IFLA Metadata Newsletter

Contents

Letter from the Chairs

Dear members of the IFLA sections Bibliography, Cataloguing, and Subject Analysis and Access (or BIBS, CATS and SAA),

Miriam Nauri, Director, Physical Collections, National Library of Sweden, Chair of the Bibliography Section Standing Committee

Miriam Björkhem, Division Head, Metadata and Systems Support, National Library of Sweden, Chair of the Cataloguing Section Standing Committee

John C. DeSantis, Cataloguing and Metadata Services Librarian, Dartmouth College, Chair of the Subject Analysis and Access Section Standing Committee

Time flies, as we are closing a particularly productive metadata spring and many of us are looking forward to summer vacations and the IFLA WLIC that will soon be in Kuala Lumpur. We are pleased to present some very interesting open sessions this year. This year, BIBS will host a session that will explore the connections between national bibliographies and freedom of access to information (session 244). CATS and SAA will join forces with the IT section and host a session on metadata specialists in the machine age (session 102). The theme of automatic indexing and machine learning will be further explored in SAA's session *Transforming libraries via Automatic Indexing* (session 115) .

For the third year in a row, the UBC-sections will also hold the much appreciated *Metadata reports* session, where you will be able to get reports from all the projects that we are working on. The Bibliography Section is soon to publish the *Common*

practices for National Bibliographies in the Digital Age, an up to date resource that will be of great help for all those working with the development of national bibliographies. SAA has formed a new working group on Automatic Indexing. They are also collaborating with CATS on a revision of *Guidelines for authority records and references and* Guidelines for subject authority and reference entries.

We hope that you will enjoy this issue of the Metadata newsletter, and thank our phenomenal editors for their excellent work. We wish you all a wonderful summer and hope to see you in Kuala Lumpur!

Miriam Nauri (BIBS), Miriam Björkhem (CATS), and John DeSantis (SAA)

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL NEWS

NEWS FROM MALAYSIA

National Library of Malaysia:
National Information Hub for Standard
Bibliographic

Katrun Nada Haji Hashim
Senior Deputy Director
National Bibliographic Centre
National Library of Malaysia

Anisatul Wahidah Abdul Wahid
Deputy Director
National Depository Publication
Centre
National Library of Malaysia

National Library of Malaysia - overview
The National Library of Malaysia is a MS ISO 9001: 2015 certified library. The National Library of Malaysia was established under the National Library Act 1972 (Act 80) (including all amendments since 1 January 2006). Dato' Nafisah Ahmad is currently the Director General who is also the National Librarian and oversees the development of libraries, library profession and library education in Malaysia. The National Library Act relates to the executive power, roles of the Director General and the establishment of the National Library of Malaysia.

The Director General also has the responsibility to advise the Minister in all matters pertaining to libraries and library development in Malaysia. She is also responsible to answer questions related to libraries in the Parliamentary debate and discussions. Under the Deposit of Library Material Act 1986 (Act 331), all publishers in Malaysia are required to deposit five (5) copies of printed materials and two (2) copies of non-printed materials to NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MALAYSIA as the national intellectual heritage.

Facts and figures

The number of libraries in Malaysia as of December 2016 stands at 14,007 comprising of all types of libraries. The table below shows the type and number of libraries in Malaysia and National Library of Malaysia collection as at 31st December 2016:

NO.	TYPE OF LIBRARY	FIGURES
1.	National Library of Malaysia	1
2.	Community library	4
3.	Public/state/Municipal libraries	331
4.	Rural library	1,121
5.	Special library	950
6.	University library	516
7.	**School library**	**10,586**
(a)	Ministry of Education Malaysia	10,180
(b)	MARA Science College	52
(c)	Private School	354
8.	KEMAS Resources Centre and Medan Info Desa	498
	TOTAL	**14,007**
	Source: National Library of Malaysia Statistics, 31st December 2016	

NO.	PARAMETER		FIGURES (2016)
(1) National Library of Malaysia Collection			**239, 437**
(a)	Deposit of Library Materials Act 1986		208,170
(b)	Purchase		22,448
(c)	Gift and Exchange		6,004
(d)	Digitized Materials (title)		2,815
(2) Visitors			**8,935,433**
(a)	Physical visitorship		398,769
(b)	Online visitorship		8, 536, 664
(3) Materials Loan			**492,623**
(a)	Physical loans		420, 737
(b)	Online loans		71, 886
(4) NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MALAYSIA Physical Membership			**19,960**
(a)	Children		4,321
(b)	Adult		15,639
(5) *U-Pustaka Membership			**59,547**
(a)	Children		3,593
(b)	Adult		55,864
(6) Library Staff			**484**
(a)	Professional		132
(b)	Support staff		352

* U-Pustaka = Ubiquitous Library

National Bibliographic Centre

The main function of the National Library of Malaysia is divided into three (3) main activities that is Management Activity, Library Development Activity and Information Services Activity. Each Activities supported by sub-activity or division in order to achieve its goals and objectives of the National Library of Malaysia. National Bibliographic Centre is under Library Development Activity and sub-activities under Collection Development.

Main objectives of library development activity:

(i)   To establish a comprehensive collection of national library collection for reference;

(ii)   To empower conservation of national intellectual collection;

(iii)   To strengthen governance of collection management system collection and documentation bibliographic record of library collection according to national and international standards

National Bibliographic Centre is a division that responsible:

(i)   documentation of bibliographic records and library collection index records in accordance with national and international standards;
(ii)   publishing and updating guidelines/standards of library collection documentation and;
(iii)   service to publisher (ISBN/ISSN/CIP).

National Union Catalogue of Malaysia

The National Union Catalogue of Malaysia (NUC) is a collaborative project among 132 libraries in Malaysia. NUC also known as Katalog Induk Kebangsaan (KIK) was developed in 2005 and is a library resource sharing service hosted, organized, initiated and coordinated by the National Library of Malaysia (NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MALAYSIA). It is a web based database consisting of 6,179,355 million

bibliographic records from 132 libraries and is being updated regularly. The Union Catalogue of Malaysia is used for copy cataloguing and interlibrary loan by consortium members. 745,387 hits were recorded in 2016.

The KIK project under supervision of National Bibliographic Centre aims to manage and developed repository of bibliographic and non-bibliographic information through collaborative network among libraries in Malaysia. The main mission of the project is to manage and develop repository of bibliographic and non-bibliographic information through collaborative network among libraries in Malaysia. KIK is an important element in accessing information that exists in Malaysia. KIK is a manifest librarian to provide access to the wealth of knowledge resources for all and can be accesses at anytime and anywhere in order to bridge the digital divide and knowledge gap between people in urban and rural areas through information and to promote lifelong learning towards creating a knowledge society inclusively, intellectually, accurate and consistent.

KIK – new enhancement

National Library of Malaysia and MIMOS (Malaysia's premier Applied Research and Development Centre in Information and Communications Technology, Advanced Electronics Technology and Nano-Semiconductor Technology) are teaming up to drive new KIK as the back bone component of new development which also comprises of digitization (Myrepository) and enhancement of u-Pustaka portal. The development of u-Pustaka (ubiquitous library) as national information hub is to create a knowledge-based society based on the use of digital library services. In order to support the implementation of this 2 years project (2017-2019), the function of the KIK is seen as one of the important elements to enhance u-Pustaka as national information hub. KIK application system is implemented in place of the existing system   aims to serve as a centralized catalogue database to hold

all bibliographic and non-bibliographic information as tracking device that could locate information around the countries, hence it is crucial for those needs to have some quality and authoritativeness. The enhancement ability of the KIK system are accurate bibliographic record harvesting process, auto filtering and reporting data process, bibliographic data indexing process, the process of identifying non-romanized records and the process of identifying recurring records. The new scope of KIK will enhance robot-harvesting, compliance validation and on the fly conversion from various libraries' catalogue, lighting fast search engine for physical and digital content and enable external catalogue access and optimizing integration of information and processes among libraries in the consortium. It will covers enhancement of existing modules, new modules development and services.

The new development and enhancement of KIK is important for the general public, especially for professionals as it is an information resource hub available to support the needs of Smart Digital Nation. Thus, the new KIK will augmenting and exploiting technology towards knowledge society and uphold the vision 2020 Malaysia as developed country.

Highlights of the KIK workshop

Cataloguing Standards – Documentation

Resource Desription and Access (RDA)

(i)   The National Library of Malaysia implemented Resource Description and Access (RDA) on 3 April 2014.

(ii)   In 2012 (27 – 29 March 2012), The National Library of Malaysia invited Dr. Barbara B. Tillet, Chief, Policy & Standards Division, Library of Congress to conduct Seminar on Resource Description and Access (RDA): The Future Standards of Bibliographic Control.

Barbara Tillett

Audience at the RDA seminar

Paduan RDA Malaysia

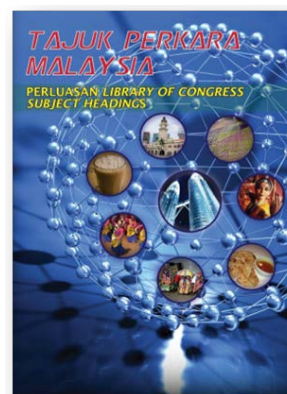(RDA Malaysia Guideline)

Published in 2014

Standard Entri Pengkatalogan Malaysia: Nama Badan Selembaga (Malaysia's Cataloguing Entries Standard: Name of Person)

Published in 2015

Other publications

Standard Penyusunan Bibliografi Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia (Standard Bibliography Citation of National Library of Malaysia) Published as e-book in 2017.

Tajuk Perkara Malaysia: Perluasan Library of Congress Subject Heading (Malaysia's Local Subject Heading)

Published in 2014

Standard Entri Pengkatalogan Malaysia: Nama Badan Selembaga (Malaysia's Cataloguing Entries Standard: Corporate Names)
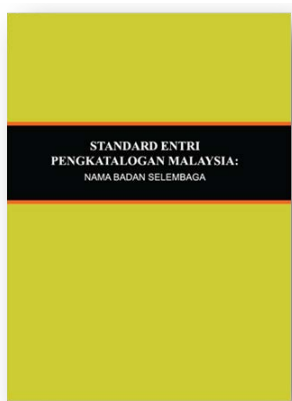
Published in 2017.

Senarai Darjah Kebesaran & Gelaran Melayu

(The Malay Honorary and Title Lists)

Published in 2014

International Standard Book Number (ISBN)
The National Library of Malaysia is the Malaysia national centre for the ISBN.

International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)
The National Library of Malaysia is the Malaysia national centre for the ISSN.

IFLA WLIC 2018

ISSN Regional Information Session, 23 and 24 August 2018

In conjunction with IFLA WLIC 2018, ISSN Regional Information Session, 23 and 24 August 2018 will be held at the National Library of Malaysia, hosted by the National Library of Malaysia and ISSN International Centre.

Look forward to seeing all of you in Kuala Lumpur..

Welcome to Kuala Lumpur - Malaysia, truly Asian

Photo: Hoosier Tim's Travel Videos

NEWS FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Susan R. Morris, Special Assistant to the Director, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access, Library of Congress

The following is a summary of news from the Library of Congress since our previous report in the December 2017 issue of the *IFLA Metadata Newsletter* (vol. 3, no. 2).

BIBFRAME – see separate article in this issue

BUDGET
Along with all other U.S. federal government agencies, the Library of Congress operated under a series of "continuing resolutions" for the first half of U.S. federal fiscal year 2018 – Oct. 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018. Under a continuing resolution, existing operations can continue but no new initiatives can be undertaken. Nevertheless, during this period the Library of Congress completed 145,733 new bibliographic records and 31,304 new name authority records. Several thousand bibliographic records were created first in BIBFRAME and then converted to the MARC format.

The federal budget that was enacted by the U.S. Congress on March 23, 2018, provides an increase of 5.2 percent in funding for the Library, bringing its total budget to $719.82 million for fiscal year 2018. Much of the increase is designated for improvements in the Library's information technology infrastructure and security program, which will benefit the full range of Library of Congress units, including its cataloguing operations

CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION
The Library of Congress staff of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Program cataloged 28,843 titles from October 2017 through April 2018. In addition, the more than 30 institutions in the ECIP Cataloging Partnership Program cataloged 4,360 CIP records. There are two new ECIP Cataloging Partners this year—the Law Library of the University of California, Los Angeles, and Temple University. The CIP Program provides cataloging in advance of publication for monographs most likely to be widely acquired by libraries throughout the United States. Like other bibliographic records produced by the Library of Congress, CIP records are available in OCLC WorldCat and through the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service.

The backbone of the electronic Cataloging in Publication program, including the CIP e-book infrastructure, is the ECIP Traffic Manager, the software that manages data flows among publishers, Library of Congress staff, and the Library of Congress Online Catalog. The existing software is outdated and does not fully meet Library of Congress requirements for information security. PrePub Book Link, which will replace ECIP Traffic Manager, is under development by a contractor and is scheduled to go live by September 2018. At present, ECIP Traffic Manager generates basic bibliographic records, by harvesting and converting data from publishers' electronic manuscripts, in only the MARC format. As the BIBFRAME initiative proceeds, we will need to consider outputting bibliographic data from PrePub Book Link in both formats

CHANGE IN U.S. COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

On February 16, 2018, the United States Copyright Office, an arm of the U.S. Library of Congress, implemented a change in the number of copies of the "best edition" of a work that must be submitted in order to register the work for copyright protection within the United States. Prior to that date, the requirement was to submit two copies of a textual work for copyright registration. Now the requirement is to submit only one copy except for works in certain exempted subject areas such as heraldry, genealogy, U.S. history, and U.S. finance. After registration is completed in the U.S. Copyright Office, the registration copies are forwarded to the Library's Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate where they are considered for retention in the Library of Congress permanent research collections or are diverted to other appropriate workstreams such as exchange, gift, and surplus book distribution programs. In view of the importance of copyright registration deposits in building the Library of Congress research collections, the U.S. Copyright Office will continue to require two copies for registration of works of particular interest for the collections and of works that would be very expensive to replace. This change is an important efficiency for technical services at the Library of Congress, since it will reduce the number of books and serial issues that flow through the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate by hundreds of thousands of items each year

CHILDREN'S AND YOUNG ADULTS CATALOGING PROGRAM (CYAC)

The CYAC Program in the U.S. Programs, Law and Literature Division (USPRLL), Library of Congress, catalogs a representative sample of children's literature for the Library's own collections and develops new children's subject headings, proposes changes to existing subject headings, monitors the policies and practices of children's cataloging, and keeps abreast of trends in children's publishing for the benefit of all libraries. CYAC cataloger Trina Soderquist is a member of the American Library Association/Association for Library Collections and Technical Services Committee on Cataloging and Metadata Management Section's Committee on Children's Materials (CCM), through June 2018. Caroline Saccucci, the CIPDEWEY Program Manager in USPRLL, is a CCM member through June 2019. Caroline serves on the Standing Committee for the Subject Analysis and Access Section of IFLA. Stacey Devine, Literature Program Manager in USPRLL, is the Library of Congress liaison to CCM.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP TERMS

In the June and December 2015 issues of this newsletter (vol. 1, nos. 1-2), the Library of Congress reported that it is developing a new vocabulary entitled *Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms* (LCDGT). This vocabulary will be used to describe the creators of, and contributors to, resources, and also the intended audience of resources. The initial 387 demographic group terms were approved as the first phase of the pilot in June 2015. The approved terms are based on guiding principles that specialists in LC's Policy and Standards Division (PSD) have developed, and that are available on the Library of Congress website at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/lcdgt-principles.pdf. Phase 2 of the pilot consisted of over 400 proposals for additional new terms and also some revisions to previously approved terms. Those proposals were approved in December 2015. In Phase 3 of the pilot, beginning in January 2016, the Library of Congress Policy and Standards Division accepted proposals for new and revised terms needed in new cataloging and thereby tested policies for proposing demographic group terms. Phase 3 ended on February 5, 2017, because sufficient proposals had been received to allow a thorough evaluation of LCDGT's structure and principles. Additional proposals for new and revised demographic group terms will not be accepted until further notice.

The draft manual developed for the pilot project and other information continue to be available at URL<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/genreformgeneral.html>.

Questions and comments about LCDGT may be directed to Janis L. Young at jayo@loc.gov.

Library of Congress, Thomas Jefferson Building, Washington, DC (Photo: Library of Congress)

DEWEY PROGRAM AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Caroline Saccucci, CIPDEWEY Program Manager, is on the planning subcommittee for the open session on Automatic Indexing to be held at the World Library and Information Congress 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. She contributed to establishing the title and subtopics of the open session, reviewing and rating the proposals, and selecting the appropriate proposals.

The Library of Congress assigned Dewey numbers on 64,340 bibliographic records from October 2017 through April 2018. This number includes 26,073 original bibliographic records for monographs cataloged by Library of Congress staff; 9,687 CIP records for e-books; 1,035 CIP records produced by ECIP Cataloging Partners; 2,223 ISSN records; 22,826 copy-cataloged records; and 2,496 records for which Dewey numbers were semi-automatically assigned by the AutoDewey software.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS (LCSH)

In order to better support linked-data initiatives, the Library of Congress Policy and Standards Division will cancel "multiple" subdivisions from *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH) beginning in fall 2018. "Multiple" subdivisions are a special type of subdivision that automatically gives free-floating status to analogous subdivisions used under the same heading. In the example **Computers—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]**, the multiple subdivision is**—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]**.

Over 2,200 multiple subdivisions are established in LCSH, and they can be identified by the presence of square brackets. They generally appear in LCSH itself, as in the heading **Computers—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]**, but some appear in lists of free-floating and pattern subdivisions. The multiples permit catalogers to "fill in the blank" and substitute any word, phrase, or other information that fits the instruction. For example, cataloguers can create **Computers—Religious aspects—Hinduism** because Hinduism is a religion, just as Buddhism and Christianity are.

PSD will create authority records for each valid heading string that was created based on a multiple subdivision and delete the authority record for the multiple subdivision.

As of July 1, 2018, PSD will stop approving proposals for new multiple subdivisions. Instead, cataloguers will propose the heading string that is needed. That is, instead of proposing **Paleography—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]** for a resource about Muslim views on paleography, the cataloguer would propose **Paleography—Religious aspects—Islam**. Proposals that were submitted before July 1, 2018 and that are already under editorial review will be revised to follow the new policy.

Cataloguers will continue to use existing multiple subdivisions as usual until PSD creates individual subject authority records for each heading string that has been assigned. The multiple subdivisions will then be cancelled and cataloguers will propose

each new use of a subdivision that was formerly authorized by a multiple.

The *Subject Headings Manual*, which contains the rules and guidelines for proposing and assigning LC subject headings, will be revised to reflect the new policy. Additional details about the project will be announced later in summer 2018.

RARE BOOK RETROSPECTIVE CATALOGUING

The Library of Congress U.S./Anglo Division is hiring a retrospective conversion vendor for the first phase of a project to convert the holdings of the Library of Congress Rare Book and Special Collections Division (RBSCD), which houses one of the largest special collections in the world. Built upon Thomas Jefferson's personal library that the U.S. Congress purchased in 1815, the Division's collection amounts to nearly 800,000 books, broadsides, pamphlets, theater playbills, title pages, prints, posters, photographs, and medieval and Renaissance manuscripts, mostly represented in card catalogs in the RBSCD work areas. There has not been a concerted effort before to verify that all items in RBSCD card catalogs are represented by online records in the Library of Congress Integrated Library System. After a multi-year project with the selected vendor, additional post-conversion bibliographic updates by Library of Congress staff to the online records are planned.

BIBFRAME: THE WAY FORWARD AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Susan R. Morris, Special Assistant to the Director for Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access, and Jodi Williamschen, Senior Technical Metadata Standards Specialist, Library of Congress

The Library of Congress (LC) has announced that it is committed to pursuing BIBFRAME as a viable replacement for the MARC Format structure. The Library's Director for Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access, Beacher Wiggins, made the announcement on June 24, 2018, at the American Library Association (ALA) 2018 Annual Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Library based its decision on the findings of the BIBFRAME production pilot that commenced in September 2015 and is ongoing. The first two phases of the production pilot have shown that BIBFRAME is scalable to large quantities of bibliographic data managed by a large staff, adding and retrieving data in real time. Furthermore, BIBFRAME can be used to transform a very complex and large pool of MARC records to a usable linked open data-modeled database. The Library intends to continue in pilot mode to fine-tune, improve, and expand BIBFRAME's capacity to support cataloguing. Coming phases of the pilot will also give focus to user and discovery experience, collaborating with external partners including members of the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC).

History of BIBFRAME

The Library of Congress began developing BIBFRAME in May 2011. The Library had pioneered in the development of MARC, a very robust format that has served the library community since the 1960s. Limitations inherent in the MARC data structures, however, presented obstacles to optimal application of *RDA: Resource Description & Access,* the cataloguing instructions that LC, with most PCC members, implemented for most collection formats in March 2013. RDA is based on the Work, Expression, Manifestation, and Item entities and their relationships presented in IFLA's *Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records* (FRBR). The MARC format combines data pertaining to all of the WEMI entities in a single unitary record that makes it difficult to display bibliographic relationships—and, additionally, leads to duplicated effort when a library acquires and catalogues new expressions and manifestations of a work. Spontaneous comments from participants in the U.S. RDA Test in 2010 and 2011 showed that a broad cross-section of the U.S. library community, despite budgetary

pressures, considered it necessary to replace MARC in order to reap the full benefit of RDA and other new and emerging content standards.

In October 2011 the Library of Congress published a high-level general plan, "A Bibliographic Framework for the Digital Age," (URL <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/news/framework-103111.html> [June 30, 2018]) that indicated that the new approach would be oriented to semantic Web and linked data technology. The Library of Congress contracted Zepheira, Inc., a leader in developing library and Semantic Web standards, to provide an initial model. In November 2012 LC published a high-level model, "*Bibliographic Framework as a Web of Data: Linked Data Model and Supporting Services"* *(URL* <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/pdf/marcld-report-11-21-2012.pdf*> [June 30, 2018]).* The initial model became the basis for work focused on a demonstration system/service, BIBFRAME 1.0, which, in turn, was used to further refine the model. *T*he Library also worked with a small group of Early Experimenters on the BIBFRAME model from October to December 2012, looking at various types of material and various data content models. The Early Experimenters were George Washington University, the U.S. National Library of Medicine, Princeton University, OCLC, the British Library, and Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, in addition to LC. The period from early 2013 to September 2015 was devoted to wider community experimentation and preparations for the first phase of the BIBFRAME Production Pilot at LC. Preparations included development of a basic BIBFRAME Editor for inputting BIBFRAME descriptions, conversion of the Library's MARC bibliographic file to BIBFRAME 1.0, staff training, and improving server support for BIBFRAME production.

The BIBFRAME 1.0 Production Pilot took place from Sept. 8, 2015, through March 31, 2016. In this phase, 44 Library of Congress cataloguers showed that they could produce BIBFRAME descriptions for monographs, audiovisual materials, and certain other formats, using the BIBFRAME Editor. Based on the results of this phase and feedback from the community experimenters, the Library revised the BIBFRAME vocabulary extensively and published the BIBFRAME 2.0 vocabulary in April 2016 (see URL <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe> [June 30, 2018]). The BIBFRAME model/vocabulary consists of RDF classes and properties. The three core classes are Work (generally comprising FRBR Work and Expression entities), Instance (roughly equivalent to Manifestation in FRBR), and Item. Properties express attributes of BIBFRAME Works and Instances.

After additional training for more participants, the BIBFRAME 2.0 Production Pilot began in summer 2017, with staff joining on a staggered basis from June through August. This second phase offers a much better simulation of an actual cataloguing workflow. Testing includes input of bibliographic data using BIBFRAME 2.0 vocabulary, input of non-Latin scripts, ability to incorporate authority data, and a fuller level of interaction with a live BIBFRAME 2.0 database consisting of the complete BIBFRAME conversion of the LC bibliographic file.

BIBFRAME Database for the LC Production Pilot
The core of the BIBFRAME pilot experience is using the BIBFRAME editor, with a format-appropriate editing profile, to create Work and Instance descriptions in an interactive, real-time database, with as many as 60 cataloguers working simultaneously. To allow pilot participants to create new Work and Instance descriptions, Library of Congress data analysts and trainers created different editor profiles based on the type of material to be catalogued. Currently, cataloguing staff can choose from profiles for monographs (including non-Latin scripts), notated music, serials, cartographic materials, digital and analogue sound recordings, moving images (35mm feature films and Blu-Ray DVDs), prints and photographs, and rare books. The latter profile has enabled the pilot to test BIBFRAME with a content standard other than

RDA, since LC uses *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials* (DCRM), maintained by the ALA Association of College and Research Libraries Rare Books and Manuscripts Section's Bibliographic Standards Committee.

Pilot participants consult the Library's Linked Data Service at URL <https://id.loc.gov> [June 30, 2018], to search for existing authorities. They create their BIBFRAME descriptions in a database that currently contains more than 19 million BIBFRAME Work descriptions, 24 million BIBFRAME Instance descriptions, and 22.6 million Item descriptions, derived from LC's MARC database of approximately 18 million bibliographic records and, in addition, 1.2 million MARC name-title or uniform title authority records, which BIBFRAME treats as Work descriptions. Library of Congress cataloguers can search the BIBFRAME database for copy, retrieve and edit existing descriptions and/or create new ones, and save the results back to the database. They thus have a real cataloguing experience in a BIBFRAME environment.

The Library of Congress's basic strategy for creating the BIBFRAME database from its existing MARC data was to develop software that identified the data elements in each MARC bibliographic record that pertained to a Work and those that pertained to an Instance and to generate Work and Instance descriptions from them in the Resource Description Framework (RDF). The resulting Work descriptions were then merged, eliminating duplicates, and relinked to the appropriate Instance descriptions. Subject access points in MARC bibliographic records became part of the resulting BIBFRAME Work description. The BIBFRAME database is updated each day with new descriptions derived from the day's production of MARC records. (After completing BIBFRAME descriptions for a library resource, the pilot participants create MARC records for the same resource, since LC distributes its cataloguing data to other organizations in MARC.)

Next Steps for BIBFRAME at the Library of Congress

BIBFRAME is emphatically not intended to become a full integrated library management system. The Library of Congress looks to the commercial sector to develop products and services that will utilize the BIBFRAME model. In the near future, the Library's next steps will address the need for refined matching, merging, and reloading of data, improvements to the BIBFRAME editor, and expanded ingest of data from other sources.

In the match-and-merge process that creates the BIBFRAME database, the Library has identified numerous open issues to explore, including:

MARC-to-BIBFRAME conversion—The conversion created "stub descriptions" for Works that are found in MARC 7XX fields. A follow-up process must be developed to unite the stubs with full Work descriptions in BIBFRAME. In a related issue, the match-and-merge drops the 7XX headings from the Work descriptions in BIBFRAME and does not currently allow for illustrators, editors, and other "added entries" from records for subsequent editions. The load sequence and system control numbers affect merging.

BIBFRAME Editor and Profile—Editing profiles need to be defined for many additional types of materials and workflows. Cataloguers need a capability to add a property/class "on the fly," while editing a BIBFRAME description.

Linking and saving—Descriptions that are retrieved from the BIBFRAME database, edited, and returned to the database need to be fully linked with existing descriptions in the database for optimal copy cataloguing and cataloguing of editions. Cataloguers need to be able to clone descriptions, that is, to retrieve a Work or Instance description from the BIBFRAME database, create a new description from it, and save it back to the database with a new identifier.

The Library of Congress also understands the need for BIBFRAME to accept multiple serialization schemes such as XML, JSON, and RDF.

Data ingest—LC plans to explore ways to ingest data produced in the U.S. Cataloging in Publication Program and data fed to the Library in the ONIX format by publishers, as well as data in RDF produced by Casalini libri.

Because LC has a mandate to make its cataloguing data available to the entire North American information community, it will develop a mapping to convert native BIBFRAME descriptions to MARC records. In order to support further experimentation with BIBFRAME by the larger community, the Library of Congress has made its entire bibliographic file available in BIBFRAME 2.0 for bulk download, in two datasets for Works and Instances; for a description and download link, please see URL <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/implementation/pdf/bibframe-bulk-download.pdf> [June 30, 2018]

The Library of Congress's BIBFRAME development process was and continues to be fully collaborative with partners and customers in the metadata community, standards experts in and out of libraries, and designers and builders of systems that make use of library metadata. The Library hosts regular updates at conferences to solicit feedback and update the community. The Library also established the BIBFRAME electronic discussion group for constant communication during the effort of reshaping our bibliographic framework. The BIBFRAME 2.0 Editor and Profile Editor are available on the Github website, URL <https://github.com/lcnetdev> [June 30, 2018]. All BIBFRAME training materials developed for the production pilot are publicly available at URL <http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/bibframe> [June 30, 2018].

Take a Look

The figure below shows the interface that BIBFRAME 2.0 pilot cataloguers use to search the BIBFRAME database at the Library of Congress. The interface is available only to LOC staff and is not designed to be a public discovery system.

The next figure shows the BIBFRAME Editor Work Profile for monographs.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

Sarah Stacy, Manager, Bibliographic Description, Published Heritage Branch. Library and Archives Canada / Government of Canada

In March 2017, Library and Archives Canada (LAC) entered into a contractual agreement with OCLC, an international non-profit library co-operative to replace its Integrated Library System AMICUS. In February, 2018, Voilà, LAC's new National Union Catalogue, was launched and the Acquisitions Division is preparing to make the transition to the new system in June, 2018. Catalogue records can continue to be accessed via AMICUS until the fall 2018; afterwards, MARC records will be available to libraries that have a copy cataloguing subscription to OCLC. LAC will continue provide public access to a MARC21 file of [Government of Canada publications](). The LAC website will be updated continually to inform users of the ongoing changes.

For more information: [http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/services/national-union-catalogue/Pages/national-union-catalogue.aspx]()

North American RDA Committee (NARDAC)

The North American RDA Committee (NARDAC) was convened in early 2018. The committee includes two Canadian members, Nathalie Mainville representing Library and Archives Canada and Thomas Brenndorfer representing the Canadian Federation of Library Associations. Thomas has also assumed the position of the NARDAC representative on the RDA Steering Committee. NARDAC's other four members represent the American Library Association (Dominique Bourassa, Yale University, Chair of NARDAC and Kathy Glennan, University of Maryland, RDA Chair-Elect) and the Library of Congress (Kate James and Damien Iseminger).

CFLA National Forum 2018

The Canadian Federation of Library Associations (CFLA, formerly the Canadian Library Association or CLA) held its inaugural National Forum on May 1st and 2nd 2018 in Regina, Saskatchewan. The forum focused on two major issues: artificial intelligence and intellectual freedom.

For more information: [http://cfla-fcab.ca/en/meetings/national-forum-2018/]()

CFLA Indigenous Matters Committee

During 2018, many libraries and library associations from across the country have participated in the Canadian Federation of Library Associations (CFLA) Indigenous Matters Committee, chaired by Camille Callison. The Committee on Indigenous Matters exists to and work with Indigenous (First Nations, Metis and Inuit) people in address issues related to libraries, archives and cultural memory institutions. The committee recently struck a working group dedicated to the issue of culturally appropriate description.

For more information: [http://cfla-fcab.ca/en/about/committees/indigenous_matters_committee/]()

Events

The RDA Steering Committee will be meeting at McGill University in Montreal October 23-25. The event includes a half-day open to the public.

For more information: [http://www.rda-rsc.org/node/567]()

NEWS FROM RUSSIA

Stanislav Golubtsov, Head of the Information retrieval languages and subject indexing department. The National Library of Russia

The development of RUSMARC in Russia.

The National Library of Russia - main building in the historical center of St-Petersburg

The National Library of Russia was founded in 1795. It was open for readers in 1814 as the Imperial Public Library. In 1992 the Library received its modern name (the National Library of Russia) and status of an especially valuable object of the Russian Federation cultural heritage.

The National Library of Russia is one of the five largest libraries in the world and the second largest in Russia in terms of the funds volumes. In modern Russia the high social value and responsibility of culture, enlightenment and education is asserted, including the need of active use of the National Library collections potential. Implementation of this mission is subject to the development of the Library's catalog system. It is based on an electronic catalog that displays the content of the National Library of Russia funds and allows users to search necessary information.

The National Library of Russia seeks to implement the interlibrary cooperation of Russian libraries in the field of cataloging. It is supposed that further development of interlibrary cooperation will be carried out on the basis of the National Library of Russia and Russian State Library Common Electronic Catalogue and the formation of the bibliographic

records of the national level. Therefore, one of the priorities in the development of the National Library of Russia is the development and support of the national format system RUSMARC and the system of authority files. This is reflected in the "Concept of development of the National Library of Russia for 2018-2025", which passed a broad public discussions, an expert assessment of the professional community and Russian Federation authorities. The Concept was approved at the collegium's meeting of Russian Federation Ministry of Culture on February 9, 2018. The trust given by the state to one of Russia's leading libraries shows that the authorities understand the importance of this problem and recognize that the National Library of Russia will be able to solve this problem with utmost competence and with maximum efficiency.

The National Library of Russia has great experience in the development of a system of formats for the presentation of machine-readable bibliographic and authority records, in work on creation authority files, methodological, educational and organizational work. It's enough to say that the system of Russian national authority files was developed on the basis of the National Library of Russia card catalogues system. Thus, subject headings authority file was created on the basis of an exclusive in the country, unique in amount and universal in the content, list of subject headings used in the subject catalog of the National Library of Russia.

The National Library of Russia - new building, St-Petersburg

In 1968 the Problem Commission on subject headings was formed in the Library. Over the decades of work the Commission has made a significant contribution to the development of the subject headings theory and building the professional communications with Russian libraries. In the 1990s, the Commission began to translate UNIMARC into Russian. It also worked with adaptation of UNIMARC to Russian rules of cataloguing and subject headings practices. The development of Russian formats of machine-readable cataloguing (RUSMARC, the Russian version of UNIMARC), electronic cataloguing and authority control technologies started just in that moment.

In 1995 in the National Library of Russia on the basis of the Problem Commission IFLA held on the workshop "Authority Files - Creation and Use in Cataloging".

It's necessary to note that the Russian communication format (RUSMARC) has been formally included by the UNIMARC Standing Committee in the UNIMARC format of national adaptations.

Currently, the support and development of RUSMARC in the National Library of Russia is maintained by the information retrieval languages and subject indexing department under the leadership of Mr. Golubtsov. Information retrieval languages and subject indexing department is the headquarters of the RUSMARC Expert Council, formed under the National Library of Russia. The Council is an expert advisory body that on the basis of the interaction of the Russian Federation libraries, the professional library community, in-depth study and analysis of domestic and foreign experience, is called upon to promote the development of RUSMARC in Russia to ensure the scientific, methodical, analytical and expert activities of libraries and to search the effective solutions in this area.

Alexander Visly - General Director, The National Library of Russia. During the discussion of the National Library of Russia development concept for 2018-2025

The main goal of the Expert Council is to provide expert and consultative support for the development and implementation of RUSMARC.

In May 2018, within the All-Russian Library Congress: the XXIII Annual Conference of the Russian Library Association, which brought together 1,500 professionals from all over Russia, was held a presentation of the RUSMARC Expert Council activities. There were also the seminar on machine-readable cataloguing in the RUSMARC format and report on the IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM).

The official site of the RUSMARC Expert Council is www.rusmarc.info. It was created for maximum convenience, ease of obtaining information and getting feedback from the professional community. At the same time site is a convenient source of receiving the information on all issues related to RUSMARC. Besides, the participants of the Russian library community can test their knowledge of the RUSMARC by going through online testing. The number of tests is constantly expanding. On the RUSMARC.INFO site there is also the possibility of

online registration for training program "Theory and practice of machine-readable cataloguing in the RUSMARC", which is successfully conducted by the National Library of Russia specialists. During the training period students will learn about domestic and international documents regulating the cataloging; get information about the RUSMARC format system, acquire skills in the use of authority files. Within the framework of the training a significant practical part is provided. During this part of program the participants develop their theoretical knowledge in practice under the guidance of experienced specialists of the National Library of Russia.

The National Library of Russia is keeping pace with time. The program of distance learning and advanced training "Theory and practice of machine-readable cataloguing in the RUSMARC format system" is being developed. At the www.RUSMARC.info the mobile application RUSMARC for mobile devices is available.

In the development of the RUSMARC format, Russia actively cooperates with the international professional library community, primarily with the IFLA UNIMARC PUC Committee. For example, the representative of the National Library of Russia, the executive secretary of the RUSMARC Expert Council, Mr. Golubtsov is a corresponding member of the PUC Committee. This interaction opens up wide opportunities for mutual exchange of information, which makes professional collaboration as useful and productive as possible.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Mrs N. Potgieter
Acting Director: Bibliographic Services and Collections Management, National Library of South Africa, Pretoria campus, South Africa

Migration of the National Library of South Africa (NLSA) to WorldShare Management Services (WMS)

Background

For the past 17 years, the NLSA has been contributing its bibliographic records to the OCLC Worldcat database. As a legal deposit library, many of the records contributed consisted of original cataloguing.

In 2012, an accounting standard, Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) 103 was introduced by the South African National Treasury, requiring that all Heritage Institutions be able to account for their collections via an institutional Heritage Asset Register. As the custodians of the documentary heritage of South Africa, this Standard is applicable to the NLSA. Many meetings and discussions were held, as we grappled with GRAP and how best to implement it, and eventually it was agreed that the most appropriate place to include the required accounting information would be in the item record associated with each bibliographic record.

At that point in time, Worldcat did not provide an option for the inclusion of item level information and the in-house integrated library management system (ILMS) that the NLSA was utilising at the time, was coming to the end of its life span. A decision had to be made urgently as to a way forward.

Any new system we took on, had to be able to accommodate the required defined GRAP 103 fields, but we were looking at other factors as well such as improved functionality, the ability to streamline our internal cataloguing processes, raise the visibility of the NLSA, rationalise expenditure, share more than just our bibliographic records with the world and enhance our end users search and retrieval experience. We were looking for a collaborative, cooperative resource sharing partner.

The tender was eventually sent out in April 2017 and awarded, (after due processes were followed) to OCLC and its South African agent Sabinet Online.

Let the games begin

Extraction of data began in mid October 2017 and migration was completed mid January 2018.

The Cataloguing Department was fully up and running once again, and it was all systems go! The Circulation module, Acquisitions and Serials module, Analytics, License Manager were loaded as was EZYproxy and CONTENTdm.

An intensive training schedule was put in place by Sabinet Online for the above listed modules.

Mr Nkosini Mashabane CFO NLSA; Mr Julian McFall OCLC representative, Mr Mashudu Mavhungu Executive Director Corporate Services NLSA, Mrs Nicola Potgieter Acting Director BSCM and Migration Project lead; Mr Pierre Malan Sabinet Online Director Client Services; Mrs Rosalind Hattingh Sabinet Online Managing Director

Go Live was held mid March 2018 and a formal launch date complete with an OCLC representative, Mr Julian McFall, was held on 28 May 2018.

There were a few hiccups along the way, not unexpected given the fact that we migrated nearly 1 million records, many of which had been created many decades ago. Workflows have been streamlined and improved.

South Africa - Advantages of WMS

Bibliographic Services and Collections Management

Advantages experienced so far with the use of WMS include that Record Manager and Content Manager provide for the collection and description of both print and electronic publications. Customisation of fields in the Local Holdings Record have allowed us to input the required GRAP 103 information and thus the creation of the Heritage Asset register has begun. The Collection Evaluation functionality allows us to identify gaps in our collections, and

focus our acquisition of new material on those areas.

Information and Communications Technology

Our ICT department is over the moon regarding the cloud hosting functionality seeing it as improving reliability and scalability, minimising hardware costs, reducing the responsibility for backups and upgrades.

Information Access Services

One of our key Programmes Information access is now able to generate and run reports collecting valuable statistics on collection usage. The NLSA is the co-ordinator for the national resource sharing network: Southern African Interlending Scheme (SAIS). The migration of the national interlending module ReQuest, to WMS ILL, further enhances resource sharing amongst libraries nationally and internationally.

Preservation and Conservation Services

The acquisition of CONTENTdm by our Preservation and Conservation Services Programme, is seen as a huge boost, and whilst our digital repository is currently small, it gains traction by the day and will allow us to digitally share, rare and special material from the many unique collections housed at our Cape Town campus.

The Inventory Control module is assisting us with the implementation of GRAP 103 by creating an inventory of all that is currently on the shelves. This helps with locating missing or misplaced items.

Going forward

In a world, where resource sharing is the only viable option, to enable us to provide our users with the information resources that they require, OCLC is proving to be the ideal partner, and WMS the ideal solution.

NEWS FROM JAPAN

News from the National Diet Library, Japan

Yoko SHIBATA,
Acquisitions Administration and Bibliographic Control Division, Acquisitions and Bibliography Department, National Diet Library, Japan.

The 70th anniversary of the National Diet Library, Japan

The National Diet Library (NDL), founded in 1948, is celebrating its 70th anniversary this year. It is also the 70th anniversary of the Japanese National Bibliography, as well as the Legal Deposit system.

Nippon Cataloging Rules 2018 Edition

The Nippon Cataloging Rules (NCR) are the principles which libraries in Japan follow when cataloging library materials. The NDL, together with the Japan Library Association, is now revising the NCR based on global standards such as FRBR and the ICP. The Nippon Cataloging Rules 2018 Edition (NCR 2018), which is the new title, aims to be compatible with RDA. The preliminary edition of the NCR 2018 was released in March 2018,[1] and will be officially published in December 2018.

The NDL is also preparing for the application of the NCR 2018 to the Japanese National Bibliography scheduled in 2021. For example, we are compiling the Operational Regulations for the NCR 2018, and considering how to create authority records for Work.

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[1] Available in Japanese on the website of the Japan Library Association.
http://www.jla.or.jp/committees/mokuroku/tabid/committees/mokuroku/tabid/718/Default.aspx

The Conference on Bibliographic Control

The NDL annually holds conferences on the current topics of bibliographic control. In January 2018, the NDL held an open conference entitled "What will the new cataloguing rules bring for bibliographic data in France and Japan?".

Mr. Boulet at the Conference on Bibliographic Control

We invited Mr. Vincent Boulet from the National Library of France (BnF) as a keynote speaker. He has considerable experience and expertise in authority data and is also a member of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Cataloguing Section. He gave a great presentation on the Bibliographic Transition Program in France, which BnF and the Bibliographic Agency for Higher Education are jointly working on. One of the main topics was RDA-FR: A French Transposition of RDA, which might prefigure a French application profile of RDA. These new rules have been implemented gradually since 2015. It is based on the French translation of RDA, while arranging for additions, exceptions or adaptations to French-specific cases.

As stated above, the NDL is now formulating the NCR 2018, which is compatible with RDA, so his lecture provoked strong interest among the participants, and was full of useful information to be shared among Japanese attendees. The conference was a great success.

NEWS FROM FRANCE

Mélanie Roche and Vincent Boulet, BnF
20 April 2018.

Bibliographic Transition National Program

France has been engaged in a process called Bibliographic Transition[2] for three years. The aim of this program is to update the French cataloguing rules to move towards LRM-compliant linked data. Beyond this normative aspect, the program also comprises training for cataloguers, and change management for ILS vendors.

2017 marked a turning point for the Bibliographic Transition, with the publication of the general chapter on the identification of works and expressions, as well as the chapter on the identification of persons. The new rules will be implemented at the national library of France (Bibliothèque nationale de France, BnF) starting from January 2nd, 2019. Meanwhile, work has begun on the preparation of our production format, our in-house cataloguing system, and our training sessions to accommodate these recent evolutions.

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[2] https://www.transition-bibliographique.fr/enjeux/bibliographic-transition-in-france/ (page in English)

On a national level, the French Committee for UNIMARC was integrated into the Bibliographic Transition program in 2017, and had its first meeting under these new colours in March 2018. Apart from the usual follow-up of the evolutions of the format, the committee has been tasked with the translation of the Bibliographic and Authority formats into French. To this day, the latest translations of the format date back from 2004 for UNIMARC/A, and 2010 for UNIMARC/B. The first updated translations of the bibliographic format are expected by June 2018; work on the authority format will begin later this year.

2017 was also the year when BnF launched the work for a more robust, LRM-compliant bibliographic format called "Next-Gen Intermarc"[3]. In parallel, we are relying on the algorithms developed for **data.bnf.fr** to take the FRBRisation of our catalogue one step further. Using data.bnf to link bibliographic records to existing work records has already proved successful, and the process can now be routinised. The next step, in which we are currently engaged, consists in the semi-automatic creation of works for XXth Century French authors.

Authority data
BnF is highly involved in ISNI. Since the beginning of 2017, we have experimented with a new data flow for ingesting ONIX data from publishers, creating authority data through semi-automation, and sending it to the ISNI database to get ISNIs. This tool is called "Asking for ISNI", and is in a testing phase. Moreover, as an ISNI board member, we are pressing ISNI to adopt a new business model, considering that public institutions need budgetary predictability. We are eager to get contributions and input from other national libraries interested in ISNI about this point.

We have launched a fundamental revision of RAMEAU (the French-speaking subject headings, based on LCSH) which aims at:

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[3] A paper will be presented on the subject at the Open Session of the Cataloguing Section in Kuala Lumpur.

- distinguishing topical and non-topical headings: genre and form, place, events;
- moving from a syntax-based logic to an entity/relationship-based logic.

This revision is expected to go on until 2021.

In the next few years, BnF plans to build a National Entity File, which is envisioned as a joint file for co-producing authority data by S&T information and cultural heritage institutions. As a starting point, we are discussing the feasibility of the project with the Bibliographic Agency for Higher Education (Abes).

NEWS FROM GERMANY

News from the German National Library
Compiled by Elke Jost-Zell and Edith Röschlau

Entrance of the German National Library in Leipzig (Photo: Klaus-D. Sonntag)

Integrated Authority File (Gemeinsame Normdatei, GND)

The Integrated Authority File (Gemeinsame Normdatei, GND) is an authority file for persons, corporate bodies, conferences and events, geographic names, subject headings and uniform

titles. The German National Library (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, DNB), the library networks of the German speaking countries, the Union Catalogue of Serials (ZDB) and other institutions contribute to it. As GND centre, the DNB arbitrates between partners and users.

New partnerships and projects

GND4C

New partners like universities, academies, museums, archives, writers, publishers, the Wikimedia Foundation are invited to participate in an open GND.

Developing tools for the entry of museums and archives into the GND is the goal of the German Research Foundation's (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG) project GND4C (GND for cultural data). The library collaborates here with the Bibliotheksservice-Zentrum Baden-Württemberg, BSZ (Library Service Centre, Baden-Württemberg), with the Landesarchiv Baden-Wuerttemberg (County Archive of Baden-Wuerttemberg), Foto Marburg and digiCULT.

ORCID DE

The project ORCID DE (Open Researcher and Contributor ID), also supported by the German Research Foundation, is a relevant tool for connecting the GND with the ORCID platform and the integrated use of both systems. The ORCID is an identifier for scientists and enables the precise linking of articles and research data and their authors.

GND for Publishers

Last but not least the German National Library, the MVB Marketing- und Verlagsservice des Buchhandels (Marketing and Publishing Service for the Bookselling Trade), the VG Wort (collecting society for authors and publishers) and a few selected publishers prepare a project called GND für Verlage (GND for Publishers). The service serves the purpose of author identification.

GNDCon 2018

As the GND stands for the concept of open and linked data on the internet and consists of authority data for cultural and research collections, the cooperation with online communities, publishers, universities and authors should be enhanced and ideas and projects shared.

Therefore the German National Library will be the host of the first GND convention "GNDCon 2018" on December 3rd and 4th, 2018 in Frankfurt, Main. True to the motto *Opening of the GND* not only libraries are invited but especially museums, archives, Wikipedians and all other interest groups who wish to participate in the GND.

Interested parties are welcome to join us in Frankfurt, Main, either as a guest or a lecturer with a presentation proposal. Please use the pdf in our Wiki https://wiki.dnb.de/x/xwgYC and send the completed form to afs@dnb.de until June 27th 2018. You will find further information at https://wiki.dnb.de/x/PIbpBw

Future development

GND Development Programme 2017-2021 (see https://wiki.dnb.de/x/npnpBw, in German) At the beginning of 2018 the GND Committee has started coordinating and operating the GND development. An important aim is the GND remodeling plan. The GND Development Programme 2017-2021 is a framework for the concept policy of GND partners. It is directed at users, cooperation partners, supporters and interested parties, especially the German Research Foundation.

Here are the goals:

- Strategy and management
- Organization and communication (for museums, archives and research institutions)
- Data storage, administration and standardization: establish a multi-sector authority data system

- Import and data mining: data analyzing, linking, improvement and integration
- Visualization and end-user practice: enhancing access to the GND network
- Data supply and indexing process: supporting cooperative information supply
- Cooperation between the communities: creating new user circles and applications

The programme is in a constant flow of revision.

For general information on the Integrated Authority File, please contact Jürgen Kett, Section AfS, Office for Library Standards, j.kett@dnb.de

For information on GND4C, please contact Barbara Fischer (AfS), Section AfS, Office für Library Standards, b.k.fischer@dnb.de

For information on ORCID.DE, please contact Stephanie Glagla-Dietz, Section AfS, Office für Library Standards, s.glagla@dnb.de

For information on GND for Publishers, please contact Jürgen Kett, Section AfS, Office for Library Standards, j.kett@dnb.de

For information on the GNDCon 2018, please contact Barbara Fischer (ASs), Section AfS, Office für Library Standards, b.k.fischer@dnb.de

EURIG
The European RDA Interest Group (EURIG) had its annual meeting on May 24th and 25th 2018 in Copenhagen. It focused on an agreement for the course of action following the first 3R Toolkit release in June. The members of EURIG agreed to work together closely in the post 3R phase for the next years. Further agreements include more cooperations, establishing European working groups and/or direct participation in the international RSC working groups directly.

First the Danish RDA community and the RSC Translators Working Group held a meeting. The Danish RDA Day saw the introduction of the upcoming RDA implementation in Denmark and

reports from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the German speaking countries. The translator's meeting focused on new translation agreements for RDA as well as on discussing problems with adaptions for the new toolkit release.

Both the cooperation within the European interest group and the conversion into a steering board for Europe with a permanent seat in the RDA Steering Committee are considered a success. Renate Behrens (German National Library) and Interims European Region Representative since 2016 has been nominated as Europe Region Representative for the term of 2019 to 2021.

For information on EURIG please contact Renate Behrens, Section AfS, Office for Library Standards, r.behrens@dnb.de

IFLA Working Groups
The German National Library plays an active part in various IFLA Working Groups, for Standardisation in the Committee of Standards, the Cataloging Section and the ISBD Review Group. The update of the International Cataloguing Principles was published in English in 2016 and has been translated into other languages since then. The German National Library and the National Library of Switzerland translated them cooperatively into German and provided it for the IFLA website.

Geographical Data
As special collection libraries, regional data portals and other instututions increasingly expressed special requirements for geographical data in the Integrated Authority File (Gemeinsame Normdatei, GND), the German National Library hosted a workshop on 14th February 2018 in Frankfurt, Main.
The requirements are developing the acquisition of geographic coordinates (especially polygons) and using them in different search inquiries and hierarchization of geographic data as in the Getty thesaurus. Further requirements are the cooperation with government agencies gathering

coordinates and their matching of geographical names – a real challenge considering the different database systems and structures.The multilingual compilation of geographical records with a language marker is considered useful. Last but not least records of every town and district in Germany should be available in the GND. A data supply is preferred to incident cataloguing.

The workshop was well received with almost 40 participants. Most of them considered the GND as a part of an infrastructure and not the infrastructure itself and expressed their recommendations for an advanced GND interoperability with other data infrastructures (like Geodateninfrastruktur Deutschland, GDI-DE)[4].

Work on the realization of the requirements will be continued and a second workshop shall follow in the next two years.

For further information please contact Esther Scheven, Department of Subject Indexing and Section AfS, Office for Library Standards, e.scheven@dnb.de

NEWS FROM NORWAY

Elise Conradi, National Library of Norway

Norway develops Authority File for Works

The National Library of Norway is in the process of developing an openly available authority file for works. During the past year, we have developed a data model to represent works based on the Library Reference Model (LRM) and primarily using vocabulary from the RDA registry. Concurrently, we have developed a simple typology of works, as well as rules for the automatic extraction of works from a shared catalogue to which the National Library and most university and research libraries in Norway belong. We expect to finish work on the

automatic extraction in May 2018. The next major stage in the project is devoted to a manual clean-up of the automatically extracted work clusters, involving the merging of identical work clusters, the correction of titles and other attributes and the assignment of relationships between works where possible.

This stage will initially be focused on Norwegian language-based works from the National Library's catalogue, but will gradually be expanded to include works from other catalogues, foreign language works and other work types (music, films, etc.). The authority file will be made available via an API and as Linked Open Data later this year.

NEWS FROM SWEDEN

Harriet Aagaard, National Library of Sweden

Swedish librarians no longer use MARC21!

On 11 June, the National Library of Sweden launched the first version the New Libris cataloguing system. We have stopped using MARC21 and started using linked data. The format is based on BIBFRAME 2 with added elements from other vocabularies. The ontology and vocabulary are published at https://id.kb.se/
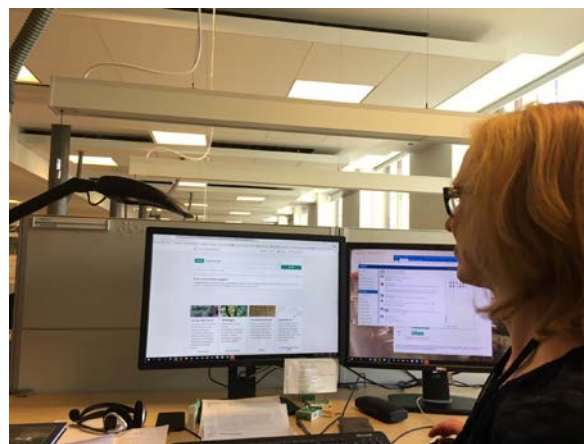
First login to the New Libris. (Photo: Harriet Aagaard)

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[4] http://www.geoportal.de/DE/GDI-DE/gdi-de.html

It is possible to export records in MARC21 from Libris. Swedish libraries still use MARC in their library catalogues so this an important feature. Swedish librarians do not catalogue using MARC21 in Libris, but they still use it in their local catalogues.

To first convert our MARC-data to linked data and then be able to convert new records to MARC21 has been a challenge!

During the first week there has been problems that needed immediate assistance (eg. problems with export to the libraries and to libris.kb.se – the web catalogue) and cataloguers needing extra support, but on the whole we are relieved to have left our old cataloguing interface and started the long journey to a better catalogue based on linked data.

The development of New Libris is done in house - having the expertise to be able to continue developing, the interface, the format and the vocabulary is important.
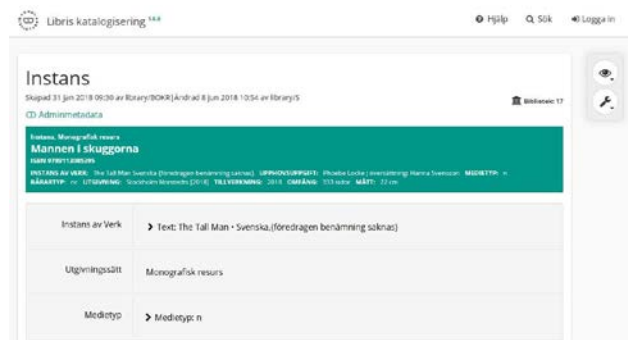
First cataloguing record

https://libris.kb.se/katalogisering/

http://librisbloggen.kb.se/

All in Swedish – use Google translate!

NEWS FROM UK

Jenny Wright, Bibliographic Data Services Limited

Photo: Unni Knutsen

The British Library is preparing for 3R which is due to be released in June, with a focus on the new RDA Toolkit functionality, impact on MARC mappings and the potential need for MARC changes. The BL has recently introduced an e-book batch upgrade process and have started the process of looking for a system replacement. They're also in consultation with OCLC regarding the future FAST service. The BL's strategy document available at http://www.bl.uk/bibliographic/pdfs/british-library-collection-metadata-strategy-2015-2018.pdf'

The Cataloguing and Indexing Group (CIG) is in a conference year, so the organisation of that event on 5-7 September is well underway. The main conference will take place over the first two full days, and on the third day of the conference will be an inaugural RDA event, with a demo of the new Toolkit and presentations on development and implementations. More details about the event can be found at https://bit.ly/2HXoOTL

The RDA Day is an initiative of the UK Committee on RDA (formerly known as the [CILIP/BL Committee on RDA](https://archive.cilip.org.uk/about/projects-reviews/cilip-british-library-committee-resource-description-access-rda/committee)[5]), intended as part of a new drive to engage the UK cataloguing community more fully with the RDA guidelines. Bibliographic data created using the RDA guidelines is widely used, with most of the significant institutions having implemented RDA, and by being more proactive the committee hopes to contribute to the work of EURIG and the RSC.

CIG has recently conducted a membership consultation survey, including questions on training needs, and the results will be reported in September at the conference.

Beyond our national agency and professional body's activities, academic libraries are interested in the JISC (Joint Information Systems Committee) plan to provide a National Bibliographic Knowledgebase [6] and in how to improve and sustain accessibility and discovery of Open Access resources.

comprehensive guide to be recognized at the level of IFLA.

The idea started by a call for a meeting by The Secretariat General of the League of Arab States with IFLA on the 18th of January 2016. The meeting was attended by heads and representatives of Library Associations from 11 different Arabian countries, the representative of IFLA Centre for Arabic Speaking Libraries based in the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, the Chairman of General Authority for Books and National Archives and permanent delegates of KSA, Iraq and Palestine.

The guide was launched in March 2018 in its digital form and can be accessed at https://bibalex.org/arablib/en/View/AboutUs. The Bibliotheca Alexandrina took the initiation to input its data.

NEWS FROM EGYPT

The Comprehensive Directory of Libraries in the Arab World

Nesrine Abdelmeguid, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Egypt

The Comprehensive Directory of Libraries in the Arab World is a pillar that contributes to increasing communication and cooperation among Arab libraries, providing accurate data and information related to the libraries sector in each country, forming a regional force that interacts with the international library community and a

Biblioteca Alexandrina (Photo: Wikimedia)

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[5] https://archive.cilip.org.uk/about/projects-reviews/cilip-british-library-committee-resource-description-access-rda/committee

[6] https://www.jisc.ac.uk/rd/projects/national-bibliographic-knowledgebase

MEETING REPORTS

MIDTERM MEETING – CATALOGUING SECTION
Unni Knutsen, University of Oslo Library

Some of the committee members at work (Photo: Unni Knutsen)

For the third time in a row, the Cataloguing Section conducted its midterm meeting. This year's meeting took place on April 23 in Copenhagen. Many members were present and some of those who couldn't make it in person, attended via Skype.

All members had in advance sent in a country report and/or reports from their IFLA groups. It is really impressive to see how much work that is actually taking place in the cataloguing community.

After a follow-up on our action plan and a report from the IFLA President's meeting and vision workshop in Barcelona in March (for information, see https://www.ifla.org/node/42449), we focused on the upcoming WLIC in August in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Our open session this year is entitled *Rethinking Data Models and Formats for Better-Informed*

Citizens. We are happy with the submitted papers and think we have an interesting program. In addition to our open session, there will also be a shared metadata slot. The ISBD Review Group will have a full-day meeting after the conference in order to work on updating the ISBD.

The planned satellite meeting *Metadata specialists in the machine age* (https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/scatn/metadata_newsletter-20171229.pdf) had to be postponed due to technical issues. We will hold a shorter meeting during the conference (Sunday 26 August 11:45-13:30) and hope to be able to arrange a satellite meeting in conjunction with the WLIC in Athens.

The presentations by the countries were very interesting. RDA and the ongoing 3R-project (RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign) were mentioned by several members. Some countries also work on the alignment to the IFLA Library Reference Model. The question as to whether we should opt to translate the text came up in the discussions.

The Library of Congress has, as always, exciting work in process, like the BIBFRAME pilot project. A report from the LC and the BIBFRAME project can be found elsewhere in the newsletter. The French bibliographic transition process is also very exciting.

It is also worth noticing that some countries like Germany, Egypt and Chile take on extra responsibility within their region. The National Congress of Chile is e.g., a representative of Latin America and the Caribbean in the RDA Board, whereas Bibliotheca Alexandrina undertakes a mission to standardize Arab bibliographic tools.

There were also reports on technical changes in service platforms and linked data services and of course mention of national and regional conferences.

In addition to the meeting, we had a very interesting tour of the library.

I think we all see the midterm meeting as a way of ensuring that we work steadily towards the goals set up in our action plan.

Thanks to Henriette Fog for arranging the meeting at the Royal Danish Library!

From the tour of the Royal Danish Library (Photo: Unni Knutsen)

EDUG 2018

Elise Conradi, EDUG chair

The Swiss National Library hosted the 12th annual European DDC Users Group (EDUG) meeting in Bern, Switzerland this past April. Forty-five people from eight countries attended the Symposium on the first day, and nearly thirty remained for discussions and the annual Business Meeting on Day 2. Topics at the Symposium ranged from presentations on automatic classification and research on end-user search systems, to DDC-schedule and application developments. Frank Busse of the German National Library answered many questions from the audience regarding the German National Library's move from intellectual classification towards wholly automatic classification, a transition that had been announced at last year's EDUG meeting. Dewey editor Alex Kyrios introduced a discussion regarding sharing responsibility for the work involved in developing DDC-schedules. He presented five potential models for collaboration, which were further discussed on Day 2. Amongst these was a model in which librarian and expert pairs could be assigned the task of developing portions of the schedule under the Dewey editors' supervision, an idea that gained the most traction.

The Symposium was followed by a tour of the Swiss National Library and then dinner at Altes Tramdepot Brewery & Restaurant, where the group was treated to an excellent view of the old town accompanied by beer, good food and great company.

Linked Open Data was a primary topic of the open discussion portion of Day 2. Members expressed dismay about the fact that OCLC still has not replaced dewey.info (the experimental publication of Dewey as Linked Data that disappeared in 2015) and concern about the future availability of Dewey data. Most European institutions use the DDC as

much (if not more) for information retrieval as for shelving. Although it is understandable that WebDewey and other DDC-based classification tools remain fee-based, members expressed frustration that DDC-data (including captions, Relative Index terms and hierarchy information) is not more easily accessible to leverage Dewey classification in end-user search systems.

During the Business Meeting later that afternoon, Elise Conradi of the National Library of Norway was elected Chair of EDUG, Jean Maury of the National Library of France was re-elected Vice-chair, and Harriet Aagaard of the National Library of Sweden was elected Secretary. The National Library of Sweden has graciously offered to host next year's Symposium and Meeting.

Happy participants at the EDUG 2018 meeting. (Photo: the Swiss National Library)

Presentations from the Symposium and a draft of the Business Meeting minutes is located here: http://edug.pansoft.de/tiki-index.php?page=2018+meeting

Participants at the EDUG 2018 Meeting (Photo: Harriet Aagaard)

STANDARDS NEWS

THE FRBR REVIEW GROUP IS NO MORE. LONG LIVE THE BCM REVIEW GROUP!

Chris Oliver, Chair, BCM RG

At the end of March 2018, the Professional Committee approved the name change for our Review Group. It all started with the official endorsement of IFLA LRM (IFLA Library Reference Model) on August 18th, 2017.

The new IFLA bibliographic conceptual model, IFLA Library Reference Model, is the consolidation of the three original entity-relationship models developed by IFLA: FRBR, FRAD, FRSAD, also known as the FRBR family of conceptual models, and sometimes the FR family of conceptual models.

At the time the FRBR Review Group was originally constituted in 2003, there was only one published model, FRBR, and the Review Group used the name of the original model in its name. Once FRAD and FRSAD were approved and published, the name stayed the same but the mandate was widened to include the "FRBR family of conceptual models."

But now we are at a new point in our progression as a Review Group. Our newly approved bibliographic conceptual model no longer has FRBR or FR as part of its title.

An important decision during the process of developing the new IFLA LRM was the question of its name. This question was actually debated over three years because a name conveys immediate meaning and it was important to strike the right balance with the name of the new model.

The strong ties to FRBR, FRAD, and FRSAD are clearly acknowledged in the definition of IFLA LRM. However, the FRBR Review Group deliberately chose not to use "FRBR" or even "FR" in the name of the new model. LRM is a conceptual reference model and it is not about "functional requirements," nor is it about "records". The IFLA LRM name was chosen to give a clear indication that this is a conceptual reference model developed by the library community, but not necessarily limited to library data.

During the business meetings in Wroclaw, one of the first items for decision was the further development of $FRBR_{OO}$ to maintain alignment with IFLA LRM. Already at these meetings, the RG and the observers were referring to this new version of $FRBR_{OO}$ as LRM_{OO}. Members of the CIDOC CRM Special Interest Group, our partners in developing $FRBR_{OO}$, also refer to this new version as LRM_{OO}. So even with the object-oriented model, we were moving away from the "FRBR" label.

And this led to a discussion about what our name should be when the current models will no longer have FRBR as part of their titles.

A new step forward in 2017-2018. The members of the FRBR Review Group decided to prepare a proposal for a name change. This proposal was approved by the Committee on Standards in December 2017. It was then forwarded to the Professional Committee for final approval in March 2018.

So who are we now? The Bibliographic Conceptual Models Review Group – BCM RG. And when we refer collectively to the models, past and present, we use the phrase: the IFLA bibliographic conceptual models.

We have adjusted our terms of reference in line with our name change and we are beginning an overhaul of our part of the IFLA website. The name change is an opportunity not only to update references to the RG but also to bring the pages up to date.

It will be an interesting challenge to remember to call ourselves by our new name in Kuala Lumpur! I know that the old name still trips off my tongue easily. But we now have a new name that accurately reflects what we do. Thank you to all who contributed to the proposal and to the process of getting our name changed.

WHAT NEWS FROM MULDICAT ?

Mélanie Roche on behalf of the MulDiCat Editorial Group.

Current state of affairs
The *Multilingual dictionary of cataloguing terms and concepts*, otherwise known as MulDiCat, is the common glossary for the wider bibliographic community, providing terms and definitions for internationally accepted concepts in 26 languages. Since the beginning of the project in 1998, it has expanded its reach and is now available in a Word table, a SKOS file, and on the Open Metadata Registry. It is a precious tool for the cataloguing community worldwide, and as such is cited in the reference list of the ISO standard *ISO 5127:2017 Information and Documentation — Foundation and Vocabulary*.

Recent standard developments — not least of them being the publication of IFLA LRM in 2017 — have led to a gap between the current state of MulDiCat and the need of the community it is intended to serve. That is why at the last IFLA conference in Wrocław the MulDiCat Editorial Group (or MEG, as we like to call ourselves) was appointed with the task of updating the dictionary so as to keep pace with the bibliographic world.

The group met twice in person, and had a couple of online meetings. The first order of business was to compile a revised, authoritative list of English terms — which is now in the last stages of consolidation — from the glossaries of all current IFLA bibliographic standards. As soon as that list is released, translations of the English terms and definitions will begin in as many languages as possible. In this the Editorial Group is blessed with volunteers from all around the world, who can provide much-needed help with translations and outreach in various regions.

What to expect from a revised version of MulDiCat ?
As is stated on the dedicated IFLA webpage[7] "MulDiCat is intended to be used for authoritative translations of IFLA cataloguing standards and related documents". It is indeed a useful tool for translators who wish to engage in the translation of a standard available in English only — say IFLA LRM: official translations for LRM entities and their definitions will be given in MulDiCat, so that translators can focus their efforts on the translation of the textual matter of the model. The same applies of course to newly revised standards, and standards that might be revised in the future: the intention is to provide a unified lexical field for the cataloguing community, and promote consistent use of professional terms throughout our standards, models, guidelines, etc.

The next step for MulDiCat will be to join the IFLA suite of bibliographic standards, so as to benefit from the same level of care as other standards maintained by the Committee on Standards. On that note, readers should be aware that a paper will be presented by Mathilde Koskas (Bibliography Section) and Mélanie Roche (Cataloguing Section) at

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[7] https://www.ifla.org/publications/multilingual-dictionary-of-cataloguing-terms-and-concepts-muldicat

the Open Session of the Committee on Standards at the oncoming next IFLA conference: entitled "A Tale of Two Standards: recent developments in standardisation, and their impact on MulDiCat and Best Practice for National Bibliographies", this paper will explore the stakes for two reference documents that embody two different strategies in the field of standardisation.

In the meantime: keep calm and crosswords!

The editorial group is very much aware of the level of enthusiasm and expectation generated by such an announcement. To keep the audience of the *Metadata Newsletter* waiting for the new and improved version of MulDiCat, readers can test their knowledge of the bibliographic universe by filling out this crosswords grid, brought to you by MEG. Can you match the bibliographic terms with their definitions in MulDiCat?
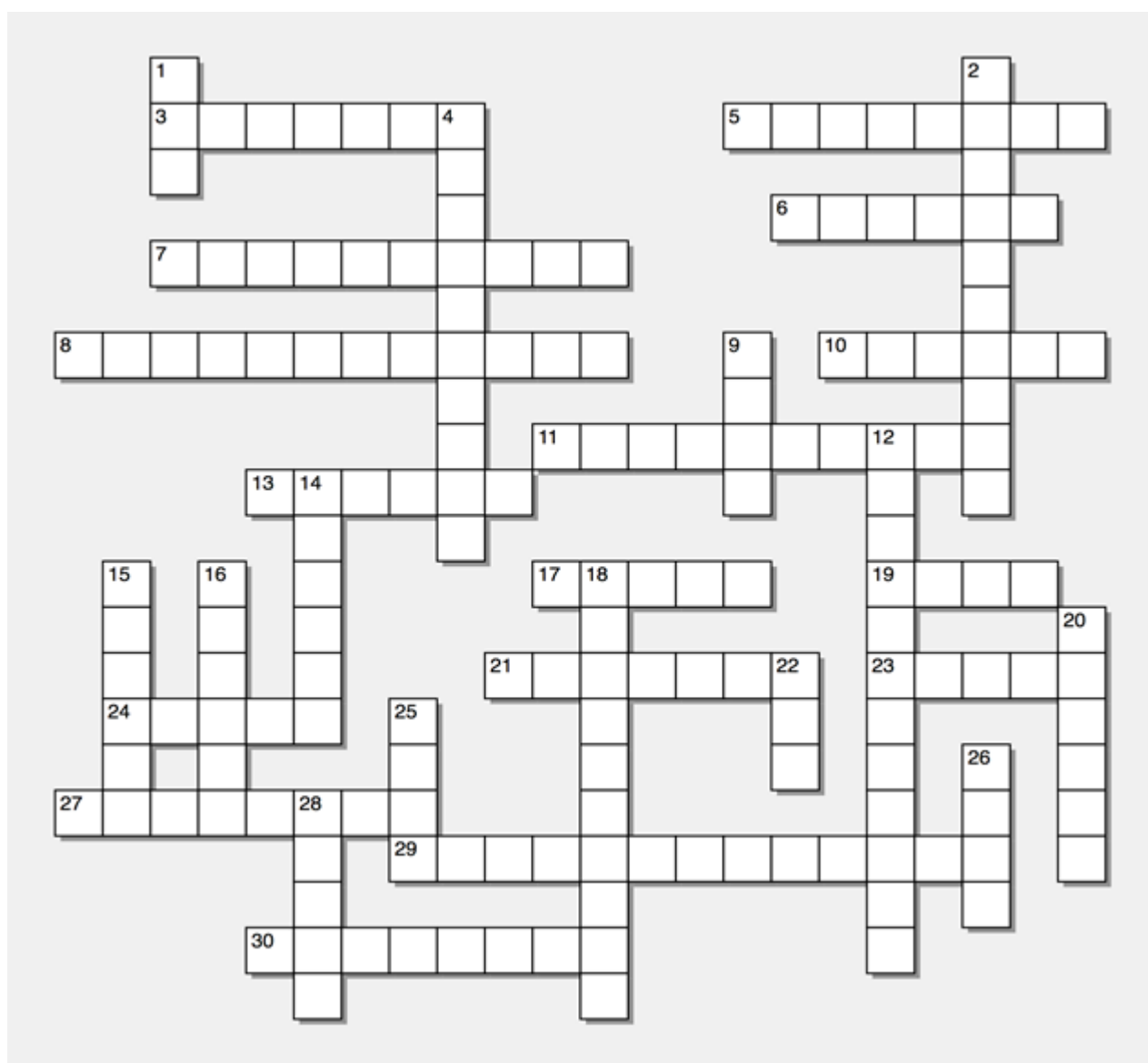
Across

3. To discover resources using the relationships between them and thus place the resources in a context.

5. To clearly understand the nature of the resources found and to distinguish between similar resources.

6. A bill or placard intended for public display.

7. An opaque print produced by the action of light on sensitive film.

8. A connection between instances of entities.

10. Two or more persons related by birth, marriage, adoption, or similar legal status, or otherwise presenting themselves as a family.

11. The incorporation of one or more continuing resources into another continuing resource, with the incorporated continuing resources typically losing their separate identities.

13. An individual human being.

17. A defined character string, identified by a tag, which contains one or more subfields.

19. Any person, family, corporate body or automaton that searches the catalogue and uses the bibliographic and/or authority data.

21. A person, family, or corporate body responsible for the intellectual or artistic content of a work.

23. A word or phrase, or a group of characters, usually appearing on a resource, that is the name of the resource or the work (or any one of a group of individual works) contained in it.

24. An entity capable of deliberate actions, of being granted rights, and of being held accountable for its actions.

27. A specific exemplar of an entity.

29. A set of all carriers that are assumed to share the same characteristics as to intellectual or artistic content and aspects of physical form.

30. An entity, tangible or intangible, that comprises intellectual and/or artistic content and is conceived, produced and/or issued as a unit, forming the basis of a single bibliographic description.

Down

1. A pitch structure (musical scale, ecclesiastic mode, raga, maqam, etc.), that characterizes the expression.

2. The linear measurements (height, width, depth) of a resource and/or, in the case of resources that require equipment for their use, dimensions relevant to the use of the resource.

4. A distinct combination of signs conveying intellectual or artistic content.

9. The intellectual or artistic content of a distinct creation.

12. A diagrammatic, pictorial or other graphic representation occurring within a resource.

14. The number of units and/or sub-units making up the resource. May also include duration.

15. To access the content of the resource.

16. To determine the suitability of the resources found, and to be enabled to either accept or reject specific resources.

18. A number, code, word, phrase, logo, device, etc., that is associated with an entity, and serves to differentiate that entity from other entities within the domain in which the identifier is assigned.

20. The coming together of two or more continuing resources to form a new continuing resource, with the merged continuing resources typically losing their former separate identities.

22. Any entity in the universe of discourse.

25. An object or objects carrying signs intended to convey intellectual or artistic content.

26. To bring together information about one or more resources of interest by searching on any relevant criteria.

28. An association between an entity and a designation that refers to it.

ANONYMOUS CLASSICS STATUS REPORTS

Ricardo Santos Muñoz, Cataloguing Section

Once abandoned the plan for a compilation of Latin America anonymous classics (see minutes of Cataloguing Section Standing Committee meeting in 2016 at Columbus: https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/reports/minutes_2016.pdf, 8.3), the possibility of conducting of a revision of the European Literatures list, which 2nd edition dates from 2004, was raised at the meeting on Wroclaw in 2017. Ricardo Santos was commissioned to draft a proposal for this task, which was presented at the Standing Committee's midterm meeting in Copenhagen last April. Following the model of the Names of Person updating, the proposal aims to publish Anonymous Classics European list as a continuously updatable publication, freely accessible from the AC webpage: https://www.ifla.org/node/4957. It has yet to be decided which will be the best way to achieve this, so further research and discussion is needed.

NAMES OF PERSONS STATUS REPORT

Ricardo Santos Muñoz, Cataloguing Section

The IFLA publication Names of Persons: National Usage for Entry in Catalogues has been a valuable tool for cataloguers all over the world when dealing with authors data not unknown in the country of cataloguing. It's currently cited as a main source of reference for this purpose in the current RDA text (9.2.2.10.2)

The Names of Persons webpage (https://www.ifla.org/node/4953) offer access to the digitized text of the last published edition, dating from 1996. The strategy for updating, devised in 2010, has been to make available online individual files for each country, aiming to be a more flexible and accessible publication. It now offers 58 individual files corresponding to as many countries; 36 of them offers updated data from the last published edition. Files are updated on demand from national libraries or cataloguing agencies willing to contribute in stating national usage for names. The most recently added file is from Turkey. The Task Group actively invites those countries still not represented or with old files to participate. In the mentioned webpage you will find the template and the contact information for sending the information or asking for help.

THE 28TH MEETING OF THE PERMANENT UNIMARC COMMITTEE
2018 March 22-23 at Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico delle Biblioteche Italiane, Rome, Italy

Jay Weitz, Vice Chair of the PUC. OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Dublin, Ohio, USA

The 28th Meeting of the Permanent UNIMARC Committee

On 2018 March 22-23, IFLA's Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC) gathered at the Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico delle Biblioteche Italiane (ICCU) in Rome for its Twenty-Eighth Meeting. In attendance were Ms. Saeedeh Akbari-Daryan (National Library and Archives of the Islamic Republic of Iran), Ms. Branka Badovinac ((IZUM, Slovenia), Ms. Flavia Bruni (ICCU, Italy), Ms. Rosa Galvão (National Library of Portugal), Mr. Massimo Gentili-Tedeschi (Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense and ICCU), Mr. Philippe Le Pape (ABES, France), Ms. Gordana Mazić (IZUM, Slovenia), Mr. Stanislav Golubtsov (National Library of Russia), Ms. Olga Zhlobinskaya (Boris Yeltsin Presidential Library, Russia), and Mr. Jay Weitz (OCLC, USA, Vice Chair and Rapporteur).

During the two days of meetings, the PUC discussed a total of twenty-three UNIMARC/Bibliographic (U/B) and UNIMARC/Authority (U/A) change proposals; criteria for PUC membership; the protocol between the PUC and the RDA Steering

Committee (RSC); online publication of U/A, U/B, and Ms. Akbari-Daryan's FRAD-UNIMARC mappings; the 5th UNIMARC Users' Group meeting; and other topics. Minutes from the informal PUC meeting in Wrocław, Poland (August 2017) were approved.

Participants at the PUC-meeting (Photo: Branka Badovinac)

PUC Membership

Ms. Bruni will succeed Mr. Gentili-Tedeschi upon his retirement later in 2018. Currently a corresponding member, Ms. Bruni will be elected to the PUC at the next election period.

Mr. Golubtsov is a new corresponding member of the committee. He worked on the Russian translation of UNIMARC.

Mr. Le Pape retires in 2018, to be replaced by a colleague in September 2018.

Ms. Mirna Willer (University of Zadar, Croatia), Honorary Member of and Special Consultant to the PUC, is retiring in October 2018.

The IFLA Committee on Standards (CoS) and the PUC continue to discuss bringing PUC membership criteria and terms more into line with those of other similar IFLA groups. The PUC has drafted criteria for membership that include being a UNIMARC format professional, working in an institution that uses UNIMARC or a UNIMARC-based scheme as its

cataloguing or exchange format, having the support of one's institution, and having sufficient fluency in English to take active part in PUC meetings.

UNIMARC Formats and Guidelines

All UNIMARC manuals will need to have references changed from the Functional Requirements family to the IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM), with citations of the appropriate Entity, Attribute, or Relationship number and possibly to the UNIMARC Namespace URI, when applicable. This will also need to be explained in the introduction to each format document.

Users of UNIMARC are welcome to suggest corrections, changes, and additions to the UNIMARC formats by contacting their closest PUC member. Instructions will be drafted and added to the PUC website.

Discussions of, and decisions on, the twenty-three UNIMARC proposals resulted in the following:

- UNIMARC/Bibliographic (U/B): The current 3rd edition was published in mid-2008. Updates through December 2017 are currently available at https://www.ifla.org/node/8415?og=33.

    o U/B Chapter 2 (Organization of the Manual) will have a new Section 2.3, "Status of UNIMARC Content Designators and Data Elements," which will include new definitions for "deleted," "obsolete," "provisional," and "reserved."

    o U/B 100 (General Processing Data) Subfield $a/22-24 (Language of Cataloguing) explicitly limits coding for "the language used in cataloguing" to those in the *MARC Code List for Languages* (http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/), which served as the basis of ISO 639-2 (*Codes for the Representation of Names of Languages -- Part 2: Alpha-3 Code*).

o U/B 101 (Language of the Resource) is expanded to accommodate ISO 639-3 and other Language Code sources so that additional lesser-known languages can be coded. This includes making U/B 101 repeatable and defining subfield $2 (System Code) for the source of the language code.

o U/B 200 (Title and Statement of Responsibility), U/B 225 (Series), U/B 510 (Parallel Title Proper), U/B 532 (Expanded Title), and U/B 541 (Translated Title Supplied by Cataloguer) have subfield $2 (System Code) added to accommodate the newly-repeatable U/B 101 (Language of the Resource).

o U/B 215 (Physical Description), U/B 230 (Material Specific Area: Electronic Resource Characteristics), U/B 231 (Digital File Characteristics), U/B 336 (Type of Electronic Resource Note), and U/B 337 (System Requirements Note (Electronic Resources)) will be discussed in tandem in a separate follow-up conference call to harmonize them.

o U/B 372 (Copyright Status of Digital Resources) has been proposed, but it was suggested that the proposed changes might be combined with the existing U/B 371 (Notes on Information Service Policy) instead. Defining field U/A 371 371 (Notes on Information Service Policy) might also be useful to document searches for copyright status, especially for orphan works.

o U/B 604 (Name and Title Used as Subject) was the only U/B 6XX field that does not define subfield $2 (System Code), which was judged to be an oversight. Subfield $2 has been added to the field.

o U/B 623 (Character) has had a non-repeatable subfield $3 (Authority Record Number) added.

o U/B Control Subfield $1 (Linking Data) had been added to U/B 576 (Name/Preferred Access Point – Identification of a Work) and U/B 577 (Name/Preferred Access Point – Identification of an Expression), but the subfield's implementation in these two fields needs to be reflected in the table in Chapter 3.10 (Numerical Subfields).

o U/B Control Subfield $2 (Fingerprint System Code, Source, System Code, Link Text) has various definitions and uses across the format. These will be studied for possible harmonization where possible.

o U/B Control Subfield $3 (Authority Record Number) had been added to U/B 506 (Preferred Access Point – Identification of a Work), 507 (Preferred Access Point – Identification of an Expression), U/B 576 (Name/Preferred Access Point – Identification of a Work), and U/B 577 (Name/Preferred Access Point – Identification of an Expression), but the subfield's implementation in these four fields needs to be reflected in the table in Chapter 3.10 (Numerical Subfields).

o U/B Control Subfield $8 (Materials Specified) had previously been limited for use in the 3XX Notes Block and U/B 852 (Location and Call Number), but has now been expanded for use in any field.

o U/B Appendix A (Language Codes) will now be entitled "Codes;" the language code section will be entitled "Sources of Language Codes" and contain only the language code source codes.

o U/B Appendix H (Value Vocabularies List) has added the code "RDAfrCarrier",

the vocabulary used by BnF and Sudoc in U/B 183 (Coded Data Field: Type of Carrier).

- UNIMARC/Authorities (U/A): The current 3rd edition was published in July 2009. Updates through December 2017 are currently available at https://www.ifla.org/publications/unimarc-authorities--3rd-edition--updates?og=33.

  o U/A 100 (General Processing Data) Subfield $a/9-11 (Language of Cataloguing) explicitly limits coding for "the language used in cataloguing" to those in the *MARC Code List for Languages* (http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/), which served as the basis of ISO 639-2 (*Codes for the Representation of Names of Languages -- Part 2: Alpha-3 Code*).

  o U/A 101 (Language of the Resource) is expanded to accommodate ISO 639-3 and other Language Code sources so that additional lesser-known languages can be coded. This includes making U/A 101 repeatable and defining subfield $2 (System Code) for the source of the language code.

  o and defining subfield $2 (System Code) for the source of the language code.

  o U/A 146 (Coded Data Field – Medium of Performance) will be finalized in a separate post-meeting discussion.

  o U/A 223 (Authorized Access Point – Character), U/A 423 (Variant Access Point – Character), U/A 523 (Related Access Point – Character), and U/A 723 (Authorized Access Point in Another Language and/or Script – Character), fields for fictitious characters, will be finalized.

  o U/A 231 (Authorized Access Point – Title (Work)), U/A 232 (Authorized Access Point – Title (Expression) (Provisional)),

U/A 432 (Variant Access Point – Title (Expression) (Provisional)), U/A 532 (Related Access Point – Title (Expression) (Provisional)), U/A 632 (Subject Access Point – Title (Expression)), U/A 732 (Authorized Access Point in Another Language and/or Script – Title (Expression) (Provisional)) proposed changes were based on FRBR. The IFLA-LRM is much more clear regarding titles of Expressions and any changes to these fields need to be re-evaluated in the context of the LRM.

  o U/A 450 (Variant Access Point – Topical Subject) definition was edited for clarification.

Ms. Badovinac has been working diligently on preparing U/A and U/B for online publication, once the remaining Copyright issues with the publisher Saur are resolved. Each "Subfields and Occurrence" section has been standardized, field history notes have been added, and the "Related Field" sections have been updated. The existing appendices remain under discussion; some may be incorporated into other sections of the manuals and others may be replaced by links to outside sources. A PUC Editorial Group has been formed to define policies for the online editions, including harmonization of UNIMARC with the LRM, the disposition of superseded terms, standardization of vocabularies, and the relationship of the format documents to the Open Metadata Registry (OMR).

As part of the work on her Ph. D. thesis entitled "Functionality of Authority Records of IranMARC on the Basis of Functional Requirement of Authority Data (FRAD) and Functional Requirement of Subject Authority Data (FRSAD)," Ms. Akbari-Daryan created a set of mappings between FRAD/FRSAD and U/A. The PUC plans to make these documents available on the PUC website later in 2018.

Protocol Between PUC and RSC

RDA Steering Committee (RSC) Chair Mr. Gordon Dunsire and the PUC have worked together on an official protocol between the two committees to support communication regarding their editorial processes to support functional and semantic interoperability between data compatible with RDA and data compatible with the UNIMARC format. When the final version of the protocol is ready, it will be available on the RSC website at http://rda-rsc.org/RSCprotocols.

Upcoming UNIMARC Meetings

The National Library and Archives of the Islamic Republic of Iran (NLAI) has generously invited the PUC to hold its 5th UNIMARC Users' Group Meeting and 1st Middle East Regional UNIMARC Users' Group Meeting in Tehran, Iran, tentatively during October/November 2018. Planning for this meeting is underway. Previous UNIMARC Users' Group meetings have been held in Lisbon, Portugal (2006); Florence, Italy (2008); Lyon, France (2010); and Maribor, Slovenia (2014).

The PUC will hold its next informal meeting on Sunday, 2018 August 26, as part of the IFLA Congress in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The 2019 regular meeting of the PUC is tentatively scheduled for 2019 May 9-10, in Maribor, Slovenia.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

New member: Cataloguing Section

Renate Behrens is a Librarian in the Office for Library Standards in the German National Library. She is the head of the Expert Group for Library Standards in Austria, Germany and German-speaking Switzerland, the EURIG representative for the German National Library, member of the IFLA Committee on Standards and the IFLA Cataloguing Section and the European Region Representative to the RDA Steering Committee (RSC).

New member: Cataloguing Section

I have worked for four years at the National Library of France (BnF), first as a metadata expert in charge of data import, then as Head of Applied Models, supervising the implementation of cataloguing models and standards into BnF's system. Involvement in IFLA activities has always been central to me: I was introduced to the ISBD Review Group work very early on, and soon became hooked up. I am therefore very excited to join the Standing Committee of the Cataloguing Section, where I hope to achieve significant work in the field of metadata standardisation. My favourite areas of investigation are conceptual models and international standards.

Mélanie Roche

Mélanie Roche, Head of Applied Models, Metadata Department, Bibliothèque nationale de France

Subject Analysis and Access Section membership profiles

The Subject Analysis and Access Section decided to create a list of membership profiles. https://blogs.ifla.org/ci/2018/06/29/subject-analysis-and-access-section-membership-profiles/

OBITUARIES

CHRISTINE FRODL, 1965 -2018

It was with great sadness that we learned of the passing of our dear friend and highly esteemed colleague Christine Frodl.

Christine passed away after a long illness on February 7th, 2018 at the age of only 53 years.

From 1983 until 2017 Christine Frodl worked for the German National Library at the Frankfurt site.

Christine was strongly committed to bibliographic standardization and in this capacity was responsible for cataloguing codes within the Office for Library Standards.

Christine Frodl was an ever friendly, ambitious and bright fighter for the internationalization of German standards. She was a well-known and highly respected expert both in the German and international library community. Transparency, fairness and friendly working relationships were crucial for her and ruled not only her work.

We are very sad as we have lost a kind, helpful and highly-valued colleague and a good friend, too. We will always remember her with gratitude and appreciation.

Our deepest sympathies go out to her family and friends, our thoughts are with them.

Renate Behrens, German National Library

JOHN D. BYRUM, JR.1940-2018

John Byrum has had an immense impact on cataloguing and bibliographic control within the library community. This memorial will focus primarily on some of his contributions to cataloguing standards.

John graduated Magna Cum Laude from Harvard University in 1962 and received his master's degree from the Graduate School of Library Service of Rutgers University.

John began his library career as a cataloguer at Princeton University in 1966, and was promoted to head cataloger in 1968. In 1976, he began work at the Library of Congress, where he was chief of various divisions and oversaw several international cataloging efforts. He retired in 2006.

He was active both nationally and internationally. John published many papers, and gave many speeches, at IFLA meetings and for various other groups. He was the American Library Association's representative to the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR and chair of the ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee, with the work feeding into the

development and the publication of the 2nd edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. He had a major role in creating the Program for Cooperative Cataloging in 1992, and then in working with it for many years. He received many honors, including three major awards from the American Library Association: the Esther J. Piercy Award in 1975, the Margaret Mann Citation in 1998, and the Mevil Dewey Medal and Citation in 2006.

Within IFLA, he played a very large role in furthering the ISBD as an IFLA international standard. He was an exceptional chair of the ISBD Review Group (and its predecessors) for many years, choosing many excellent people during his years, who participated fully and committed to working on developing and improving the ISBD. He had great skill in leading meetings, and in keeping the discussions on topic and civil at all times, leading to consensus. He had an ability to bring projects to conclusion in a way that was positive for all.

John understood how to delegate work to others at times, but he was always available to answer questions and to provide advice and encouragement on various issues. His grasp of all of the activities taking place was excellent. He was able to balance the needs of users for whom the ISBDs were their sole cataloging rules as well as those users for whom the ISBDs were the foundation for national and regional cataloging codes. John also had an excellent sense of how to approach issues and how to reach solutions.

The first of the ISBDs to be published was the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications (ISBD (M)), which appeared in 1971. There followed ISBDs for Serials, Non-book material, Cartographic materials, Rare books, Printed Music, and Electronic resources. For article level publications, Guidelines for the application of the ISBDs to the description of component parts was issued. In order to insure that

the ISBDs would not deviate from each other, the ISBD (General) was produced. John was involved in all of this development, sometimes serving on the specific committee that produced a specialist ISBD. An ISBD Review Committee was formed, meeting first in August 1981 (which existed under several different names, currently the ISBD Review Group). John served as chair of this group from the mid-1980s until his retirement.

By the end of the 1980s the ISBDs were re-published in "Revised editions." As work continued, John brought to the Section on Cataloguing a proposal for a concise ISBD, which was not adopted. In the early 1990s, a Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) was formed, so that most work on the ISBDs was suspended pending the FRBR's recommendations, since those recommendations could affect the same issues as a concise ISBD. John served as one of the members of the Study Group.

In 1998, the ISBD Review Group was reconstituted, with John still as chair, to resume its traditional work after the FRBR Study Group recommendations were issued. The objective of this "second general review project" was to ensure conformity between the provisions of the ISBDs and FRBR's data requirements for the "basic level national bibliographic record." Revisions to several of the individual ISBDs were issued, and work was done on others.

A Study Group on Future Directions of the ISBD was set up in 2003 under the RG, and it produced a recommendation to consolidate the then seven ISBDs. That recommendation was accepted and a Preliminary Consolidated Edition was produced in 2007. John retired before the publication of the Preliminary Consolidated edition of the ISBD, but it is likely that it would not have come into being had it not been for John's dedication and hard work. He

provided suggestions for development and always saw a larger picture that helped the deliberations.

John Byrum's name and his work for international cataloguing standards will not be forgotten. He leaves behind a large body of publications and presentations that are internationally recognized for their excellence. Some examples:

2004. John Byrum. "IFLA's ISBD Programme: Purpose, Process, and Prospects" revised version of next item, presented to the Second IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code (August 2004).

2004. John Byrum. "IFLA's ISBD Programme: Purpose, Process, and Prospects." In *IFLA Cataloguing Principles: Steps towards an International Cataloguing Code*, edited by Barbara B. Tillett, Renate Gömpel and Susanne Oehlschläger, p. 34-39. IFLA Series on Bibliographic Control, vol. 26. München: K.G. Saur.

2000. John Byrum. "The birth and re-birth of the ISBDs: process and procedures for creating and revising the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions," paper presented to the 66th IFLA Annual Conference (August 2000). Also in *IFLA Journal*, vol. 27, no. 1 (2001):p. 34-37.

1998. John D. Byrum and Ann Sandberg-Fox. "From ISBD(CF) to ISBD(ER): process, policy, and provisions."*Library Resources & Technical Services*, vol. 32, issue 2 (Apr. 1998):p. 89-101.

1994. John Byrum. "The ISBDs: What They Are and How They Are Used."*International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control*, vol. 23, no. 4 (Oct./Dec. 1994):p. 67-71.

John also did a lot of work with therapy dogs, taking them to visit patients in nursing homes.

Those of us who knew him and were fortunate to work with him in IFLA projects, value that experience and will never forget him. On behalf of the IFLA community, we should like to express our deepest sympathy to his husband, Bill Rivera, and their two dogs Maya and Molly, that were family to him.

Dorothy McGarry, Elena Escolano Rodriguez, Glenn Patton

HOPE TO SEE YOU IN KUALA LUMPUR!

We would very much like to invite you to attend our Sections' meetings and official program!

Below you will find a day-to-day-schedule of the conference. For more details, please consult the conference webpage
https://2018.ifla.org/conference-programme

23 August   RDA Conference

24 August

11:15-13:15   SC I Cataloguing

13:30-15:30   SC I Bibliography

15:45-17:45   SC I Subject Analysis and Access

25 August

13:45-15.45   SI Committee on Standards

13:45-15.45   *Winning strategies for collecting, cataloguing, providing, playing and preserving video games in the library.* Audiovisual and Multimedia with Information Technology

13:45-15.45   *Impact of recently approved IFLA standards.* Committee on Standards (SI).

26 August

08:00-10:30   FRBR Business Meeting I

10:45-13:15   ISBD Business Meeting I

11:45-13:30   *Metadata specialists in the machine age*. Bibliography, Cataloguing, Subject Analysis and Access and Information Technology

13:45-15:45   Live SI IFLA Global Vision Plenary Hall

13:45-15:45   *Celebrating IT innovations in libraries*. SI Information Technology

13:45-15:45   *Transforming Libraries via Automatic Indexing.* Subject Analysis and Access

13:30-16:00   SC II Bibliography

27 August

09:30-11:30   *Beyond MARC* . Cataloguing

13:30-16:00   LIDATEC Business Meeting I

16:15-18:45   Linked Data SIG Business Meeting

16:15-18:45   FRBR Business Meeting II

28 August

08:00-10:30   ISBD Business Meeting II

11:45-13:15   *IFLA Metadata reports*. Bibliography, Cataloguing and Subject analysis and Access

13:30-16:00   Subject Analysis and Access SC II

29 August

08:00-10:30   LIDATEC Business Meeting II

10:45-13:15   Cataloguing SC II

13:30-16:00   Committee on Standards Business Meeting II

13:45-15:45   *National Bibliographies: Forging a Path to Access to Information.* Bibliography

30 August   ISBD RG whole-day meeting