SCATNews

Newsletter of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Cataloguing Section

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In this issue

Letter from the Chair

Hanne Hørl Hansen, Chair, Cataloguing Section

Dear Colleagues,

2015 is just around the corner so it is time to inform you about what has happened in the Cataloguing Section the last six months of 2014.

In connection with IFLA 2014 we were involved in two very successful events:

RDA satellite-meeting

August 13 we had the IFLA-satellite meeting *RDA - Resource Description and Access - status and perspectives* at The German National Library in Frankfurt am Main.

The meeting included 13 presentations on different aspects of RDA: current status, different considerations and approaches to implement RDA, RDA and different new formats and also the future and vision for RDA.

150 participants from 29 countries participated in a very intense and enlightening meeting.

A special thanks to all our contributors for their cooperation and last but not least our host The German National Library for their hospitality and help in organizing the meeting.

The presentations are published at http://www.dnb.de/DE/Standardisierung/International/iflaSatelliteMeetingProgramm.html. For more information, see separate article in this issue of SCATNews.

Open Programme

At IFLA in Lyon we were co-organizers of a well-attended and interesting one-day-open programme *Universal Bibliographic Control in the Digital Age: Golden Opportunity or Paradise Lost?,* which introduced 13 different papers on the subject. Thanks to contributors, organizers and translators!

The papers can be found at http://library.ifla.org/view/conferences/2014/2014-08-18/315.html

Meetings of the Standing Committee

The Standing Committee met three times during the conference. We had two SC-meetings and an extra meeting dedicated to discuss a future strategy for the ISBD.

FRBR

One of the actions decided for 2015 is:

> FRBR: continue the work towards a consolidation of IFLA's FRBR family of conceptual models and putting FRBRoo 2.1 through the IFLA approval process for an updated standard.

It is also decided to put parts of FRBR in focus in the 2015 open programme which will be dedicated to the theme: *Modeling Bibliographic Information for a Web of Data: Challenges and Achievements.*

From the section's meeting in Lyon

The session will start with an invited presentation from the FRBR RG on *A basic introduction to FRBRoo and PRESSoo*, which will be followed by a selection of presentations of papers. Also some time will be left for free discussion with the audience.

For more information, see Call for papers in this issue of SCATNews.

ISBD

I don't think I offend anyone by saying that the discussion about how ISBD shall evolve to serve the cataloguing society the best way in the future is a tough one! The discussion in the Standing Committee truly reflects the fact that we are an international group with different points of view based on different approaches, traditions etc.

In advance the ISBD RG had made a survey among national libraries etc. about the use of and expectations to ISBD, which was included in the discussion. Thanks to all who have taken the time to reply to the survey.

We didn't reach a final conclusion on a long term strategy for the ISBD but we decided to take this action:

Investigate and prepare plans for two different approaches on revising the ISBD Standard (continue the content of ISBD on the current level but change to reflect FRBR or plan for a shorter and more principal ISBD).

The plans shall include
- the cost and the timeline for both scenarios - also the maintaining beyond this revision
- considerations on who will benefit and who will not from each scenario

The ISBD RG was put in charge of this and we will try also in 2015 to have an extra SC meeting in order to have time to discuss the result and hopefully decide for a strategy.

ICP (International Cataloguing Principles)

Last year we decided to revise the ICP not in an extensive way but try to limit the task to necessary updates. The review group presented a draft for the SC at the Lyon-meeting. The draft has now been in review by the SC and the review group will make some changes. The plan is then a review by the Standing Committee of the Bibliography Section and the Standing Committee of The Classification & Indexing Section before a worldwide review. Hopefully we can have a new ICP in 2015.

Anonymous Classics

In Lyon the SC had the privilege to meet with

Nadine Boddaert who have offered to write an introduction to her draft on African literatures (Epics and assimilated). When the introduction has been made we will publish a first version on the web replacing the draft version. At the same time we will invite experts to make corrections, amendments etc. Nadine will also provide the SC with drafts on anonymous classics from some other parts of the world. Maria Violeta Bertolini has examined the possibilities for a Latin American Anonymous Classic and will work on this together with Ricardo Santos.

When cataloguing for a modern environment the importance of title of the work is increasing in order to connect expressions, related works etc. The work with Anonymous Classics should be seen in that context.

Corresponding members

"Each Standing Committee may appoint up to five Corresponding Members. These places are intended for people who are normally unable to attend the IFLA World Library and Information Congress (and therefore the meetings of the Standing Committee) for geographical or financial reasons. Their role is to represent countries in geographical areas, which might not otherwise be represented, or to provide expertise in a specific subject field. They receive the Standing Committee papers and are expected to maintain regular contact with the Officers and other Standing Committee members" (IFLA website)

The Cataloguing Section has only one corresponding member for now so please don't hesitate to contact us if you would like to apply for a seat as corresponding member, - you will be most welcome!

2015

2015 is an election year and in August 2015 outgoing and incoming members will meet in Cape Town, South Africa. In between members of the SC and last but not least members of the FRBR RG and ISBD RG will continue to work on the tasks decided.

I would like to wish all of you colleagues around the world a happy new year!

Hanne Hørl Hansen

Activities of the IFLA Genre / Form Working Group 2013 / 2014

George Prager, Chair of the IFLA Genre / Form Working Group

During its meetings at the IFLA Singapore Conference in 2013, the Section on Classification and Indexing crafted its Action Plan for 2013/2014, and incorporated genre/form into its plan as Item 2.1, to: "Establish a Working Group on issues relating to genre/form access. Enlist additional members from other relevant sections." Membership in the group was formalized in January 2014, and currently includes twelve members (nine from the Classification and Indexing Section, one from the Cataloguing Section, one additional member from outside the two sections, and one liaison from the FRBR Review Group. The G/F Working Group reports to both the Classification and Indexing and the Cataloguing Sections. I would like to describe the group's progress up to this time. Further information on the genesis of the working group, as well as its roster, is available on the group's web page at http://www.ifla.org/node/8526

The working group was responsible for coming up with its own terms of reference. We spent winter and spring 2014 in compiling a list of ongoing activities and projects. We also received helpful feedback from the two sections. The following list of tasks was approved:

1) Decide on a name for the working group.

2) Make a recommendation on the place of genre/form within IFLA.

3) Monitor and provide information about developments relating to genre/form within the ICP, FRBR family of models, and RDA, as well as any other significant national and international developments. Liaise with the groups involved to the extent practical.

4) Consider the feasibility of a worldwide survey of genre/form developments. If practical, develop such a survey and distribute it to national libraries and library institutions worldwide.

5) Consider the feasibility of a project to create links between equivalent terms in the various genre/form vocabularies. If practical, perform such a project.

6) Consider the feasibility of creating a best practices document for use of genre/form vocabularies. If practical, create such a document.

7) Develop a list of resources relating to genre/form initiatives worldwide, and make this list publicly available on the IFLA Website.

8) Publicize the activities of the IFLA Genre/Form Working Group. Encourage and develop programs on genre/form to be presented at future IFLA Conferences.

Current focus

Task #1 (a name for our group) was the easiest: we named our group the "IFLA Genre/Form Working Group." We all agreed that task #2 (determining the place of genre/form within IFLA) could be better addressed once we've worked on some projects. Task #3 (Monitoring developments and liaising with other groups) and #8 (publicizing our work) are ongoing activities for everyone in the group to be involved in. Our working group currently has a liaison from the FRBR Review Group (Patrick Le Boeuf), and one to The JSC RDA/ONIX Framework Working Group (George Prager). During the recent ALA (American Library Association) conference in

"Monitor and provide information about developments relating to genre / form within the ICP, FRBR family of models, and RDA, as well as any other significant national and international developments"

Las Vegas, our working group chaired present-ed a report on our activities to the SAC (Subject Analysis Committee) Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation.

We are deferring #6 (best practices document), since Janis Young, a member of our working group, is working in conjunction with the above mentioned subcommittee on compiling a genre/form headings manual.

The IFLA Genre/Form Working Group decided to first focus on #4, developing a worldwide survey of genre/form developments. We compiled a list of questions and transformed them into a survey using Survey Monkey. During the Lyon conference, the working group met once, chiefly to discuss the survey. As a result of these discussions, we have spent fall 2014 revising the survey and drafting an accompanying cover letter. We hope to complete the survey by the end of December 2014, and solicit feedback from both IFLA standing committees. After we have made any necessary revisions, we plan to send out the survey on a trial run to the national libraries represented by our group members. The working group will use the results from the test survey to improve the survey, and will then send out the revised survey to as many national libraries as possible. We anticipate having survey re-sults available for the Cape Town Conference, or not long thereafter.

Future activities

After we have completed our work with the survey, the working group will turn its attention to its other charges. We've already had preliminary discussions about task #5: creating links between equivalent terms in the various genre/form vocabularies. We're not sure how far we can go with this, but we would like to start experimenting with this, and see where it leads us.

Regarding #7 (developing a list of G/F resources), the tentative plan is to set up a basic template in Google Drive, and to have all members of the working group add genre/form resources as they encounter them. If the end result turns into something useful, we'll make the list publicly available on the IFLA Genre/Form Working Group web page.

As the working group matures, we hope to be in a better position to determine whether issues relating to genre/form can be dealt with adequately in our working group, or whether genre/form needs a more formal place within the IFLA structure.

News from the Library of Congress

Susan R. Morris

The following is a summary of news from the Library of Congress since our most recent previous report in the June 2014 issue of *SCATNews* (no. 41).

Changes to Headings in the LC Catalog to Accommodate RDA

For several years, the Library of Congress has been working with libraries around the world to implement *RDA: Resource Description & Access,* the successor standard to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd Edition, Revised (*AACR2*). As part of that implementation discussion, task groups of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) have been examining the shared LC/NACO Authority File (LC/NAF) to understand the implications of implementing *RDA* in the context of that very large file that contains nearly nine million authority records.

After extensive analysis, categories of the LC/NAF were identified in order to run automated programs that would update the records whenever human review was not essential. As a result, several mass changes of records have been accomplished:

> 437,000 records were updated in August of 2012 to signal in the record that a cataloger needs to review/revise the heading if it will be used in an *RDA* record.
>
> Records identified as clearly being invalid for *RDA*, but with a known data pattern that could be fixed and converted to *RDA* automatically by program. In this category, 378,000 records were updated in April 2013, and several "small batch" fixes were made as well.

The next phase of the project ("Phase 3A") is to update about 350,000 authority records in order to prepare for an even larger batch change sometime in mid-2015. This set of changes will commence on December 8, 2014. It will take a few weeks for the program to change all applicable authority records. After these changes have been made, a similar program will be run to update the headings found on bibliographic records to make the same types of changes, when applicable. Because these changes will be made over time, there will be a period of time

that headings in authority records do not match the equivalent headings in bibliographic records.

The categories of authority records to be changed are presented below. These represent the vast majority of all changes, but there are several things to keep in mind:

- Some authority records are created by PCC partners and have never been used by LC for headings in bibliographic records.

- For most authority records, the only change will be to a part of the record that does not directly impact the authorized form used in bibliographic records, e.g., the change may be to a cross reference, obsolete MARC content designation will be corrected, outdated punctuation practices will be modernized, notes will be added to flag certain conditions for the next cataloger that will review the record (e.g., to indicate that the record represents more than one person and multiple headings are now required).

- All records cannot be changed at once. While the goal is to move through these changes as quickly as possible, the pace of the changes must be tempered with the need to keep all systems operating effectively during this period, at the Library of Congress and with our bibliographic partners.
Data that were not accurate before, will likely still have problems. The programs will convert headings based on known issues, but incorrect or miscoded headings will still have those problems after the conversion.

The changes to existing authority headings generally apply to the following categories:

1. Modifying headings containing a medium of performance for music that represents a "standard combination of instruments" in favor of identifying each of the instruments in the combination. This change is due to a revision to RDA that eliminated conventional groupings of in-

struments used in MARC subfield $m (medium of performance for music); instead, access fields will use an enumerated list of instruments for all musical works, whether intended for a conventional group or otherwise.

Examples:
Before: Jergensen, Erik, 1912-2005. Improvisations, wind quintet
After: Jergensen, Erik, 1912-2005. Improvisations, flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon

Before: Dallinger, Fridola. Quintets, winds
After: Dallinger, Fridola. Quintets, flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon

Before: Lévinas, Michaël. Quartets, strings, no. 3
After: Lévinas, Michaël. Quartets, violins (2), viola, cello, no. 3

Pending completion of these changes, in keyword searches, search using both the "standard combination" term and the individual instruments. In browse searches, look for both forms in an alphabetic array.

2. Handling of certain additions to personal names. Under AACR2 practice, words were sometimes added to non-distinct names to break conflicts with other persons with the same name. While the same will be true under RDA, some of these additions, such as those that represent a profession/occupation, will be reformatted as appropriate.

Example:
Before: Gray, John, bookseller
After: Gray, John (Bookseller)

In these cases, there will generally be no impact on searching other than the display of the heading itself. Keyword and browse searches are generally not sensitive to the punctuation differences.

Questions about this project may be sent to the Library of Congress Policy & Standards Division at email address (policy@loc.gov). We thank everyone for their patience during this transition.

Bibliographic Access Production, October 2013-September 2014

The Library of Congress's fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30. In fiscal 2014 the Library's Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) cataloged a total of 255,697 items on 206,476 new bibliographic records including 1,557 archival records for the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. The number of items cataloged represented 85 percent of the 301,722 items cataloged in fiscal 2013, while the 206,476 completed bibliographic records equaled 95.5 percent of the 216,097 bibliographic records completed the previous year. In fiscal 2014, the ABA Directorate lost 21 workdays of production to the partial U.S. government shutdown in October, weather-related closures (the six overseas offices were able to continue working during these closures in Washington), and the essential upgrade of the integrated library system in February, when no acquisitions or cataloging work could be performed. In fiscal 2013, only six workdays were lost to furloughs and inclement weather. Thus the ABA Directorate maintained 95.5 percent of its previous year's bibliographic record production in only 93.4 percent of the available worktime.

Of the 206,476 completed records, copy cataloging accounted for 60,683 compared to 63,198 in fiscal 2013, a decrease of less than four percent. Original cataloging, the category of most interest to other libraries that depend on the Library of Congress for much of their cataloging data, accounted for 145,793 records, a decrease of 4.6 percent from the 152,899 original records in fiscal 2013. ABA provided inventory control for 324,600 monographs (books) and 233,513 loose serial issues, for a total of 558,113 new general collection items, a slight increase over the 551,535 new general collection items inventoried the previous year. The cataloging data that ABA produced are available everywhere in the Library of Congress Catalog on the World Wide Web and distributed via the bibliographic utilities for the benefit of the entire library community.

The directorate improved the Library of Congress catalog in several important ways this year. ABA produced 71,743 new name au-

"In fiscal 2014 the Library's Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) cataloged a total of 255,697 items on 206,476 new bibliographic records including 1,557 archival records for the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections"

thority records to support searching with standardized search terms, an increase of 5.4 percent over the 67,845 created in fiscal 2013. It added 3,350 new authorized subject headings to the Library of Congress Subject Headings; the decrease of nearly 50 percent from the 6,330 added the previous year is explained by the completion of the programmatic changes to Library of Congress Subject Headings necessitated by the implementation of RDA. By contrast, the creation of 5,806 new classification numbers in the Library of Congress Classification exceeded the previous year's 2,273 by more than 250 percent. The ABA Directorate also revised 279,819 bibliographic records to update search terms to contemporary language.

The continued expansion of cataloging in the Library's six overseas offices–in Cairo, Egypt; Islamabad, Pakistan; Jakarta, Indonesia; Nairobi, Kenya; New Delhi, India; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, all administered by ABA—helped the directorate maintain its high production levels. For example, the New Delhi Office increased the number of bibliographic records it created by 29 percent, creating 14,728 records this year as compared to 11,404 the previous fiscal year.

Through the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Program, ABA provided cataloging in advance of publication for 50,040 titles in fiscal 2014, a decrease of less than two percent from 50,962 CIP titles in fiscal 2013. In the forty-three years since the U.S. CIP program was established, CIP data has been prepared for a cumulative total of 1,723,407 titles. The average number of calendar days for completing a CIP record was 36.1 days, three days slower than the previous year's throughput time of 33.4 and nearly two weeks slower than the average throughput of 23 calendar days in fiscal 2012.

The ECIP (Electronic Cataloging in Publication) Cataloging Partners Program expedited cataloging and reduced the cost of producing cataloging records. Libraries undertook to provide CIP cataloging for forthcoming titles of particular interest to their institutions, such as publications of their own university presses or resources in their subject specialties. In fiscal 2014 twenty-two partner libraries created pre-publication metadata for 6,377 titles, representing 13 percent of all CIP titles cataloged. The quantity of CIPs cataloged by the partner libraries grew by 24% over fiscal 2013. The

Library of Congress added five ECIP Cataloging Partners this year: Arizona State University, Georgetown University, New York University Law Library, University of California, San Diego, and University of Texas, Austin. All five new partners catalog materials for their university presses. In addition, New York University handled international law titles and Arizona State University created pre-publication metadata for books on Native Americans and their history and culture.

The provision of ECIP records for e-books made cataloging available inexpensively to other libraries that increasingly acquire materials in digital form. The Library of Congress CIP Section began cataloging e-books in advance of publication in 2012 and in 2013 began working with the Information Technology Services Directorate and the Integrated Library System Program Office to design workflows and an ingest system for the e-books acquired for the Library's collections via ECIP. By the end of fiscal 2014, 143 publishers participated in the CIP E-book Program. Ten publishers worked closely with the Library on creating the ingestion procedures that facilitated the successful transfer of 67 e-books this fiscal year. In fiscal 2014 Library of Congress catalogers and partner libraries created pre-publication metadata for 2,308 e-books; the total number of e-books cataloged via the CIP Program since 2012 is 5,092.

The ABA Directorate provided leadership and services to the library and information community by establishing and disseminating cataloging policy; promoting the development of a new bibliographic framework, BIBFRAME, for the exchange of catalog data; supporting the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC), the Dewey Decimal Classification, and the International Standard Serial Number programs; and supporting the Cooperative Acquisitions Programs of the six overseas offices. Staff from ABA were invited to provide cataloging training in Brazil, the Netherlands, and Peru as well as the U.S. They worked with other organizations, including the American Library Association, American Theological Libraries Association, Art Libraries Society of North America (ARLIS/NA), Council on East Asian Libraries, Music Library Association, and Society of American Archivists, to promulgate catalog-

"The ECIP (Electronic Cataloging in Publication) Cataloging Partners Program expedited cataloging and reduced the cost of producing cataloging records"

ing standards as widely as possible.

BIBFRAME

BIBFRAME is a new bibliographic framework that will make libraries' catalog data intelligible to the semantic Web. The library and information communities, realizing that library catalogs are rich sources of information but are generally hidden from Web search engines, are seeking ways to make cataloging, including legacy data, accessible as linked data on the web. Led by the ABA Directorate and the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, the Library this year experimented with using the framework model that was released in early fiscal 2013 (November 2012). Work in 2014 focused on refining the model and on testing conversion of legacy data, chiefly in the current standard MARC format, to BIBFRAME. The Library also observed BIBFRAME testing by pilot institutions including the British Library, National Library of Australia, Stanford University, and Colorado College. To ensure that BIBFRAME development was truly a community-wide initiative, the Library maintained an electronic discussion list and two web sites about BIBFRAME development.

Cataloging Documentation

In early 2013, the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) announced that it would transition to online-only publication of its cataloging documentation. On July 1, 2014, the sale of all CDS print publications ended. By July 2014, free download sites or links for all the cataloging documentation were available from ABA. For users desiring enhanced functionality, the Library's two web-based subscription services, *Cataloger's Desktop* and *Classification Web*, continue as products from CDS.

Program for Cooperative Cataloging

This fiscal year the ABA Directorate continued to provide the secretariat for the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), an international consortium that sets cataloging standards, delivers training, and supports innovations in cataloging and bibliographic formats. The secretariat supported all four PCC components: NACO, the Name Authority Cooperative; SACO, the Subject Authority Cooperative that also includes cooperative contributions to the Library of Congress Classification; BIBCO, the monographic Bibliographic Cooperative; and CONSER, the serial bibliographic record com-

ponent, or Cooperative Online Serials. Despite continuing budget constraints in many libraries, the PCC attracted 46 new institutions this year. Of these institutions, 32 were funnel members and 14 were institutional members. BIBCO added thirteen new members, while CONSER and SACO each added two new members. Of the 29 new members of NACO in fiscal 2014, seven were new "stand-alone" institutions, and 22 joined NACO funnels. A new NACO funnel, the WRLC (Washington Research Library Consortium) Funnel, was formed by five institutions in the Washington, D.C., area. At year's end there were 868 PCC member institutions active in one or more programs.

The PCC offered extensive training during the year, focusing on RDA. A total of 508 participants attended PCC training sessions that were offered in 46 live webinars and 10 face-to-face training sessions.

Romanization Tables

As part of its commitment to develop cataloging tools for use by the entire library community, the Library of Congress works closely with the American Library Association's Committee on Cataloging: African and Asian Materials (CC:AAM) and Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA) to develop and review romanization tables. All current ALA-LC romanization tables are available on the Web at URL <www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html>, as well as in *Cataloger's Desktop*. In 2014, new ALA-LC Romanization tables were developed for Rusyn, Coptic, and Romanian (in Cyrillic script). Revisions were also completed for non-Slavic languages and Malayalam. Proposals for a new Mande languages (in N'ko script) table and a new Cham table are also available on the web site. A proposal to revise the Tibetan table is nearing completion. Revisions to Mongolian and Uighur are also being actively developed.

Any questions about romanization table development should be directed to Bruce Johnson of the Library of Congress Policy & Standards Division, at email address <bjoh@loc.gov>.

Outcomes of the JSC 2014 Meeting

Gordon Dunsire, Chair, JSC for Development of RDA

The Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC) met in Washington, D.C., USA, from November 3-7, 2014. James Hennelly, Managing Editor of RDA Toolkit, and Simon Edwards, chair of the Committee of Principals of RDA, attended the meeting as did Kate James, the RDA Examples Editor. Ten observers also attended public sessions of the meeting.

Governance review and RDA strategy

The JSC had extensive discussions about the Committee of Principals' RDA Governance Review (http://www.rdatoolkit.org/sites/default/files/rda_governance_review.pdf). The deadline for responses by external individuals and groups is December 31, 2014.

Throughout the meeting there was ongoing consideration about the restructuring of RDA Toolkit, especially in the discussion related to 6JSC/BL/17 [Changes to Appendix D.0 and D.1.3.1] and 6JSC/LC/31 [Revisions to instructions on Parts of the Bible …]. The JSC will continue to explore these issues with the Co-Publishers.

Proposals

The JSC discussed 47 proposals and discussion papers plus the responses to those documents. The documents represented a wide diversity of topics and included proposals from three JSC working groups: JSC Music Working Group, JSC RDA/ONIX Framework Working Group, and JSC Technical Working Group. Proposals were also submitted by the National Library of New Zealand (via the Chair) and by the ISSN Network.

Changes to *RDA* approved by the JSC will appear in the April 2015 update of RDA Toolkit. Approved proposals will be issued as documents labeled as "Sec final" versions and posted on the JSC public website during January and February 2015. A table listing the JSC decisions and actions for all proposals and

discussion papers will be posted on the website in January 2015. Some of the major decisions taken are summarized below under general topics.

Models

6JSC/BL/21 [Fictitious Families and Corporate Bodies …]. The JSC decided to suspend action on the specific recommendations due to the current discussions in the FRBR community on the consolidation of FR models. The JSC will establish a JSC working group on fictitious entities as a follow-up action to the CCC response to the BL proposal.

6JSC/DNB/Discussion/3 [Discussion paper: Hidden relationships in attributes …]. The JSC decided to refer the paper to the FRBR Consolidation Editorial Group for background; the JSC also referred the paper to the JSC Technical Working Group with an assignment to prepare an advisory paper for the 2015 JSC meeting.

JSC Technical Working Group papers and JSC RDA/ONIX Framework Working Group papers. The JSC agreed to recommendations in the papers; actions on the recommendations will be carried out by the JSC and the RDA Development Team in coming months. The recommendations add "details of" elements to RDA and amend technical details in the RDA Registry.

Entities: Subject

6JSC/TechnicalWG/3 [High-level subject relationship …] and 6JSC/ALA/31 [Subject Relationship Element …]. The JSC agreed to add the high-level relationship "Subject" to *RDA* to be applicable only for a work. 6JSC/ALA/31 will be revised to incorporate comments from the JSC for chapter 23 and to develop a new appendix M for subject relationship designators.

Internationalization

6JSC/TechnicalWG/4 [Court and Jurisdiction …]. Some members of the JSC will do follow-up

work investigating the use of "jurisdiction" and "government" in *RDA* instructions depending upon the meaning of those words in languages other than English.

6JSC/ALA/32 [Expanding the scope of Statement of Responsibility … and eliminating the instructions for Performers, Narrators, Presenters …, and Artistic and/or Technical Credits …]. The instructions revised per this proposal will make *RDA* be more in alignment with the ISBD.

6JSC/LC/31 [Revisions to instructions on Parts of the Bible…]. The JSC approved changing the instructions to remove the requirement to use the names of books or groups of books of the Bible as found in the Authorized Version.

6JSC/MusicWG/6 [Revision proposal for choosing and recording preferred titles for music … and 6JSC/MusicWG/8 [Revision proposal for conventional collective titles … and Glossary definitions for conventional collective titles and the term Type of Com-

position]. The changes, approved with revisions, bring the music instructions more in line with the general instructions; in addition, the JSC agreed to add examples outside of the Western art music tradition.

Clarification, consistency, and efficiency

6JSC/ALA/29 [Clarifying core element status for "not identified" elements in the Distribution and Manufacture Statements …]. The JSC agreed with the LC response to remove the core status for these elements and also for Copyright date. Further work will be undertaken by the British Library to evaluate options for simplification, clarification, and efficiency in relation to Production, Publication, Distribution, and Manufacture Statements.

6JSC/CILIP/4 [Colour content …]. The JSC accepted this proposal, with some revisions, for the clarification of instructions for consistent recording of colour content.

6JSC/LC/30 [Works without titles]. The JSC

JSC at work. Left to right: Simon Edwards (Chair, Committee of Principals), Judy Kuhagen (Secretary, JSC), Alan Danskin (British Library), Kathy Glennan (American Library Association), Susanne Oehlschläger (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek), Ebe Kartus (Australian Committee on Cataloguing), Gordon Dunsire (Chair, JSC) with Galen Jones live via the Internet (Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals), Bill Leonard (Canadian Committee on Cataloguing), Dave Reser (Library of Congress), Kate James (RDA Examples Editor). (With permission from JSC)

Photo: Tracy Seneca

R | D | A

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

accepted this proposal, with some revisions, for a principled approach to filling in a gap in the *RDA* instructions.

Proposals from the JSC Music Working Group. Several of the proposals from the working group, accepted by the JSC with revisions, clarify the instructions for the description of music resources.

JSC working groups

The JSC received annual reports from its four working groups: JSC Music Working Group, JSC Places Working Group, JSC RDA/ONIX Framework Working Group, and JSC Technical Working Group. During the meeting, the JSC assigned new tasks to the JSC RDA/ONIX Framework Working Group and the JSC Technical Working Group.

The JSC will establish three new working groups: fictitious entities, content and coverage of RDA appendix A, and relationship designators. Collaboration on the topic of aggregates will be explored with the FRBR Consolidation Editorial Group.

Collaboration with other groups

Gordon Dunsire (Chair, JSC) is the liaison to the Committee of Principals of RDA. Gordon Dunsire and Judy Kuhagen (Secretary,

JSC) are liaisons to two groups managed by ALA Publishing on behalf of the Co-Publishers: the RDA Development Team and the RDA Toolkit Technical Committee.

Other JSC liaisons are Alan Danskin to the European RDA Interest Group, Gordon Dunsire to the IFLA FRBR Review Group, and Christine Frodl to the IFLA ISBD Review Group. The JSC will explore establishing protocols between the JSC and the FRBR Review Group and between the JSC and the ISSN Network; there is already a protocol (6JSC/Chair/13) between the JSC and the ISBD Review Group. The JSC will continue to seek collaboration with similar groups responsible for the development and maintenance of bibliographic and other standards related to *RDA*.

The next meeting of the JSC is tentatively scheduled for the first week in November 2015 in Edinburgh, Scotland.

This is an edited report; the full version of the outcomes of the meeting is available at http://www.rda-jsc.org/2014JSCmeetingoutcomes.html.

Launching of beta version of datos.bne.es, a LOD service and a FRBR-based catalogue view

Ricardo Santos Muñoz, Depto. de Proceso Técnico, Biblioteca Nacional de España

Main features

Datos.bne.es is the Linked Data service of the National Library of Spain (hereafter, BNE). It is a joint experimental development by the BNE and the Ontology Engineering Group[1] (a leading pioneering group in Semantic Web in Spain, from the Technical University of Madrid), whose aim is to explore capabilities of an alternative enhanced view of its bibliographic and authority records, based in FRBR as a reference model and Linked Open Data as a web-friendly publishing and exposure frame.

Target audience is both general, non-expert end-users, academic researchers and librarians, in one hand, and expert IT developers and application builders in the other.

For end-users and researchers, datos.bne.es offers a different approach to bibliographic data than those of the traditional OPACs search and display capabilities, proposing a top-bottom unfolding of data, based on FRBR structures, and a new and innovative navigation experience, fully integrating different resources from the library, and enriching local data with external sources.

For fellow librarians, it's a test-bed for displaying bibliographic and authority data following the general model proposed by FRBR. For this version, however, item properties is not included, and only first level relationships are implemented (W-E-M), but navigation through related entities (agents, subjects) are provided.

For developers and data experts, datos.bne.es provides access to a huge cultural database using semantic mark-up, paving the way to effective access and reuse. From the traditional metadata architecture used in library environment, data has been transformed to models, structures and vocabularies from the Semantic Web, making them more interoperable and reusable, following the principles of Linked Open Data framework, expressing data in RDF triples.

Data is published under a CC0 (Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication) license, the most suitable for reuse and dissemination purpose.

Data is accessible via the portal interface, content negotiation and a Sparql end-point. Also, datadumps are offered.

Background and history

BNE-OEG partnership begun in 2010. After first experiments trying to express concepts from bibliographic world using Semantic Web technologies, a first set of data was released in December 2011 as RDF[2] (around 58 millions of triples), comprising bibliographic and authority records, and building relationships among them, modelled after FRBR framework, and described using primarily IFLA vocabularies. A conversion tool was designed (called MARiMbA[3]) to support the conversion process, allowing librarians to easily map MARC fields and subfields to appropriate properties from selected vocabularies. Data was accessible through files datadumps and through a Sparql end-point under a Public Domain license.

Three different mappings were necessary to describe the set: a *classification mapping* to allocate the records to the appropriate FRBR/FRAD entity/class. An *annotation mapping* to match any given subfield to an RDF propriety. A *relation mapping* was established to relate resources, based on heading fields and access points information.

Datos.bne.es 2.0

For this new relaunch, several new features has been added:

> Scope and coverage has been augmented, covering now nearly all of the catalogue: modern

"For end-users and researchers, datos.bne.es offers a different approach to bibliographic data than those of the traditional OPACs search and display capabilities, proposing a top-bottom unfolding of data, based on FRBR"

and ancient monographs, manuscripts, printed music, sound and video recording, maps, engravings and photographs. And the corresponding authority records for authors, corporate bodies, works and subjects headings, totalling 9 millions of records (more than 140 million RDF triples). Only serials have been left out in this new version. Information about items and holdings is not either available.

Built upon these huge amount of linked data, a new and innovative interface (beta) offers the library user a different approach to the library data, a tool to better search, discover and explore the collections. Sparql end-point is still available for people to query and use the data for applications and retrieval through content negotiation. For this version, schema.org descriptions of authors and works are also provided using JSON-LD.

Access to digital content from the Hispanic Digital Library is provided from the respective records, adding around 150000 links to digitized materials.

More than 1.4 millions sameAs links are included in authors, works and subjects pages, to relevant datasets such as VIAF, id.loc.gov, data.bnf.fr, ISNI, DNB or Dbpedia.

Information from Wikipedia (Dbpedia), namely abstract and picture, are extracted to enrich the authors pages.

With the exception of subjects (described in SKOS), data are described through BNE own ontology. These vocabulary and data model follows FRBR, and reuses and integrates several vocabularies, mainly from the IFLA realm, such as FRBR as ISBD. Other vocabularies (RDA, DC, BIBO) are also considered. The vocabulary is available for

human and machine at http://datos.bne.es/def/; at this stage, only the raw properties and classes are documented, in English, but it will be soon provided aligments with the aforementioned vocabularies.

Data is not synchronized with the catalogue, but it's processed and transformed every few months. It's expected to be carried on in a shorter regular basis for 2015.

Data model: ferberization

Datos.bne.es attempts a first arrangement of data following the FRBR architecture proposed by IFLA. This structure is built upon the data already present in MARC21 records. Marimba exploits the content expressed mainly through access points in bibliographic records to infer relationships and connect WEM entities.

Bibliographic records (descriptive elements) are assumed to be an occurrence of a manifestation entity. Agents, subjects and works are derived from existing corresponding authority records. Expression collocation for language are extracted from both authority and bibliographic records. Relationships between authors and works are inherited from 1xx (creators) and 7xx (contributors) fields from bibliographic records. Subjects have been uplifted from manifestation records (650) and are assigned to Work records.

Technology

Marimba, developed by the Ontology Engineering Group, was the tool use for data RDFization. This is a tool designed by computer experts to be used by librarians. Marimba pre-processes MARC21 records and presents librarians with spreadsheets to easily map the subfields to properties from vocabularies of their choice. Marimba also assists in enriching local data with that of external resources (namely, in datos.bne.es, those of VIAF and Wikipedia).

As for the front-end, open and cutting-edge technologies have been extensively

used, based on web standards, allowing rapid response times and enhancing usability by third-parties applications. Datos.bne.es has also a web design highly responsive, providing an optimal viewing experience (encompassing easy reading and appropriate screen resizing and scrolling) across a wide range of devices (from desktop computer monitors to tablets and cellular phones).

Data are stores in a Virtuoso server, accessible by an Sparql end-point, with a Linked Data interface built with Pubby.

Search capabilities and results sorting and display

Search is performed over the main entities considered: authors (either personal and corporate), works (in Spanish, *Obras)* and topics (in Spanish, *Temas*). Also individual titles (i.e., manifestation titles) can also be retrieved. Other expert search features (publication area, dates) are not implemented for this version.

When writing in the search box, some suggested results are offered, based on alphabetic listing. In the right column, appears the type of entity to which the suggested result belongs, whether they are author, work, topic or individual title (in that case, the type of material is shown: book, sound recording, videorecording, printed music, maps…)

washington, George (1732-1799)	
Washington, George (1732-1799)	*Autor*
Washington Square	*Obra*
Washington square	*Obra*
Washington, Booker T.	*Autor*
Washington, Ned (1901-1976)	*Autor*
Washington D.C.	*Obra*
Washington en el centenario de Bolívar	*Libro*
Washington, Allyn J.	*Autor*
Washington	*Música impresa*
Washington (Estado)	*Tema*

Alternatively, pressing the Enter key presents the user with a facetation of results:

The facets includes the three entities (authors, works and topics), and the types of material of individual titles. (in the screenshot: books, musical sound recordings, videorecordings, printed music, drawings and photographs, maps, engravings and non-musical sound recordings.

The search engine use the FRBR graph to retrieve and rank entities, thus results are always arranged according to the entities' relationships, following the FRBR model (this is to say, when viewing authors those with more works related come first, when viewing works those with more expressions come first,...)

The author page displays information about the author, extracted from Wikipedia (abstract and picture), if available. Bibliographic data is arranged in three categories: works by the author, works about the author and related works in which the author is not the main author (contributor).

James, Henry (1843-1916)

Henry James fue un escritor y crítico literario estadounidense (aunque pasó mucho tiempo en Europa y se naturalizó británico casi al final de su vida) de finales del siglo XIX y principios del XX, conocido por sus novelas y relatos basados en la técnica del punto de vista, que le permite el análisis psicológico de los personajes desde su interior. Fue hijo de Henry James Sr. y hermano menor del filósofo y psicólogo William James.

— Información extraída de Wikipedia

En la BNE

Autor de 85 Obras

Tema en 5 Obras

Best viewed with IE 9.0 or superior, Firefox or Chrome browsers

Participa en 8 Obras

Below, a related links section shows equivalences in other datasets:

Enlaces

Ver más	http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_James
DBpedia	http://dbpedia.org/resource/Henry_James
ISNI	http://isni-url.oclc.nl/isni/0000000121280310
Biblioteca Nacional Alemana	http://d-nb.info/gnd/118556835
Biblioteca del Congreso de los EEUU	http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n78091982
VIAF	http://viaf.org/viaf/36920030
Libris (Suecia)	http://libris.kb.se/resource/auth/191435
Biblioteca Nacional Francesa	http://data.bnf.fr/11908544
Sudoc	http://www.idref.fr/026934612

SameAs links are provided for VIAF, data.bnf.fr, Sudoc, LC, DNB, ISNI, Libris and Dbpedia. Besides, seeAlso links are provided to Wikipedia and other sources.

The works are grouped and ranked by their expressions (*versions*). Language is the only expression attribute considered until now.

Sus obras

The turn of the screw	Daisy Miller	The Aspern papers
(7 versiones)	(6 versiones)	(4 versiones)
Obra	Obra	Obra

The portrait of a lady	In the cage	The beast in the jungle
(4 versiones)	(3 versiones)	(3 versiones)
Obra	Obra	Obra

And finally, the most populated version is presented by default:

Versión destacada (Español) (ver las 49 ediciones)

Otra vuelta de tuerca (ver más)

Acceder a la entrada en el catálogo

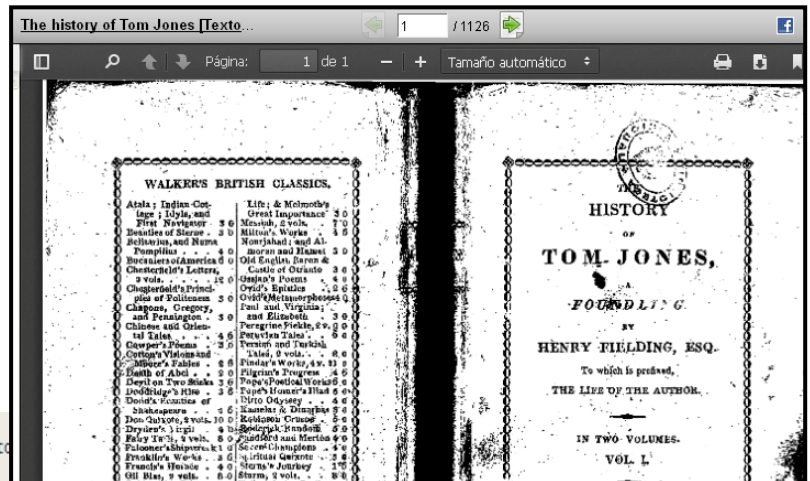| Título	Otra vuelta de tuerca;[por] Henry James ; [traducción del inglés Antonio Desmonts];
Lugar de publicación	Barcelona
Editorial	Bruguera
Fecha de publicación	1979
Tipo de recurso	Libro

La vuelta de torno (ver más)

Acceder a la entrada en el catálogo

Título	La vuelta de torno;Henry James ; [traducción del inglés Celedonio Martínez Abascal];
Lugar de publicación	Barcelona
Editorial	Fontamara

Other versions available comes later:

Versión destacada (Español) (ver las 49 ediciones)

Otra vuelta de tuerca (ver más)

Acceder a la entrada en el catálogo

Título	Otra vuelta de tuerca;[por] Henry James ; [traducción del inglés Antonio Desmonts];
Lugar de publicación	Barcelona
Editorial	Bruguera
Fecha de publicación	1979
Tipo de recurso	Libro

La vuelta de torno (ver más)

Acceder a la entrada en el catálogo

Título	La vuelta de torno;Henry James ; [traducción del inglés Celedonio Martínez Abascal];
Lugar de publicación	Barcelona
Editorial	Fontamara
Fecha de publicación	1980
Tipo de recurso	Libro

The presence of digitized objects from the [Bib-lioteca Digital Hispánica](#) are also considered for relevance and ranking purposes.

From the manifestation record, user are redirected to the catalogue (for retrieving holdings information), and to the digital library, if available:

Conclusions and future developments

Datos.bne.es, as it is now, provides a solid ground and a backbone for future developments. Our expected ways of research might be to find out:

- How to extend it to the whole catalogue (serials, holdings, other sources of data)
- How to improve and extend search capabilities.
- How to implement more FRBR relationships between entities.
- How to enrich our data with third parties data.
- How to implement better services for third parties, based on Linked Data.

- How to refine and connect our ontology to others related vocabularies.
- How to change or improve cataloguing processes to fit into datos.bne.es feature and architecture

References

1 http://www.oeg-upm.net/

2 VILA SUERO, D.; VILLALÓN-TERRAZAS, B.; GÓMEZ-PÉREZ, A. datos.bne.es: A library linked dataset. *Semantic Web,* vol. 4, nº 3 (2013), p. 307–313.

3 http://marimba4lib.com/

Report from the FRBR Consolidation Editorial Group
Pat Riva, Chair, Consolidation Editorial Group

In 2014 the Consolidation Editorial Group (CEG) continued with the definition of the unified bibliographic model resulting from consolidating FRBR, FRAD and FRSAD into a single model. The work during the year focused on completing the reassessment of all the attributes and relationships originating in the three models. For the coming year, the CEG is turning its attention to completing the model definition for the consolidated model.

The CEG held a very intense and productive meeting at IFLA Headquarters in Den Haag March 31-April 1, 2014. The date and venue meant that the meeting was consecutive with the 30th ICOM CIDOC CRM Special Interest Group/23rd International Working Group on CRM-FRBR Harmonization meeting which was held April 2-4, 2014 right next door at the National Archives in Den Haag. The week of meetings was attended by three of the four members of the CEG (Pat Riva, Patrick LeBoeuf, Maja Žumer) as well as by Chris Oliver, the chair of the FRBR RG. CEG member Miriam Säfström was unable to attend and has since unfortunately had to withdraw from the CEG and the FRBR RG.

Our first objective was to review the attributes of the entities other than those in group 1 (which had already been the focus of the October 2013 meeting of the CEG). This meant taking a close look at the attributes of the group 2 entities Person, Family, Corporate Body, and of the "naming" entities Name, Identifier and Controlled Access Point (from FRAD) and Nomen (from FRSAD). This examination confirmed that the Name and Nomen entities are essentially defined in the same way and can be combined in the consolidated model. As for the group 2 entities, the large proportion of attributes that are defined for all three of the entities pointed to the need to propose a superclass entity, Agent. It captures the understanding that, despite certain differences, the entities Person, Family, Corporate Body all fill similar roles as agents in bibliographic relationships. This led to a considerable simplification of the relation-

ships involving the Agent entities.

The CEG was able to present its work to the FRBR RG at a special meeting held at enssib in Lyon on August 22, 2014, immediately after the IFLA conference. The discussion focused particularly on the entities and their definitions, and the streamlining of relationships. In addition, the CEG presented a possible draft outline for the consolidated model document. On the whole the FRBR RG supported the approach taken and the modelling decisions presented. However, the FRBR RG encouraged the CEG to take a closer look at generalizing place and date attributes by examining models which integrate place and time-spans as entities.

During the 31st ICOM CIDOC CRM Special Interest Group/24th International Working Group on CRM-FRBR Harmonization meeting held September 29-October 2, 2014 at the University of Heraklion in Crete, Greece, the three members of the CEG found opportunities to meet separately to follow up on the issues raised during the August FRBR RG meeting. The intention remains to provide a high-level entity-relationship model, listing only the most significant and general relationships and attributes. As a result, we also returned to the reassessment of attributes of the group 1 entities, to ensure that attributes were handled with a consistent level of granularity for all entities.

"CEG presented a possible draft outline for the consolidated model document"

Arbeitsstelle für Standardisierung (AfS)
Status of the RDA implementation project in Germany, Austria and the German-speaking part of Switzerland
Renate Behrens and Susanne Oehlschläger

Background

In 2012 the Committee for Library Standards agreed on the implementation of RDA for libraries in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Immediately after that decision, the committee also constituted a project group (AG RDA) consisting of representatives from the German National Library, the Swiss National Library, the State Library Berlin and the Bavarian State Library, the six German regional library networks, the Austrian and the German-speaking Swiss library networks, representatives of the public library sector and the special libraries. It was deemed important to appoint experts on both cataloguing codes and data formats from all institutions. Renate Behrens (German National Library) chairs the group.

The Committee for Library Standards is a consortium of large academic libraries

and regional networks and other representatives from libraries and institutions in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and is the body responsible for library standardization for this area. The Office for Library Standards at the German National Library (AfS - Arbeitsstelle für Standardisierung) both manages and coordinates the official standardization work in Germany and is also the administrative office of the Committee for Library Standards. Also the office for the Consortium of Library Networks is part of AfS.

The RDA implementation project is a cooperative project with 16 partners: national libraries, state libraries, library networks, and representatives from special libraries and public libraries.

Project Group (AG RDA)

The project group resumed its work in mid-July 2012 and has met every two months for

two full meeting days ever since. Additionally, numerous telephone conferences and discussions in mailing lists and wiki spaces were held. For special issues, e.g. in the field of music, experts needed to be consulted. Consequently, sub-working groups were founded for music, for authority data and continuing resources. Furthermore, all subjects that were not deemed substantial enough to warrant their own sub-working group but required special handling by experts were combined into thematic groups. These thematic groups differ greatly in terms of the content and the amount of work. Some have a very wide scope, such as the representation of the work level or the technical implementation of the new standard, and others are dedicated to highly specific and narrowly defined topics such as early prints or religious works.

Time schedule

Right from the start a project description and a schedule were developed. During the course of the project it proved necessary to adjust individual work packages and to extend the overall schedule by six months due to the wide spectrum of demands resulting from implementing RDA in a linguistic and cultural region outside the Anglo-American environment. Our RDA project is scheduled for completion by the end of 2015.

The last three months of the project, from September to December 2015, have been designated as a transition period.

Standard element set

As a first task of the RDA project we analysed the RDA core elements. In accordance with the other national libraries in the JSC, we defined some further mandatory elements for the German-speaking countries. All core elements and these additional elements constitute a group of common standard elements for the German-speaking countries. Whereas this standard element set being published for the first time in October 2013 represents a binding minimum for cataloguing in the German-speaking countries, libraries or cataloguing institutions are free to record more elements.

Policy statements (D-A-CH-AWR)

One of the first and extensive working packages was the development of the Policy Statements for the German-speaking countries. Therefore, we made a run-through the standard chapter by chapter, and the specialists worked out the policy statements. We enriched them with explanations, examples or instructions where needed. All policy decisions have been taken, the working processes in the project have come to a routine, and we are promoting the use of RDA in various ways. With the August 2014 release, the policy statements (D-A-CH-AWR) are part of RDA Toolkit.

Testing

From the beginning of our project a test phase was planned for testing and evaluating the results of the work in the implementation project. This phase started in summer 2013 and will continue until the end of the project. A complete version of the productive system of the German National Library was made available as a test system for RDA-based cataloguing. The DNB granted access to the system for all partners in the RDA project for active use.

Results and questions arising from the tests were documented in a specially created wiki space and made available for comments in the last three months.

Regular releases for the test system contain all existing work results. The first release in autumn 2013, for instance, contained the new fields for recording the content, media and carrier types for the German-speaking community.

Some of the library networks involved in the RDA project started with their own tests.

"One of the first and extensive working packages was the development of the Policy Statements for the German-speaking countries"

Two external partners (university sector and a special library for school books) will join the test in the last few weeks.

Authority data

In spring 2012 the previously separate authority files for names of persons, corporate bodies and subject headings were combined in a single Integrated Authority File (GND). During the course of this project the development of RDA was observed and the RDA instructions were included in the adjustments necessary for the GND. Within the RDA project, it was quickly clear that the authority data should be recorded according to RDA earlier than the title data. Since October 15, 2014 all institutions recording authority data for the GND are working according to RDA.

Technical Implementation

Although the "Technical implementation" work package of the RDA project did not begin until October 2013, important preparatory work had already been carried out in advance. A concordance list between RDA elements and the internal DNB data format (Pica/OCLC) was drawn up. Here only a few gaps were identified. Therefore, it can be assumed that time and effort required for additions and modifications to the data format will be limited and manageable. Nevertheless, several critical points were identified and initial concepts for solutions drawn up.

These include representation of the work and expression level. There is general agreement within the RDA working group that RDA Implementation Scenario 2 should be used and a composite description containing descriptive elements for the FRBR entities of work, expression and manifestation should be created. Under certain conditions, which need to be defined more closely, descriptive authority records should also be created for works in the cooperatively managed GND authority file, or existing work records used. By contrast, no independent data records should be created for expressions.

The aim is to achieve automatic clustering of manifestations of a work; however this is only being implemented in the present project by the German National Library, the Austrian library network and the Deutsches Literaturarchiv Marbach.

The concept put forward by the German National Library involves an automatic asynchronous process which triggers when at least two manifestations of a work are detected. The manifestations of the work are combined into a cluster. Later in the automatic process a work record is created and linked to the composite description. A number of run-throughs are currently being carried out to optimize the alignment procedure in the automatic clustering of work titles. Once a larger quantity of RDA test data has been recorded the results will be re-evaluated and the process adjusted.

The format and structure of the data for part-whole relationships have been identified as further critical points. So far in Germany, part-whole relationships are largely structured hierarchically. It must be determined now how the FRBR group 1 entities are to be handled. Both structuring methods, i.e. by part/whole, and by WEMI, are currently used. Both the parts and also the whole are divided into work, expression, manifestation and item, and conversely works, expressions, manifestations and items may exist either for the individual parts or for the whole.

The elements of content, media and carrier types are some of the few RDA elements for which the data format needs to be changed. Currently a whole range of other types are planned, some of which overlap with the RDA specifications; it must therefore be determined how this is to be handled. Where possible for legacy data the elements of content type, media type and carrier type should also be generated automatically, resulting in consistent types across the entire collection of data.

A further format change is necessary because of the current cataloguing practice for serial publications in Germany. Here the latest edition of a serial publication forms the basis of the bibliographic description (latest entry principle). Bibliographic details of earlier editions of the serial publication

"There is general agreement within the RDA working group that RDA Implementation Scenario 2 should be used and a composite description containing descriptive elements for the FRBR entities of work, expression and manifestation should be created"

are entered in footnotes. RDA, on the other hand, uses the principle of first entry.

Training

Last but not least, we have to train all staff that does the formal cataloguing in Germany, Austria and the German-speaking part of Switzerland for bibliographic description according to RDA – all of them have to „relearn".

RDA Training for bibliographic description and all the training materials will presumably be divided into modules. For some of our training materials we plan to use the online-learning platform Moodle. But as a first step, we want to study the training modules of Library of Congress and other institutions that have already implemented RDA to see whether we will be able to re-use from their experiences.

We have contacts to library schools and universities that educate future librarians to ensure that their curricula are modified in good time.

The training sessions will start in April 2015 for the trainers and the whole staff in most of the partner institutions will be trained in the second part of 2015. Training for libraries that are not part of the project will be trained with the support of the German National Library and other partners of the project in the beginning of the year 2016.

Archives and Museums

To date, the main focus of RDA has been on the cataloguing of library materials; indeed the standard was developed within the library environment. In autumn 2013, the German National Library invited colleagues from archives, museums and research institutions to discuss this approach. About 100 interested individuals from a range of cultural institutions accepted the invitation. During the discussion it became obvious that the standard RDA needs further development in order to get accepted by those cultural institutions.

A working group consisting of representatives from the archives, museums and other institutions was set up and has started its work in February 2014. The objectives of this working group are the participation in the international development of the standard and the input of expertise in our implementation project. A

first approach of the standard RDA with a standard used for literature archives (RNA) has started in September 2014.
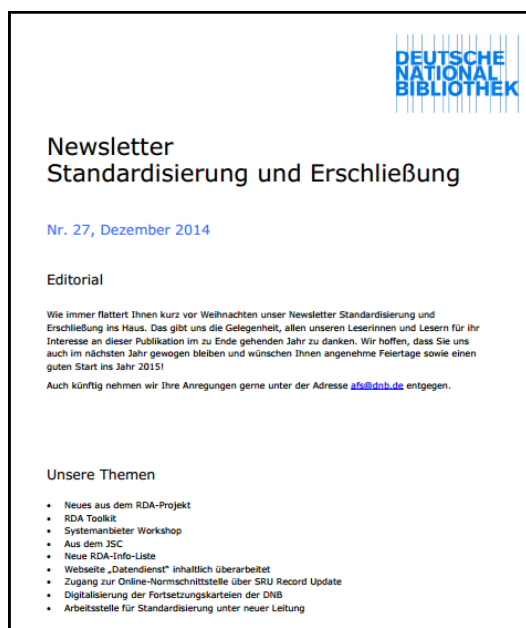
National bibliographic level

The three national libraries from Germany, Austria and Switzerland taking part in the RDA project decided to constitute a working group with the objective to achieve a common cataloguing level for national libraries in the German-speaking countries. The reason for this work is the need for a level that meets the requirements of a national bibliography and can be reused by other institutions as a level of high quality. The discussions will start at the end of this year.

Public relations

Publications

Newsletter Standardisierung und Erschließung published 3 times a year by the Office for Library Standards

Behrens, Renate; Frodl, Christine; Polak-Bennemann, Renate: The Adoption of RDA in the German-speaking countries In: Cataloging & Classification Quarterly (2014)

Behrens, Renate: RDA für Kultureinrichtungen – Treffen in der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek am 10. September 2013 In: ZfBB 61 (2014) 1, S. 42-46

Renate Behrens: Paradigmenwechsel in der Erfassung
In: ZfBB 61 (2014) 4/5

Behrens, Renate; Frodl, Christine: Erste Meilensteine im RDA-Projekt.
„Wenden Sie die Alternative an"
In: Dialog mit Bibliotheken 26 (2014) 1, S. 25 - 31

Renate Behrens: RDA spricht deutsch – Erste Datensätze nach RDA im Echtbetrieb
In: Dialog für Bibliotheken 26 (2014) 2, S. 16 - 21

Behrens, Renate; Frodl, Christine: Kooperative Implementierung der RDA in Deutschland, Österreich und der deutschsprachigen Schweiz – erste Ergebnisse und Erfahrungen
In: Dialog mit Bibliotheken 25 (2013) 2, S. 16 – 21

Oehlschläger, Susanne: German translation of RDA: approach and accomplishment (Cataloging News)
In: Robert L. Bothmann (2014): Cataloging News, Cataloging & Classification Quarterly, DOI: 10.1080/01639374.2014.947890

Oehlschläger, Susanne: Interview mit Gordon Dunsire
In: Dialog mit Bibliotheken 26 (2014) 1, S. 32-36

Oehlschläger, Susanne: Interview mit Simon Edwards
In: Dialog mit Bibliotheken 26 (2014) 2, S. 22 - 24

Presentations

Behrens, Renate: RDA-Vortrag
Kreisbibliothekskonferenz für Öffentliche Bibliotheken, St. Augustin, 25. November 2013

Behrens, Renate: Workshop „RDA aus erster Hand"
FU Berlin, 20. Mai 2014

Behrens, Renate; Schaffner, Verena: RDA-Implementierung in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz
Faster, Smarter, Richer - Reshaping the library catalogue, Rom, 27. – 28. Februar 2014

Frodl, Christine: The importance of RDA in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Bodleian Libraries, Oxford, 10. Februar 2014

Wiechmann, Brigitte: Originalschrift in GND und RDA
Präsentation auf dem Workshop zur Originalschriftlichen Katalogisierung von Hebraica am 20. Mai 2014 in Potsdam
(http://juedische-sammlungen.de/tagungen-und-tagungsberichte/workshop-zur-originalschriftlichen-katalogisierung-von-hebraica-in-potsdam-19-20-mai-2014/)

Renate Behrens: Vernetzung der Dokumentationsstrategien für Kultureinrichtungen
Jahreskonferenz 2014 CIDOC; Dresden, 8. – 10. September 2014

Renate Behrens: Einführung der RDA in Deutschland, Österreich und der deutschsprachigen Schweiz; AIBM-Jahrestagung, Nürnberg, 26. September 2014

Renate Behrens: RDA implementation in the German-speaking library community
IFLA Satellite Meeting RDA – Resource Description and Access – status and perspectives 2014, Frankfurt am Main, 13. August 2014

Other

Posters about RDA implementation project during German Bibliothekartag in Bremen and IFLA WLIC in Lyon

IFLA Satellite Meeting RDA – Resource Description and Access – status and perspectives 2014, Frankfurt am Main, 13. August 2014
(www.dnb.de/iflasatellite)

RDA-Workshop für Systemanbieter (Workshop for library system vendors)
Frankfurt am Main, 23. Oktober 2014
(https://wiki.dnb.de/display/RDAINFO/Technische+Implementierung)

A wiki-space freely accessible for everybody is part of our information and communication concept (https://wiki.dnb.de/display/RDAINFO/RDA-Info)

IFLA Satellite Meeting on RDA, August 13th 2014
Unni Knutsen, University of Oslo Library / SCATNews editor

The meeting *RDA – Resource Description and Access – status and perspectives 2014* took place 13 August at the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek in Frankfurt am Main, a sister city of Lyon where the main conference was held. The conference had approximately 150 participants from 29 countries:
Austria, Botswana, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, England, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, India, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Scotland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and USA.
This is the second IFLA satellite conference on RDA. The first was held in Puerto Rico during WLIC in 2011. As can be expected of a standard with the aim of becoming the internationally recognized standard, RDA has moved on a lot in three years. The present chair of the Joint Steering Committee responsible for developing the content of RDA - Gordon Dunsire - led us through the most recent changes such as the hiring of an examples editor (Kate Jennings), three new working groups (places working group, technical working group and RDA/ONIX framework working group). Work on a future strategy has started. Not surprisingly it seems like the most important goal is to increase the adoption of RDA worldwide. Number 6/7 of *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* in 2014 focuses on the adoption of RDA around the world (http://catalogingandclassificationquarterly.com/ccq52nr6-7.html). Gordon Dunsire made a point that adopting is the wrong verb. In a world of different practices, bottom up approaches and the fact that there are still substantial gaps in RDA (e.g. the treatment of subjects) the right question to ask is: Who is adapting to RDA?
Chris Oliver gave a very interesting talk on the purpose and scope of RDA. RDA leans heavily on user tasks as identified in Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), (http://www.ifla.org/publications/functional-requirements-for-bibliographic-records?og=587) and Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD) (http://www.ifla.org/publications/functional-requirements-for-authority-data?og=587). As a result of the emphasis on internationally recognized standards about one third of the introduction in the

RDA toolkit deals with the relationship and alignment with other models, standard and principles.
While FRBR precedes RDA, FRAD and the Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (ICP, http://www.ifla.org/publications/statement-of-international-cataloguing-principles?og=54) were developed simultaneously.
Given this situation it is not surprising that there are some diverging points and different wording. There is an ongoing dialogue with other rule makers such as the ISSN community although this particular alignment is not specifically mentioned in RDA.
The evolvement of FRBR consolidated edition will have impact on RDA. Will we in the future see user tasks such as explore, justify and contextualize in RDA?

Eurig

In order to meet the goal of developing RDA into a true international standard, input from other communities is vital. Verena Schaffner gave an overview of the European RDA Interest Group (EURIG, http://www.slainte.org.uk/eurig/). EURIG presently has 34 members in 20 countries, mostly national libraries and cataloguing committees. According to article two of their cooperation agreement EURIGs goals are:

> To promote the common professional interests of all users, and potential users, of "RDA: Resource Description and Access", in Europe;
> To provide a forum in which prospective European users of RDA can participate;
> To encourage and promote cooperation, communication and the exchange of experience among prospective users in order to facilitate implementation of RDA in Europe;
> To disseminate information and coordinate proposals for the development of RDA according to the bibliographic needs of European libraries and users by working closely with the Joint

Steering Committee for Development of RDA.

To encourage and promote cooperation in the translation of RDA into European languages by the exchange of experience.

An article about the surveys among the members in 2012 and 2013 has been published in *Liber Quarterly* number 2, 2014. (http://liber.library.uu.nl/index.php/lq/article/view/9553/10289). The surveys clearly show that there is increased commitment to implementing RDA in Europe.

Photo: Deutsche Nationalbibliothek

The British Library

First out to adopt RDA in Europe was the British Library (BL). Thurstan Young stated that even though the BL had received a budget cut of 25 per cent, the library decided to invest in RDA as a long term commitment. The move to RDA will eventually provide better discovery services for the patrons and better cataloguing rules for the staff.

The experience so far is that though the investment costs in terms of planning, training, reconfiguration of Aleph, annual subscription fees etc. are substantial, RDA proves to be a more consistent format. Electronic resources are easier to handle than in AACR2. Few changes are done to the legacy data; this might be a long term commitment.

The BL training followed the "train the trainers" approach. Workflows were created in the RDA toolkit, but were less often used after training. In contrast to what was

anticipated, there was no real loss in productivity, except for one area: name authority control (NACO). This is to be expected since RDA has more focus on authority control. This area will be monitored further.

Thurstan Young underlined that implementing RDA in the British Library is only the beginning. How RDA will influence productivity and enhance discovery services is yet to be proved. Adopting FRBR will be one of the important further steps.

Translations

Several of the speakers underlined that translations clearly improves RDA, e.g. in revealing inconsistencies in the English text. The first translation of RDA was into French. The second community to provide a full translation in the RDA toolkit is the German-speaking European countries (Germany, Austria and Switzerland). Renate Behrens from the German National Library gave a vivid presentation on the complexity of a project that is as much of a coordination effort as a translation project. The project requires a lot of harmonization effort, the developing of common policy statements, mutual tests, working groups, training, license policies and administrative issues. This impressive work will come to an end in December 2015.

The Netherlands have taken a different approach to translations and implementation of RDA. The driving forces include moving from Dutch cataloguing rules and changing the PICA3 format to MARC21. According to Daniel van Spanje the implementation to RDA is in two stages or tracks, where the first stage was a theoretical approach to RDA and the next step the practical implementation. One of the lessons learned in the training process is that one should not try to simplify the rules as this muddles the understanding. He gave several examples to prove this point. The Netherlands have decided that they can not afford to do a full translation. The glossary and the media/content/carrier types are translated and Thomas Brenndorfer's RDA workflows in ten easy steps. Apart from that English will be the professional working language. A national helpdesk and National RDA committees have been established to ease the transformation.

It became clear during the conference that several countries think in terms of doing minimal translation and/ or add their policy statements in their own language to the toolkit. There seems to be an understanding for this type of approach among the RDA toolkit developers.

France- not yet implementing RDA

One of the countries which have contributed most towards changes in the RDA through EURIG is the French National Library (BNF). Françoise Leresche pointed out that the BnF comes from another tradition (ISBD, Names of Persons etc.). The BnF analyzed the RDA rules in 2010 with an emphasis on FRBR-isation and the move to linked data. The findings were a bit discouraging. Technical solutions are not in place and options and alternatives in RDA do not guarantee interoperability. Libraries will have to share profiles if interoperability is to be achieved. At the moment the costs exceed the benefits. BnF has concluded that there is no rush in adapting to RDA. There is presently a compliance of 70-80 per cent between their rules and RDA. The BnF will continue to work within the EURIG community to influence RDA.

Arab region

Ossama Mahmoud did something very close to a SWOT-analysis of RDA in the Arab region. AACR2 is widely used in the region which eases the decision to move to RDA. Four of the 22 Arabic national libraries currently use RDA. Having an Arabic translation is an important issue, but the cost of translation and transition are major concerns. Other concerns are the pricing models and having messy catalogues with hybrid data. A survey in the region shows a positive attitude to RDA.

RDA and formats

Birgitte Wiechmann presented the work that has been done to adopt the authority file Gemeinsame Normdatei (GND) to RDA. The GND is a cooperation effort between several German libraries and library networks and is hosted by the German National Library. GND used unique and persistent identifiers and types of relationships are expressed in URIs. A lot of work has been invested in certifying that currently guidelines and policies are in compliance with RDA. RDA is in the process of being implemented in GND. Legacy data may be updated if required. GND has more expressed relationships designators than provided by

RDA and hopefully GND may contributed to Appendix K. Geographic names will be handled after the work of the JSC working group on places have finished their work.

Future steps for the GND may include establishing authority records for work, identifying work level in bibliographic records, clustering and utilizing the ISO standards for dates and geographic places.

Sally McCullum gave an introduction to BIBFRAME. Though BIBFRAME is not entirely aligned with FRBR, it will provide "a marriage between bibliographic data and the web." BIBFRAME will enable the necessary transition from cataloguing records to cataloguing entities and thus move the library community further into the world of linked data. At the Library of Congress some staff members will be testing producing data in BIBFRAME instead of Gordon Dunsire confirmed that RDA vocabularies are already published as linked data. Most of the vocabularies are in English, but data from the translations will be added to the RDA registry. German was the first "foreign" language to be added to GitHub.

Future strategies and scenarios

James Hennelly (RDA toolkit) and Simon Edwards (chair of the Committee of Principals for RDA) guided us through future strategies and scenarios. James Hennely stated that the cost of the translations will fall on the translating agency, but the RDA team will provide support. It is important to bear in mind that the translation includes both the translation of texts, elements, vocabularies, definitions, templates as well as the toolkit user interface. The translating team should also bear in mind that translation is an ongoing activity. The capacity within the toolkit is at the moment 2-3 translations per year. Countries that wish to translate for print will have to identify a publisher. It is possible to translate solely for study and research, provided that there is no distribution of the translation.

The Committee of Principals (COP) is now developing future strategic priorities that will form the basis of their strategic plan for the period 2015-2020. If RDA is to become the global standard enabling discovery of content, the following questions need to be raised and answered:

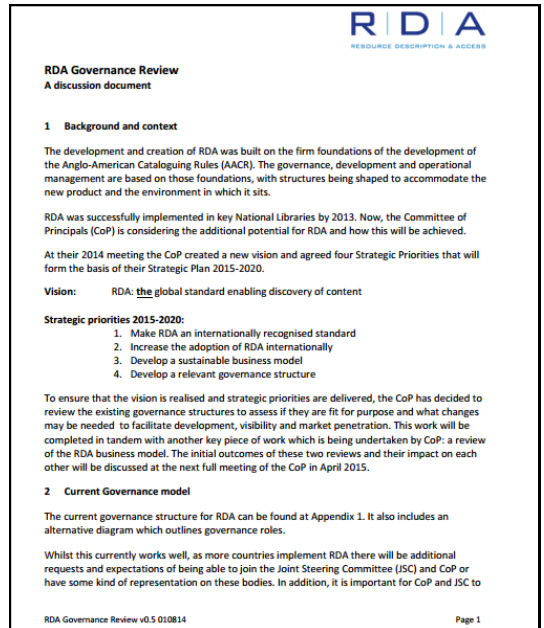- How to make RDA an internationally recognized standard

"The Committee of Principals (COP) is now developing future strategic priorities that will form the basis of their strategic plan for the period 2015-2020"

- How to increase adoption of RDA globally e.g. through outreach program and broader marketing

- How to develop a sustainable business model

- How to form a relevant governance structure allowing global representation but not turn JSC into the United Nations of RDA.

The COP's strategy paper, *RDA Governance Review. A discussion document,* is available at http://www.rdatoolkit.org/sites/default/files/rda_governance_review.pdf. Stakeholders are invited to submit responses by December 31st 2014.

Some personal remarks

Looking back at the conference in Puerto Rico in 2011 it becomes clear to me how much RDA has moved forward in these years. The library community seems more confident, more knowledgeable and more understanding of the bibliographic future. Thanks to Deutsche Nationalbibliothek for a well organized and interesting satellite meeting!

The conference page with presentations can be found at: http://www.dnb.de/EN/Standardisierung/International/iflaSatelliteMeeting.html

FRBRoo for linked data

Gordon Dunsire, Chair, IFLA Namespaces Technical Group

Photo: Tracy Seneca

The FRBR object-oriented (FRBRoo) extension to the CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model (CIDOC CRM) has now been published as an IFLA linked data element set. The element set provides URIs for the classes and properties developed to represent the entities, attributes, and relationships identified in the FRBR, FRAD, and FRSAD models in the context of the CRM. The element set can be found at http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/frbr/frbroo/.

The element set does not include classes and properties which are part of the general CRM, but it does include links to related CRM classes and properties.

The element set includes the elements described in the FRBRoo model version 2.0 draft of May 2013 (available at http://www.cidoc-crm.org/docs/frbr_oo/frbr_docs/FRBRoo_V2.0_draft_2013May.doc).

The URIs are opaque, following IFLA standard practice for linked data. In the model, the URIs combine an alphanumeric code with the English label; in the element set, the official URIs use only the alphanumeric code. For example, the property "refers to thema" has the compact URI frbroo:R38, which is opaque in any human language, but it also has a "lexical" (e.g.

English) URI frbroo:R38_refers_to_thema. (Note: substitute the element set URL given above for "frbroo:" to obtain the full URI: http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/frbr/frbroo/ R38.) This provides backwards compatibility with linked data that may have been created using the model prior to the publication of the official IFLA element set.

The opaque URIs can be de-referenced: if used in a normal browser, the URI acts like a URL for the human presentation of the element set; if used in a linked data application, the URI retrieves the machine-readable data about the element, including mappings to related elements.

The element set includes explicit inverse relationships with separate URIs, and maps them to the corresponding forward relationship. For example, the model has a relationship "subject to" with an inverse label "applies to". The namespace assigns the compact URI frbroo:CLP104 to "subject to" and the URI frbroo:CLP104i to "applies to", and links them with the mapping frbroo:CLP104 owl:inverseOf frbroo:CLP104i. The definitions of the inverse pairs of properties are the same, but the domains and ranges are swapped to preserve the different semantics for machine application.

Labels have been disambiguated using a standard template, for example the three relationships labelled "created a realization of" in the model have been assigned the distinct labels "created a realization of Recording Work by Recording Event", "created a realization of Publication Work by Publication Event", and "created a realization of Work by Expression Creation".

The CRM describes classes and properties using a "comment" property, whereas IFLA standard practice is to use a finer granularity with "description/definition" and "scope note" properties. The element set accommodates both, and the data assigned to the comment combines the data assigned to the description and scope note. This also provides compatibility with previous representations of the model. For example, the property "subject to" has the description "This property associates a publication, i.e. an instance of F3 Manifestation Product Type, with an instance of E30 Right, which applies to all exemplars of that publication, as long as they are recognised as exemplars of that publication.", the scope note "The rights covered by this property may include: acquisition or access authorisation; terms of availability; access restrictions on the Manifestation Product Type; etc.", and the comment "This property associates a publication, i.e. an instance of F3 Manifestation Product Type, with an instance of E30 Right, which applies to all exemplars of that publication, as long as they are recognised as exemplars of that publication. The rights covered by this property may include: acquisition or access authorisation; terms of availability; access restrictions on the Manifestation Product Type; etc.".

The full set of IFLA linked data element sets for the FR family of models can be found at http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/.

Call for papers

World Library and Information Congress: 81ˢᵗ IFLA General Conference and Assembly

Dynamic Libraries: Access, Development and Transformation

Cape Town, South Africa, 15-21 August 2015

IFLA Cataloguing Section invites you to submit a proposal for the open session of IFLA's Cataloguing Section at the 81st IFLA General Conference and Assembly to be held in Cape Town South Africa 15-21 August 2015.

Session theme:
Modeling Bibliographic Information for a Web of Data: Challenges and Achievements

The session will start with an invited presentation *A basic introduction to FRBRoo and PRESSoo*, which will be followed by a selection of presentations of papers. Also some time will be left out for free discussion with the audience.

Although the planning team is interested in a broad range of concepts, preference will be given to papers that reflect one or more of the following themes:

- FRBR and complex materials such as aggregates and continuing resources: How well does the model deal with them?
- FRBR beyond libraries: Is the model relevant for museums and archives as well?
- The consolidation process of FRBR, FRAD and FRSAD: How far can it impact cataloguing rules?
- FRBRization of library catalogues: Achievements and challenges
- $FRBR_{OO}$: How to implement it? Does it really pave the way for populating the Web of Data with bibliographic information?
- Data models based on $FRBR/FRBR_{OO}$: What choices are being/should be done? How to transform $FRBR_{OO}$ into a usable ontology with Semantic Web technologies? Should we fear a possible "Babel effect?"
- $PRESS_{OO}$: Does it solve all the trouble with continuing resources?

Submissions

The deadline for submitting a detailed abstract in English (400 words) and author details is **January 31 2015**. Selection of papers is based on the abstract, and authors will be notified whether they have been successful by March 1 2015.

The full paper is due on May 1 2015 and must be an original submission not presented or published elsewhere. All papers presented must be available under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 license; authors of submitted papers have to sign IFLA's Author Form which formalises this. All papers presented will be made available through IFLA library in advance. A final version of the paper, incorporating new insights gained during the presentation can be submitted for publication shortly after the conference.

To provide for dynamic content both abstract and full text papers should be submitted in a Word file by e-mail.

Each abstract will be reviewed by a programme committee appointed by the Cataloguing Sections Standing Committee. The planning team reserves the right to ask applicants to make small adjustments to the shape of their papers to support the needs of the program.

Papers should be between 3 and 20 pages, double spaced and include an abstract as well as an appendix with practical recommendations derived from the paper.

Papers should be in an official IFLA language (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Russian, Spanish)

Approximately 20 minutes will be allowed for a summary delivery of the paper in the Conference; the full written paper is not to be read. The presentation shall be made in an official IFLA language but the presenter doesn't need to be the author.

The author(s) should indicate his/her personal full contact details and a brief biographical note (no more than 50 words) when submitting the abstract. When submitting the full paper, include information about who will be presenting the paper and in which language.

Please note that all expenses, including registration for the conference, travel, accommodation etc., are the responsibility of the authors/presenters. No financial support can be provided by IFLA, but a special invitation can be issued to authors.

Please send your abstract by 31 January 2015 to:

Hanne Hørl Hansen
Chair of the IFLA Cataloguing Section
Email: HAH@dbc.dk

SCATNews

The newsletter of the IFLA Cataloguing Section is published twice a year (June and December). Please send contributions to

Please send contributions to

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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