



# SCATNews

Newsletter of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Cataloguing Section

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## Letter from the Chair

*Hanne Hørll Hansen, Chair, Cataloguing Section*



*“A couple of translations have been made available through our website: FRBR in Arabic FRAD in Japanese ISBD is in Spanish”*

Dear Colleagues,

Since the last newsletter in December the statement reaffirming *Universal Bibliographic Control –principles (UBC)* (an initiative from the Bibliography Section and endorsed by Cataloguing Section and Classification and Indexing Section) has been endorsed by the Professional Committee.

The Committee on Standards has asked the Cataloguing Section for help in a new working group. The task is to develop a draft manual, which would aim to clarify for sections how to create and manage standards (for example write, validate, publish, review and promote an IFLA standard). The Cataloguing Section has nominated Agnese Galeffi and Elena Escolano as members of the working group.

The ISBD RG has received funding for 2013 for the project *ISBD Namespaces Alignments and Publication as Linked Data* - and the FRBR RG has received funding for 2013 for the project *FRBR: Reassessment of properties in a consolidated conceptual model*.

A couple of translations have been made available through our website:

FRBR is now also available in Arabic

FRAD is now also available in Japanese

ISBD is now also available in Spanish

Also the ISBD has been translated into Catalan and published.

A satellite meeting on RDA in connection with the 2014 IFLA-conference in Lyon has been approved by IFLA. The German National Library in Frankfurt has kindly offered to host the event which is scheduled to August 13 2014.

This spring we also have had election for the Standing Committee (SC).

Members of The Standing Committee 2013-2015 are (new members marked with \*)

Manal Amin Abdalla Abdelhalim, Director of Technical Services, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, *Egypt\**

Victoria Barsukova, Head of the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian Serial Resources Cataloguing Group of the Cataloguing Department, National Library of Russia, *Russia*

Maria Violeta Bertolini, Instituto de Formación Técnica Superior No. 13 (Gobierno de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires), *Argentina\**

Kyung Lye Cha, Librarian, National Bibliographic Control Center, The National Library of Korea, *Republic of Korea*

Henriette Fog, Head of Acquisition and Cataloguing, Royal Library, Copenhagen University Library, *Denmark\**

Christine Frodl, Head of Cataloguing Standards at Office for Library Standards, German National Library, *Germany*

Agnese Galeffi, Teacher, Vatican School of Library Science, *Italy*

Hong Gao, Director of the Operation Management Division, National Library of China, *China\**

Massimo Gentili-Tedeschi, Librarian, Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense, *Italy\**

Tuula Haapamäki, Director, National Cultural Heritage, The National Library of Finland, *Finland*

Hanne Hørll Hansen, Bibliographic Consultant, Danish Library Centre, *Denmark*

Unni Knutsen, Section Manager, Oslo University Library, Humanities and Social Sciences, *Norway*

Patrick Le Boeuf, Expert des techniques documentaires, Bibliothèque nationale de France, *France\**

Françoise Leresche, Head of the standards and models unit, Bibliographic and digital information department, Bibliothèque nationale de France, *France*

Filiberto Felipe Martínez-Arellano, Researcher of University Center for Li-

brary Science Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, *Mexico*

Dorothy McGarry, Librarian Emerita, University of California, Los Angeles, *United States*

Milena Milanova, Assistant Professor, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", *Bulgaria*

David Reser, Senior Policy Specialist, Policy and Standards Division, Library of Congress, *United States*

Miriam Säfström, Metadata Coordinator, National Library of Sweden, *Sweden*

Jay Weitz, Senior Consulting Database Specialist, OCLC Online Computer Library Center, *United States*

We will meet in Singapore in August 2013, and especially welcome our new members. In Singapore we will also say goodbye to Ana Barbarić, Anders Cato, Ben Gu, Patrizia Martini, Pat Riva and Bettina Wagner – all outgoing members. The section extends its warm thanks to the outgoing members for their work over the years.

The theme of the congress in Singapore is *Future Libraries: Infinite Possibilities* and the Cataloguing Section has been working with the Audiovisual and Multimedia Section on an open session on Tuesday 20th August with the title *Macro and micro - ways through the maze. How new methods of indexing and cataloguing can complement traditional cataloguing for audiovisual and multimedia*.

The Standing Committee will meet twice during the conference – SC I on Saturday 17 August and SC II Thursday 22 August. Observers are most welcome to join the meetings. The Sections working groups, study groups and review groups have also scheduled meetings during the conference and also here observers are welcome to attend. At the SC I we will elect the officers for the next two years. Also new members for the ISBD RG and the FRBR RG will be elected.

A selection of meetings etc. related to cataloguing that might be of interest is listed below (see the IFLA Web site for the full program and further information):

#### **Saturday 17 August**

09:45-12:15 SC I Cataloguing Section (Room 304)

12:30-15:00 SC I Bibliography Section (Room 302)

15:15-17:45 SC I Classification and Indexing (Room 311)

#### **Sunday 18 August**

12:00-13:30 FRBR RG (Room 309)

12:15-13:30 Committee on Standards Meeting 1 (Room 308)

#### **Monday 19 August**

09:30-14:00 FRBR RG (Room 309)

14:30-16:00 ISBD RG (Room 309)

16:00-18:00 Subject Access : Infinite possibilities – Classification and Indexing (Room: Exhibition Hall 404-405)

16:00-18:00 Semantic web and linked data for libraries : issues, solutions, realizations - Semantic Web Special Interest Group (Room: Summit 1)

#### **Tuesday 20 August**

09:30-12:45 *Macro and micro - ways through the maze. How new methods of indexing and cataloguing can complement traditional cataloguing for audiovisual and multimedia - Audiovisual and Multimedia with Cataloguing* (Room: Exhibition Hall 404-405)

09:45-11:15 SC II Classification and Indexing (Room 309)

13:45-15:45 Opening up the bibliography for the future – Bibliography (Room: Summit 2)

16:00-17:30 ISBD/XML SG (Room 333)

#### **Wednesday 21 August**

07:30-09:30 Namespaces Technical Group (Room 309)

09:45-11:15 SC II Bibliography (Room 310)

11:45-13:45 Future standards. Infinite possibilities – Committee on Standards (Room: Summit 2)

#### **Thursday 22 August**

09:45-11:15 SC II Cataloguing (Room 309)

09:45-11:15 Committee on Standards Meeting II (Room 310)

11:30-13:00 ISBD RG (Room 309)

13:45-15:45 Expanding MARC metadata services with linked open (UNIMARC Core Activity) (Room: Session Room 324/325)

Looking forward to seeing a lot of you in Singapore!



### *WLIC2013*

*“the Cataloguing Section has been working with the Audiovisual and Multimedia Section on an open session”*

## News from the Library of Congress

*Susan R. Morris*

*“Beginning July 1, 2013, print publications that are currently sold through CDS will become available as free, downloadable PDFs”*

The following is a summary of news from the Library of Congress since our most recent previous report in the December 2012 issue of *SCATNews* (no. 38).

### **Cataloging Tools Transition to Online Distribution**

The Library of Congress on June 21, 2013, announced a transition to online-only publication of its cataloging documentation. As titles that are in production are released, LC will cease printing new editions of its subject headings and classification schedules, and other cataloging publications. LC will instead provide free downloadable PDFs of these titles. For users desiring enhanced functionality, LC’s two Web-based subscription services, *Cataloger’s Desktop* and *Classification Web*, will continue as products from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS).

In 2012, LC conducted an extensive study on the impact and opportunities of changes in the bibliographic framework and the technological environment on the future distribution of its cataloging data and products. LC’s transition from print to online-only for cataloging documentation is a response to a steadily declining customer base for print and the availability of

become available as free, downloadable PDFs through LC’s [Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate Website](#). Because all of the content cannot be made available simultaneously, the retrospective titles will be phased in as PDFs.

Print editions of already-published titles, including the just-released 35<sup>th</sup> edition of the six-volume *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, will be available from CDS until inventory is depleted (<http://www.loc.gov/cds>). The most up-to-date source for cataloging documentation remains *Cataloger’s Desktop* and *Classification Web*.

### **Cataloging in Publication**

The U.S. Cataloging in Publication program (CIP) began creating cataloguing data in advance of publication for electronic books (e-books) that have print counterparts on October 11, 2011, with four participating publishers. The program was opened to all CIP publishers on August 20, 2012, and there are now 96 participants. Participating publishers must certify that they market their e-books to libraries in the U.S. The program had provided 2,217 records for e-books by the end of May 2013.

There are now twenty institutional members of the ECIP Cataloging Partners Program, with the addition of Georgetown University and



# LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

alternatives made possible by advances in technology. This shift will enable the Library to achieve a more sustainable financial model and better serve its mission in the years ahead.

Beginning July 1, 2013, print publications that are currently sold through CDS will

New York University Law School Library in May. Georgetown will provide pre-publication metadata for publications of its university presses and the New York University Law School Library will provide metadata for legal titles published by New York University. The ECIP Cataloging Partners prepare pre-

publication metadata for approximately ten percent of all CIP publisher galleys received at the Library of Congress.

### **New Bibliographic Framework Initiative**

The Library of Congress initiative to develop a new bibliographic framework “BIBFRAME” (see SCATNews no. 37 and no. 38) is making progress. LC has made available for download two software

code sets that convert current MARXML records to BIBFRAME. The Library now also offers a [demonstration area](#) including sample collections from the early experimenters, translated via the BIBFRAME pipeline.

Two discussion papers, on BIBFRAME Authority and the BIBFRAME Annotation Model, were issued in May 2013 and a third on BIBFRAME Resource Types was issued on June 17. All the discussion papers are available at URL <http://bibframe.org> under the header “Recent updates.”

Interested colleagues may subscribe to the [BIBFRAME electronic discussion list](#).

### **RDA: Resource Description and Access**

The Library of Congress implemented the new cataloging instructions *RDA: Resource Description & Access* for most of its bibliographic record production and all authority work on Sunday, March 31, 2013. The Library of Congress overseas office in Cairo, Egypt, is open for business on Sundays and can claim to be the first Library of Congress unit to implement RDA in full.

**Authority record changes:** Changes to the LC/NACO Name Authority File known as “Phase 2” of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) project to make certain headings acceptable under RDA, were begun on March 4 and successfully completed on March 27, 2013. A total of 371,942 name authority records were changed and redistributed to Cataloging Distribution Service subscribers. The changes were made to LC’s master copy of the LC/NACO authority file using programs originally developed under the auspices of the PCC Acceptable Headings Implementation Task Group (PCCAHTG) by Gary Strawn of Northwestern University. The earlier “Phase 1” changes were made in



August 2012 (436,943 authority records were updated in Phase 1). The primary purpose of Phase 2 was to update (and convert to RDA when possible) records that had certain predictable characteristics and could therefore be modified by software program. These changes were made programmatically in order to reduce the number of authority records to be updated manually by Library of Congress staff or catalogers at its partner institutions in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging. A summary of the changes is [available](#).

The same programmatic changes made to headings in authority records also needed to be applied to headings in bibliographic records in the Library of Congress Catalog.

Changes to bibliographic records (again using a program created by Gary Strawn) began on April 8, after the completion of changes to authority records. The changes were completed on June 10 with 668,748 bibliographic records updated. The resulting changes have been re-distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service if the records are eligible for distribution.

**RDA training:** The Library of Congress Policy and Standards Division and Cooperative and Instructional Programs Division (COIN) led the effort to train more than 500 cataloging staff to apply RDA. Instructors developed ten separate courses of instructor-led classroom training. All trainees attended 36 hours of class distributed over four weeks, making the transition to RDA while continuing to carry out daily duties to process the Library’s receipts. There were courses on the fundamentals of the *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)*, detailed RDA instructions, the *RDA Toolkit*, and extensive practicum time, in addition to six hours of name authority practice and review of instructional Webcasts for name authority work. Since Day One of implementation on March 31, an additional course, “Copy Cataloging Using RDA,” is being taught to catalogers and technicians, emphasizing the role of cataloger’s judgment in processing imported records. In addition, public service staff members are invited to presentations about the impact of RDA implementation from the user perspective.

The COIN Division set up a training infrastruc-

*“The Library of Congress implemented the new cataloging instructions RDA: Resource Description & Access for most of its bibliographic record production and all authority work on Sunday, March 31, 2013”*

*“Developing new policy statements and negotiating changes to existing statements is now an ongoing activity shared by the Library of Congress and the PCC”*

ture for the Library’s six overseas offices (Cairo, Islamabad, Jakarta, Nairobi, New Delhi, and Rio de Janeiro) to learn RDA using iCohere, a learning and collaboration online platform. Trainers and reviewers delivered virtual classroom training and group meetings to staff in these offices, all in different time zones, over a period of seven months. The blended learning approach that included live, asynchronous, and self-paced learning made the RDA curriculum engaging and interactive. All six overseas offices successfully completed their RDA training for FRBR concepts, *RDA Toolkit*, NACO authority work, and descriptive monograph and serial cataloging on time for implementation.

In support of Spanish-speaking participants, the Library of Congress, working with PCC members, produced PCC NACO (Name Authority Cooperative) training videos in Spanish. NACO members from Mexico and Peru participated in the Webcast production as did LC trainers, speaking in Spanish. The Spanish-language videos, demonstrations, quizzes, and exercises were featured at international library and Latin American studies conferences throughout the spring and summer of 2013.

All English- and Spanish-language course materials, online quizzes to enhance retention and recall of the instructions, and supporting documentation are shared freely with the cataloging world on the [Catalogers Learning Workshop Website](#).

#### ***Library of Congress-Program for Cooperative Cataloging Policy Statements***

The first update to the Library of Congress-Program for Cooperative Cataloging Policy Statements (LC-PCC PS) for 2013 was published in May. Eighty-three statements were addressed, primarily to record “PCC practice” in consultation with the PCC Standing Committee on Standards. The next LC-PCC PS update will be on July 9, and will in large part be related to changes to the RDA text approved by the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA at its November 2012 meeting.

An additional update is planned for November of 2013.

In September 2011, LC announced that the Library and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) had made a title change from Library of Congress Policy Statements (LCPS), which support implementation of RDA, to Library of Congress-Program for Cooperative Cataloging Policy Statements (LC-PCC PSs) effective with the October 2012 release of the online *RDA Toolkit*. The new title reflects the ongoing collaboration of LC and PCC in adopting a single set of policy statements, with clear labels indicating any differences in application. Developing new policy statements and negotiating changes to existing statements is now an ongoing activity shared by the Library of Congress and the PCC.

#### ***Reorganization of Two Cataloguing Divisions***

On June 2, 2013, the U.S. General (USGEN) and U.S. and Publisher Liaison (USPL) divisions within the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate at the Library of Congress were reorganized into two new divisions, the U.S. Arts, Sciences, and Humanities (USASH) and the U.S. Programs, Law, and Literature (USPRLL) divisions. The USPRLL Division will focus principally on support of the following programs: Cataloging in Publication/Electronic Preassigned Control Number; Children’s and Young Adults’ Cataloging; Dewey Decimal Classification; and International Standard Serial Number. It will also be responsible for the Law Section and the Literature Section. The USASH Division will be the principal liaison with the Library’s Collection Development Office and the U.S. Copyright Office. The cataloging sections that do not have unique workflows will be brought together to allow staff to work more effectively across sections. Karl Debus-López is Chief of the USPRLL Division and will serve as Acting Chief of USASH until a new chief is appointed.

## Update on cataloguing namespaces

*Gordon Dunsire, Chair, IFLA Namespaces Technical Group*

### IFLA namespaces registered in Joinup portal

The FRBR entity-relationship element set, ISBD element set, ISBD Media Type value vocabulary, and MulDiCat value vocabulary were used in a test of the [Asset Description Metadata Schema](#) (ADMS) in collaboration with the Open Metadata Registry. [More information](#) can be found on the DCMI Vocabulary Management Community wiki. Subsequent to the test, over 80 vocabularies from the OMR were added to the semantic assets of the European Commission's [Joinup portal](#). These include the 13 published IFLA vocabularies, which can be found using an advanced search with [IFLA as the publisher](#).

### FRBROO namespace

Version 2.0 of the FRBROO Model was released by the International Working Group on FRBR/CIDOC CRM Harmonisation in May 2013. It is currently available as an RDFS/XML from the [CIDOC CRM website](#).

### ISBD namespaces

Work is ongoing to develop a map between the ISBD element set and the RDA element set, based on the alignment table under discussion by the ISBD Review Group and the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA. An alignment between the ISBD value vocabularies for content and media types and the RDA/ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization is complete, and waiting for a namespace for the Framework to be developed. A representative of the ISBD Review Group has been invited to join a working group for the development of the Framework.

### UNIMARC namespaces

The first year of a planned two-year project to represent the UNIMARC formats as RDF element sets and value vocabularies has been funded by the Permanent UNIMARC Committee. The development of a namespace for the UNIMARC Bibliographic format (UNIMARC/B) will be the initial focus. Prelimi-

nary tests of spread-sheets for transcribing data from the Manual have been successful; the data will be used to generate URIs, labels, definitions, and scope notes for the RDF element sets. The project aims to upload the spread-sheet data to the OMR by July 2013.

The project is also investigating issues concerning the alignment of UNIMARC/B with ISBD, and the relationship between UNIMARC/B and UNIMARC Authorities format (UNIMARC/A). Specific cases include the use of UNIMARC encoding for non-ISBD content, the misalignment caused by the removal of ISBD's general material designation element and its retention in UNIMARC/B, and the use of identical codes and captions in relevant areas of UNIMARC/A and UNIMARC/B. The last case shows that different contexts require separate namespaces for UNIMARC/A and UNIMARC/B, but that the spread-sheets used for UNIMARC/B can be re-used to speed up the development of the UNIMARC/A element sets. The use of embedded non-filing indicator markers in subfield content is also an issue.

Some value vocabularies from the coded information block of UNIMARC/B have been entered into the OMR directly, as part of the development of training materials for the Namespaces project. They have also been used to develop mappings between UNIMARC and other vocabularies. The value vocabularies published in the OMR are:

[UNIMARC: Continuing resources: Frequency of issue](#)

[UNIMARC: Graphics: Functional designation material](#)

[UNIMARC: Graphics: Specific material designation](#)

[UNIMARC: Target Audience Code](#)

These vocabularies also include Italian and Portuguese translations of the labels.

The vocabulary for frequency of issue of contin-



Photo: Tracy Seneca

*“An alignment between the ISBD value vocabularies for content and media types and the RDA/ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization is complete”*

uing resources has been mapped to similar vocabularies in DCMI, MARC 21, and RDA for discussion by the DCMI Bibliographic Metadata Task Group; the\_map is available in [terse triple language format](#).

The project consultants will present a paper based on the project accepted for the UNIMARC session in Singapore. The consultants will also present a paper on the project accepted for the DC-2013 conference.

#### **Wider community**

Recent DCMI Bibliographic Metadata Task Group email discussion threads relevant to IFLA namespaces include [ISBD and RDA issues](#). The Task Group will have a formal meeting on 5 September 2013 during the [DC-2013 conference](#). The Task Group has collaborated with the DCMI Vocabulary Management Community to sponsor a one-day workshop to follow the DC-2013 conference in

Lisbon, Portugal. [VocDay 2013: Managing Vocabularies](#).

A forthcoming book, [Bibliographic information organization in the Semantic Web](#), discusses the role of IFLA standards and universal bibliographic control in the linked data environment.

News on general developments for IFLA namespaces is available in the Classification and Indexing Section newsletter.

#### **WLIC 2013**

The Group will meet during WLIC 2013 in Singapore:

**Wednesday 21 August**

**07.30-09.30**

**Room 309**

This is **provisional**, so please check in advance. All observers are welcome.



## FRBR models and serials: release of version 0.1 of the PRESSoo model

### Francois-Xavier Pelegrin

Version 0.1 of the PRESSoo model was released past March, and presented to the ISSN Review Group and a panel of persons/institutions interested in the modeling of serials in April, in the ISSN International Centre premises. It is available on the ISSN IC website

PRESSoo was developed by a working group comprising representatives of the ISSN International Centre and Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF). It is an extension of the FRBRoo model (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records – Object Oriented), and is devoted to bibliographic information relating to serials and continuing resources.

This joint initiative aims to address long-standing issues related to the application of the FRBR family of models to serials, and, more concretely, to provide a model that could be efficiently used in the framework of linked data projects involving bibliographic records for serials. As a matter of fact, PRESSoo provides both a comprehensive and very detailed approach of the bibliographic description of serials (which can be complex as serials catalogers will know). PRESSoo is expressed in the form of triples, which fits well with Semantic Web technologies and RDF. Furthermore, this model lends

itself well to the Linked Data environment, as it makes it possible to re-use existing vocabularies (lists of values) and international standard identifiers (ISSN of course but also ISNI etc). In short, PRESSoo can be used as a formalism to transfer bibliographic data from the format in which it is produced to RDF, in order to be exposed as Linked Data. For that purpose, version 0.1 of the model's definition includes a mapping from the data elements listed in the ISSN Manual to PRESSoo.

Further to the presentation delivered during the April meeting, the PRESSoo working group has been encouraged to go on improving and developing the model. And a decision was made to formally present it to the IFLA/CIDOC working group in charge of the maintenance of the FRBRoo model and also to representatives of the Bibframe initiative currently led by the Library of Congress.

In the meantime, any comments are welcome and can be sent to [patrick.leboeuf@bnf.fr](mailto:patrick.leboeuf@bnf.fr) (BnF, editor of version 0.1) and [francois-xavier.pelegrin@issn.org](mailto:francois-xavier.pelegrin@issn.org) (ISSN International Centre).

*“PRESSoo ... is an extension of the FRBRoo model (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records – Object Oriented), and is devoted to bibliographic information relating to serials and continuing resources.”*



## FRBR Review Group, a retrospective and update *Pat Riva, chair, FRBR Review Group*

The FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) Review Group was created in 2003 and reports to the Cataloguing Section. It is composed of 8 members with staggered 4-year terms, renewable once. A chair is selected from among the membership and is ratified by the Cataloguing Section Standing Committee.

As 2013 is an election year for IFLA, several current members are coming to the end of their first or second terms, including the current chair, so there are opportunities to get involved. Members of review groups do not need to be members of the Cataloguing Section Standing Committee or any other IFLA Standing Committee. The main requirement is expertise related to conceptual models in the FRBR family of conceptual models and a commitment to actively move the work forwards. The FRBR RG meets in person at IFLA every year, sometimes adding additional full or half-day working meetings either before or after IFLA, so intention to attend IFLA every year is essential for membership.

As this will be my last update as chair, I'd like to reflect on some of the accomplishments of the FRBR RG since 2005, and also mention the current projects and issues as I see them.

When the FRBR RG was created, FRBR was the only published IFLA conceptual model; initial RG activities included making FRBR better known by setting up the FRBR listserv, compiling a bibliography, starting the FRBR pages on the IFLA website, surveying vendors regarding their knowledge of FRBR. In May 2005 the RG and OCLC co-organized an invitational workshop devoted to theoretical and practical aspects of FRBR implementation in Dublin, Ohio. This workshop was a definite high point for all who attended and gave a significant impetus



to FRBR development. The presentations are still available from [OCLC's web site](#). Several tasks have been undertaken by working groups over the years. The Expression Entity WG, chaired by Anders Cato, prepared the amendment to the definition of the expression entity, published in 2007, which responded to many questions surrounding a practical understanding of FRBR group 1 entities and was in turn incorporated in the further work on interpreting

aggregates in an FRBR framework done by the WG on Aggregates, chaired by Ed O'Neill, whose report was issued in September 2011.

During this time, the FRBR family of conceptual models was expanding. FRAD (Functional Requirements for Authority Data) was published in 2009 and FRSD (Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data) in 2011. As a result, in 2009 the mandate of the FRBR RG (but not its name) was officially broadened to include maintenance and development of all of IFLA's conceptual models. The RG has published errata for FRBR (2009), FRSD (2011) and FRAD (2011, 2013), the 2013 FRAD errata includes resolution of issues identified by official translation projects. The development of FRBRoo has been a parallel line of work since 2003. Carried out by the WG on FRBR/CRM dialogue, also known as the International Working Group on FRBR/CIDOC CRM Harmonisation, which meets jointly with the ICOM CIDOC CRM Special Interest Group, the FRBRoo model is a restating and refining of FRBR in an object-oriented framework, as a compatible extension to the CIDOC CRM ontology for museum objects. This

*“When the FRBR RG was created, FRBR was the only published IFLA conceptual model”*

alignment between the conceptual models for library materials and for museum collections is significant given the ever growing need for collaboration among memory institutions. Some cross-community discussions with ICA committee members took place between 2008 and 2010, but a full-scale project to create an integrated ALM (Archives-Libraries-Museums) model remains elusive. FRBRoo version 1.0 was first released in 2009; the current version 2.0 is an expansion to incorporate the entities, attributes and relationships defined in FRAD and FRSAD.

Publications have also been a highlight. The first theme issue of *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly* (v.39, no.3/4) devoted to FRBR was edited by Patrick Le Bœuf. Titled *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR): Hype or Cure-All?* It was published as a monograph by The Haworth Press in June 2005. Eight years later, the broader scope of the RG is reflected in the title of the recent theme issue of *CCQ* (v.50, no.5/6), *The FRBR Family of Conceptual Models : Toward a Linked Bibliographic Future*, edited by Richard P. Smiraglia, Pat Riva and Maja Žumer, published as a monograph by Routledge in June 2013 (ISBN 978-0-415-64104-3).

When the FRBR final report was published in 1998, publication of a standard or model as a printed report was all that was expected. Starting in 2007, the idea of recording the elements of our conceptual models in namespaces grew, so that now it seems a natural and inseparable aspect of the publication of standards. The FRBRer, FRAD and FRSAD models were fully published in the Open Metadata Registry in 2011, and the declaration of FRBRoo 2.0 is underway. Maintenance of the content of these namespaces is added to the FRBR RG's ongoing activities.

Even while FRAD was being developed it was clear that later work would be needed to combine it with FRBR or somehow harmonise the models. Aspects of FRAD are clearly intended to expand on FRBR, others to supersede it. The development of FRSAD in parallel with FRAD has also resulted in the need for alignment. It is difficult to base implementations on the models without an official statement of their interrelationships. These considerations, as well as the lessons learned through the process of declaring the respective namespaces led, in 2012, to the consolidation of conceptual models project, a priority in the Catalogu-

ing Section's action plan. At a special meeting in April 2012, a subgroup of the RG developed a plan of attack: first consider the users and user tasks, then consolidate the entities, refine their definitions and establish the inherent relationships, finally moving to a reassessment of the relationships and attributes (collectively called properties). Over the years many questions and issues for FRBR have involved the definition, placement or nature of attributes, but logically this task must follow from the user tasks, which give the model its focus, and the entities which frame its structure. The outcome of the April 2012 meeting included a statement of the consolidated user tasks (see *SCATNews* no.37, p.15-16) and initial work on the entities. The RG working meetings during IFLA in Helsinki made substantial progress on the entities and created a framework for relationships. The RG has made the conscious decision to step back and take a fresh look at the existing models during the consolidation process, considering all relevant issues. Funding has been received for a 2-year project for 2013-2014 to continue with the thorough reassessment of properties, the funding will allow for mid-year meetings of a consolidation working group.

In my view, several themes remain important for the FRBR Review Group as it moves forwards. The intellectual development of the content of the IFLA family of conceptual models through the consolidation process is key. Closer ties among IFLA standards, such as FRBR-ISBD namespace mappings, can then result. It is also important to continue cross-community alignment of models, on the one hand maintaining and strengthening our existing ties with the museum community through our joint work with CIDOC CRM, on the other, remaining receptive to any opportunities for collaboration and exchange with the archival community. Finally, the enhancement of dissemination mechanisms for all the resulting models to facilitate their uptake in a semantic web environment is to be understood as part of business as usual for all standards bodies. There is much to do, and it remains as exciting a challenge as it was in 2005 when I first joined the FRBR Review Group.

*“the enhancement of dissemination mechanisms for all the resulting models to facilitate their uptake in a semantic web environment is to be understood as part of business as usual for all standards bodies”*

## ISBD: information on the activities so far, and the reasons for attending to it...

*Mirna Willer, Chair, ISBD Review Group*



*“provide the stipulations for compatible descriptive cataloguing worldwide in order to aid the international exchange of bibliographic records ”*

ISBD: International Standard Bibliographic Description is the internationally approved content standard for bibliographic description and exchange of data. Its structure and purpose was first discussed at the IFLA International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts held in Copenhagen in 1969, and subsequently published as the preliminary standard for bibliographic description for monographic publications in 1971 as ISBD (M). This edition was followed by the publication of specialized ISBDs for different types of library materials, such as serials (S) to be renamed into continuing resources (CR), non-book materials (NBM), cartographic materials (CM), printed music (PM), antiquarian (A) and electronic resources (ER)<sup>1</sup>. The family of ISBD standards was implemented into the national cataloguing rules, and became the basis for the [development of UNIMARC](#) as well as other MARC bibliographic formats.

The ISBD standards have been maintained by the ISBD Review Group, a standing working group of the Cataloguing Section, which was closely working with the UBCIM (Universal Bibliographic Control and MARC) Programme until 2003 when the Programme as such was finished.

The second general review of ISBD standards started in 2003 with the main goal to consolidate the seven specialized ISBDs, but also, in relation to the potential impact of the FRBR conceptual model on ISBD, to ensure conformity between the provisions of the ISBDs and FRBR's data requirements for the “[basic level national bibliographic record](#)”. The result of the revision was the current consolidated edition – [ISBD: International Standards Bibliographic Description](#) published in 2011<sup>2</sup>.

The primary purpose of the consolidated

ISBD is to “provide the stipulations for compatible descriptive cataloguing worldwide in order to aid the international exchange of bibliographic records between national bibliographic agencies and throughout the international library and information community”, with the “aims to:

- make records from different sources interchangeable [...]
- assist in the interpretation of records across the language barriers [...]
- assist in the conversion of bibliographic records to electronic form [i.e., MARC formats]
- enhance the portability of bibliographic data in the Semantic Web environment and the interoperability of the ISBD with other content standards<sup>3</sup>.”

The fourth aim of the ISBD is the result of the activities on representing IFLA standards and models in the Semantic Web standard Resource Description Framework (RDF). The work on representing ISBD in this format started in 2007, as part of the activities of the newly formed group of the ISBD RG – the [ISBD/XML Study Group](#). The primary goal of the two year project submitted by the Study Group and eventually funded by IFLA<sup>4</sup> was to research into the possibilities of the technologies and functionality of the Semantic Web as a new environment for the library catalogue. Namely, if we want to publish our bibliographic data in the Semantic Web environment as linked open data (LOD), we need to have a tool, that is, a standard which encodes it. The similar situation happened in the previous change of technology, which required the bibliographic data of a card catalogue to be converted into the machine readable data format. To-

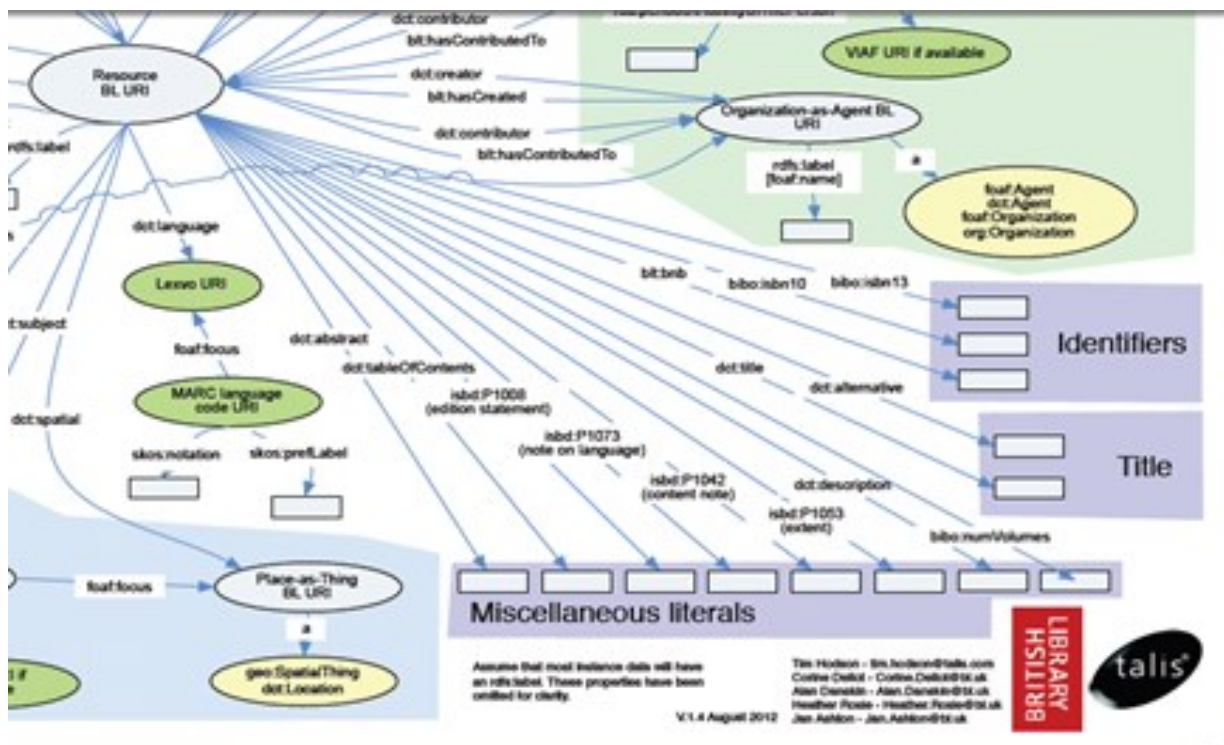


Figure 1. [British Library Data Model – Book](#): part of the model with ISBD namespaces

day we can hardly imagine the library catalogue without its MARC representation. Following this new requirement the ISBD namespaces were published for ISBD elements and vocabularies in the [Open Metadata Registry \(OMR\)](#), the maintenance service IFLA uses for these purposes. As a consequence, libraries can continue to use the ISBD standard to publish their bibliographic data as LOD in the environment in which the integrity and authenticity of data has become ever more important in order to be trusted and reused.

One of the examples of the use of the ISBD as a standard for LOD is the British Library data model, in which preliminary version of ISBD is used among other namespaces, as shown in Figure 1.

As no standard stands in isolation, so is the case of the ISBD. Its consolidated edition has, as already mentioned, positioned itself with respect to the conceptual model FRBR. Consequently, it becomes necessary to co-relate the ISBD namespaces with those of the model which has also been published in the [OMR](#). The research problem resides in the fact that the “key objects that are of interest to users of

information in a particular domain”<sup>5</sup> is for the ISBD a resource, while for the FRBR model, and cataloguing rules based on it like RDA, are work, expression, manifestation and item. The research into this relation is one of the basic tasks of the ISBD RG’s funded project for 2013.

This project, named ISBD Namespaces Alignments and Publication as Linked Data, also aims at developing mappings between ISBD and RDA namespaces, based on the work of the [ISBD/RDA alignment](#) to be finalized this August, as well as the ISBD and RDA/ONIX Framework namespaces. This latter mapping deals with the vocabulary of the new ISBD 0 Content form and media type area. One of the ISBD Review Group’s goals is to inquire the function of the ISBD as the basic international standard for developing national cataloguing rules in order to enable data reuse. The harmonization of the standard with such rules and other relevant frameworks can be derived from the following:

*“As no standard stands in isolation, so is the case of the ISBD. Its consolidated edition has, as already mentioned, positioned itself with respect to the conceptual model FRBR.”*

“All parties agreed that the purpose of harmonization is to make RDA,

ISSN and ISBD records functionally interoperable. That is, records valid under one of the standards should be capable of being mapped to either of the other standards. It is recognised that some issues will take longer to resolve than others and a few issues may prove to be irreconcilable, but steps can be taken to limit the impact of such differences<sup>6</sup>.”

In conclusion, it is crucial to note that all these activities have direct impact on the future development of the ISBD as a content standard for the new environment, and therefore its regular revision which is planned to start in 2014/2015. The maintenance and development of the ISBD as the international bibliographic standard is the ISBD Review Group's duty in supporting IFLA's role and social responsibility as international standards body.

<sup>1</sup> Byrum, John D. [The birth and re-birth of the ISBDs: process and procedures for creating and revising the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions](#) (2000).

<sup>2</sup> ISBD: International Standard Bibliographic Description / recommended by the ISBD Review Group ; approved by the Standing Committee of the IFLA Cataloguing Section. Consolidated ed. Berlin [etc.]: De Gruyter Saur, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Escolano Rodríguez, Elena; Lynne Howarth; Mirna Willer; Boris Bosančić. [News of ISBD. Project Development of ISBD/XML Schema: Goals and Objectives](#). World Library and Information Congress: 75th IFLA General Conference and Assembly "Libraries create futures: Building on cultural heritage", 23-27 August 2009, Milan, Italy.

<sup>5</sup> Functional requirements for bibliographic records: final report, IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. München: Saur, 1998. P. 9. [1998 text with amendments](#).

<sup>6</sup> [ISBD / ISSN Outcomes](#). For the report on the meeting see: Willer, Mirna; Françoise Leresche. [News from the ISBD Review Group](#). IFLA SCATNews: Newsletter of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Cataloguing Section 36 (December 2011).

## The French translation of RDA is published!

*Pat Riva, Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec*

Translating RDA into French was accomplished in partnership by the Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation (ASTED), Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ), the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) and Library and Archives Canada (LAC). The goal of the project was not a literal academic translation of RDA but rather the production of a practical cataloguing code suitable for use by French-language cataloguing agencies throughout the world. In addition to careful selection of the most universally-understood terminology, this involved adapting examples to illustrate data as it should be recorded for a French language catalogue and making some adjustments to the text as required for the French language, all the while remaining true to the intent and spirit of RDA. More information about editorial choices is to be found in the [preface to the French version of RDA](#) made freely available.

The French translation of RDA was published as part of the May 14, 2013 update to the RDA Toolkit. It is available to all RDA Toolkit subscribers as part of the implementation of multilingual functionality in the RDA Toolkit. Switching languages requires a personal [profile and details](#).

RDA in French is also published in print as an updating loose-leaf publication under the title *Ressources : description et accès* (ISBN 978-2-923563-37-4) and is



Photo: Daniel Paradis

available from ASTED, Canada's French-language library association which is based in Montréal, Canada. For ordering information consult: [www.asted.org](http://www.asted.org)

This first French iteration includes the amendments to RDA adopted in 2011 by the JSC which were first published April 2012 in the RDA Toolkit as well as all corrections and Fast-Track changes up to and including those published in the October 2012 update to the RDA Toolkit.

In Canada, the availability of RDA in French was essential for full implementation of RDA. At Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ), RDA in French is now the cataloguing standard adopted. Implementation is being phased in by type of resource: starting April 2013 with print and online monographs, followed in June by print and online serials. Other resource types will implement RDA later in 2013. The target date for full implementation of RDA at LAC is September 2013. During the ongoing training and phased implementation period variation in the data elements used on LAC records is expected.

Translation of an ongoing standard is never entirely finished. The English text of RDA has been reworded since the content cut-off date for the French translation and annual updates are continuing. Even as the initial publication is being celebrated, plans are already starting for the next phase of the translation.

*“The goal of the project was ... the production of a practical cataloguing code suitable for use by French-language cataloguing agencies throughout the world.”*

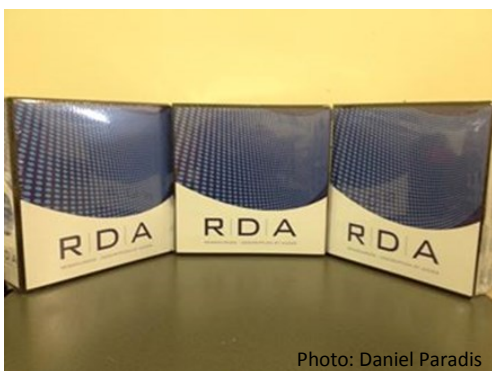


Photo: Daniel Paradis



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Contributions are welcome at any time.

The Cataloguing Section's ongoing projects, activities, and publications can be found at

<http://www.ifla.org/en/cataloguing>