.given | name.family | function">
```

stext

Provide definition for special non-marked text.

Substitution:

#PCDATA

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % stext "#PCDATA">
```

text

Provide definition for running text.

Substitution:

(#PCDATA | chron | copyrite | event | function | location | money | num |
object.title | org | person | postaddr | virtloc | a | br | em | lang | pronounce
| q)*

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % text "(#PCDATA | chron | copyrite | event |  
function | location | money | num | object.title |  
org | person | postaddr | virtloc | a | br | em |  
lang | pronounce | q)*">
```

6. ATTLIST and Attribute Descriptions

An XML ATTLIST is a list of qualifying information about a specific tag. The ATTLIST consists of ATTRIBUTEs each of which provides a particular qualification. This information is external to the marked up data but may provide information about how to process the data. The value of a particular ATTRIBUTE may be from a controlled list or be free data.

The ATTLIST data is followed by information about the specific ATTRIBUTEs and how they are used.

Note:

The following ATTLIST descriptions are in alphabetic order by the name of the element to which the ATTLIST applies.

The NITF DTD is the final arbiter.

<a>

Attributes:

href, name, lang, %url.link;, %linkextraattributes;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST a
  href %uri; #IMPLIED
  name CDATA #IMPLIED
  lang CDATA "en.us"
  %url.link;
  %linkextraattributes;
>
```

<abstract>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<address>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST address %attrs;>
```

<addressee>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<audio>

Attributes:

%attrs;, src, %url.link;, length

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST audio
  id ID #IMPLIED
  name CDATA ""
  source CDATA #IMPLIED
  type (WAV) #REQUIRED
  coding CDATA #IMPLIED
  time CDATA #IMPLIED
  time-unit-of-measure CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<audio-inst>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<audio-ref>

Attributes:

id, audio

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST audio-ref
  id ID #IMPLIED
  audio IDREF #IMPLIED
```

>

<audio.caption>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<audio.data>

Attributes:

copyright

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST audio.data
    copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<audio.producer>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<base>

Attributes:

id, href

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST base
    id ID #IMPLIED
    href %uri; #REQUIRED
```

>

<block>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST block %attrs;>
```

<body>

Attributes:

id, class, style, lang, dir, background

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST body
  id ID #REQUIRED
  class NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
  style CDATA #IMPLIED
  lang NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  dir (ltr | rtl) #IMPLIED
  background %uri; #IMPLIED>
```

<body.content>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<body.end>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<body.head>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<bq>

Attributes:

%attrs;, nowrap

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST bq
    %attrs;
    nowrap (nowrap) #IMPLIED>
```

**
**

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<byline>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<bytag>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<byttl>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<caption>

Attributes:

%attrs;, align

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST caption
    %attrs;
    align (top | bottom | left | right) #IMPLIED
>
```

<care.of>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<chron>

Attributes:

norm

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST chron
    norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<city>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<col>

Attributes:

%attrs;, span, width, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST col
    %attrs;
    span NMTOKEN "1"
    width CDATA #IMPLIED
    %cell.halign;
    %cell.valign;
>
```

<colgroup>

Attributes:

%attrs;, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST colgroup
    %attrs;
    %cell.halign;
    %cell.valign;
>
```

<copyright>**Attributes:**

None

XML declaration:**<copyright.holder>****Attributes:**

None

XML declaration:**<copyright.year>****Attributes:**

None

XML declaration:**<correction>**

Attributes:

info

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST correction info CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<country>

Attributes:

id

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST country  
  id ID #IMPLIED>
```

<credit>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST credit %attrs;>
```

<datasource>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<date.expire>

Attributes:

norm

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST date.expire
    norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<date.issue>

Attributes:

norm

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST date.issue
    norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<date.release>

Attributes:

norm

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST date.release
    norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<dateline>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST dateline %attrs;>
```

<dd>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST dd %attrs;>
```

<del-list>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<delivery.office>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<delivery.point>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<denom>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<distributor>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<dl>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST dl %attrs;>
```

<doc-id>

Attributes:

regsrc, id-string

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST doc-id
  regsrc CDATA #IMPLIED
  id-string CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<doc-scope>

Attributes:

scope

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST doc-scope
    scope CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<doc.copyright>**Attributes:**

year, holder

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST doc.copyright
    year NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    holder CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<doc.rights>**Attributes:**

owner, startdate, enddate, agent, geography, type, limitations

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST doc.rights
    owner CDATA #IMPLIED
    startdate CDATA #IMPLIED
    enddate CDATA #IMPLIED
    agent CDATA #IMPLIED
    geography CDATA #IMPLIED
    type CDATA #IMPLIED
    limitations CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<docdata>**Attributes:**

None

XML declaration:

<ds>

Attributes:

num, value

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST ds
    num NMTOKEN #REQUIRED
    value CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<dt>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST dt %attrs;>
```

<du-key>

Attributes:

generation, part, version, key

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST du-key
    generation NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    part NMTOKEN#IMPLIED
    version NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    key CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<ed-msg>

Attributes:

info

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST ed-msg
    info CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST em %attrs;>
```

<event>

Attributes:

date

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST event
    start-date CDATA #IMPLIED
    end-date CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<evloc>

Attributes:

isocc, state-prov, county-dist, city

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST evloc
    isocc CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
state-prov CDATA #IMPLIED
county-dist CDATA #IMPLIED
city CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<fig>

Attributes:

id, name, source, type, coding, alt, %block.align;, noflow, width, height, imagemap

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST fig
  id ID #IMPLIED
  name CDATA ""
  source CDATA #IMPLIED
  type CDATA #IMPLIED
  coding CDATA #IMPLIED
  alt CDATA #IMPLIED
  %block.align;
  noflow (noflow) #IMPLIED
  width NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  height NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  imagemap (%uri;) #IMPLIED
>
```

<fig-inst>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<fig-ref>

Attributes:

id,fig

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST fig-ref
    id ID #IMPLIED
    fig IDREF #IMPLIED
>
```

<fig.caption>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<fig.data>

Attributes:

copyright

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST fig.data
    copyright CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<fig.producer>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<fig-inst>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<fig-ref>

Attributes:

id, fig

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST fig-ref
  id ID #IMPLIED
  fig IDREF #IMPLIED
>
```

<fixture>

Attributes:

fix-id

XML declaration:

<fn>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST fn %attrs;>
```

<frac>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<frac-sep>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<from-src>

Attributes:

src-name, level-number

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST from-src
    src-name CDATA #IMPLIED
    level-number CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<function>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<h1>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST h1 %attrs;>
```

<h2>

Attributes:

```
%attrs;
```

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST h2 %attrs;>
```

<h3>

Attributes:

```
%attrs;
```

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST h3 %attrs;>
```

<h4>

Attributes:

```
%attrs;
```

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST h4 %attrs;>
```

<h5>

Attributes:

```
%attrs;
```

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST h5 %attrs;>
```

<h6>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

<!ATTLIST h6 %attrs;>

<h7>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

<!ATTLIST h7 %attrs;>

<h8>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

<!ATTLIST h8 %attrs;>

<head>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<hedline>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<h1>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

<!ATTLIST h1 %attrs;>

<h2>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

<!ATTLIST h2 %attrs;>

<hr>

Attributes:

src

XML declaration:

<!ATTLIST hr
src %uri; #IMPLIED>

<iim>

Attributes:

ver

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST iim
    ver NMTOKEN #IMPLIED>
```

******Attributes:**

id, name, source, type, coding, alt, align, width, height, units, ismap

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST img
    id ID #IMPLIED
    name ID " "
    source CDATA #IMPLIED
    type CDATA #IMPLIED
    coding CDATA #IMPLIED
    alt CDATA #IMPLIED
    align (top|middle|bottom|left|right) top
    width NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    height NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    units (pixels) pixels
    ismap (ismap) #IMPLIED
>
```

<img-inst>**Attributes:**

None

XML declaration:

<img-ref>

Attributes:

id, img

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST img-ref
  id ID #IMPLIED
  img IDREF #IMPLIED
>
```

<img.caption>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<img.data>

Attributes:

copyright

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST img.data
  copyright CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<img.producer>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<img-inst>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<img-ref>

Attributes:

id, img

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST img-ref
    id ID #IMPLIED
    img IDREF #IMPLIED
>
```

<key-list>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<keyword>

Attributes:

key

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST keyword
```

key CDATA #IMPLIED>

<lang>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST lang %attrs;>
```


Attributes:

%attrs;, dingbat, src, %url.link;, skip

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST li
  %attrs;
  dingbat ENTITY #IMPLIED
  src (%uri;) #IMPLIED
  %url.link;
  skip NMTOKEN "0">
```

<location>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<meta>

Attributes:

http-equiv, name, content

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST meta
    http-equiv NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    name NAME #IMPLIED
    content CDATA #REQUIRED>
```

<money>**Attributes:**

unit

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST money
    unit CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<name.family>**Attributes:**

None

XML declaration:**<name.given>****Attributes:**

None

XML declaration:**<nitf>**

Attributes:

version, change.date, change.time, baselang, urn, class

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST nitf
    version CDATA #FIXED "-//IPTC-NAA//DTD NITF 2.0b//EN"
    change.date CDATA #FIXED "10 March 1999"
    change.time CDATA #FIXED "0000"
    baselang CDATA #IMPLIED
    urn CDATA #IMPLIED
    class NAMES #IMPLIED>
```

<note>**Attributes:**

%attrs;, noteclass, type, src, %url.link;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST note
    %attrs;
    noteclass (cpyrt | end | hd | editorsnote | trademk |
    undef) #IMPLIED
    type (std | pa | npa) "std"
    src %uri; #IMPLIED
    %url.link;>
```

<num>**Attributes:**

None

XML declaration:**<numer>**

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<object.title>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST object.title %attrs;>
```

Attributes:

%attrs;, continue, seqnum, compact

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST ol
  %attrs;
  continue (continue) #IMPLIED
  seqnum NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  compact (compact) #IMPLIED>
```

<org>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<orgid>

Attributes:

idsrc, value

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST orgid
    idsrc CDATA #REQUIRED
    value CDATA #REQUIRED>
```

<p>**Attributes:**

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST p %attrs;>
```

<person>**Attributes:**

None

XML declaration:**<photo>****Attributes:**

%attrs;, uri,source, type, coding, alt, align, width, height, units, ismap

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST photo
    %attrs;
    uri CDATA #IMPLIED
    source CDATA #IMPLIED
    type (TIFF | JPEG) "JPEG"
```

```
coding CDATA #IMPLIED
alt CDATA #IMPLIED
align (top|middle|bottom|left|right) top
width NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
height NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
units (pixels) "pixels"
ismap (ismap) #IMPLIED>
```

<photo-inst>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<photo-ref>

Attributes:

id, photo

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST photo-ref
  id ID #IMPLIED
  photo IDREF #IMPLIED
>
```

<photo.caption>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<photo.data>

Attributes:

copyright

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST photo.data
    copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<photo.producer>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<postaddr>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<postcode>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<pre>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<pronounce>

Attributes:

guide, phonetic

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST pronounce
  guide CDATA #IMPLIED
  phonetic CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<q>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST q %attrs;>
```

<region>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<rights>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<rights.agent>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<rights.enddate>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<rights.geography>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<rights.limitations>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<rights.owner>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<rights.startdate>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<rights.type>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<series>

Attributes:

series.name, series.part, series.totalpart

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST series
  series.name CDATA #IMPLIED
  series.part NMTOKEN "0"
  series.totalpart NMTOKEN "0"
>
```

<state>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<story.date>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<sub>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

<!ATTLIST sub %attrs;>

<sublocation>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<sup>

Attributes:

%attrs;

XML declaration:

<!ATTLIST sup %attrs;>

<table>

Attributes:

%attrs;, tabletype, align, width, cols, border, frame, rules, cellspacing, cellpadding, table.fmt, table.domain, table.inst

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST table
  %attrs;
  tabletype ENTITY #IMPLIED
  align (%where;) #IMPLIED
  width CDATA #IMPLIED
  cols NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
  border CDATA #IMPLIED
  frame (%frame;) #IMPLIED
  rules (%rules;) #IMPLIED
  cellspacing CDATA #IMPLIED
  cellpadding CDATA #IMPLIED
  table.fmt CDATA #IMPLIED
  table.domain CDATA #IMPLIED
  table.inst CDATA #IMPLIED
>
```

<table-inst>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<table-ref>

Attributes:

id, table

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST table-ref
    id ID #IMPLIED
    table IDREF #IMPLIED
>
```

<tagline>**Attributes:**

type

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST tagline
    type (%tagline.type;) "std">
```

<tbody>**Attributes:**

%attrs;, %cell.align;, %cell.valign;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST tbody
    %attrs;
    %cell.halign;
    %cell.valign;
>
```

<td>**Attributes:**

%attrs;, axis, axes, nowrap, rowspan, colspan, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST td
    %attrs;
    axis CDATA #IMPLIED
    axes CDATA #IMPLIED
    nowrap (nowrap) #IMPLIED
    rowspan NMTOKEN "1"
    colspan NMTOKEN "1"
    %cell.halign;
    %cell.valign;
>
```

<tfoot>**Attributes:**

%attrs;, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST tfoot
    %attrs;
    %cell.halign;
    %cell.valign;>
```

<th>**Attributes:**

%attrs;, axis, axes, nowrap, rowspan, colspan, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST th
    %attrs;
    axis CDATA #IMPLIED
    axes CDATA #IMPLIED
    nowrap (nowrap) #IMPLIED
```

```
        rowspan NMTOKEN "1"
        colspan NMTOKEN "1"
        %cell.halign;
        %cell.valign;
    >
```

<thead>

Attributes:

%attrs;, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST thead
    %attrs;
    %cell.halign;
    %cell.valign;>
```

<title>

Attributes:

type

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST title
    type (%title.type;) #IMPLIED>
```

<tobject>

Attributes:

tobject.type

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST tobject
    tobject.type %tobject.typelist; "news">
```

<tbody.property>

Attributes:

tbody.property.type

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST tbody.property
    tbody.property.type %tbody.propertylist; "current">
```

<tbody.subject>

Attributes:

tbody.subject.ipr, tbody.subject.refnum, tbody.subject.type, tbody.subject.code,
tbody.subject.matter, tbody.subject.detail

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST tbody.subject
    tbody.subject.ipr CDATA "IPTC"
    tbody.subject.refnum NMTOKEN REQUIRED
    tbody.subject.type %tbody.subjectlist; #IMPLIED
    tbody.subject.code %tbody.subjectcode; #IMPLIED
    tbody.subject.matter CDATA #IMPLIED
    tbody.subject.detail CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<tr>

Attributes:

%attrs;, %cell.halign;, %cell.valign;

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST tr
    %attrs;
    %cell.halign;
    %cell.valign;>
```

Attributes:

%attrs;, wrap, plain, dingbat, src, %url.link;, compact

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST ul
  %attrs;
  wrap (vert | horiz | none) none
  plain (plain) #IMPLIED
  dingbat ENTITY #IMPLIED
  src (%uri;) #IMPLIED
  %url.link;
  compact (compact) #IMPLIED>
```

<urgency>

Attributes:

ed-urg

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST urgency
  ed-urg NMTOKEN #IMPLIED>
```

<video>

Attributes:

id, name, source, type, coding, time, time-unit-of-measure

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST video
  id ID #IMPLIED
  name CDATA " "
```

```
    source CDATA #IMPLIED
    type (MPEG) #REQUIRED
    coding CDATA #IMPLIED
    time CDATA #IMPLIED
    time-unit-of-measure CDATA #IMPLIED
  >
```

<video.caption>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<video.data>

Attributes:

copyright

XML declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST video.data
    copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
```

<video.producer>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<video-inst>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

<video-ref>

Attributes:

id, video

XML declaration:

<virtloc>

Attributes:

None

XML declaration:

7. ATTLIST - ENTITY Descriptions

An entity is a component of the hierarchical structure defined within the Document Type Definition. An entity does not appear as part of a DTD document instance. It is only used within the DTD specification.

This section describes the entities that are associated with attributes within the DTD.

Note:

The following entity descriptions are in alphabetic order by the name of the element.

The NITF DTD is the final arbiter.

attrs

Substitution:

id	ID	#IMPLIED
class	NMTOKENS	#IMPLIED
style	CDATA	#IMPLIED
lang	NMTOKEN	#IMPLIED
dir	(ltr rtl)	#IMPLIED

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % attrs
    'id      ID          #IMPLIED
     class  NMTOKENS   #IMPLIED
     style  CDATA      #IMPLIED
     lang   NMTOKEN    #IMPLIED
     dir    (ltr | rtl) #IMPLIED'>
```

block.align

Substitution:

align	(bleedleft left center right bleedright justify)	'center'
-------	--	----------

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % block.align
    "align (bleedleft | left | center | right | bleedright |
         justify) 'center' ">
```

cell.align

Substitution:

align	(left center right justify char)	#IMPLIED
char	CDATA	#IMPLIED
charoff	CDATA	#IMPLIED

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % cell.align
    'align (left | center | right | justify | char)
     #IMPLIED
     char  CDATA #IMPLIED
     charoff CDATA #IMPLIED'>
```

cell.valign

Substitution:

valign	(top middle bottom baseline)	#IMPLIED
--------	------------------------------------	----------

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % cell.valign
    'valign (top | middle | bottom | baseline) #IMPLIED'>
```

form.type

Substitution:

nitf | ascii | jpeg | gif | tif | mpeg2 | unspec

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % form.type "nitf | ascii | jpeg | gif | tif | mpeg2 |
    unspec" >
```

frame

Substitution:

void | above | below | hside | lhs | rhs | vside | box | border

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % frame "void | above | below | hside | lhs | rhs |
    vside | box | border">
```

linkextraattributes

Substitution:

rel	NMTOKEN	#IMPLIED
rev	NMTOKEN	#IMPLIED
title	CDATA	#IMPLIED
methods	NMTOKENS	#IMPLIED

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % linkextraattributes
    "rel NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    rev NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    title CDATA #IMPLIED
    methods NMTOKENS #IMPLIED">
```

rules

Substitution:

none | basic | rows | cols | all

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % rules "none | basic | rows | cols | all">
```

tagline.type

Substitution:

std | pa | npa

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % tagline.type "std | pa | npa">
```

title.type

Substitution:

main | subtitle | parttitle | alternate | abbrev | other

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % title.type "main | subtitle | parttitle | alternate  
| abbrev | other">
```

tobject.propertylist

Substitution:

(analysis | archive-material | background | current | feature
| forecast | history | obituary | opinion | polls-surveys |
profile | results-listings-tables | sidebar-supporting-info |
summary | transcript-verbatim)

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % tobject.propertylist "(analysis | archive-material  
| background | current | feature | forecast |  
history | obituary | opinion | polls-surveys |  
profile | results-listings-tables | sidebar-  
supporting-info | summary | transcript-verbatim)">
```

tobject.subjectcode

Substitution:

(ace | clj | dia | ebf | edu | eni | hea | hui | lbr | lfl | pol | rlb | sct | soi | spo
| ucw | wea)

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % tobject.subjectcode "(ace | clj | dia | ebf | edu |  
eni | hea | hui | lbr | lfl | pol | rlb | sct |  
soi | spo | ucw | wea)">
```

tobject.subjectlist

Substitution:

(arts-culture-entertainment | crime-law-justice | disasters-
accidents | economy-business-finance | education |
environmental-issues | health | human-interest | labor |
lifestyle-leisure | politics | religion-belief | science-
technology | social-issues | sport | unrest-conflicts-war |
weather)

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % tobject.subjectlist "(arts-culture-entertainment |
    crime-law-justice | disasters-accidents | economy-
    business-finance | education | environmental-
    issues | health | human-interest | labor |
    lifestyle-leisure | politics | religion-belief |
    science-technology | social-issues | sport |
    unrest-conflicts-war | weather)">
```

tobject.typelist

Substitution:

news | data | advisory

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % tobject.typelist "news | data | advisory">
```

URI

Substitution:

CDATA

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % URI "CDATA">
```

url.link

Substitution:

md CDATA #IMPLIED

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % url.link "md    CDATA    #IMPLIED">
```

where

Substitution:

left | center | right

SGML Entity Declaration:

```
<!ENTITY % where "left | center | right">
```

8. Notations

Notation is a mechanism to allow for the identification and reference of external system processes.

The NITF DTD is the final arbiter.

avi

<!NOTATION avi SYSTEM "Audio Visual Interleave">

bmp

<!NOTATION bmp SYSTEM "Windows Bit Map">

fif

<!NOTATION fif SYSTEM "Fractal Interchange File">

gif

<!NOTATION gif SYSTEM "Graphics Interchange File">

mpeg2

<!NOTATION mpeg2 SYSTEM "Motion Picture Experts Group 2">

pdf

<!NOTATION pdf SYSTEM "Portable Document File">

wav

<!NOTATION wav SYSTEM "Windows Audio Wave File">

9. Characters and Character Sets

Multibyte Character Sets

XML supports a number of character sets, using both single and multibyte encoding techniques.

The encoding declaration in the XML header provides the basic information about character encoding. The current specifications in clause 4.3.3 are UTF-8, UTF-16, ISO-10646-UCS-2, ISO-10646-UCS-4, ISO-8859-1, ISO-8859-2, ..., ISO-8859-9, ISO-2022-JP, Shift-JIS, and EUC-JP. All XML implementations are required to support UTF-8 and UTF-16.

10. NITF XML Document Type Definition

```
<!-- Element entities -->
```

```
<!ENTITY % head.html "title?, base?, meta*">
```

```
<!ENTITY % head.docdata "tobject?, iim?, docdata?">
```

```
<!--ENTITY % body.head "hedline?, note*, rights?, byline*,  
distributor?, dateline?, series?"-->
```

```
<!ENTITY % heading "h1 | h2 | h3 | h4 | h5 | h6 | h7 | h8">
```

```
<!ENTITY % list "ol | ul | dl"> <!-- keep in sync with  
block.content -->
```

```
<!ENTITY % epub.block "hr">
```

```
<!ENTITY % stext "#PCDATA">
```

```
<!ENTITY % text "#PCDATA | chron | copyrite | event | function |  
location | money | num | object.title | org | person |  
postaddr | virtloc | a | br | em | lang | pronounce |  
q">
```

```
<!ENTITY % block.head "dateline?, copyrite?, abstract?">
```

```
<!ENTITY % block.content "p | h12 | table-inst | fig-inst | img-  
inst | photo-inst | audio-inst | video-inst | ol | ul |  
dl | bq | fn | note | pre | hr">
```

```
<!ENTITY % block.end "datasource?">
```

```
<!ENTITY % name.content "name.given | name.family | function">
```

```
<!-- # -->
```

```
<!-- Element definitions -->
```

```
<!-- 0 -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT nitf (head, body)> <!-- News Industry Text Format  
Instance -->
```

```
<!-- 1 -->
```

```

<!ELEMENT head ((%head.html;), (%head.docdata;))> <!-- Document
Header Information -->

<!ELEMENT body (body.head?, body.content*, body.end?)> <!--
Document Body -->

<!-- 2 -->

<!ELEMENT title (#PCDATA)> <!-- Document Title -->
<!ELEMENT base EMPTY> <!-- Reference context for URLs -->
<!ELEMENT meta EMPTY> <!-- Environment Data -->
<!ELEMENT tobject (tobject.property*, tobject.subject*)> <!--
Text object descriptors -->
<!ELEMENT iim (ds*)> <!-- IIM Record 2 Data Container -->
<!ELEMENT docdata (correction | evloc | doc-id | del-list |
urgency | fixture | date.issue | date.release |
date.expire | doc-scope | series | ed-msg | du-key |
doc.copyright | doc.rights | key-list)*> <!-- Document
meta data -->
<!ELEMENT body.head (hedline?, note*, rights?, byline*,
distributor?, dateline?, series*)> <!-- Front
information within body -->
<!ELEMENT body.content (%text; | %heading; | block | %list; | hr
| p)*> <!-- Actual body content -->
<!ELEMENT body.end (tagline?, address*)> <!-- Terminal
information within body -->
<!ELEMENT hedline (hl1, hl2*)> <!-- Container for head line and
subheads -->
<!ELEMENT note (body.content)+> <!-- Document admonishment -->
<!ELEMENT copyrite (#PCDATA | copyrite.year | copyrite.holder )*>
<!-- Container for copyright information -->
<!ELEMENT rights (#PCDATA | rights.owner | rights.startdate |
rights.enddate | rights.agent | rights.geography |
rights.type | rights.limitations )*> <!-- Information
on rights holder -->
<!ELEMENT byline (#PCDATA | person | byttl)*> <!-- Container for
byline information -->
<!ELEMENT distributor (#PCDATA | org)*> <!-- Information
distributor -->
<!ELEMENT dateline (#PCDATA | location | story.date)*> <!--
Container for dateline information -->
<!ELEMENT datasource (#PCDATA)> <!-- Source of data in block -->

```

```

<!ELEMENT series EMPTY> <!-- Provide series information -->
<!ELEMENT tagline (%text;)*> <!-- Tagline -->
<!ELEMENT address (#PCDATA)> <!-- Address of document author -->

<!-- 3 -->

<!ELEMENT key-list (keyword)*> <!-- List of keywords -->
<!ELEMENT keyword EMPTY> <!-- Keyword or phrase -->
<!ELEMENT du-key EMPTY> <!-- Dynamic Use KEY, created daily, has
tree structure indicated by defined form -->
<!ELEMENT ed-msg EMPTY> <!-- non-publishable message to editor of
story which has to do with content -->
<!ELEMENT doc-scope EMPTY> <!-- 20 alphanumeric / spaces
characters, indicates an area of interest, a list will
be available from the provider -->
<!ELEMENT date.issue EMPTY> <!-- date/time document was issued --
>
<!ELEMENT date.release EMPTY> <!-- date/time document is
available to release -->
<!ELEMENT date.expire EMPTY> <!-- date/time document has no value
-->
<!ELEMENT fixture EMPTY> <!-- specification for named document
such as noon stocks -->
<!ELEMENT urgency EMPTY> <!-- news importance, 1(most) ..
5(least) -->
<!ELEMENT doc-id EMPTY> <!-- registered identification for
document -->
<!ELEMENT doc.copyright EMPTY> <!-- copyright information for
document header -->
<!ELEMENT doc.rights EMPTY> <!-- rights information -->
<!ELEMENT del-list (from-src)*> <!-- delivery trail by service --
>
<!ELEMENT from-src EMPTY> <!-- delivery service identifier -->
<!ELEMENT evloc EMPTY> <!-- event location -->
<!ELEMENT correction EMPTY> <!-- correction information -->
<!ELEMENT ds EMPTY> <!-- IIM Record 2 dataset information --> <!--
- Record 2 Only -->
<!ELEMENT copyrite.year (#PCDATA)> <!-- Copyright year -->
<!ELEMENT copyrite.holder (#PCDATA)> <!-- Copyright holder -->

```

```

<!ELEMENT rights.owner (#PCDATA)> <!-- Rights owner -->
<!ELEMENT rights.startdate (#PCDATA)> <!-- Rights start date -->
<!ELEMENT rights.enddate (#PCDATA)> <!-- Rights end date -->
<!ELEMENT rights.agent (#PCDATA)> <!-- Rights agent -->
<!ELEMENT rights.geography (#PCDATA)> <!-- Area to which rights
    apply -->
<!ELEMENT rights.type (#PCDATA)> <!-- Type of rights claimed -->
<!ELEMENT rights.limitations (#PCDATA)> <!-- Limitations
    (exclusive / nonexclusive) of rights -->
<!ELEMENT h1 (%text;)*> <!-- Headline 1 -->
<!ELEMENT h2 (%text;)*> <!-- Headline 2 (Subhead) -->
<!ELEMENT h1 (%text;)*> <!-- First level header -->
<!ELEMENT h2 (%text;)*> <!-- Second level header -->
<!ELEMENT h3 (%text;)*> <!-- Third level header -->
<!ELEMENT h4 (%text;)*> <!-- Fourth level header -->
<!ELEMENT h5 (%text;)*> <!-- Fifth level header -->
<!ELEMENT h6 (%text;)*> <!-- Sixth level header -->
<!ELEMENT h7 (%text;)*> <!-- Seventh level header -->
<!ELEMENT h8 (%text;)*> <!-- Eighth level header -->
<!ELEMENT p (%text;)*> <!-- Paragraph -->
<!ELEMENT abstract (p)+> <!-- Story abstract -->
<!ELEMENT block ((%block.head;)?, (%block.content;)*,
    (%block.end;)?)> <!-- Body grouping agent -->
<!ELEMENT table-inst (table | table-ref)*> <!-- container for
    table, reference to a table or both -->
<!ELEMENT table (caption?, (col* | colgroup*), thead?, tfoot?,
    tbody+)> <!-- Table of data -->
<!ELEMENT table-ref (#PCDATA)> <!-- reference to a table -->
<!ELEMENT fig-inst (fig | fig-ref)*> <!-- container for fig,
    reference to a fig, or both -->
<!ELEMENT fig (fig.caption?, fig.producer?, fig.data)> <!--
    Figure -->
<!ELEMENT fig-ref (#PCDATA)> <!-- reference to a fig -->
<!ELEMENT img-inst (img | img-ref)*> <!-- container for img,
    reference to an img, or both -->
<!ELEMENT img (img.caption?, img.producer?, img.data)> <!-- Image
    -->

```

```

<!ELEMENT img-ref (#PCDATA)> <!-- reference to an img -->
<!ELEMENT photo-inst (photo | photo-ref)*> <!-- container for
photo, reference to a photo, or both -->
<!ELEMENT photo (photo.caption?, photo.producer?, photo.data)>
<!-- Photograph -->
<!ELEMENT photo-ref (#PCDATA)> <!-- reference to a photo -->
<!ELEMENT audio-inst (audio | audio-ref)*> <!-- container for
audio, reference to an audio, or both -->
<!ELEMENT audio (audio.caption?, audio.producer?, audio.data)>
<!-- Audio information -->
<!ELEMENT audio-ref (#PCDATA)> <!-- reference to an audio clip --
>
<!ELEMENT video-inst (video | video-ref)*> <!-- container for
video, reference to a video, or both -->
<!ELEMENT video (video.caption?, video.producer?, video.data)>
<!-- Video information -->
<!ELEMENT video-ref (#PCDATA)> <!-- reference to a video clip -->
<!ELEMENT pre (#PCDATA)> <!-- Preformatted information -->
<!ELEMENT bq ((%heading; | block)+, credit?)*> <!-- Block quote -
->
<!ELEMENT fn (body.content)+> <!-- Footnote -->
<!ELEMENT ol (li)+> <!-- Ordered List -->
<!ELEMENT ul (li)+> <!-- Unordered List -->
<!ELEMENT dl (dt | dd)+> <!-- Definition List -->
<!ELEMENT person (#PCDATA | %name.content;)*> <!-- Human
individual -->
<!ELEMENT byttl (#PCDATA | org )*> <!-- Byline title with
organization -->
<!ELEMENT bytag (#PCDATA)> <!-- Byline tag -->
<!ELEMENT story.date (#PCDATA)> <!-- Date of story -->
<!ELEMENT hr EMPTY> <!-- Horizontal rule -->

<!-- 4 -->

<!ELEMENT money (#PCDATA)> <!-- Monetary item -->
<!ELEMENT chron (#PCDATA)> <!-- Date & Time -->
<!ELEMENT event (#PCDATA)> <!-- An event -->

```

```

<!ELEMENT object.title (#PCDATA)> <!-- Title of inline object
such as book, song, artwork, etc. -->
<!ELEMENT org (#PCDATA | orgid)*> <!-- Organization -->
<!ELEMENT location (#PCDATA | sublocation | city | state | region
| country )*> <!-- Significant place -->
<!ELEMENT virtloc (#PCDATA)> <!-- Virtual Location -->
<!ELEMENT postaddr (addressee, delivery.point?, (postcode |
delivery.office | region | country)*)> <!-- Mailing
address -->
<!ELEMENT num (#PCDATA | frac | sub | sup)*> <!-- Numeric data --
>
<!ELEMENT a (%text;)*> <!-- Anchor for Hypertext links -->
<!ELEMENT br EMPTY> <!-- Forced Line Break -->
<!ELEMENT em (#PCDATA)> <!-- Emphasis -->
<!ELEMENT lang (%stext;)> <!-- Language Identifier -->
<!ELEMENT pronounce EMPTY> <!-- Pronunciation Information -->
<!ELEMENT q (%text;)*> <!-- Quote -->
<!ELEMENT fig.caption (caption)> <!-- Text describing figure -->
<!ELEMENT fig.producer (byline)+> <!-- Byline of figure producer
-->
<!ELEMENT fig.data (body.content)+> <!-- Actual figure -->
<!ELEMENT img.caption (caption)> <!-- Text describing image -->
<!ELEMENT img.producer (byline)+> <!-- Byline of image producer -
->
<!ELEMENT img.data EMPTY> <!-- Actual image -->
<!ELEMENT photo.caption (caption)> <!-- Text describing photo -->
<!ELEMENT photo.producer (byline)+> <!-- Byline of photo producer
-->
<!ELEMENT photo.data EMPTY> <!-- Actual photo -->
<!ELEMENT audio.caption (caption)> <!-- Text describing audio -->
<!ELEMENT audio.producer (byline)+> <!-- Byline of audio producer
-->
<!ELEMENT audio.data EMPTY> <!-- Actual audio -->
<!ELEMENT video.caption (caption)> <!-- Text describing video -->
<!ELEMENT video.producer (byline)+> <!-- Byline of video producer
-->
<!ELEMENT video.data EMPTY> <!-- Actual video -->
<!ELEMENT credit (%text;)*> <!-- Information provider -->

```

```

<!ELEMENT name.given (#PCDATA)> <!-- Given name -->
<!ELEMENT name.family (#PCDATA)> <!-- Family name -->
<!ELEMENT col EMPTY> <!-- Column -->
<!ELEMENT colgroup (col+)> <!-- Column group -->
<!ELEMENT thead (tr+)> <!-- Table heading -->
<!ELEMENT tfoot (tr+)> <!-- Table footer -->
<!ELEMENT tbody (tr+)> <!-- Table body -->
<!ELEMENT li (block)> <!-- List item -->
<!ELEMENT dt (%text;)*> <!-- Definition term -->
<!ELEMENT dd (block)*> <!-- Definition definition -->
<!ELEMENT tobject.property EMPTY> <!-- -->
<!ELEMENT tobject.subject EMPTY> <!-- -->

<!-- 5 -->

<!ELEMENT caption (%text;)*> <!-- Text for caption -->
<!ELEMENT sublocation (%stext;)> <!-- Named region within city or
state -->
<!ELEMENT city (%stext;)> <!-- City/Town/Village/etc. -->
<!ELEMENT state (%stext;)> <!-- State/Province/Region -->
<!ELEMENT orgid EMPTY> <!-- External identification for
organization -->
<!ELEMENT tr (th | td)+> <!-- Table row -->
<!ELEMENT addressee (person, function?, care.of)> <!-- Person
addressed -->
<!ELEMENT delivery.office (#PCDATA | br)*> <!-- Postal city or
town -->
<!ELEMENT delivery.point (#PCDATA | br)*> <!-- Street, PO Box No
-->
<!ELEMENT postcode (#PCDATA)> <!-- Postal code -->
<!ELEMENT country (#PCDATA)> <!-- Country -->
<!ELEMENT region (#PCDATA)> <!-- Geographic area -->
<!ELEMENT frac (numer, frac-sep?, denom)> <!-- Fraction -->
<!ELEMENT sub (#PCDATA)> <!-- Subscript -->
<!ELEMENT sup (#PCDATA)> <!-- Superscript -->

```

<!-- 6 -->

<!ELEMENT th (%text; | %block.content; | %heading;)*> <!-- Table header -->

<!ELEMENT td (%text; | %block.content; | %heading;)*> <!-- Data cell -->

<!ELEMENT function (#PCDATA)> <!-- Person role -->

<!ELEMENT care.of (#PCDATA)> <!-- Poste Restante -->

<!ELEMENT numer (#PCDATA)> <!-- Fraction numerator -->

<!ELEMENT denom (#PCDATA)> <!-- Fraction denominator -->

<!ELEMENT frac-sep (#PCDATA)> <!-- Fraction separator -->

<!-- Attribute entities -->

<!ENTITY % attrs 'id ID #IMPLIED class NMTOKENS #IMPLIED style CDATA #IMPLIED lang NMTOKEN #IMPLIED dir (ltr | rtl) #IMPLIED'>

<!ENTITY % block.align "align (bleedleft | left | center | right | bleedright | justify) 'center'">

<!ENTITY % cell.align 'align (left | center | right | justify | char) #IMPLIED char CDATA #IMPLIED charoff CDATA #IMPLIED'>

<!ENTITY % cell.valign 'valign (top | middle | bottom | baseline) #IMPLIED'>

<!ENTITY % form.type "nitf | ascii | jpeg | gif | tif | mpeg2 | unspec" >

<!ENTITY % frame "void | above | below | hside | lhs | rhs | vside | box | border">

<!ENTITY % linkextraattributes "rel NMTOKEN #IMPLIED rev NMTOKEN #IMPLIED title CDATA #IMPLIED methods NMTOKENS #IMPLIED">

<!ENTITY % rules "none | basic | rows | cols | all">

<!ENTITY % tagline.type "std | pa | npa">

<!ENTITY % title.type "main | subtitle | parttitle | alternate | abbrev | other">

<!ENTITY % tobject.propertylist "(analysis | archive-material | background | current | feature | forecast | history | obituary | opinion | polls-surveys | profile | results-listings-tables | sidebar-supporting-info | summary | transcript-verbatim)">

```

<!ENTITY % tobject.subjectcode "(ace | clj | dia | ebf | edu |
    eni | hea | hui | lbr | lfl | pol | rlb | sct | soi |
    spo | ucw | wea)">
<!ENTITY % tobject.subjectlist "(arts-culture-entertainment |
    crime-law-justice | disasters-accidents | economy-
    business-finance | education | environmental-issues |
    health | human-interest | labour | lifestyle-leisure |
    politics | religion-belief | science-technology |
    social-issues | sport | unrest-conflicts-war |
    weather)">
<!ENTITY % tobject.typelist "(news |data | advisory)">
<!ENTITY % uri "CDATA">
<!ENTITY % url.link "md CDATA #IMPLIED">
<!ENTITY % where "left | center | right">

<!-- attributes -->

<!ATTLIST nitf
    version CDATA #FIXED "-//IPTC-NAA//DTD NITF-XML
    1.0//EN"
    change.date CDATA #FIXED "10 March 1999"
    change.time CDATA #FIXED "0000"
    baselang CDATA #IMPLIED
    urn CDATA #IMPLIED
    class NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST a
    href %uri; #IMPLIED
    name CDATA #IMPLIED
    lang CDATA "en.us"
    %url.link;
    %linkextraattributes;
>
<!ATTLIST address %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST audio
    id ID #IMPLIED
    name CDATA " "

```

```

        source CDATA #IMPLIED
        type (WAV) #REQUIRED
        coding CDATA #IMPLIED
        time CDATA #IMPLIED
        time-unit-of-measure CDATA #IMPLIED
    >
<!ATTLIST audio.data copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST audio-ref
    id ID #IMPLIED
    audio IDREF #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST base
    id ID #IMPLIED
    href %uri; #REQUIRED
>
<!ATTLIST block %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST body
    id ID #IMPLIED
    class NMTOKENS #IMPLIED
    style CDATA #IMPLIED
    lang NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    dir (ltr | rtl) #IMPLIED
    background %uri; #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST bq
    %attrs;
    nowrap (nowrap) #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST caption
    %attrs;
    align (top | bottom | left | right) #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST chron norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST col

```

```

        %attrs;
        span NMTOKEN "1"
        width CDATA #IMPLIED
        %cell.align;
        %cell.valign;
>
<!ATTLIST colgroup
        %attrs;
        %cell.align;
        %cell.valign;
>
<!ATTLIST correction info CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST country id ID #IMPLIED> <!-- 3 Character ISO Code -->
<!ATTLIST credit %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST date.expire norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST date.issue norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST date.release norm CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST dateline %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST dd %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST dl %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST doc-id
        regsrc CDATA #IMPLIED
        id-string CDATA #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST doc-scope scope CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST doc.copyright
        year NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
        holder CDATA #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST doc.rights
        owner CDATA #IMPLIED
        startdate CDATA #IMPLIED
        enddate CDATA #IMPLIED
        agent CDATA #IMPLIED

```

```
        geography CDATA #IMPLIED
        type CDATA #IMPLIED
        limitations CDATA #IMPLIED
    >
    <!ATTLIST ds
        num NMTOKEN #REQUIRED
        value CDATA #IMPLIED
    >
    <!ATTLIST dt %attrs;>
    <!ATTLIST du-key
        generation NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
        part NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
        version NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
        key CDATA #IMPLIED
    >
    <!ATTLIST ed-msg info CDATA #IMPLIED>
    <!ATTLIST em %attrs;>
    <!ATTLIST event
        start-date CDATA #IMPLIED
        end-date CDATA #IMPLIED
    >
    <!ATTLIST evloc
        isocc CDATA #IMPLIED
        state-prov CDATA #IMPLIED
        county-dist CDATA #IMPLIED
        city CDATA #IMPLIED
    >
    <!ATTLIST fig
        id ID #IMPLIED
        name CDATA " "
        source CDATA #IMPLIED
        type CDATA #REQUIRED
        coding CDATA #IMPLIED
        alt CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```

        %block.align;
        noflow (noflow) #IMPLIED
        width NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
        height NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
        imagemap %uri; #IMPLIED
    >
<!ATTLIST fig.data copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST fig-ref
        id ID #IMPLIED
        fig IDREF #IMPLIED
    >
<!ATTLIST fixture fix-id CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST fn %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST from-src
        src-name CDATA #IMPLIED
        level-number CDATA #IMPLIED
    >
<!ATTLIST h1 %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST h2 %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST h3 %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST h4 %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST h5 %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST h6 %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST h7 %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST h8 %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST hl1 %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST hl2 %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST hr src %uri; #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST iim ver NMTOKEN #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST img
        id ID #IMPLIED
        name CDATA " "
        source CDATA #IMPLIED
        type CDATA #REQUIRED

```

```

coding CDATA #IMPLIED
alt CDATA #IMPLIED
align (top | middle | bottom | left | right) "top"
width NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
height NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
units (pixels) "pixels"
ismap (ismap) #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST img.data copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST img-ref
      id ID #IMPLIED
      img IDREF #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST keyword key CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST lang %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST li
      %attrs;
      dingbat ENTITY #IMPLIED
      src %uri; #IMPLIED
      %url.link;
      skip NMTOKEN "0"
>
<!ATTLIST meta
      http-equiv NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
      name NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
      content CDATA #REQUIRED
>
<!ATTLIST money unit CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST note
      %attrs;
      noteclass (cpyrt | end | hd | editorsnote | trademk |
      undef) #IMPLIED
      type (std | pa | npa) "std"
      src %uri; #IMPLIED
      %url.link;

```

```

>
<!ATTLIST object.title %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST ol
    %attrs;
    continue (continue) #IMPLIED
    seqnum NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    compact (compact) #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST orgid
    idsrc CDATA #REQUIRED
    value CDATA #REQUIRED
>
<!ATTLIST p %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST photo
    %attrs;
    uri CDATA #IMPLIED
    source CDATA #IMPLIED
    type (TIFF | JPEG) "JPEG"
    coding CDATA #IMPLIED
    alt CDATA #IMPLIED
    align (top | middle | bottom | left | right) "top"
    width NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    height NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    units (pixels) "pixels"
    ismap (ismap) #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST photo.data copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST photo-ref
    id ID #IMPLIED
    photo IDREF #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST pronounce
    guide CDATA #IMPLIED
    phonetic CDATA #IMPLIED

```

```

>
<!ATTLIST q %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST series
    series.name CDATA #IMPLIED
    series.part NMTOKEN "0"
    series.totalpart NMTOKEN "0"
>
<!ATTLIST sub %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST sup %attrs;>
<!ATTLIST table
    %attrs;
    tabletype ENTITY #IMPLIED
    align (%where;) #IMPLIED
    width CDATA #IMPLIED
    cols NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
    border CDATA #IMPLIED
    frame (%frame;) #IMPLIED
    rules (%rules;) #IMPLIED
    cellspacing CDATA #IMPLIED
    cellpadding CDATA #IMPLIED
    table.fmt CDATA #IMPLIED
    table.domain CDATA #IMPLIED
    table.inst CDATA #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST table-ref
    id ID #IMPLIED
    table IDREF #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST tagline type (%tagline.type;) "std">
<!ATTLIST tbody
    %attrs;
    %cell.align;
    %cell.valign;
>

```

```

<!ATTLIST td
    %attrs;
    axis CDATA #IMPLIED
    axes CDATA #IMPLIED
    nowrap (nowrap) #IMPLIED
    rowspan NMTOKEN "1"
    colspan NMTOKEN "1"
    %cell.align;
%cell.valign;
>
<!ATTLIST tfoot
    %attrs;
    %cell.align;
    %cell.valign;
>
<!ATTLIST th
    %attrs;
    axis CDATA #IMPLIED
    axes CDATA #IMPLIED
    nowrap (nowrap) #IMPLIED
    rowspan NMTOKEN "1"
    colspan NMTOKEN "1"
    %cell.align;
    %cell.valign;
>
<!ATTLIST thead
    %attrs;
    %cell.align;
    %cell.valign;
>
<!ATTLIST title type (%title.type;) #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST tobject tobject.type %tobject.typelist; "news">
<!ATTLIST tobject.property tobject.property.type
    %tobject.propertylist; "current">
<!ATTLIST tobject.subject

```

```

tobject.subject.ipr CDATA "IPTC"
tobject.subject.refnum NMTOKEN #REQUIRED
tobject.subject.type %tobject.subjectlist; #IMPLIED
tobject.subject.code %tobject.subjectcode; #IMPLIED
tobject.subject.matter CDATA #IMPLIED
tobject.subject.detail CDATA #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST tr
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  %cell.align;
  %cell.valign;
>
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  wrap (vert | horiz | none) "none"
  plain (plain) #IMPLIED
  dingbat ENTITY #IMPLIED
  src %uri; #IMPLIED
  %url.link;
  compact (compact) #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST urgency ed-urg NMTOKEN #IMPLIED> <!-- 1(most)
  .5(normal). 8(least) -->
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  coding CDATA #IMPLIED
  time CDATA #IMPLIED
  time-unit-of-measure CDATA #IMPLIED
>
<!ATTLIST video.data copyright CDATA #IMPLIED>
<!ATTLIST video-ref
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```

```
        video IDREF #IMPLIED
>

<!-- Notation section -->

<!-- Notations for non text and linking media -->

<!-- <!NOTATION sgml PUBLIC "+//ISO 8879:1986//NOTATION Standard
        Generalized Markup Language//EN"> -->
<!NOTATION bmp SYSTEM "Windows Bit Map">
<!NOTATION wav SYSTEM "Windows Audio Wave File">
<!NOTATION avi SYSTEM "Audio Visual Interleave">
<!NOTATION gif SYSTEM "Graphics Interchange File">
<!NOTATION fif SYSTEM "Fractal Interchange File">
<!NOTATION mpeg2 SYSTEM "Motion Picture Experts Group 2">
<!NOTATION pdf SYSTEM "Portable Document File">
<!-- These notations are a preliminary list for discussion
        purposes -->

<!-- The End -->
```

11. GLOSSARY

ANPA - AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION. The former name of the Newspaper Association of America. Several NAA publications are still best known by their ANPA designation.

ANPA 1312. Officially titled ANPA 89-3 (1312), this is one of two transmission standards (the other is IPTC 7901) used by most of the world's wire services. It specifies a standard character set and header information.

ASCII - AMERICAN STANDARD CODE FOR INFORMATION INTERCHANGE. Widely used seven-bit binary coding system for characters, numbers and some symbols.

AVI. Audio Visual Interleave

BITMAP.

DTD - DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION. Definition of the structure of an SGML document and of the markup rules that identify the structure.

GIF. Graphics Interchange File

HTML - HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE. Based on SGML as a less complex DTD for hypertext applications on computer networks such as the Internet.

HTTP - HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL. The protocol mainly used for downloading Web pages and other hypertext from a World Wide Web host computer.

Hypertext. Documents that contain links to direct the user to other documents or other parts of the same document. Links are highlighted in some way and selecting a link automatically transfers the user to the new text.

IIM - INFORMATION INTERCHANGE MODEL. Framework to allow the transmission of various types of data (objects) over the same system. The object to be transmitted is surrounded by this envelope carrying information about the type of object and its format. *The IIM documentation is available from IPTC or NAA.*

Internet. Worldwide set of information networks connected together in a super network.

IPTC - INTERNATIONAL PRESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL. An organization with membership from many of the world's news agencies. It works closely with the Newspaper Association of America to promulgate worldwide standards and encourage technical cooperation among the world's news agencies and their client newspapers. Its Web address is www.iptc.org/iptc.

IPTC 7901. One of two transmission standards (the other is ANPA 1312 (89-3)) used by most of the world's wire services. It specifies a standard character set and header information.

ISO - INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDS. International body that co-ordinates the work of national standards bodies (and yes, it should be IOS to be a proper acronym). Its Web address is www.iso.ch.

JPEG. Joint Photographic Experts Group

NAA - NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. Association representing nearly 2000 newspapers in the USA, Canada and around the world. Its Web address is www.naa.org.

NITF - NEWS INDUSTRY TEXT FORMAT. Device independent file format for the transfer of textual information within the news industry. Consists of an industry specific SGML - document type definition (DTD) with very rich content and a unique table model. Replacement for the UTF based on work carried out by the IETF (Internet Engineering Taskforce) for HTML. Follows same element naming conventions as HTML where common elements exist. Also has some content mark up for specific news purposes and makes provision for non-publishable reference data.

SGML - STANDARD GENERALIZED MARKUP LANGUAGE. Sophisticated language designed for use in formatting hypertext documents (and other media) which can be implemented on different computing systems. SGML is an international standard (ISO 8879).

TIFF - TAGGED IMAGE FORMAT FILE. A standard file format used for storing and processing images.

Unicode. Coding system using multiple binary octets to define most of the characters and symbols used by the world's major languages.

URL - UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR. Address that identifies the service, network server and file of a document on the World Wide Web.

UTF - UNIVERSAL TEXT FORMAT. Replaced by the NITF.

WAV - Windows Audio Wave File.

WWW - WORLD WIDE WEB. Global publishing and information retrieval system using Hypertext and operating on the Internet.

XML - Extensible Markup Language. A derivative of SGML developed to support document definition, creation, and presentation.

A. SGML Terms and Definitions

It is assumed that the reader has some familiarity with SGML and with existing news industry formats. The bibliography (Chapter 20) contains a number of suggested sources for additional information. The terms listed below cover the basic concepts. They are not in alphabetical order but rather in order of hierarchical presentation in any SGML application, including the NITF.

Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)

SGML is an international standard (ISO 8879) that defines a language for representing the structure of documents and for specifying the markup that will identify these structures when they occur in text.

Document Type Definition (DTD)

A document in SGML is always classified as being of a particular document type. Associated with each document type is a definition of the structure of that type of document and the markup rules that will identify that structure when it occurs in text. This definition is called a Document Type Definition, or DTD.

Tag

Character sequence contained within the < and > delimiters and used to contain element names and attributes, sometimes including formatting instructions.

Elements

An element in SGML is defined as a component of the hierarchical structure defined by a Document Type Definition. An element is identified by descriptive markup, usually a start tag and an end tag. Elements describe either structural concepts, such as a paragraph or a quotation, or content, such as a name or place.

Example: The fraction `<frac><numer>1</numer><frac-sep>/</frac-sep><denom>2</denom></frac>` is one-half.

Attributes

An attribute in SGML is a characteristic quality of an element. It can be anything that is descriptive of an element except (a) the name of the element, (b) the structural definition of the element or (c) the actual content of the element. Attributes further categorize the element. They are mostly optional and are only required where specifically noted. Attributes are associated with an element instance by including them inside the start tag. Attributes may be associated with one or more elements, or they may apply globally to all elements in a DTD.

Example: `<ORG><ORGID IDSrc="NYSE" Value="GCI">Gannett</ORGID>`

Empty Elements

Elements typically contain either text or subelements that contain text. However, there are instances when an element does not contain anything. Such elements are called empty elements. The attributes of an empty element provide all of the information required about the element.

Example: <hr>

Documents

A document in SGML is defined as a collection of information that is processed as a unit. An SGML document is composed of two things: a document type declaration and text.

Document Type Declaration

Every SGML document begins with a declaration of what type of document it is. This declaration is called a document type declaration. It formally defines, or references a definition of, the representation of the structure of a document of the particular named type, and the markup that will identify that structure when it occurs in text. Thus, the document type declaration identifies the DTD that is applicable to the document.

Text

In SGML, text is a string of characters that can be separated into two parts: content and markup. Text constitutes the primary substance of a document, and is always made up of plain ASCII characters.

Content

Content consists of the strings of characters that convey the information in a document.

Markup

Markup consists of the strings of characters that are added to the content to convey information and instructions about the content in order to permit the content to be processed by either a human or a machine. There are two major types of markup in SGML document text: descriptive markup and references.

Descriptive Markup

Descriptive markup consists of the strings of characters added to the content that constitute the start and end tags identifying instances of the structural elements as they occur in the document.

References

References consist of the strings of characters added to the content that provide a readable shorthand for including non-standard characters and predefined chunks of text.

Entities

Often a string of characters is separately identified so the string can be referenced as a single unit. These separate collections of characters are called entities. Entities typically consist of either non-standard characters or frequently used constructs. Entities are defined in the document type definition. Those entities that are referenced in the document type definition are called parameter entities, while those that are referenced in the text are called general entities. It is important to understand that entities do not, by themselves, contribute to the structural definition or representation of a document. They are merely a convention that facilitates the process of document definition and text representation.

Entity References

An entity reference is the inclusion of the name or representative indication of the name of an entity at the point in the document where the string of characters is to be inserted.

B. Bibliography

For additional background . . .

Anatomy of a Wire Story II/Data Transmission Guidelines

Radio-Television News Directors Association
1000 Connecticut Ave, NW, Suite 615
Washington, DC 20036
USA
+1 202 659-6510

The SGML Primer

SoftQuad Inc.
56 Aberfoyle Crescent, Suite 810
Toronto, ON M8X 2W4
CANADA
+1 416 239-4801

Getting Started with SGML

ArborText Inc.
1000 Victors Way, Suite 400
Ann Arbor, MI 48108
USA
+1 313 996-3566

A Gentle Introduction to SGML

(Text Encoding Initiative Draft Version 2)

The Association for Computers and the Humanities (ACL)
The Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL)
The Association for Literacy and Linguistic Computing (ALLC)
C. M. Sperberg-McQueen, Computer Center (M/C 135)
University of Illinois at Chicago
1940 W. Taylor Room 124
Chicago, IL 60612-7352
USA
Internet: U35395@uicvm.uic.edu

and

Lou Burnard
Oxford University Computing Services
13 Banbury Road
Oxford OX2 6NN
UNITED KINGDOM
Internet: LOU@vax.oxford.ac.uk

What Every CIO Should Know About SGML

Linda Turner
Corporate Communications
Avalanche
947 Walnut St.
Boulder, CO 80302
USA
+1 303 449-5032
Internet: linda@avalanche.com

Books on SGML

Charles Goldfarb, *The SGML Handbook*, Oxford University Press (1990) ISBN 0-19-863737-9

Eric van Herwijnen, *Practical SGML*, Kluwer Academic Publishers (1990) ISBN 0-7923-0635-X

Organizations

OASIS (formerly SGML Open)	http://www.oasis-open.org
Graphic Communications Association (GCA)	http://www.gca.org
Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)	http://www.ietf.cnri.reston.va.us
World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)	http://www.w3.org/pub/WWW/

C. Acknowledgments

The IPTC and NAA would like to acknowledge the contributions of the many individuals and their companies. Considerable amounts of time and money in addition to intellectual capital have been invested in the NITF project. Any omissions from the list are the responsibility of the editor and are regretted.

Bruce Adomeit	Minneapolis(MN) Star Tribune
Tony Allday	Reuters
David Allen	IPTC
Walter Baranger	New York Times
Dave Becker	Mead Data Central *†
Paul Dix	Chicago Tribune
Jim Farrington	Newark(NJ) Star Ledger
Jeff Field	Reuters
Steve Graham	AP
Jim Hitchman	Chicago Tribune
John W. Iobst	NAA
Mike Kinerk	Miami Herald
David G. B. Lindsay	Appalachicola(FL) Times
John Minting	UPI
Wiebke Mohr	GMD
Catherine Newnes-Smith	Reuters
Mike Read	Houston Chronicle
Kevin Roche	Dow Jones
Rich Schuster	Dow Jones
John Shumate	Mead Data Central *†
Klaus Sprick	DPA
David Thompson	UPI
Judy Wilner	New York Times
Gary Wood	Reuters

* - No longer with the company

† - Company name has changed to Lexis/Nexis

```

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      <p>Despite the collapse of contract talks, leaders of Germany's giant IG Metall union said Wednesday there was still time to avert a full-scale strike that threatens to shut down the auto and metalworking industries.</p>
      <p>The union, Germany's biggest with 3.4 million metal and electrical workers nationwide, set a deadline of midnight Wednesday for a contract agreement. Talks ended Tuesday with no deal and the employers' side canceled sessions planned for Wednesday.</p>
      <p>IG Metall chief Klaus Zwickel accused industry negotiators of trying to drive his union into a strike by canceling talks. But he also noted that there was still time to reach a deal.</p>
      <p>"I'd be a bad union chairman if I said, 'The negotiations have failed, now there's only a labor battle left,'" he was quoted as telling the Rheinische Merkur newspaper.</p>
      <p>Union leaders planned to meet Sunday and could call then for a strike vote. If passed, a strike could begin March 1.</p>
      <p>Employers have been offering pay increases of 2.3 percent, plus an additional 0.5 percent for companies that can afford it, while the union has stuck by its demand for 6.5 percent raises.</p>
      <p>Employers say meeting union demands would kill jobs at a time of slowing economic growth.</p>
      <p>The union says that after years of modest wage increases, workers should receive a greater share of the increased profits reported by many German companies last year. It also charges industry has not followed through on promises to create significantly more jobs in exchange for wage restraint.</p>

```

<p>IG Metall continued to press its wage demands with warning strikes. On Wednesday, the union said about 100,000 workers had staged short walkouts throughout Germany, including at Audi, MAN and Siemens plants.</p>

<p>The last nationwide strike in then-West Germany's metal industries was in 1984, when six weeks of walkouts virtually shut down the nation's auto industry.</p>

</body.content>

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      </hedline>
      <byline>^By The Associated Press=</byline>
    </body.head>
    <body.content>
      <p>1999 NASCAR Busch Grand National schedule, and 1998 driver
standings:</p>
      <p>Feb. 13 _ NAPA Auto Parts 300, Daytona Beach, Fla.</p>
      <p>Feb. 20 _ Alltel 200, Rockingham, N.C.</p>
      <p>March 6 _ Sam's Town 300, Las Vegas.</p>
      <p>March 13 _ Georgia 300, Hampton, Ga.</p>
      <p>March 20 _ Diamond Hill Plywood 200, Darlington, S.C.</p>
      <p>March 27 _ Coca-Cola 300, Fort Worth, Texas.</p>
      <p>April 3 _ NASCAR Busch 320, Nashville, Tenn.</p>
      <p>April 10 _ Moore's Snacks 250, Bristol, Tenn.</p>
      <p>April 24 _ Touchstone Energy 300, Talladega, Ala.</p>
      <p>May 1 _ Kenwood 300, Fontana, Calif.</p>
      <p>May 8 _ Grand National 200, Loudon, N.H.</p>
      <p>May 14 _ Hardee's 250, Richmond, Va.</p>
      <p>May 23 _ First Union 200, Nazareth, Pa.</p>
      <p>May 29 _ Carquest Auto Parts 300, Concord, N.C.</p>
      <p>June 5 _ MBNA Platinum 200, Dover, Del.</p>
      <p>June 12 _ South Boston 200, South Boston, Va.</p>
      <p>June 27 _ Lysol 200, Watkins Glen, N.Y.</p>
      <p>July 4 _ Diehard 250, West Allis, Wis.</p>
      <p>July 17 _ Myrtle Beach 250, Myrtle Beach, S.C.</p>
      <p>July 24 _ Pikes Peak 250, Fountain, Colo.</p>
      <p>July 31 _ Gateway 250, Madison, Ill.</p>
      <p>Aug. 6 _ Kroger 200, Clermont, Ind.</p>
      <p>Aug. 21 _ Pepsi 200, Brooklyn, Mich.</p>

```

<p>Aug. 27 _ Food City 250, Bristol, Tenn.</p>
<p>Sept. 4 _ Dura Lube 200, Darlington, S.C.</p>
<p>Sept. 10 _ Autolite Platinum 250, Richmond, Va.</p>
<p>Sept. 25 _ MBNA Gold 200, Dover, Del.</p>
<p>Oct. 9 _ All Pro 300, Concord, N.C.</p>
<p>Oct. 23 _ Rockingham 200, Rockingham, N.C.</p>
<p>Oct. 30 _ Memphis 250, Memphis, Tenn.</p>
<p>Nov. 6 _ Phoenix 200, Phoenix.</p>
<p>Nov. 13 _ Miami 300, Homestead, Fla.</p>

<p>^___=</p>

<p>^Driver Standings=</p>

<p>1. Dale Earnhardt Jr., 4,469.</p>
<p>2. Matt Kenseth, 4,421.</p>
<p>3. Mike McLaughlin, 4,045.</p>
<p>4. Randy LaJoie, 3,543.</p>
<p>5. Elton Sawyer, 3,533.</p>
<p>6. Phil Parsons, 3,525.</p>
<p>7. Tim Fedewa, 3,515.</p>
<p>8. Elliott Sadler, 3,470.</p>
<p>9. Buckshot Jones, 3,453.</p>
<p>10. Hermie Sadler, 3,340.</p>
<p>11. Glenn Allen, 3,270.</p>
<p>12. Mike Dillon, 3,250.</p>
<p>13. Mark Green, 3,075.</p>
<p>14. Kevin Lepage, 3,052.</p>
<p>15. Jeff Purvis, 3,015.</p>
<p>16. Jason Keller, 2,971.</p>
<p>17. Ed Berrier, 2,772.</p>
<p>18. Joe Bessey, 2,763.</p>
<p>19. Shane Hall, 2,763.</p>
<p>20. Andy Santerre, 2,598.</p>
<p>21. Tony Stewart, 2,455.</p>
<p>22. Dick Trickle, 2,441.</p>
<p>23. Tracy Leslie, 2,338.</p>
<p>24. Bobby Hillin, 2,304.</p>
<p>25. Jeff Krogh, 2,225.</p>
<p>26. David Green, 2,180.</p>
<p>27. Mark Martin, 1,976.</p>
<p>28. Mark Krogh, 1,917.</p>
<p>29. Dave Blaney, 1,915.</p>
<p>30. Jeff Burton, 1,883.</p>
<p>31. Robert Pressley, 1,870.</p>
<p>32. Blaise Alexander, 1,730.</p>
<p>33. Todd Bodine, 1,668.</p>
<p>34. Michael Waltrip, 1,667.</p>
<p>35. Kevin Grubb, 1,660.</p>
<p>36. Wayne Grubb, 1,546.</p>
<p>37. Patty Moise, 1,421.</p>
<p>38. Casey Atwood, 1,359.</p>
<p>39. Joe Nemechek, 1,315.</p>
<p>40. Dale Jarrett, 1,284.</p>

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      <p>Dale Earnhardt hasn't had to answer that awful
question once this year: "When are you going to win the Daytona
500?"</p>
      <p>Before his stirring victory a year ago at Daytona
International Speedway, the seven-time Winston Cup champion had to field that
query almost every day.</p>
      <p>He tried to joke about it, but it was no use. The question
became a burden.</p>
      <p>"It's funny," he said as the Richard
Childress Racing team worked nearby on his trademark black No. 3 Chevrolet Monte
Carlo. "It feels great to come down and not be asked if you think you can
win it this year and talk about all the things that have gone wrong the last
several years.</p>
      <p>"All that's behind us. But now they want to know
how it feels not to have that question asked," Earnhardt said, laughing.
"Now they can go along and bug Terry Labonte and Rusty Wallace and some of
these other guys who haven't won it.</p>
      <p>"It's definitely special to win the Daytona 500.
Now when Darrell (Waltrip) and me are sitting in a rocking chair on the front
porch when we're both about 70, he can't say, "I won it and you
didn't."</p>
      <p>Before he won the Daytona 500, Earnhardt already was among
the best in the history of his sport, with 71 career victories. Now, besides a

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record eighth championship, what else does the 47-year-old driver have to accomplish?</p>

<p>"I want to win the Daytona 500 again, and I want to win a whole bunch more races," he said.</p>

<p>Considering he has won just once in his last 92 races, that seems a stretch. But he insists his team can still win.</p>

<p>"We'll go out and work hard to prove that again," he said. "It seems like it's just been a couple of years that we've had some turn of events that hasn't allowed us to be in the top five every race."</p>

<p>Childress says the team has kept its key personnel, added two engineers and reorganized its shop during the winter in an effort to strengthen its hand. The team owner also pointed to the strong combination of Earnhardt and crew chief Kevin Hamlin.</p>

<p>Larry McReynolds began the 1998 season as Earnhardt's crew chief, but their relationship deteriorated after the Daytona victory. At midseason, Childress switched crew chiefs, putting McReynolds with Mike Skinner and Hamlin with Earnhardt.</p>

<p>"Both of those combinations seem to be working just fine," Childress said.</p>

<p>Now it's time to make it work on the track.</p>

<p>"I know Dale Earnhardt probably as good as anybody," Childress said. "We talked at the end of the year about getting everybody in shape and he's ready to go. I see that desire when I'm talking to him. He's still got the desire to win."</p>

<p>The next order of business is qualifying for Sunday's race. Earnhardt will start fifth in the second of two 125-mile qualifying races Thursday on the 2-mile Daytona oval. He has won 11 of these qualifiers, including his last nine.</p>

<p>This time, he will have to beat, among others, teammate Skinner, Rusty Wallace, former Daytona 500 winners Ernie Irvan and Dale Jarrett, and Jeremy Mayfield.</p>

<p>Surprising rookie Tony Stewart, who will start from the pole in the race, has already locked in a front-row starting spot for Sunday with his qualifying speed.</p>

<p>Jeff Gordon, two-time defending Winston Cup champion and the 1997 Daytona winner, will start from the pole in the first qualifying race and on Sunday after leading first-day time trials with a lap of 195.067 mph.</p>

<p>In the unique Daytona qualifying format, positions 3-30 will be determined by Thursday's races, positions 31-36 will revert to the remaining fastest drivers from time trials and the rest of the 43-car field will be provisionals.</p>

</body.content>

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Writer=</byline>
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      <p>Israel&apos;s First Lady Sara Netanyahu finally shook hands
with Suha Arafat, her Palestinian counterpart. But Syria&apos;s president
strolled by before she had a chance to say &quot;Shalom.&quot;</p>
      <p>When Israeli President Ezer Weizman tried to parlay a
handshake with a radical Palestinian leader into a meeting with Syria&apos;s
Hafez Assad, he was rebuffed. But the Syrian leader did confer with a group of
Israeli-Arab parliament members.</p>
      <p>Monday&apos;s funeral for Jordan&apos;s King Hussein gave
Israeli politicians of all stripes a rare opportunity to rub shoulders with Arab
leaders.</p>
      <p>Not surprisingly, given the wide gaps in opinion, it
ignited a debate over the nature of Israel&apos;s relations with the Arab world
ahead of Israel&apos;s May 17 national elections.</p>
      <p>Mrs. Netanyahu said while she was in the funeral
procession, a bodyguard told her Assad had just walked by.</p>
      <p>Speaking on Israel TV, she said: &quot;I would have said
Shalom&quot; _ the Israeli greeting that also means peace _ &quot;and shook his
hand. After all, we want peace with him.&quot;</p>
      <p>Yitzhak Mordechai, who is challenging Prime Minister
Benjamin Netanyahu in upcoming elections, and Shimon Peres of the Labor Party,
both doves, actually tried to arrange a handshake with Assad, whose presence in

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Amman was a surprise. But a Mordechai spokesman said the effort was called off at the last minute to avoid putting Assad on the spot.</p>

<p>As speculation mounted about what Assad said in a meeting with President Clinton after the funeral, Netanyahu used the occasion to predict Israel would have another peace treaty with an Arab country by the year 2000.</p>

<p>But Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa countered that Israel's talk of peace was nothing more than electioneering.</p>

<p>A decade ago, Israel would not have been invited to such a prominent Arab world event as King Hussein's funeral, said Joseph Alpher, director of the American Jewish Committee office in Jerusalem.</p>

<p>On the other hand, in the days of late Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the Arab reception would have been much warmer.</p>

<p>A sign of the old politics of shunning and boycott came from Israeli Foreign Minister Ariel Sharon, who has steadfastly refused to shake hands with Yasser Arafat.</p>

<p>He argued that Weizman should have kept his hand in his pocket when radical Palestinian guerrilla leader Nayef Hawatmeh extended his hand to shake it. Hawatmeh's guerrillas commandeered a school in the northern Israeli town of Maalot in 1974, an attack that killed 24 Israelis and shaped the attitudes of a generation about the Palestinian leadership.</p>

<p>Weizman, who has taken a more dovish position on the peace process, countered that shaking hands with Hawatmeh, the leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was no different from shaking hands with Arafat.</p>

<p>"What was Arafat four years ago _ an angel, a dove of peace?" Weizman asked. "I am in favor of shaking hands with every enemy who is willing to shake my hand."</p>

<p>Several Israeli-Arabs lawmakers hinted that Mordechai also shook hands with Hawatmeh but the candidate for prime minister refused to confirm their statements.</p>

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      <p>Former Atlanta Olympic chief Billy Payne said Wednesday
that he outlined possible gifts to IOC members in a memo a month before the city
won the 1996 Games, but that the ideas were quickly dropped and never acted
on.</p>
      <p>Payne said the memo was an example of his &quot;brain-
dumping&quot; style of management that usually resulted in a colleague asking,
&quot;Are you crazy?&quot;</p>
      <p>&quot;It was wrong to even think about it, but what matters
is what we did not do,&quot; Payne said. &quot;I&apos;m embarrassed by it, and I
feel like a jerk. It was a dumb thing to do, but our failure to act on this or
even discuss it is a manifestation of how our system worked.&quot;</p>
      <p>A copy of the Aug. 20, 1990 memo, outlining possible gifts
to IOC members to secure their votes, was obtained by The Atlanta Journal-
Constitution.</p>
      <p>The IOC selected Atlanta over Athens, Greece, to stage the
Centennial Games in a vote in Tokyo Sept. 20, 1990.</p>
      <p>&quot;It was in the heat of the battle, about three weeks
before Tokyo, and I was just brain dumping, which I have a history of
doing,&quot; Payne said. &quot;I have no fear that one of these brain dumps
resulted in inappropriate action. We&apos;re not perfect, but we are sure our
system worked.&quot;</p>

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<p>The International Olympic Committee is embroiled in a bribery scandal that began late last year when Salt Lake Olympic officials admitted giving cash, medical care and scholarships to IOC members and their families.</p>

<p>Nine members have either been expelled or resigned from the IOC, and a report released Tuesday by a Salt Lake ethics panel implicated 10 more members.</p>

<p>Payne has consistently denied any wrongdoing while securing the 1996 Games. Some of the gifts suggested in his memo were a tennis scholarship to the University of Georgia for the daughter of an IOC executive board member, free medical care for another and free airline tickets for two other members interested in attending an international baseball game in Atlanta.</p>

<p>IOC member Pal Schmitt's daughter eventually attended the University of Southern California on a tennis scholarship. IOC vice president Anita DeFrantz said Tuesday she recommended Petra Schmitt for the USC scholarship, but Pal Schmitt told the Hungarian newspaper Nepszabadsag Wednesday that Petra had secured the scholarship on her own. Petra Schmitt was USC's No. 1 player and a two-time all-America.</p>

<p>Payne said he could not recall whether he sent the memo, which was addressed to Olympic organizer Ginger Watkins, or how long it took before the ideas were rejected.</p>

<p>"I can't tell you whether it was an hour or a day later," Payne told The Associated Press. "It was 10 years ago. ... It was a difficult time and I thank God that reasonableness was applied throughout the process."</p>

<p>The memo came from records stored at the Atlanta History Center that Payne and his lawyers have refused to make public. The records detail the bid process, as well as the organization of the 1996 Games.</p>

<p>"These are private records," Payne spokesman Lee Echols said. "We will make those records relevant to any allegations of impropriety, but it would be really fruitless to open up all the records unless there is a specific allegation that requires proof."</p>

<p>The IOC has asked all bid cities from the 1996 Games onward to detail any improprieties in their bids or improper actions by IOC members. Those responses are due next Monday.</p>

<p>Payne and other former Atlanta organizers are still preparing their response.</p>

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      <p>CBS&apos; struggling &quot;NFL Today&quot; pregame show is being overhauled. Craig James is in, Randy Cross is on his way and Jerry Glanville may be coming over from Fox.</p>
      <p>CBS announced today that James will join host Jim Nantz in the studio. Cross is expected to be added as soon as the network finds a replacement for him as its number two analyst.</p>
      <p>&quot;Overall, this has the potential to be as good as anything out there,&quot; Cross said. &quot;I spent one season with Jim, so I think we&apos;ll work well together. One thing is for sure _ opinions will not be at a shortage.&quot;</p>
      <p>Glanville, who agreed a three-year deal with Fox before last season, reportedly jumped to CBS because his contract was never signed.</p>
      <p>Fox spokesman Vince Wladika denied the document was unsigned.</p>
      <p>&quot;There is paperwork exchanged between Fox and (lawyer) Ed Hookstratten that indicates there is an agreement between Fox and Jerry Glanville.&quot;</p>
      <p>Hookstratten was Glanville&apos;s agent when he negotiated his deal with Fox.</p>
      <p>This isn&apos;t the first time that a broadcaster has tried to switch jobs after not signing his contract.</p>
      <p>Dan Dierdorf moved from CBS to ABC&apos;s &quot;Monday Night Football&quot; in 1987 after failing to sign his contract. Dierdorf was let go by ABC last week.</p>
      <p>Phil Simms also switched from ESPN to NBC in a similar situation.</p>
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<p>Even if Glanville is held to his Fox deal and doesn't join CBS, "NFL Today" will receive a major boost from James and Cross.</p>

<p>James filled in well on "NFL Today" last year during the playoffs after being moved over from his college studio duties.</p>

<p>Cross has 10 years of industry experience _ and offers insight and humor that lacked with last year's crew.</p>

<p>CBS opened its season last year with George Seifert, Marcus Allen and Brent Jones _ three rookies _ along with Nantz.</p>

<p>The foursome didn't mesh from the outset, and Seifert was replaced during the season with insider Mike Lombardi, who likely will have a part-time role in the studio next season.</p>

<p>Allen's new role at CBS will be as a reporter, while Jones will become a game analyst.</p>

<p>"The people at CBS realized now how it was a real tough task for Brent and Marcus coming in with little experience," James said. "I genuinely believe that if this team comes about, with Randy and Jerry, it will be entertaining and informative."</p>

<p>James thinks CBS has the talent to compete with Fox's pregame show, which features Terry Bradshaw and Howie Long.</p>

<p>"We'll have a full huddle and won't have to do a reverse every other play or a flea-flicker," James said.</p>

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      <p>Rescue workers today dug out the frozen body of the 11th
victim of a powerful avalanche in the French Alps and continued searching for
another person presumed dead.</p>
      <p>Temperatures dropped well below freezing overnight, leaving
rescuers little hope of finding anyone else alive under the snow and rubble
three days after the worst avalanche in the Chamonix valley in 91 years.</p>
      <p>A new avalanche slightly damaged a chalet near Chamonix
early today and a hotel had to be evacuated. The snowslide blocked a highway
leading to the popular snow resort.</p>
      <p>The danger of fresh avalanches remained high. Snow was
still falling in parts of Europe, including in the French Riviera and in Rome,
where snow last fell in 1986.</p>
      <p>Rescue workers used sensors and dogs to search for the dead
and the missing.</p>
      <p>This morning, they pulled out the 11th victim, a woman
whose frozen body was found under 23 feet of snow, lodged against a chalet that
had been destroyed by the force of the avalanche.</p>
      <p>Survivors recalled the horror of the avalanches that roared
down a mountainside between the villages of Le Tour and Montroc-le-Planet in the
French Alps, 30 miles southeast of Geneva, piling snow as high as 24 feet in
some places.</p>
      <p>Nathan Wallace had just sat down on the sofa with his
girlfriend, snuggling in for a cozy afternoon at their ski chalet.</p>
      <p>Then his world imploded.</p>

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<p>"Suddenly the windows turned black and a cloud of snow came in," he said. "We were thrown into the corner and the roof collapsed."</p>

<p>Cowering under broken beams, the 28-year-old ski writer from Mammoth Lakes, Calif., and his girlfriend Alicia Boice, 21, waited for two hours before hearing the crunch of footsteps nearby.</p>

<p>They were among more than 20 people pulled out from under tons of snow after the worst avalanches in 91 years struck near Chamonix. Four children were among those killed, and 17 chalets were destroyed.</p>

<p>Wallace and Boice had huddled on the floor by a closet, grabbing warm clothes as they prepared for the ordeal ahead.</p>

<p>"Luckily we were in a good spot at the time of the avalanche," he said. "If we'd been in the kitchen or the bathroom, we'd be dead."</p>

<p>A 12-year-old boy was found shivering in the snow. His parents, both dead, lay nearby. He was being treated for hypothermia at Chamonix Hospital, and police said his life was not in danger.</p>

<p>The bodies of a French ski guide and his girlfriend were located under a drift, but remained beyond the reach of rescuers, worker Blaise Agresti said.</p>

<p>Warnings of new avalanches closed ski slopes throughout the valley, deserted by thousands of skiers who made their way out.</p>

<p>In the French resort of Courchevel, rescuers found the body of a 28-year-old skier from New Zealand who was swept away while skiing off marked trails, police said.</p>

<p>Snow kept falling in other parts of Europe, forcing evacuations and stranding thousands in Switzerland, Austria and Germany. Snow even fell on the fabled French Riviera.</p>

<p>In Rome, falling snow was the cause of a score of traffic accidents. In the city's historic center, snowflakes melted as they reached the ground but cars from the suburbs were covered with snow.</p>

<p>Hungary has been suffocated by the snow over the past two days. Blizzards have dropped six feet of snow in some places, and train service has stopped in most parts of the country.</p>

<p>The army has been put on alert as more snow is expected, and schools have been closed.</p>

<p>Many roads in Switzerland remained closed Thursday as a precaution against further avalanches.</p>

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      <p>U.S. fighter jets fired on several Iraqi military installations today while patrolling the northern "no-fly" zone over Iraq, American officials said.</p>
      <p>All the confrontations occurred in the vicinity of Mosul, according to the U.S. European Command. No U.S. personnel were injured and no planes were damaged.</p>
      <p>The strikes occurred shortly after noon, Iraqi time. The first came after an Air Force F-15E observed Iraqi anti-aircraft artillery fire and was targeted by an Iraqi radar system, U.S. officials said. In response, the plane dropped four precision-guided bombs on a surface-to-air-missile communications site.</p>
      <p>Two F-15Es launched a missile and dropped four bombs on an Iraqi SAM system.</p>
      <p>An hour later, U.S. pilots retaliated in three separate incidents, with F-15Es bombing a SAM site and a communications site, and an Air Force F-16CJ launching a high-speed anti-radiation missile at an Iraqi radar site.</p>
      <p>On Wednesday, U.S. and British planes fired on three Iraqi missile sites after Iraqi warplanes violated the southern "no-fly" zone.</p>
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      <p>Seven men and five women have been chosen to decide the fate of a suspected white supremacist who could face the death penalty in the dragging death of a black man.</p>
      <p>District Attorney Guy James Gray said Wednesday that he was barred from commenting about the panel, but added: &quot;It is not an all-white jury.&quot; Jurors weren&apos;t present in the courtroom Wednesday, and during the selection they were referred to only by number.</p>
      <p>John King, 24, and two other white men are accused of killing James Byrd Jr., 49, by chaining him to a pickup truck in June and dragging him nearly three miles.</p>
      <p>Although Jasper is nearly half black, the racial makeup of the county _ the source of potential jurors _ is only 18 percent black. Just seven people in the 50-member pool were black, creating the possibility that King could have gotten an all-white jury.</p>
      <p>Prosecutors have portrayed King as the ringleader. The other suspects, Shawn Berry, 23, and Lawrence Brewer, 31, will be tried later.</p>
      <p>Opening statements in King&apos;s trial are scheduled to begin Tuesday.</p>
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      <p>China has 100 missiles aimed at Taiwan and military chiefs
in Taipei worry that Beijing is building even more, an adviser to the military
said.</p>
      <p>Taiwan's Defense Ministry has said that the missiles,
which are capable of carrying either conventional or nuclear warheads, highlight
the need for a U.S.-designed anti-missile defense.</p>
      <p>Beijing considers Taiwan to be a renegade province that
eventually must be united with the mainland. China demands talks on
reunification, and warns that it will meet any formal declaration of Taiwanese
independence with force.</p>
      <p>Taiwanese military intelligence officials worry that within
the next decade, China could have 600 missiles pointing toward the island,
according to the adviser to the military who spoke on condition of
anonymity.</p>
      <p>Under its current program, China is due to equip six
artillery brigades with at least 100 M-9 missiles each within five to 10 years,
said the source, who is privy to Taiwanese intelligence on Chinese military
strategy.</p>
      <p>The Chinese are improving the accuracy of their missiles
with guidance systems that let them find and destroy targets by focusing on
topographic features, the adviser said.</p>
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<p>China frightened Taiwanese citizens by test-firing missiles near the coast in 1995 and 1996. The tests were part of a campaign of intimidation against independence supporters in Taiwan.</p>

<p>China can build dozens of M-9 missiles a year with its current production facilities, said Andrew Yang, secretary-general of the state-supported Chinese Council of Advanced Policy Studies in Taipei.</p>

<p>"China is very clearly enhancing its missile capabilities to exploit its most effective option against Taiwan independence," Yang said.</p>

<p>M-9s are known to be deployed at dozens of fixed launch sites in China's Fujian province, which faces Taiwan opposite the 125-mile-wide Taiwan Strait.</p>

<p>Taiwan wants to strengthen its defenses against Chinese missile attack, although experts say even the most advanced technology available can only bring down a small percentage of missiles fired.</p>

<p>Defense officials say they are studying a U.S.-sponsored regional missile defense system, known as Theater Missile Defense, or TMD, despite China's threats that it will take severe action if Taiwan joins.</p>

<p>The U.S. Defense Department is scheduled to submit a feasibility study of Taiwan's inclusion in TMD to Congress within the next few days.</p>

<p>Though Washington recognizes Beijing diplomatically and has only unofficial ties with Taiwan, it sells Taiwan weapons and says it will respond to threats against Taipei _ as it did in 1996 by moving a pair of aircraft carrier battle groups into waters near the island.</p>

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      <p>The Senate, poised to acquit President Clinton, has become the stage for a lesser drama centering on whether prosecutors will come away with even a simple majority favoring his conviction and removal from office.</p>
      <p>With Republican hopes for a 67-vote conviction margin now just a distant memory, attention turned to the struggle for a mere majority _ a legally empty result that nevertheless would offer rebuffed House prosecutors a symbolic achievement for all their uphill work.</p>
      <p>&quot;The drama is going to be whether obstruction gets 50 votes or not,&quot; said Sen. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y.</p>
      <p>The article cited by Schumer, obstruction of justice, has been considered the stronger of two charges in impeachment trial deliberations that enter their third day today. Numerous senators have predicted the perjury article against Clinton would not achieve a majority.</p>
      <p>Three Republicans said Wednesday they will not vote to convict Clinton. If three more do so and all 45 Democrats vote to acquit, the articles would fall short of a majority. Opinion polls have shown consistently that about two-thirds of the public think Clinton shouldn&apos;t be convicted and removed.</p>
      <p>&quot;I wouldn&apos;t be surprised if others would make a similar announcement _ how many I don&apos;t know,&quot; Sen. Connie Mack, R-Fla., said of anti-conviction Republicans. Mack did not announce his position.</p>
      <p>Nearly half the 100 senators had not addressed their colleagues after the second day of closed-door deliberations ended Wednesday.
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Votes on the articles were possible late today, but senators were prepared to delay the verdict until Friday. The votes would be in open session.</p>

<p>If acquitted, there is a chance that Clinton would face no formal rebuke by the Senate. A Democratic initiative to censure Clinton struggled for survival under Republican resistance.</p>

<p>Sen. Joseph Lieberman, D-Conn., said that if GOP leaders prevent a censure vote, supporters might simply draft a declaration condemning the president's behavior and circulate it for senators to sign.</p>

<p>Wednesday's session spanned eight hours with several breaks along the way. More than 30 senators spoke, with most taking the maximum 15 minutes allotted and some reminded by Chief Justice William Rehnquist's gavel that time had expired. The first day of deliberations on Tuesday covered a period of slightly more than four hours.</p>

<p>While the transcript of the deliberations will remain secret unless the Senate changes its mind later, some senators have read to reporters the remarks they prepared for the closed session.</p>

<p>Moderate Republicans James Jeffords of Vermont, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania and John Chafee of Rhode Island announced their opposition to conviction on Wednesday.</p>

<p>Jeffords told reporters, "The pressure is coming on to get a majority." But a spokesman for Majority Leader Trent Lott said the leadership had not tried to line up votes for conviction.</p>

<p>Lott, R-Miss., issued a statement at mid-afternoon declaring that the evidence "shows that the president has committed perjury and obstructed justice. The only question left is, will the Senate vote to find him guilty of committing these high crimes."</p>

<p>Clinton's actions to conceal his extramarital affair with Monica Lewinsky were widely condemned by Democrats and Republicans alike, including those opposing conviction.</p>

<p>Jeffords said Clinton "gave misleading statements ... did obstruct justice, but his actions in this case do not reach the high standard of impeachment."</p>

<p>Specter told reporters he couldn't bring himself to vote for acquittal when the roll is called, but rather would declare the allegations were "not proved."</p>

<p>Chafee said that despite Clinton's "reckless, tawdry behavior," he concluded that House prosecutors presented "circumstantial evidence" that was "rebutted by direct evidence or by confusion."</p>

<p>In an interview with CNN, Jeffords said six to seven Republicans might well vote to acquit on both counts, and possibly as many as 12. He offered no elaboration. But a short while later, he told The Associated Press his earlier estimates may have been too high.</p>

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      <p>The British and French foreign ministers arrived at Kosovo
peace talks today to urge rival Serbs and ethnic Albanians to speed up
negotiations or face NATO punishment.</p>
      <p>The Serbian president, meanwhile, came to the talks with a
message from Yugoslav leader Slobodan Milosevic, Serb sources close to the
discussions said.</p>
      <p>More than 2,000 people have died and hundreds of thousands
have been left homeless in a year of fighting between ethnic Albanian
separatists and Serbian security forces in the southern province of Serbia, the
dominant Yugoslav republic.</p>
      <p>In a possible sign of good will, the Serbs were reportedly
ready to unilaterally sign a set of basic principles that include preserving
Yugoslavia's borders as well as a cease-fire in Kosovo and the amnesty and
release of ethnic Albanian prisoners.</p>
      <p>Britain's Foreign Secretary Robin Cook and his French
counterpart Hubert Vedrine met Serbian president Milan Milutinovic in the 14th-
century chateau where the Kosovo negotiations entered their fifth day without
major progress.</p>
      <p>Milutinovic planned to urge Cook and Vedrine to exert
pressure on the ethnic Albanian delegation to publicly sign a pledge giving up
their long-held goal of independence for the province.</p>
      <p>International mediators, however, have said that merely by
attending the talks, the two sides have already agreed on the basic principles,
drawn up by the six-nation Contact Group. The Contact Group, made up of the
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United States and other countries outside the conflict, is trying to help negotiate an agreement.</p>

<p>Milosevic Wednesday warned ethnic Albanians that if they don't publicly give up their dream of independence, the Kosovo peace conference could fail.</p>

<p>The Albanians are unlikely to agree to give up independence, their ultimate goal after a proposed interim period of three years. Albanian negotiators are calling for a referendum on independence, an immediate cease-fire and NATO guarantees for the eventual interim settlement.</p>

<p>Sources from both sides say that so far, not a single line of a proposed peace text has been approved. A Western diplomat close to the talks said 25 percent of what international mediators had planned for the first four days of the talks has been achieved.</p>

<p>The rival sides came to the peace conference when NATO issued an ultimatum: If they didn't show up, the alliance would strike Yugoslavia and there would be toughened measures to cut off weapons and financing to the Kosovo rebels. The two sides were given a maximum of two weeks for reaching a settlement.</p>

<p>On Wednesday, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright clarified two NATO scenarios in case a peace deal was not reached.</p>

<p>"If the Serbs are responsible for the fact that the talks have failed then it will be Serb targets that are hit," Albright told France 3 television. "If the Albanians are responsible for it, then they will lose the support of the international community, something they depend on in order to pursue their goals."</p>

<p>At NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, officials are mapping out plans to send up to 30,000 peacekeeping troops into Kosovo. Britain and France have already volunteered troops and President Clinton says he is considering sending up to 4,000 American soldiers.</p>

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      <p>The Indiana judge who sent Mike Tyson to prison won't consider revoking his probation before the boxer decides whether to appeal last week's sentence in Maryland, his probation officer said today.</p>
      <p>Tyson pleaded no contest to two misdemeanor assault charges and was sentenced Friday to one year in prison for kicking one motorist and punching another after a minor accident in Gaithersburg, Md., in August.</p>
      <p>Attorneys for the former heavyweight champion have 30 days to decide whether to appeal.</p>
      <p>"We have not received any paperwork (from Maryland)," said George Walker, Tyson's probation officer in Indiana, where he was convicted in 1991 of rape. "We had a case conference a couple days ago where we took into consideration the fact Tyson could appeal the sentencing in Maryland.</p>
      <p>"So given that situation, we once again have taken a wait-and-see posture for the next couple weeks to see if in fact he does appeal."</p>
      <p>An appeal could lead to a jury trial and an even longer jail term in Maryland.</p>
      <p>"If he does not appeal, then we'll set a hearing here locally and move forward on that," Walker said.</p>
      <p>Tyson originally was sentenced to 10 years for raping a beauty pageant contestant in an Indianapolis hotel room. Four years were suspended, and Tyson served half of the remaining six years _ with three years off for good behavior _ before he was released in March 1995. Judge Patricia

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Gifford put him on four years' probation, which is scheduled to expire next month.

If Gifford schedules another hearing in Indianapolis, the expiration of Tyson's probation would be suspended until the matter is settled, Walker said.

The case conference earlier this week, which included Gifford, was "just to kind of get a status on the case, what the actual sentencing involved and just to kind of bring all the parties up to date on where things were and what the possibilities were for the near future," Walker said.

Walker said he has not indicated to Gifford whether he thinks Tyson should serve more time in Indiana.

"That's not my decision. I wouldn't even say it's my recommendation," he said. "In fact, I don't know particularly right now what my recommendation would be. It would be unfair to say that."

He said he would make a recommendation only if Gifford requests one.

In a probation report to Gifford in December, a week after Tyson's no-contest plea to the Maryland charges, Walker described the fighter as a man who had cooperated with authorities and lived up to all terms of his early release from prison until the scuffle with the two motorists.

Walker noted that Tyson has completed more than the required community service, completed a special counseling program for sex offenders and continues weekly counseling, all of which could work in his favor.

"Four years is a pretty good time to be on probation, and to get through 3 doing well is a pretty good accomplishment," Walker said in December's report.

Indiana authorities also reviewed the probation _ but took no action _ after Tyson bit Evander Holyfield's ears during a title bout in 1997. The Nevada Athletic Commission stripped Tyson of his boxing license, but reinstated him in October.

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