IFLA Metadata Newsletter

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About IFLA Metadata Newsletter

The newsletter is published twice a year (June and December).

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear colleagues,

There has been a flurry of activities since the last Newsletter was issued.

This summer, IFLA held its first virtual WLIC meeting. Our Sections organized open sessions that received good attendance and positive feedback. The Subject Analysis and Access and Bibliography Sections collaborated on a session titled *Subject to change* (see blog entry [here](#)), the Cataloguing and Bibliography Sections held a session that examined the question of *Entity management*, and the Committee on Standards held a session on International Standards for a Digital World, showcasing some of our sections' resources, while the ISBD Review Group's ISBD in transition session explored themes of metadata standards within and beyond IFLA.

With the new IFLA structure implemented in August 2021, our Sections started planning their 2021-2023 activities. Several projects are continuing and new projects are planned and started, working groups formed, and new collaborations across IFLA units and external groups are established. It is an exciting time and we are looking forward to the work within our individual teams but also in collaboration across sections.

The sections have adopted new action plans for 2021-2023, in line with the IFLA strategic directions. The actions will be published on the sections' webpages. For the Cataloguing section, we could highlight, among other long term actions as Names of Persons and Anonymous Classics, the launching of a working group on needed competencies for metadata librarians and the finalization of the

revision of MulDiCat for English terms, which will allow to launch a revision of the International Cataloguing Principles. The Bibliography section's National Bibliographic Register comparative charts and tables now include all available data from the

48 countries currently in the Register[1], and the incoming team's efforts will be focused on getting new and updated profiles, especially from under-represented regions. The new Common Practices for National Bibliographies in the Digital Age will enter its cycle of permanent revision and updating in 2022. The Subject Analysis and Access is continuing to monitor genre/form terminologies, and on the competencies and skills required for information professions as they relate to knowledge organization systems, subject analysis, and subject access. Two new projects have been initiated. The first project is focusing on a survey of KOS conceptual models and KOS data models and proposing best practices, with especial attention given to historical changes. The second is to organize a workshop that will bring together information technology and subject analysis communities of practice to better leverage expertise for more effective automated indexing processes.

We are grateful for the contributions of our outgoing standing committee members and wish them well. We hope that they will stay connected with our groups. Our Sections welcomed new standing committee members and we are looking forward to their contributions and outcomes of our committees.

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[1] See the series of articles by Pat Riva in previous issues of this Newsletter.

Athena Salaba, Chair of the Subject Analysis and Access Section Standing Committee

Vincent Boulet, Chair of the Cataloguing Section Standing Committee

Mathilde Koskas, Chair of the Bibliography Section Standing Committee

SECTION NEWS

National Bibliographies revealed in the National Bibliographic Register
By **Pat Riva**, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

This is the fourth and final article detailing the analysis of the Bibliography Section's National Bibliographic Register (NBR), a collection of profiles of national bibliographies contributed by the respective bibliographic agencies. The analysis includes the 48 profiles contributed as of August 2021. The profiles are available online at: https://www.ifla.org/g/bibliography/national-bibliographic-register/ . The full comparative data tables and graphics covering all sections of the NBR are available for download on the same page. This instalment presents the analysis for section 2 and the rest of section 4. Sections 3, 5, and part of section 4 were discussed in an article in the previous issue of this newsletter (IFLA Metadata Newsletter, v.7, no.1 (June 2021), p.5-12), while section 6 was discussed in a 2017 article (IFLA Metadata Newsletter, v.3, no.2 (December 2017), p.26-28), based on the 45 submissions available at that time.

Section 2: Scope

The core of a national bibliography is the materials it includes. Section 2 (Scope) covers these important questions from the perspectives of both inclusions and exclusions.

2a – Media covered

Question 2a asks about the types of materials or media included in the national bibliography. All of the 47 respondents to this question include printed books, the historical core of the national bibliography. Pamphlets or brochures were separately mentioned by 9 respondents (19%), although others may have subsumed printed texts under 49 pages (the UNESCO definition of a pamphlet versus a book) with the printed books category. Children's books were specifically mentioned by 2 respondents, and some bibliographies have a separate series for children's materials. Government documents or official publications were mentioned separately by 7 respondents and 2 mentioned standards, which may have been subsumed with printed books by other respondents who did not indicate that these materials form an exclusion. Other content types that were specifically brought out might be considered grey literature, and include: reports (1), conference proceedings or seminar papers (2), art catalogues (2), trade catalogues (1), and tourist guidebooks (1). Theses or doctoral dissertations are listed separately by 11 respondents (23%) and sometimes form a separate database or section of the national bibliography.

Including printed serials, that is a description of the serial or periodical as a whole based on its first issue, was reported by 42 (or 89%) of respondents. Newspapers were listed specifically by 7 respondents. Of these, 9 (19% of respondents) also include analytic records for articles in selected periodicals or newspapers in a separate database or section of the bibliography.

The next most frequently included materials are cartographic resources (grouping responses that mentioned maps, art maps, and atlases), listed by 34 respondents (72%), and printed or notated music, listed by 31 respondents (66%). These categories are summarized in the graph Types of Print Resources Included in the National Bibliography (figure 1).
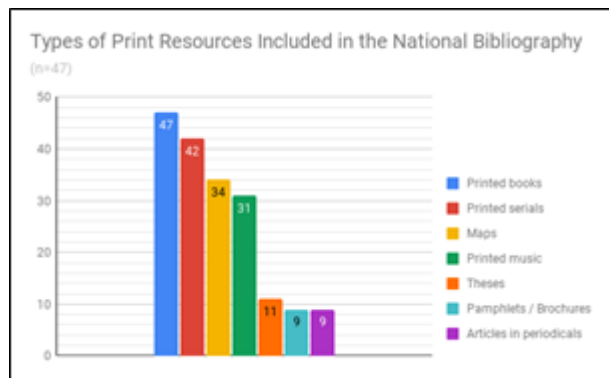
Figure 1. Types of Print Resources Included in the National Bibliography, n=47

Non-print materials are frequently mentioned but there is less consensus on the terminology and the coverage of some terms may not be clear. Some 15 respondents (32%) simply said that audiovisual or multimedia materials were included, and audio or sound recordings in general were listed by 28 respondents (60%), but 7 respondents distinguished musical and non-musical sound recordings (or audio books). Those that used a more generic term for audio recordings may well be including audio books and other non-musical sound recordings. Video recordings were listed by 21 respondents (45%), which is a category that also occurs frequently in the exclusions in question 2d discussed below. Including electronic files or CD-ROMs is a practice for 14 respondents (30%); 2 of these specified that computer games are included, a category that is frequently given as an exclusion. There are 11 respondents (23%) that do not include any of these types of audiovisual or non-print materials.

There are 8 respondents (or 17%) that list one or more types of still image, such as graphics, small prints, posters, postcards, photographs, slides, transparencies, or other pictorial collections. All of these include at least one category of audiovisual material as well.

Microforms are by no means an emerging type of material, but are only listed by 6 respondents (13%). It may be that there are too few new microform titles per year to list the category in a brief

summary of media covered. However, some national bibliographies or legal deposit frameworks deliberately do not include them as microform publications are often reproductions of previously published materials or of archival materials.

Only 3 respondents (6%) list materials in Braille or intended for the visually impaired as a separate category. However, large print books may have been subsumed under printed books by other respondents. Other infrequently mentioned inclusions are: educational kits (1), manuscripts (1), mixed materials (1), and ephemera (2). Non-print categories included are summarized in the graph Types of Non-Print Resources Included in the National Bibliography (figure 2).
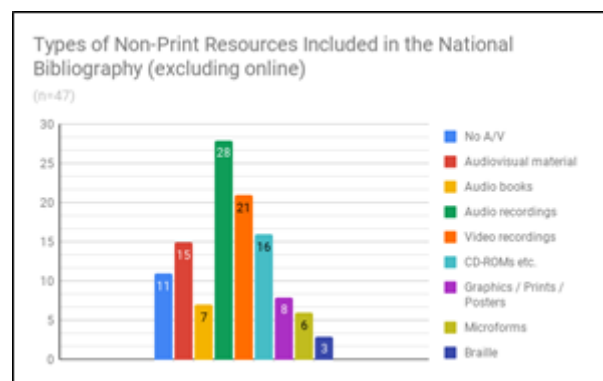
Figure 2. Types of Non-Print Resources Included in the National Bibliography, n=47

2b – General selection criteria

Question 2b asks about general selection criteria, or the broad strokes of the inclusion policies for the national bibliography. It will not be a surprise that of the 47 respondents to this question, all include the national output in the national bibliography. However, there are nuances in how this is described. The most common formulation (30 responses or 64%) refers to materials published in the territory, but this may be framed also in terms of materials printed or, less commonly, distributed in the country. The remaining 17 responses (36%) relate the definition of the national output tightly to the materials covered by legal deposit legislation.

Unstated, but understood in most responses, is that the material included is received by the NBA or integrated into the National Library collection. Comparing with responses to question 3g (analysed in the June 2021 article) on the relationship of the NBA to the national cataloguing in publication (CIP) program, 6 respondents (of the 26 who reported a CIP program) include the CIP records in the national bibliography, rather than distributing them separately. This speaks to different views of the timeliness attempted by the bibliographies.

National bibliographies frequently include materials published outside of the country and considered related to the country. This is the case for 27 respondents (or 57%). The broad idea of related materials has to be narrowed down to a workable (and affordable) collection policy, and the resulting definitions are quite varied. Respondents reported considering one or more of these criteria:

- "related" materials (not further detailed)
- materials about the country, its nationals, or its culture
- works created by its nationals wherever published
- all publications in the national language, wherever published
- translations of the national literature
- literature or film with the country as the setting.

It is likely that detailed collection policies back up these broad criteria (for instance to answer: What exactly constitutes a national author? And what level of responsibility for a publication is required to consider it as being created by a citizen?). Some respondents provided a few of these details. In figure 3, Inclusion Criteria for Publications from Outside the Territory, the proportion reporting each of these criteria is shown, there are 52 responses (from 27 countries) as several reported using multiple criteria.
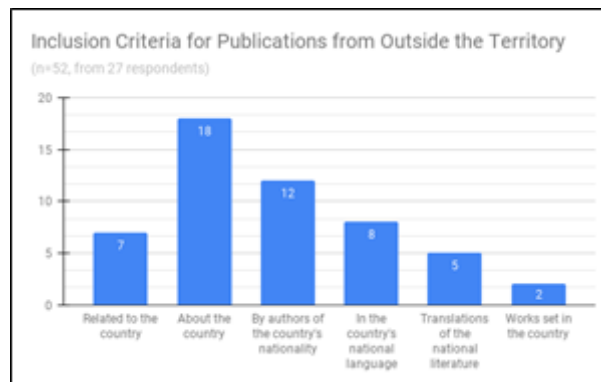

Figure 3. Inclusion Criteria for Publications from Outside the Territory, n=52

2c – Selection criteria for digital resources

Collecting and including digital or electronic resources has been an area of great change in the last 15 years, and there is still little consensus in the inclusion policies reported. The question of inclusion of digital resources in the national bibliography is intertwined with decisions an NBA must first make about collecting digital resources, which might involve modification to the legal deposit legislation to provide the collecting mandate, and then decisions about the level of bibliographic control to provide for those types of resources collected. In the full responses, several respondents made distinctions between digital resources included in the national bibliography and those controlled by other means, such as web harvesting and archiving, or collection level records.

The phrasing of the question, in asking for "digital resources", was not specific as to which sorts were to be covered. This led many to specifically cover inclusion of offline digital publications (10 respondents) or digital resources distributed on physical media such as CD-ROM or DVD (13 respondents, see also question 2a Media covered above). For the analysis, these two answers are grouped. These offline publications are usually described as being included because they are collected through legal deposit. Others interpreted the question as being about online web resources in general, leading to explanations of web harvesting

practices, although providing access to harvested materials does not usually result in descriptions that are, strictly speaking, part of the national bibliography.

As shown in figure 4, Inclusion of Digital and Online Resources, of 46 respondents, half reported including at least one category of online electronic resources (and 11 also included offline resources, but 12 did not), another 13 (28%) reported only including offline digital resources, and 10 (22%) reported no digital resources, whether online or offline. It is unexpected that of the 36 respondents that include some form of digital resource, 23 include online resources and 24 include offline resources, but only 11 include both. This shows that including offline digital publications is not a necessary stepping stone to expanding scope to online publications; rather, a quarter of respondents have moved directly to grappling with online resources without prioritizing offline resources.
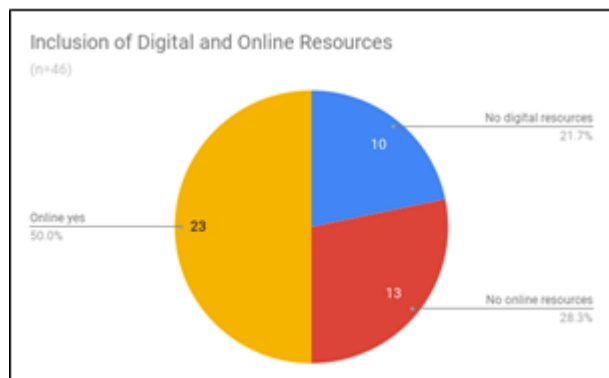

Figure 4. Inclusion of Digital and Online Resources, n=46

Focusing on the 23 respondents reporting inclusion of online resources, the inclusion policies varied widely, from limited selection of specific forms to attempts at comprehensive collecting via web harvesting. Respondents explained the criteria used in their inclusion policies in different ways, which could be grouped by: criteria based on carrier type or file formats, criteria based on form of publication, or criteria based on content. Many

reported applying a combination of criteria. For example, Canada accepts the deposit of ebooks and eserials in PDF or EPUB file formats only. Only a few mentioned the carrier or file format for online resources, with 3 restricting to print-analogue documents such as those in PDF format, and 3 indicating that resources had to be available in file formats that are conducive to long-term preservation.

The publication types collected in electronic form are preponderantly those providing electronic parallels to traditional publications. These publications lend themselves to being included along with their analogue equivalents. In figure 5, Inclusion Criteria by Form of Online Publication, the frequency of publication types are seen, with 15 respondents collecting ebooks, 13 collecting eserials, 3 referring specifically to online government documents, and 2 each mentioning etheses and audiovisual resources. Only 9 respondents indicated that websites are collected, several indicating that this is by web harvesting.
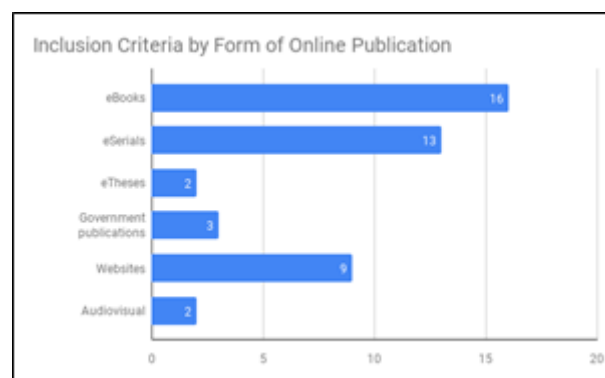
Figure 5. Inclusion Criteria by Form of Online Publication

Some respondents framed their inclusion policies in terms of the content of the online publications, rather than their form. As shown in figure 6, Digital Selection Criteria Relating to Content, the most frequent statement, by 9 respondents, is that the same selection criteria are applied to digital publications as to non-digital. This again shows the parallels seen in these types of materials. Others,

instead, indicated that online resources were collected and included selectively: 6 respondents without specifying the criteria for selection, 4 indicating assessing the national interest of the content, and 3 indicating that materials of cultural significance or scientific importance were selected. Again, these broad descriptions are surely operationalized in more detailed policy and procedure documents.
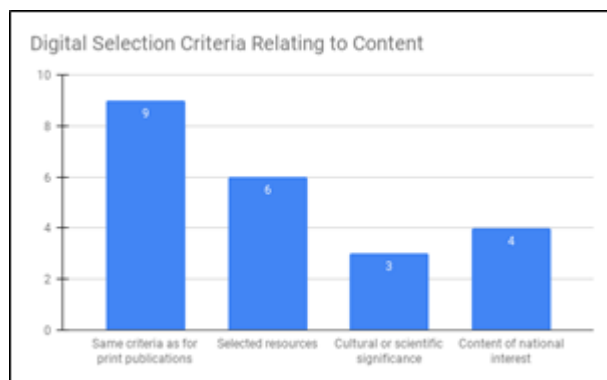

Figure 6. Digital Selection Criteria Relating to Content

2d – Exclusions

The question on materials excluded from the national bibliography elicited the widest variety of answers, from 44 respondents. Due to the placement of the question after a question on digital materials, it was not always clear to respondents whether this question was asking for exclusions from the NB in general, or exclusions specific to digital or online materials. The advantage of posing this question as an open-ended question is that details were given that reveal the thinking behind the exclusions. The disadvantage is that some material types are not explicitly mentioned either as included (in question 2a) or as excluded. No conclusions can be drawn when a material type is not mentioned, as it just may never have required a policy decision for that NBA.

Since inclusion policies are often framed with respect to legal deposit legislation, exclusions are also often viewed in terms of a difference between

the coverage of the national bibliography and broader applicability of legal deposit. For 3 respondents (7%) there is no difference, and everything acquired via legal deposit is included in the national bibliography. This does not mean that these bibliographies include every possible type of resource, or even every resource type frequently included by other bibliographies.

Considering exclusions relating to print materials, ephemera is the most frequent exclusion, mentioned by 26 respondents (or 59%). Next is grey literature, excluded by 13 respondents (29.5%). These terms are generally not defined by respondents, and may in fact be broad terms also covering some types of publications mentioned specifically by others. Publications viewed as minor, private, non-trade, or otherwise not significant enough to be included are mentioned by 11 respondents (25%), this category of minor or non-trade publications pulls together many varied descriptions. Possibly some of the types of minor publications might be subsumed under ephemera by respondents who used that term. Also mentioned as exclusions by one respondent each: announcements, patents, and unpublished materials. Some exclusions are hard to categorize. When university publications are excluded, could this be categorized under grey literature or minor publications, or does it include theses? When excluding reports could this be under grey literature or are theses intended?

For some, the exclusion is based on the number of pages in the document, with 8 respondents (18%) excluding small pamphlets or booklets. When given, the minimum number of pages for inclusion is between 5 and 17 pages, quite small publications indeed.

Government documents and like publications are subject to either total or partial exclusion for 6 respondents. This may be because of shared responsibility by different agencies (this is the case for Canada and Quebec, each including only

publications from their own level of government), or a partial exclusion by form while including the more significant government publications. One mention of secret documents may relate to government publications.

University theses are specifically excluded by 4 respondents, as are school textbooks, generally for the lower grades, and activity books that are destroyed by use (such as crosswords and puzzles, colouring books, or scrapbooking). Reprint editions are excluded by 3 respondents. One respondent mentions excluding updating loose-leaf publications.

Serials or newspapers are mentioned by 3 respondents as an exclusion, and 5 mention excluding articles in periodicals or chapters in books, as individual records. All these exclusions are compared in the graph Exclusions from the National Bibliography (Print formats), (figure 7).
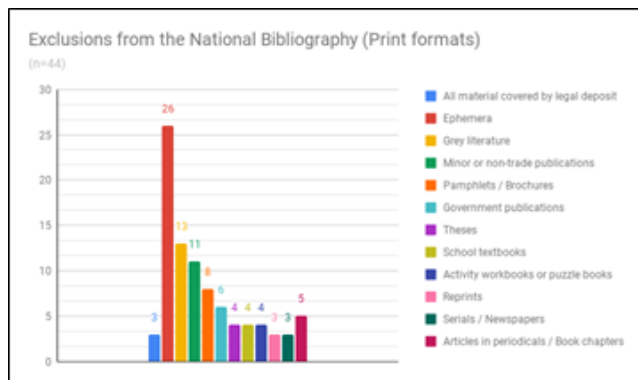

Figure 7. Exclusions from the National Bibliography (Print formats), n=44

Video recordings or motion pictures and broadcasts are the most frequent exclusion in the media area, listed by 11 respondents (25%). Non-book or audiovisual materials are not included at all by 6 respondents (13.6%), while 2 respondents each specifically mention excluding maps or printed music, and 3 respondents each exclude audio recordings or posters. There is one mention of postcards as an exclusion.

Among the digital or computer resources, computer games are the most frequent exclusion, being excluded by 14 respondents (32%), followed by computer software for 6 respondents (13.6%) (software is excluded even by some NBAs with very broad digital or online collecting mandates). All digital resources (online and offline) are excluded by 10 respondents (23%), while all internet resources are excluded by a further 12 respondents (27%), with 2 of these respondents specifically saying that web-based audiovisual resources are excluded. Figure 8, Exclusions from the National Bibliography (Non-book materials), summarizes these responses.
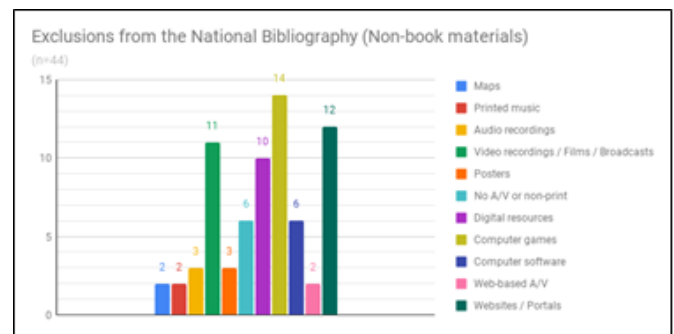
Figure 8. Exclusions from the National Bibliography (Non-book materials), n=44

Section 4: Services & Users

This section of the NBR covers aspects of the national bibliography's publication model and its related metadata services, framed by the target audiences considered and the uses expected of the services. Two questions from this section (4c-Metadata enhancements, and 4d-Web 2.0 features) were discussed in the June 2021 Metadata Newsletter article.

As models for national bibliographies become less traditional, the less the first two questions in this section lead to clearly distinct responses. This made the first two questions hard to answer for some participants, and the responses hard to categorize. The responses often needed to be taken together to find the data for each question. Question 4a is intended to cover the publication formats available

for the national bibliography itself. This is a clear and easy question for traditional bibliographies, but less obvious when the model for the NB is as bibliographic records added continuously to a database or web catalogue. Question 4b is intended to get at the mechanisms offered for other libraries to get the bibliographic data in a form convenient to be reused in their own operations. For traditional bibliographies, the answer to this question is entirely distinct from the preceding question. For bibliographies published in a database or made available as files of MARC records, there is little to distinguish these answers from those for the previous question. The discussion gathers together responses made by both ends of the continuum as well as bibliographies in a middle ground.

4a – Media and format options

All 48 respondents answered the question on the current publication format or formats in which the national bibliography is made available. Many also provided some information on previous publication formats. Since it can be the case that data from previous years has not been migrated or reissued in the most current format, accessing the whole history of the national bibliography may require consulting several products. Many profiles give information on the publishing history of the national bibliography in the first section of the NBR, in the questions on the publication start date and coverage. In some cases, this information was used to supplement the answers relating to current publication formats covered in this question.

To answer this question respondents had to determine what constitutes the national bibliography in their current context. Most considered the ways in which their national bibliography is made available as a distinct entity, either as a cumulative whole, or in regular instalments or issues, although for others there is no longer any such product and the question had to be viewed differently.

As shown in the graph Number of Current Forms of Publication of the Bibliography (figure 9), one-third (16 respondents) publish their national bibliography in a single format, however 22 respondents (46%) have two current publication formats, while 6 (12.5%) have three formats and 4 (8%) offer four distinct format options for the current bibliography. The 48 respondents combined offer 94 NB publication forms in total.
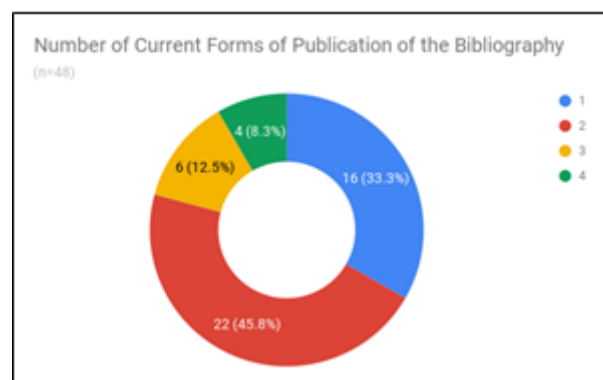
Figure 9. Number of Current Forms of Publication of the Bibliography, n=48

The types of current publication formats offered fall into three broad types:
- print and "print-analogues", such as: PDF, Word, EPUB, static HTML webpages, or CD-ROM/DVD
- via a database: which may be integrated into the NL web catalogue, or be a subcatalogue or separate dedicated database
- record sets: in MARC or other formats

A database or web catalogue is the most frequent current publication format for national bibliographies (29 respondents or 60%). When publication history is given there is clear motion towards this form of publication from print or print-analogues. Considerably more report a web catalogue or database as an access option for the metadata from the national bibliography. This difference is because the web catalogue is not viewed as offering the national bibliography as such when the NB records are integrated into a larger

catalogue which does not offer a dedicated subcatalogue for the national bibliography.

Print publications for past years only are reported by 21 respondents (44%), although this was likely more frequent in reality (this is not asked specifically but many volunteered the information) as many bibliographies report a start date well before the existence of the technology used for their current publication format. There are 8 bibliographies (17%) still issued in print as one of their publication formats, of these 2 still have print as their only format. Those that ceased print reported that their last printed issues were between 1995 and 2010.

Print analogues in PDF (generally made available through a website) are currently produced by 17 respondents (35.5%), and another 2 used this format briefly in the early 2000s and abandoned it. One respondent uses PDF/EPUB, and another produces a print-analogue bibliography distributed on their website in MS Word files.

Using CD-ROM or DVD for distribution of the bibliography is currently practised by 5 respondents (10%), and was abandoned by another 3 in 2007-2008. One respondent specifies that the CD-ROMs are used to distribute PDF files; however, others may be using CD-ROMs to distribute a stand-alone database version of a bibliography from which records can be downloaded. CD-ROM is never reported as the only publication format.

Using static HTML pages to produce a bibliography online as a periodic publication is a current practice for 9 respondents (19%). It is the only current format for 2 respondents. No one has reported trying and ceasing this format.

Additionally, 19 respondents (40%) report a MARC format distribution which covers the national bibliography, whether MARC exchange files in ISO 2709, or as MARC/XML. Only one respondent reported that a MARC record set is their only

publication format. And 5 respondents report a variety of other export formats for record sets, such as .csv, or linked data, all of which also offer MARC files. Table 1, Frequency of Current Publication Formats, summarizes and groups these responses.

Format	Frequency	Percentage	Grouped Frequency
Print-analogue			41
Print	8	16.7%	
PDF	17	35.4%	
MS Word	1	2.1%	
EPUB	1	2.1%	
HTML	9	18.8%	
CD-ROM/ DVD	5	10.4%	
Database/ Web catalogue	29	60.4%	29
Record Sets			24
MARC	19	39.6%	
Other format	5	10.4%	
Total Publication Formats			**94**

Table 1. Frequency of Current Publication Formats

4b – Access options to the national bibliography metadata

This question is intertwined with the previous one on forms of publication. With the change to online databases as the main source for the NB, the distinction between media and format options for the publication of the NB and access options to the national bibliographic metadata is blurred.

Also, access options to the metadata was in some cases broadly interpreted to include any way in which the metadata could be viewed or consulted, or to include ways of downloading citations in formats that are more relevant to library-end users than to the operational needs of other libraries. Considering that almost 80% of national bibliographies view the general public as a target audience, it follows that these access formats were listed. For the purpose of this analysis, the focus will be on access options to metadata in formats useful to other libraries, the most frequently mentioned target audience in question 4f below.

The metadata of the national bibliography is not available to be accessed for re-use or is available only in-house for 2 respondents (4%). Almost all others, 44 respondents (or 92%), make metadata available through a web catalogue. This is the only access method offered by 11 respondents, and in these cases it is not always clear whether the metadata can be downloaded as individual records or record sets or only consulted and copied as text. The remaining 2 respondents did not mention a web catalogue but did list Z39.50 as one of their access methods, which would normally imply the existence of a query-able catalogue; it is possible that no download method other than Z39.50 is possible for these two catalogues. Z39.50 is an established access protocol, being listed by 28 respondents (58%) in total.

Emerging access protocols for online data that have been adopted by respondents include:
- OAI-PMH harvesting: 11 (23%)
- RSS feeds: 4 (8%)
- SRU (Search/Retrieve via URL protocol): 4 (8%)
- Other web service access methods, such as SOAP and REST: 3 (6%)

Finally, linked data is a growing service: 4 respondents (8%) are offering their entire national bibliography dataset as linked data or RDF. These access methods are shown in the graph Online

Access Methods for National Bibliography Metadata (figure 10).
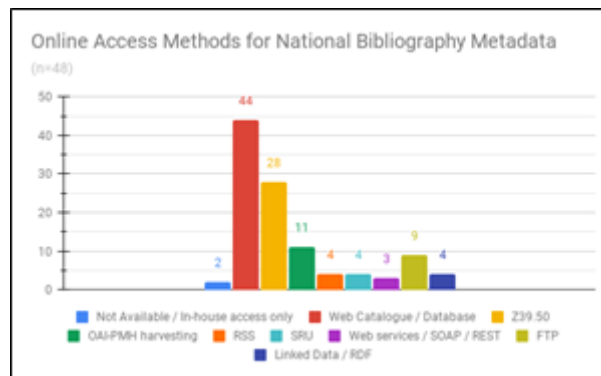
Figure 10. Online Access Methods for National Bibliography Metadata, n=48

Offering the national bibliography metadata as files of MARC records is quite common. Here responses weren't always precise enough to distinguish between full extracts of the entire output of the NB as MARC bibliographic data vs offering the user the option of creating record sets in a catalogue and downloading them in MARC. Some form of file access is offered by 22 respondents (46%). Of these, 9 (19%) offer the files for online download via ftp. Of the 4 respondents (8%) that offer metadata delivered off-line via CD-ROM or DVD, 2 also indicated offering MARC files, but the other 2 did not and may be using CD-ROM to deliver another form of the NB, such as PDF files or a stand-alone database.

Terminology leads to an ambiguity here. Offering full MARC (ISO 2709) files by subscription is often called distribution of MARC exchange files. However, the MARC/XML format, which is an XML alternative to MARC 21 devised and maintained by the Library of Congress, and broadened as the ISO 25577—MarcXchange standard, is very similarly named. In many responses it was relatively clear which of these was intended, particularly if a contrast between the two was made. Unfortunately, a few are not so clear and have been categorized as best as possible.

In terms of data formats offered for downloading, the most frequent is some version of MARC (ISO 2709), offered by 21 respondents (44%). The MARC versions offered can include versions viewed only as exchange formats, additional to the working MARC format of the NBA. There are 9 (19%) offering MARC/XML (or ISO 25577) (only one of these does not also offer ISO 2709), 4 (8%) offering CSV (comma separated values) or other spreadsheet formats, 3 (6%) offering Dublin Core, 2 (4%) offering MODS, and one offering a locally relevant format: MicroISIS (from Unesco). In total 8 respondents (17%) mentioned other formats, including one that offers both ONIX and CCF (Common Communications Format). Some mentioned citation formats or textual lists, which may not have been considered relevant to the question by all respondents. The graph Data Formats Offered for Metadata Downloads (figure 11) summarizes these responses.
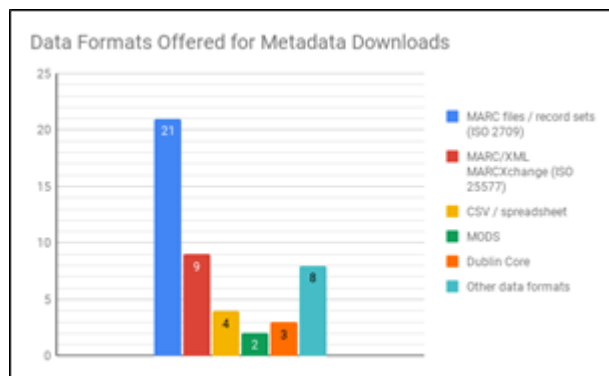

Figure 11. Data Formats Offered for Metadata Downloads

4e – Frequency of publication

The frequency of publication depends much on what forms of publication the NB uses. Some NB have different products or different series of different frequencies, resulting in 86 distinct responses under 10 frequencies. Those that use a database or catalogue (29 respondents in question 4a) tend to update it daily or continuously, this corresponds to 28 respondents or 61% of the 46 that answered this question. The next most

frequent response is annual, used by 16 respondents (35%) for at least one product, then monthly for 13 respondents (28%), quarterly for 9 respondents (20%), and weekly for 7 respondents (15%). There are 4 responses each using bimonthly (that is every 2 months) or semiannual (twice a year), and 3 respondents using a fortnightly or twice a month publication frequency. One respondent uses a triannual (three per year) publication frequency for one NB series, and a final respondent listed their frequency as irregular. Choice of frequency will depend on factors such as the quantity of records to be distributed in a given series, the overhead required to produce and distribute the publication format, balanced with a need for timely access to the national bibliography or its metadata.

4f – Target audience

The question asking for the target audiences envisaged for national bibliographic services was answered by 47 respondents. Similar descriptions of target audiences were grouped for the analysis. The most frequently considered audiences are other libraries and librarians at other institutions (38 respondents, or 81%) and library users or the general public (37 respondents, or 79%). The libraries served were often specified as academic and public libraries. While most consider national users, some specified targeting users internationally.

Half (24 respondents) described some part of the book trade as a major target audience, including one or more players, such as publishers, booksellers, book trade, editors, and even literary agents. Researchers, both national and international, were specifically mentioned by 16 respondents (34%).
More specific responses are bibliographers and bibliophiles or collecting agencies (3 responses, or 6%), and one mention each of students, journalists, members of professional associations, scientific and cultural institutions, and copyright organizations.

These groups may have been subsumed under "general public" by other respondents. Three just said that the NBA's services are for all or everyone.

While we might mainly think of target audience in terms of types of people, 4 respondents (8.5%) also consider a variety of technology platforms as a target audience: search engines, library software vendors, union catalogues, database providers, harvesting for European projects, etc. Figure 12, Target Audiences for National Bibliographic Services, summarizes these responses.
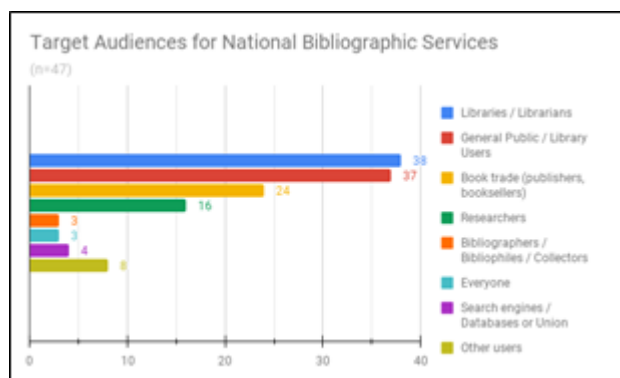

Figure 12. Target Audiences for National Bibliographic Services, n=47

4g – Uses made of services

The last question of the Services & Users section of the NBR profile asks about the expected uses of the services offered. This question was answered by only 44 respondents, and one response was so broad ("every kind of allowed use") that it is not counted, meaning that the statistics in this section are based on 43 responses. The question was possibly a difficult one to answer, as we often do not know for sure how our products are actually being used.

Understanding the expected uses made of a service gives an interesting perspective on how the services are framed and possibly what is prioritized. Most respondents provided several answers, and the answers differed in granularity. Expected uses also depends on the expected user groups reported in

question 4f. Considering that most respondents included other libraries and librarians in their target user groups, it is compatible that most also included expected uses that would come from librarians. One of the classic expected uses of a national bibliography is to provide authoritative cataloguing records for the national imprint. Cataloguing, frequently framed as derived cataloguing, was the most frequently mentioned type of use, by 36 of 43 respondents (or 84%). Of these 36, 16 (44%) specifically mentioned retrospective conversion projects in addition to derived cataloguing for current publications, and 2 of these 16 also mentioned other libraries using the national bibliography for quality control or updating of their own bibliographic data. No respondent referred specifically to use of authority data, which may reflect whether the national name authority file is considered part of the national bibliography proper, or as a separate service of the NBA.

The next most frequent cluster of responses centre on the pre-cataloguing workflow, encompassing the advance notification of new publications, selection, and acquisitions. Counted separately, 31 respondents (72%) listed acquisitions, 29 (67%) listed selection, and 17 (39.5%) specified notification as expected uses. Although several respondents listed these three functions separately, and others listed only one or two of them, these functions were linked by many. Combined "selection/acquisitions" was a frequent response, and some explicitly indicated that advance notification of publications was for the purpose of selection and/or acquisitions. Combining these three responses then, 36 of the 43 respondents (84%) reported an expected use for collection building in other libraries. These uses could also come from actors in the book trade, a target audience mentioned by half of the respondents.

Using the national bibliography for answering reference inquiries or literature searching was listed by 10 respondents (23%), and 7 respondents (16%) specifically listed the compilation of thematic or

regional bibliographies or other kinds of topical lists of publications. Only 3 respondents (7%) mentioned interlibrary loans as an expected use, and 2 included alert services or selective dissemination of information (SDI) as uses. Considering that most respondents had indicated library users or the general public as a target audience, relatively few mentioned an expected use that is likely to stem from the general public.

Using the national bibliography to understand or compile statistics about the national publishing output was mentioned by 6 respondents (or 14%). This is lower than the number of respondents indicating researchers as a target audience.

Finally, several specific answers were given by only one respondent each. Some centre on expected uses that might be internal to the NBA: reclamation of publications, legal deposit collections, book trade information, preserving information about cultural heritage. Others centre on specialised services: new acquisitions list, access to daily articles, or on technological uses: ILS functionalities, or indexing for search engines. These uses are summarized in the graph Uses Made of Services Offered (figure 13).

2021 conference, and by Mathilde Koskas on September 30th at the DARIAH Bibliographical Data Working Group workshop. More details and links to the videos can be found on the Bibliography Blog post of November 16th: https://blogs.ifla.org/bibliography/2021/11/16/national-bibliographic-register/

The NBR is intended as an evolving resource, and will remain informative as long as agencies submit updates to their profiles to reflect the evolution of their national bibliographic services. If you do not see your national bibliography in the Register, do not hesitate to submit a profile. New submissions are always welcome.

My term on the Bibliography Section Standing Committee and as coordinator for the NBR has concluded in 2021. I am delighted to pass the torch for this project to three ongoing members of the Bibliography Section: Maud Henry, Rebecca Higgins, and Marika Holmblad. They will be pleased to hear your feedback and receive your submissions.
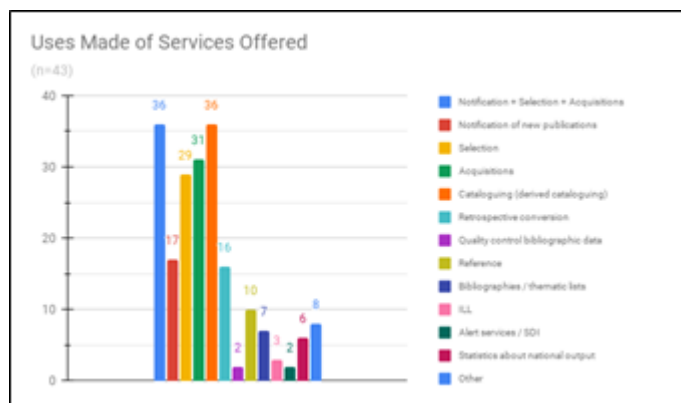

Figure 13. Uses Made of Services Offered, n=43

Conclusion

Some of this analysis was presented in September: on September 16th at the National Libraries Now

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL NEWS

NEWS FROM LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA

By **Merideth Fletcher,** Government of Canada

Canadian Subject Headings (CSH) related to Indigenous Peoples

Canadian Subject Headings (CSH) is a list of access points in the English language developed by Library and Archives Canada (LAC), using controlled vocabulary, to express the subject content of documents on Canada. The scope of CSH is mostly limited to the Canadian cultural, economic, historical, literary, political and social experience, with few subject headings in other fields of study. While the headings in CSH are only in the English language, they have French language equivalents in Répertoire de vedettes-matière (RVM), published by the Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval. The existing CSH do not reflect current terminology used by First Nations, Inuit and the Métis Nation for describing material with Indigenous content. Therefore LAC has an ongoing initiative to modifying CSHs to be more respectful. To date, 260 headings have been added or revised, and 40 remain to be updated.

RDA Policy Statements

Work on LAC RDA policy statements for all elements under Manifestation is progressing well and is anticipated to be completed in the Spring 2022. The first draft of the French translation will be completed at about the same time.   When the Manifestation elements are completed, LAC will begin developing policy statements for other bibliographic data, and policy statements for authority data.

RDA-MARC authority mapping

Library and Archives Canada continues to participate in the RDA/MARC 21 Alignment Task Force. LAC is responsible for the RDA to MARC authority mappings. Approximately 1500 elements have been mapped so far and posted in the Toolkit.

248 new elements will be added in the Toolkit December 2021 release.

MARC21 French Translation

The French translations of MARC 21 Update N° 32 and Field Code Lists (June 2021) are now available. LAC's translation of MARC 21 Update 33 is underway, and will be posted in January 2022.

Francophone Name Authority Program (PFAN - Programme francophone des autorités de noms, PFAN)

Canada's PFAN French-language name authority programme was previously described in the IFLA Metadata Newsletter June 2021 . Ongoing documentation updates are being made to the PFAN bilingual wiki (English / French). The current focus is on developing procedures for geographic names, RDA policy statements and harmonizing approaches to Romanization across the PFAN membership.

NEWS FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

The following is a summary of metadata-related developments at the Library of Congress since our previous report in vol. 7, no. 1 (May 2021).

BIBFRAME
BIBFRAME is an emerging encoding standard first developed in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) of the Library of Congress to facilitate use of library catalogue data in the linked open data environment. BIBFRAME development began in 2011, and since June 2019, the Library of Congress has been actively planning to replace the MARC 21 cataloguing metadata standard with BIBFRAME, after sufficient development, testing, training, and communication with the wider library community.

Approximately 100 Library of Congress staff produced and publicly shared 10,943 BIBFRAME descriptions for text, maps, moving images, notated (print) music, rare books, sound recordings, still images, and moving images in 35mm film, BluRay, and DVD formats, from October 2020 through September 2021, providing the library community with a growing testbed of linked open metadata. The Library increased production through ongoing improvements to the input/update interface ("BIBFRAME Editor") and the BIBFRAME Database of descriptions. The Library of Congress BIBFRAME manual was further revised to reflect the improvements and enable other libraries to access the publicly available version of the BIBFRAME Editor for use in their own cataloguing. The Library's Network Development and MARC Standards Office continue to refine the BIBFRAME-to-MARC conversion tool and supporting tools. After further refinement, the conversion tool will permit BIBFRAME descriptions to be distributed to OCLC and other Library of Congress Cataloging

Distribution Service customers in the MARC formats. These advances improved productivity and moved BIBFRAME much closer to becoming the Library's primary production environment for bibliographic metadata. In October 2021, the Library announced that it had adopted the name "MARVA" for its BIBFRAME Editor. The name was voted upon by participating BIBFRAME production staff. It honors the achievement of Henriette Avram, the Library of Congress manager who led the development of MARC in the 1960s and 1970s. "MARVA" is the mirror image of "AVRAM," indicating the lasting influence of Henriette Avram in the cataloguing world.

CATALOGUING PRODUCTION IN FISCAL 2021
In fiscal 2021 (October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021), the Library of Congress completed 242,481 new MARC bibliographic records, compared to 253,147 in fiscal 2020. The Library thus maintained cataloguing production at 96 percent of the previous year's level. Considering that in fiscal 2020 the Library was fully open the first half of the year but operated under pandemic conditions for the entirety of fiscal 2021, this high production validates the effectiveness of ABA's telework program. The Cataloging-in-Publication program catalogued 50,165 titles, including 26,289 e-book titles. The Library established 252,191 name and series authorities, 11,551 Library of Congress Subject Headings, and 8,499 new Library of Congress Classification numbers. The Dewey Program, which supports libraries worldwide that classify their titles in Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), assigned DDC to 102,564 titles. The Library managed 53,911,967 MARC records in its Integrated Library System.

COVID PANDEMIC RESPONSE/HEIGHTENED CAPITOL SECURITY
The Library of Congress continues to be affected by the novel coronavirus pandemic. We continue to express our solidarity with fellow librarians and library users around the world, and we send our most sincere hopes that all communities will soon

emerge from the pandemic, with as little personal and economic loss as possible.

In addition to the impact of the pandemic, the Library of Congress has faced the need for increased security after the civil unrest that occurred at the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021, the automobile collision that killed an on-duty U.S. Capitol Police officer on April 2, and most recently the threat of a truck bomb outside the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building on August 2, which forced all Library staff to shelter in place for several hours. The Library's buildings are no longer considered to be within the heightened security perimeter defined by police checkpoints. The concourse that connects the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building to the U.S. Capitol was closed at the start of the pandemic and remains closed.

The Library is gradually restoring its full functions and services to its users. As of September 30, 2021, all reading rooms provided daytime service to researchers three to four days a week, by appointment only. (The Science and Business Reading Room, normally in the John Adams Building, provided researcher services in the Main Reading Room of the Jefferson Building because the Adams Building is undergoing construction repairs that were planned prior to the pandemic.) Tourist visits to the historic Library buildings on Capitol Hill are also offered, Wednesdays through Saturdays, with timed-entry passes.

The Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA), which acquires and catalogues most of the Library of Congress collections, fulfilled its mission in 2021 despite the continuing impacts of the covid-19 pandemic. After the Library restored partial onsite back-of-house operations beginning in June 2020, ABA staff received, unpacked, and sorted 20,000 parcels of new collection materials and delivered them to the ABA processing sections, a major task that was completed by August 2020. Throughout fiscal year 2021, ABA staff reviewed the resulting large backlog of new materials and

selected them for the permanent collections. Staff created initial bibliographic control records (preliminary cataloguing) for approximately 150,000 items that could not be completely catalogued during the year. As of December 2021, most ABA staff work onsite one to three days a week to accomplish tasks that cannot be performed at home. They telework the rest of the week. The Policy, Training, and Cooperative Programs Division (PTCP) and the Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NDMSO) continue on full telework since all their work can be performed remotely. Currently about 230 staff members, or two-thirds of ABA's staff, are working onsite at least one or two days a week. For onsite staff, ABA ensures that social distancing and other covid-19 pandemic protocols are observed.

The ABA Directorate has resumed operations for several programs that had been closed or curtailed under the pandemic, including Surplus Books Program services and many exchange agreements with foreign nonprofit or government agencies. Although the exchange agreements are for acquisitions and not cataloguing, they have a direct impact on our cataloguing programs by obtaining materials—more than 34,000 in 2021--that are mostly in languages other than English. Both Surplus Books services and exchange operated at less than half their pre-pandemic levels, reflecting the impact of the pandemic on publishing and distribution in the U.S. and elsewhere.

Cataloguing staff undertook many projects on telework. They added more than 4,600 literary author numbers to LC Classification PR6001-6049 (English authors from the first half of the 20th century) and PS3501-3549 (American authors who wrote in English in the first half of the 20th century), to increase the usefulness of the LC Classification as linked open data. The ABA Germanic and Slavic Division began a collaboration with OCLC, Inc., to add original Cyrillic script to more than 25,000 records for Bulgarian publications. The authority headings for more than 400 Russian authors who

had been undifferentiated in the Library of Congress Catalog were investigated and resolved into unique headings. A similar project differentiated names for German authors; this work included updating the authors' names on more than one thousand bibliographic records.

The ABA Directorate has begun planning for a "next normal" phase of full operations, hopefully in the coming fiscal year. At the request of the Library of Congress Human Capital Directorate, ABA managers reviewed every position description encumbered by ABA staff and determined the number of onsite days and telework days that each position should entail. Some procedures that were developed for remote work during the pandemic have evolved into permanent workflows, including the method for paying invoices prior to inspection of package contents. Building on its experience in training staff in the overseas offices remotely, ABA offered extensive remote training to all units of ABA-Washington, the overseas offices, and cooperative cataloguing partners.

The Library of Congress is currently developing a policy for expanded telework post-pandemic. Its goals include ensuring equitable telework opportunities for all categories of staff, safeguarding books that are processed at home, and optimizing use of information technology equipment and onsite space.

ISNI in CIP RECORDS
The Library of Congress is a member of ISNI-IA, the International Standard Name Identifier-International Agency. As reported in IMN v. 7, no. 1, the Library has been exploring ways to include ISNI in its Cataloging in Publication (CIP) records. In August 2021, the Library's Cataloging in Publication Program implemented the optional inclusion of ISNI for personal names. The CIP submission portal, PrePub BookLink, has been enhanced to provide a text box for publishers to supply ISNI for personal names as part of requesting CIP cataloguing for their forthcoming books. After the cataloguer

completes the CIP bibliographic record, CIP Program staff add the ISNI to the name authority record in the LC Name Authority File; they have added ISNI for 108 personal names to date. The project team is working next on automating the inclusion of ISNI in the bibliographic and authority records.

LCDGT
Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms (LCDGT) is a controlled vocabulary specific to demographic groups. Initial development of LCDGT as a pilot began in 2013, but was put on hold in 2018 to allow for future redesign. During the second half of fiscal 2021, cataloguing policy specialists in PTCP analyzed the structure and principles of LCDGT and rewrote the LCDGT Manual extensively. The Manual now consists of sections devoted to the LCDGT categories, proposing headings, evaluating proposals, and using approved headings in cataloguing. Separate categories for gender and sexual orientation were deleted from the vocabulary, and the terms in those categories were all moved into the social category, to improve inclusivity. The most notable change for the next phase of LCDGT is the formation of an Advisory Group to guide the development of the LCDGT vocabulary. This group consists of a PTCP staff member and subject matter experts from nine institutions: the American Psychological Association, American Theological Library Association, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Census Bureau, Council of American Overseas Research Centers, Kinsey Institute, the U.S. National Library of Medicine, the Pew Research Center, and SIL International. The Advisory Group received training in October 2021 and expects to begin processing new LCDGT proposals in January 2022.

OVERSEAS OFFICES
The Library's six overseas offices (located in Cairo, Islamabad, Jakarta, Nairobi, New Delhi and Rio de Janeiro) acquire, catalogue, and preserve materials from parts of the world where the book and information industries are not well developed. The offices faced many challenges in 2021 as the

pandemic affected their host countries. The Rio and Jakarta offices were managed remotely as their field directors, or American managers, were required to stay in the U.S. Nevertheless, in fiscal 2021, the offices completed 18,115 MARC bibliographic records, an increase of five percent over the previous year's production of 17,217. The Jakarta Office prepared to test input of Thai script into the Library's MARC-based ILS. All but one overseas office also produced BIBFRAME descriptions.

During the year Pamela Howard-Reguíndin retired as field director of the Rio de Janeiro Office. Paul Losch was appointed as the new field director in December 2020 and was able to move to Rio in September 2021. Edward Miner, who served as the Nairobi field director from 2015 to early 2021, returned to Washington as a supervisor in the African and Middle East Division. William Kopycki, field director of the Cairo Office since 2009, has been named the new field director for Nairobi, effective November 7, 2021. He will also serve as interim field director for the Cairo Office while the Library conducts a nationwide recruitment search for a new field director there.

RDA PROGRESS
The Library of Congress continues its extensive support for the cataloguing instructions RDA: Resource Description & Access. The Library of Congress is an institutional member of the North American RDA Committee (NARDAC), which elects the North American member of the RDA Steering Committee. The Library's two representatives to NARDAC are Melanie Polutta, a cataloguing policy specialist in PTCP, and Yan (Clara) Liao, head of the Cooperative Training and Policy Section, PTCP. Damian Iseminger, head of the Bibliographic Access Section in the Library's Music Division, is the RSC Technical Team Liaison Officer.

The RDA LC-PCC Policy Statements Working Group in PTCP has worked since October 2019 to revise the LC-PCC Policy Statements to align them with the RDA Toolkit. Since June 2021, PTCP with the

Library's ILS Program Office developed a batch-processing program to convert the policy statements to the XML standard Darwin Information Typing Architecture (or DITA) that is required for the RDA website. More than 2,700 uploaded policy statements were visible in the development site of the RDA Toolkit for review by the policy statement writers in December 2020, and available to the public in April 2021. Overall, the LC-PCC RDA Policy Statement project team has completed writing and reviewing more than nine thousand LC-PCC Policy Statements. Although they are currently included in the Official RDA Toolkit, these policy statements are not considered final versions until they have been reviewed, revised (if needed), and tested by the Library of Congress and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging in the later part of 2022.

In June 2021, the Library began phase 5 of its RDA Project, the Metadata Guidance Documents project (MGD). A newly formed MGD group continues the collaborative work between LC and PCC to update joint documentation to work with the changes to RDA. The MGD team has members from all ABA cataloguing divisions, the Library of Congress Music Division, five U.S. universities, and the British Library.

The Library of Congress currently plans to implement the December 2020 release of the RDA Toolkit no sooner than 2023, in order to allow time for all cataloguing staff to be trained for BIBFRAME production before they are trained for the "new" RDA.

ROMANIZATION TABLES
The Asian and Middle Eastern Division of ABA led the way in revitalizing the procedure to revise or develop the ALA-LC Romanization Tables, a program that had been on hold for two years. In May 2021, ASME with ALA Core Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access and Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials established a new process under a Romanization Table Review

Board made up of members from the Library of Congress and the two ALA Core committees. The new procedure is available on the Library website as Revised Procedural Guidelines for Proposed New or Revised Romanization Tables, or https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/romguid_2010.html . At the end of November 2021, a revised table for Macedonian script was published, and proposed revisions to the Armenian and Japanese tables are underway. Two other tables have been proposed, a reflection of the pent-up demand for standard romanizations for cataloguing data. All the ALA-LC Romanization Tables are published at https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html

SUBJECT HEADINGS
The Library of Congress considers suggestions from lawmakers, library users, Program for Cooperative Cataloging and other librarians, and other constituents, with a view to keeping the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) responsive and current with standards of sensitivity, diversity, equity, and inclusion. Terms are established based on literary warrant, but we have begun citing blog posts and other digital content as literary warrant, which helps with the most current terminology. On November 12, 2021, the Library announced that it would cancel the Library of Congress Subject Heading "Illegal aliens" in favor of two existing subject headings, "Noncitizens" and "Illegal immigration." It also changed the subject heading "Aliens" to "Noncitizens." The decision was made after several years of careful research and a survey that had more than 2,500 responses from librarians and members of the public. The revisions appear on Tentative Monthly List 21-11B. Staff in PTCP are changing related subject headings and bibliographic records as expeditiously as possible. The change is part of the Library's efforts to promote equity, diversity, inclusion, and accessibility in its catalogues and cataloguing tools.

There is a new email account to receive comments about proposals on any Tentative Monthly List, at listcomments@loc.gov

SUBSCRIPTION CATALOGUING TOOLS
A Library of Congress project team has been working since November 2020 to examine the future state of Cataloger's Desktop, the database of about 300 cataloguing resources used by Library staff and distributed to other libraries on a cost-recovery basis. The project's goal is to decide whether and how to revamp Cataloger's Desktop in order to improve user experience, support the Library's cataloguing standards, and maintain and increase subscriptions long-term. A user survey in March 2021 solicited feedback from current and former users of Cataloger's Desktop in order to prioritize future user experience development. The Library's Business Enterprises unit conducted a Request for Information (RFI) in May 2021 to identify new technologies available for a modernized solution for Cataloger's Desktop. The project team has reviewed the RFI responses, and the next step is to hold virtual meetings with the respondents to gain additional technical details about their solutions and ballpark pricing information, to inform a Request for Proposal (RFP) for a contracted solution.

NEWS FROM CHINA

By **Priscilla Pun,** Head of Technical Process Unit, University Library, University of Macau, Macao

Libraries all around the world have to be closed temporally from time to time due to the unstable pandemic situation in the recent two years. The physical library collections could not be reached and utilized effectively and conveniently as usual. The requests on electronic information resources and partial scanning of printed materials have become higher. Figure 1 demonstrates that the usage of e-resources in 2020 and 2021 at University of Macau has been increasing dramatically comparing with year 2019.
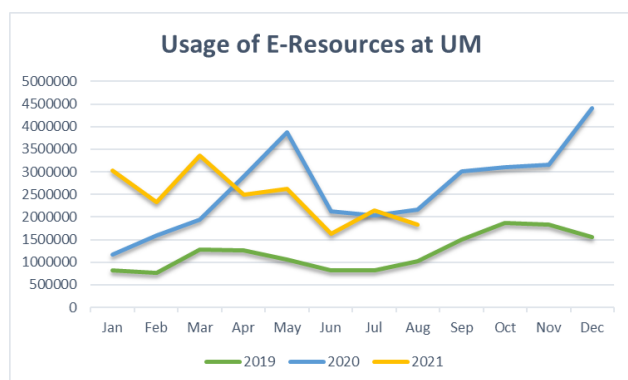

Figure 1 Total measures of usage for e-resources at the UM Library 2019 - Aug2021

In view of the emerging trend of use of e-resources, the UM Library has taken a number of measures in the past two years for enhancing the library collections and fulfilling the users' needs with minimum budget, one of which is to integrate the relevant e-resource metadata into its Library Catalog for users' easy discovery. The metadata integration measure includes the following:

> • Patron driven acquisition (PDA) for ebooks: By working with ebook vendors, the access for 100,000+ academic ebooks newly published in recent years have been arranged for PDA ebook purchase. The relevant 100,000+ discovery records provided by aggregators have been

uploaded and activated into the Library Catalog at UM.

• Working with the publishers and vendors: In order to identify the potential needs of the users for various kinds of academic resources, special trial access from well-known publishers/vendors for the e-contents, such as newspapers/journals archives, handbooks, statistical datasets, online videos and music, etc., have been arranged in succession as a series of activities. Relevant online workshops and trainings were also conducted accordingly. The metadata of these resources were added to the Library Catalog for easy discovery and boosting the usage.

• Open access resources: OA resources are valuable nowadays, not only because they are free of charge to access, but also due to their uniqueness and openness for sharing, such as Open Textbook Library, Internet Archive, and so on. In view of this, the UM Library has started to add into its collection the OA resources that are related to China and Macau studies published during 16th to early 20th century, including the e-counterparts of its collected printed rare books, if which have been digitalized by other institutions or libraries already and available freely on the Internet. Over 1,500 OA resources were cataloged with necessary metadata and resource links, and could be found on the UM Library Catalog currently. Macau Virtual Library is an online e-books and e-journals platform developed by Macao Foundation of the Macao SAR Government, which provides access to the titles published and sponsored by Macao Foundation. All the titles on this platform are also incorporated in the UM Library Catalog for easy finding.

• Continue to build and digitalize the local special collections: A couple of digital collections have been created with the support of individual researchers/collectors, partnership institutions, etc. Those collections were cataloged in recent year, including Cultural Study of Chinese Dragon, Valuable Documents from the Ming and Qing Dynasties to the Republic of China, Teaching Resources of Portuguese and Chinese language, and so on. Figure 2 shows the 3 sample items from the above-mentioned 3 collections respectively.

IMAGE
龍獅舞動

TEXT
光緒32年5月初3日歐陽基等立賣斷親生女契

MULTIMEDIA
Apresentação do livro "Referencial para o Ensino de Português Língua Estrangeira na China = 研究与参照：葡语教学在中国"

Figure 2 Items in the special collections of the UM Library

NEWS FROM EGYPT

By **Rania Osman**, Head of the Information Institutions and Professional Skills Department, Library Sector, Bibliotheca Alexandrina

Presentation and discussion session on the Arabic translation of DDC 23, with updates up to March 2019

In June 2021, at the invitation of the Information Institutions and Professional Skills Department, Library Sector, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, the ex-consultant of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) Translation Project, Dr. Shadia El-Soussi has delivered a presentation titled "The different phases of the translation of the Dewey Decimal Classification into Arabic at the Library of Alexandria".

The lightning presentation of the ex-consultant of the DDC Translation Project generated a great deal of engagement from the audience. The presentation and discussion session was well attended by library specialists from different information institutions and libraries. It is important to mention the honorary and remarkable attendance of the presentation and discussion session by Mr. Peter Werling, the Managing and Executive Director of Pansoft GmbH; which is the German technical service provider responsible of the DDC International Translation Software that produces the Dewey Decimal Classification in print and electronically.

The hosts for the discussion session were Ms. Dina Youssef, Head of the Library Sector, and Ms. Rania Osman, Head of the Information Institutions and Professional Skills Department. There was an energetic discussion session, with questions to the hosts for the discussion session, the ex-consultant, and the Coordinator of the DDC Translation Project, Ms. Manal Balbaa.

The RDA Board: National Institution Representative for Africa

In September 2021, Ms. Rania Osman, Head of the Information Institutions and Professional Skills Department, Library Sector, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, and member of the IFLA Cataloguing committee has joined the RDA Board as the National Institution Representative for Africa, serving from 2022 to 2024.

NEWS FROM FINLAND

By **Marja-Liisa Seppälä**, Development manager, National Library of Finland

RDA - a happy thing and a necessary evil

The official Finnish version of the new RDA Toolkit will be published within the next release of the toolkit. The Finnish version consists of the full and up-to-date translation as well as the policy statements of the Finnish libraries. Finnish examples and some community vocabularies and refinements will be added to the RDA during the year 2022.

The RDA editing process has taken three years by the National Library of Finland and the national expert groups of cataloguing. The team of the cataloguing standard service of the National Library has used approximately of three man-years so far for the new RDA. The five expert groups have given lots of time and effort, too.

There have been many challenges along the way (see the recording of the webinar Translating RDA: Opportunities and Challenges of an International Cataloging Standard (https://youtu.be/CG5oDGKALag). But with the generous help of James (Jamie) Hennelly (the Director of RDA Toolkit), the Finnish version of RDA can be introduced to the Finnish Libraries in 2022.

In addition to planning and executing of the training sessions, the next steps are about producing lots of Finnish examples and updating the MARC 21 based instructions and workflows. In this crucial phase of

the implementation process of the new RDA, the close co-operation between the national library and the national expert groups is essential. The implementation of the highly theoretical RDA would not be successful if the RDA principles and concepts were left without translation into the language catalogers – i.e., the MARC 21.

The community resources (refinements and vocabularies) in the toolkit will complement the practical cataloguing instructions with the updated list of mandatory elements of the two national cataloguing levels – concise and extensive – as well as the list of user-friendly versions of the labels of some relationship elements of the new RDA.

The decision on the date of the actual implementation of the new RDA will be made by the consortium of each cataloguing system in Finland. The first implementations will probably be carried out in 2023. The changes in the legacy metadata are needed before starting applying the new RDA. So far, no need for changes in the legacy metadata in MARC 21 format has been found. However, the national library has begun to study possibility to shift from MARC 21 format to linked data model in cataloguing in the next few years. It would mean applying the RDA more fully than in MARC 21 and, of course, extensive changes in the legacy metadata.

Compared to the first run with the Finnish RDA in 2011-2015, the current RDA process is almost pleasant. All the Finnish catalogers are aware of the meaning of the RDA and the cataloging rules, in general. Recently, the national library published the new RDA webpages that will prepare the catalogers to the new RDA version and to the training sessions of 2022. Hopefully, RDA is no more intimidating but happy thing or at least necessary evil among the Finnish catalogers.

NEWS FROM GERMANY
By **Elke Jost-Zell**, German National Library

GNDCon 2.0

More than 800 experts from libraries, science, museums, archives and others attended the GNDCon 2.0 which was held as an e-conference from 7th to 11th June 2021. The GNDCon was hosted by the German National Library, the GND cooperation partners, the project GND4C and other partners under the motto Digital, Diverse and Decentralized. The GND (Gemeinsame Normdatei, Integrated Authority File) is the largest collection of cultural and research authority data in the German-speaking countries.

The main focus was on the GND's impact in the time of digital transformation. Participants could choose between panels for new developments around authority records for works, generic terms for feature films, tv series and documentaries, geographic names and geo coordinates, the GND and Wikibase connection, the GND as the connecting link between cultural institutions and much more. Each day, the German National Library's metadata team offered a metadata consultation hour.

For more information: GND Homepage

Machine-based Cataloguing and Artificial Intelligence

On 18 and 19 November 2021, the German National Library hosted the 2021 online symposium "Machine-based cataloguing processes".

This year's event examined which Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies have the potential to prove useful in the preparation, processing and analysis of natural-language texts in order to record their content, and which strategies show promise in terms of producing high-quality results.

For around a decade now, the German National Library has been using NLP and machine-learning technologies for the subject-cataloguing of media works. In this context, cataloguing means classifying the media works by subject and precisely describing them with subject headings. As part of the German government's AI strategy, we started the research project "Automatic cataloguing system – subject cataloguing with AI methods". In this 3-year project, we are seeking to find a fundamentally new approach to some of the as-yet-unresolved challenges of machine-based cataloguing in order to provide the most complete and accurate metadata for literature research

The symposium aimed to bring together institutions involved in research, development and practical applications, and support the transfer of technology and knowledge. We are thereby continuing the dialogue that has been initiated in 2019 when this network was set up. People working in libraries, archives, universities, research institutes and companies who have an interest in this topic were invited to participate in the symposium.

For more information:

Symposium: [Fachtagung Netzwerk maschinelle Verfahren in der Erschliessung 2021](#) (in German)
Project: [DNB - AI-Project](#)

NEWS FROM JAPAN
By **MURAKAMI Kazue**, National Diet Library

New vision and plan for the next five years

The National Diet Library (NDL) set the policy for the next five years, "National Diet Library Vision 2021–2025: The Digital Shift at the National Diet Library." To realize this vision concretely in the bibliographic field, we have set the following plan. "Plan of Making and Providing Bibliographic Data in the National Diet Library, 2021-2025" is its name. The full text of the plan is available on the NDL's website (in Japanese).

We have three basic policies in this plan of bibliographic data:

> 1. Strengthen functions of our bibliographic data: input more useful information to our bibliographic data,
> 2. Standardise bibliographic data: provide stable bibliographic data as a national bibliographic agency and also promote the provision of new formats of data,
> 3. Popularise bibliographic data and cooperate related organizations: improve integrated search including various domestic institutions.

In addition, we have some initiatives in each basic policy. For example, the basic policy "Strengthen functions of our bibliographic data" has five initiatives:

> 1. Expand our authority data,
> 2. Expand inputting identifiers in our bibliographic and authority data,
> 3. Enhance "relationships" etc. in our bibliographic data,
> 4. Strengthen functions of the Japanese Periodical Index,
> 5. Optimize making process of our bibliographic data.

Regarding "Expand our authority data", we have already started some efforts. One of our efforts is authorities for Works. The NDL has applied the Nippon (Japanese) Cataloging Rules 2018 Edition (NCR 2018) since January 2021. NCR 2018 was designed based on the FRBR, ICP, and other global standards. We has started creating authorities for Works according to the principles of NCR 2018.

Authorities for Works
Authorities for Works created by the NDL have been available since January 2021. To begin with, the NDL creates authorities for some classic literature and some works that have multiple Japanese translations. To search many authority records, the NDL has introduced authority data searching and providing system, called "Web NDL Authorities".

"Web NDL Authorities" service itself has been available since 2011. All authority record the NDL created and maintained - including Personal Names, Corporate Body Names, Family Names, Uniform Titles, Geographic Names, and Topical Terms - are available on this service, Works and Genre/Form Terms are also available now.

This figure is an example of a work authority. "Genji monogatari", called "The Tale of Genji" in English, is famous Japanese classic literature written in the early 11th century.

Detailed Information Screen for the Work "Genji monogatari"
https://id.ndl.go.jp/auth/ndlna/00633493

From this page, we can also find bibliographic data linked to this authority data. If we click "Work" link button on the right side on this page, we can get search results of bibliographic data linked to the authority via NDL Online. In principle, links are created between Works and bibliographic data, of Japanese books or books published in Japan, which was newly created after 2021.
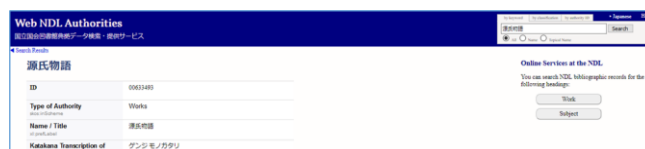
Detailed Information Screen for the Work "Genji monogatari" (upper part)
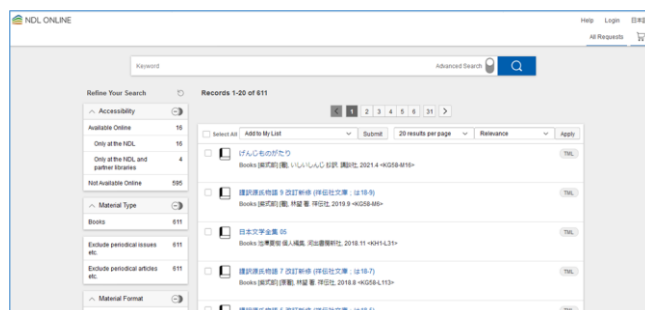
Search results screen of bibliographic data linked the Work "Genji monogatari" in the NDL Online

A list of Work authorities is available on the Web NDL Authorities, too. People can always see the latest list via SPARQL query results.

This list shows the following items of each Work authority: URI, preferred title, variant title, creator, Date Created, and Last Updated. We have created 223 Work authorities as of November 30.

The list of Work authorities

We are also creating links from bibliographic data created until 2020 to some Work authorities. We decide which data should be linked by confirming not only classification numbers and the uniform title assigned some old Japanese literatures, but also the title of bibliographic data.

NEWS FROM THE NETHERLANDS
By **Meta van der Waal-Gentenaar**, Metadata Specialist, National Library of the Netherlands

In the Newsletter of December last year, we wrote about the next three initiatives for the Dutch national bibliography.

This year we worked hard to improve the quality of the metadata in our library system, partly thanks to the corona crisis. Thousands of author names are linked to the Dutch Author Names Thesaurus. Work will continue on this job next year.

An extensive analysis of some annotation fields was also performed in preparation for improving the quality of this metadata. This is also necessary to be able to present entities according to RDA.

A definitive approach has been formulated for the initiative regarding the catalog called Brinkmans Cumulative Catalog (1833-2001). Next year, the catalog will be fully digitized in such a way that data can be transformed into structured data.

A subsequent title comparison sample between the metadata in our library system and of the national ISBN agency will be launched later.

The Library Reference Model in Schema.org
By **René Voorburg**, linked data officer, KB, National Library of the Netherlands.

The IFLA Library Reference Model provides a conceptual model, not a complete vocabulary. So, if one wants to publish bibliographical descriptions as linked data using the Library Reference Model, one also needs to choose a vocabulary to implement. For intended applications in the library domain, the RDA vocabularies will provide great power of expression and should offer a good match with the Library Reference Model.

However, when the intended application of the linked data is to offer services beyond the library domain, the RDA vocabularies might not be the best option. For applications beyond the library domain, it becomes more important to use a broadly used, well understood and recognized vocabulary than to harness the sheer potential for richness of expression of a vocabulary. For these reasons, the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (KB), the National Library of the Netherlands, uses the Schema.org vocabulary (http://schema.org) as the core vocabulary for its linked data services (available at http://data.bibliotheken.nl).

The intention to publish linked data for bibliographic descriptions, using both the LRM model and the Schema.org vocabulary, creates challenges. Schema.org isn't just a vocabulary, it also provides a model or ontology. It is possible to express the entity classes of the Library Reference Model in Schema.org, without violating the ontological restrictions imposed by Schema.org? Further, Schema.org seems to be designed with mostly commercial applications in mind, like for example making the metadata of webshops available to internet search engines. Will it offer enough potential richness of expression for bibliographic data?

The bottom line is that, for its linked data services, the KB was in need of an application profile for expressing bibliographic data modelled using the Library Reference Model in Schema.org. Luckily, a rather similar challenge had been taken up before by Richard Wallis. His intend was to express the bibliographic descriptions modelled using the BIBFRAME model in Schema.org (see https://bibframe2schema.org/). Building upon Richard's work, we created an application profile for expressing LRM in Schema.org (download at http://data.bibliotheken.nl/files/LRM2schema.pdf). This application profile is set up a 'cheat sheet', offering many examples in RDF that can be used as templates for producing RDF.

Currently, we are in the process of converting all linked data sets at data.bibliotheken.nl to this application profile. When extending or enriching the RDF data offered, the application profile or cheat sheet will be updated accordingly. We hope that this profile will be useful for others too, so feedback is very much appreciated. Please contact me by e-mail at rene.voorburg@kb.nl .

Ten libraries connecting their digital heritage
By **Meta van der Waal-Gentenaar**, Metadata Specialist, National Library of the Netherlands, and **Marg van der Burgh**, Program Manager, National Library of the Netherlands

(Translation and editing of a news item on the website of the Digital Heritage Network)

Ten libraries in the Netherlands will connect their digital heritage according to the principles of Digital Heritage Reference Architecture (DERA). The most important thing is the aim to publish metadata immediately as standardized and machine-readable as possible.

The 'Verbonden erfgoed van bibliotheken' project ('Connected heritage of libraries' project) runs from October 2021 to March 2023. During that period, the participating libraries will link their data using linked open data and will focus on the use of sustainable identifiers, so that heritage objects can always be found online.

In addition, they are looking at whether the International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF) can play a role in making images from the various library collections visible. Like linked open data and sustainable identifiers, IIIF is an international standard with which you can, for example, share, compare and annotate digital images from different organizations.

The result of this project is shown as an example on a website around the writer Theun de Vries. Through the practical application of the standards,

connected heritage such as literary collections from libraries comes together here.

The project was made possible by a subsidy from the Pica Foundation. This foundation subsidizes projects and activities in the Netherlands that promote collaboration between libraries and strengthen the role of the library in the information chain.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA

By **Helen Voronenkova**, Head of the division, Cataloguing Department,The National Library of Russia, and
Karina Esman, Chief librarian-cataloguer, The National Library of Russia

Library Reference Model (IFLA LRM) – specifics of translation into Russian

In 2017, a consolidated editorial group of authors developed the IFLA LRM library reference model. IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM)– is an entity relationship conceptual model developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), which expresses the "logical structure of bibliographic information".

It combines:
> * Models of Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR);
> * Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD)
> * Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD).

The IFLA LRM library reference model is intended to become a high-level conceptual reference model developed within the framework of the extended entity-relationship modeling system. The model covers bibliographic data in a broad, generalized sense. From the point of view of the general approach and methodology, the modeling process presented in the IFLA LRM is an adaptation of the approach used in the original FRBR research.

IFLA LRM is a united model of the FR family.

The model is object-oriented in the form of sets
- entities
- attributes
- relations

The main position of the model is that objects are classes and subclasses of homogeneous objects,

while all properties of classes are automatically inherited by subclasses.

The new consolidated IFLA LRM model brings all three models into a single consistent entity-relations system, without making changes to the original four entities defining the library resource: work, expression, manifestation, item.

IFLA LRM is centered around five common user tasks: find, identify, select, receive, explore. As with FRBR and FRSAD, the IFLA LRM is primarily concerned with the data and functionality required by end-users (and intermediaries working on behalf of end-users) to meet their information needs.

The development of the IFLA LRM represents an important step forward; it represents a complete model of the bibliographic space, which can and should serve as a basis for the elaboration of cataloging rules and bibliographic formats.

Translation of IFLA LRM into national languages.

Over time, professional communities from different countries began to translate this document into their national languages, so that the maximum number of representatives of the interested audience had the opportunity to get acquainted with such a significant work.

In 2021, a group of specialists from the National Library of Russia translated the IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM).

According to Pat Riva, one of the authors of the IFLA LRM: "While all IFLA LRM translations are important, it is particularly significant to have a Russian translation as Russian is one of the seven IFLA languages. Having the translation of IFLA LRM in the Russian language will now allow the Russian-speaking community to fully integrate the latest model into its bibliographic standards and practices"

Nevertheless, in the process of translation, the team of authors has repeatedly encountered a sufficient number of difficulties caused by the discrepancy between library terminology in Russia and European countries; as well as the ambiguous interpretation of terms within the Russian-speaking library community.

We're grateful to the MulDiCat working group for their invaluable work on creating multilingual dictionary of cataloguing terms (MulDiCat). When translating basic terms, we tried to use the most modern terms and concepts, including those presented in the IFLA MulDiCat, correlating them with Russian realities.

In this publication, we would like to draw attention to a number of terms that have caused difficulties in the translation process and cause discrepancies in the professional library community of Russia.

- **Entity**. Entity or object. In the first translations of FRBR, the concept of object was used, but several years passed between the publication of these works and during this time philosophical terms began to be used in methodological manuals. The creators of IFLA LRM give such a definition - "An entity is an abstract class of conceptual objects", which corresponds to the definition of an entity in database design. Considering that the digitalization of the library space is becoming a reality and in many Russian-language sources the term "entity" is used, we stopped at this option.
- **Agent**. An agent is a subject capable of acting, obtaining rights and being responsible for his actions. The Agent entity includes two entities: a Person and an Organization.
The term "Agent entity" in the definition given by MulDiCat serves as a generalization for the terms Person and Collective Agent corresponding to the terms "person" and "organization" in force in Russia. In the

Russian language, the definition given by the Legal Dictionary "Agent is a person acting on behalf of someone, a representative of an organization, institution, and so on performing assignments." is not generalizing for the terms "person" and "organization".

- **Collective Agent**. A collective agent is an organization of persons bearing a specific name and capable of acting as a single entity. Due to the fact that it is difficult to find a generalizing name for the terms "persons" and "organization" in Russian and now this concept is used in other areas in the same meaning as it is used in English, for example, in psychology and economics, the term "Agent" is left in translation.

- As for the term **Res**, here we will give two definitions of the term.

Res is the entity with the widest distribution; it includes all other entities of the model that are considered to belong to the bibliographic space. Res is a superclass of all other explicitly defined entities, as well as any other entities not specifically labeled. (LRM)

An abstract class of conceptual objects representing key objects of interest in the model. (definition from MulDiCat).

An entity can group multiple entities/classes together into a higher class, a more general class that includes a set of more specific classes. This is known in LRM as a superclass.

As a result, a group of translators, as well as other specialists of the National Library of Russia decided not to translate the term Res, since the translation of "thing" does not correspond to the stated definition, and the term entity denotes a category of a lower level, and the creators of IFLA LRM themselves do not translate this term from Latin.

- **Nomen**. The relationship between an object and the designation that refers to it.

- **Item**. It is a copy. Since in many respects we are talking about electronic documents for which the term physical unit adopted by us is nonsense. It was decided to adhere to the same point of view.

These are the most controversial basic terms on which the standards of the FR family are based.

While working with the document, we focused on MulDiCat (multilingual dictionary of IFLA cataloging terms), modern library dictionaries and computer science dictionaries, since the FRBR family manuals use database design terminology.

The article published in the scientific and practical journal "Scientific and Technical Libraries", under the heading "Terminological aspects in the processes of standardization of library and information activities" states that the formation of a terminological system and standardization of terminology in the field of library and information activities are complex processes that requires in-depth knowledge not only of the subject area under consideration, but also of related ones. And due to the specifics of the library and information sphere, which is expressed, on the one hand, by the need to preserve the accumulated wealth of knowledge enshrined in documents using terminological aspects of different periods of technology development; and, on the other– by the introduction of new modern services and technologies, it is extremely important in such a situation to form and consolidate a new terminological basis.

In conclusion, we'd like to note that for successful collaboration, the Russian-speaking library community will try to unify terminology, since discrepancies can lead to serious semantic disagreements where they might not be.

MEETING REPORTS

REPORT OF IFLA SUBJECT ANALYSIS AND ACCESS SECTION REPRESENTATIVE TO AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CORE SUBJECT ANALYSIS COMMITTEE ON THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING
By **Judy Jeng**

The ALA/Core Subject Analysis Committee met two times virtually on July 22 and 23, 2021.

Janis Young reported on the Library of Congress. The MARC-to-BIBFRAME and BIBFRAME-to-MARC converter tools are stable but will be further refined to ensure that the Library can distribute its native BIBFRAME descriptive metadata in the MARC format. Intensive testing of the converter tools continues. A high-level plan for training 200 additional staff to produce BIBFRAME descriptions has been presented to Library management and at division staff meetings. The new BIBFRAME Editor, the input-update interface to the BIBFRAME system, was released in a soft launch to LC staff on June 2, 2021. "Multiple" subdivisions are being cancelled from LCSH in order to better support linked-data initiatives. "Multiple" subdivisions are a special type of subdivision that automatically gives free-floating status to analogous subdivisions used under the same heading.

Annie Wolfe reported on the Library and Archives Canada (LAC) and Canadian Subject Headings (CSH).

Amanda Ros reported on the Committee on Cataloging: Description & Access. Glen Wiley is the new CC:DA chair. Peter Fetcher and Bob Maxwell will serve as the two designated representatives from the CC:DA committee to form the new Romanization Table Review Board.

Adam Schiff reported on the MARC Advisory Committee. Bibliographic field 490 (Series Statement) subfield $y is approved to enable the recording of invalid ISSNs and subfield $z for canceled ISSNs.

Paul Frank reported on the PCC Subject Authority Cooperative Program, including SACO Wikidata Funnel and SACO FAST Funnel.

Rebecca Belford reported on the Music Library Association. The Music SACO Funnel is to promote and facilitate the creation of medium of performance terms and of subject authorities related to the cataloging of notated music, music sound or video recordings, and works about music, whether or not submitters are in SACO-members institutions. The scope includes new terms or changes for music-related terms Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), Medium of Performance Thesaurus for Music (LCMPT), Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials (LCGFT), and additions to the Library of Congress Classification (LCC). The Music SACO Funnel coordinator is Beth Iseminger.

Sherman Clarke reported on the Art Libraries Society of North America. A Wikidata workshop was held at the ARLIS/NA conference in April. Many auction companies are moving to electronic publication of catalogs. There is no particular subject access issue but it has made acquisition and cataloging of auction catalog trickier.

Jonathan Ward reported on the Getty Vocabulary Program, Getty Research Institute. GRI's particular interest is on terminology preferences and issues related to diversity and equity. One of the primary goals of the Vocabulary Program is to be more multicultural, inclusive, and multilingual, in both the collection of contributions for the Vocabularies and in enlarging GRI user base. Vocabularies are primarily built by contributions from institutions that catalog art. Upcoming contributions include

several thousand names of Japanese artists for ULAN (in both Japanese and transliterated) from the Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, and an extensive addition of pre-Columbian terminologies in English and Nahuatl for the AAT, a project based at the GRI.

Cate Kellett reported on the American Association of Law Libraries. Jolande Goldberg (Library of Congress) presented updates on revisions to K schedule related to terrorism. In the K schedules, terrorism has been crammed inconsistently into different sections such as Crimes involving danger to the community. LCC also doesn't fully distinguish between international terrorism and domestic terrorism, which may be warranted due to recent interest in those areas. AALL Technical Services Special-Interest-Section (TS-SIS) will develop a series of discussions or workshops for law librarians to get together and talk through new RDA concepts using examples from legal literature.

Barbara Bushman reported on the National Library of Medicine. On March 1, 2021, NIH launched UNITE, an effort to end structural racism in biomedical research. The Alma Library Services PlaYorm went live on June 8, 2021, replacing NLM's Voyager Integrated Library System. The WebVoyage-based library catalog known as LocatorPlus was replaced with Primo VE, also on June 8.

Heidy Berthoud gave a report on the FAST Policy & Outreach Committee. A FAST Funnel is created to enable FAST users to contribute to the development of the FAST vocabulary. Janet Ashton (British Library) serves as the funnel coordinator; other supporting members include Laura Doublet (University of Victoria Libraries, Canada), Thomas Dousa (University of Chicago), John Hostage (Harvard University), and Carmen Lluengo (British Library). The FAST Funnel is different from other funnels in that members will be primarily concerned with the development of FAST (faceted headings) rather than LCSH. It is hoped that the funnel will

provide a focus for development of a community of FAST users. Terms submitted as part of the FAST Funnel will include terms previously rejected by LCSH. Some proposed terms will be alternatives to language currently used by LCSH. Library of Congress and OCLC are aware that this may result in conflicts between LCSH and FAST and are prepared to move forward and deal with those challenges as they arise. The FAST Funnel is currently in the pilot phase of implementation and will be launched in Fall 2021. Jesse Lambertson, Sandi Jones and Dean Seemanare conducted a survey to learn more about current FAST users, how they are using FAST, and how they would like to use FAST. They are preparing for a "How to get started with FAST" type document. FPOC held a webinar in October 2020 "21st century indexing: learn how FAST can help libraries and other cultural institutions to assign subject headings".

Stacey Devine reported on the Library of Congress Children's and Young Adults' Cataloging Program. The CYAC program has over 11,500 approved subject headings that are not currently available in any online database. The team is in the process of creating authority records for these subject headings and uploading them to ClassificationWeb and id.loc.gov so they will be available to the larger cataloging community. The CYAC team is creating a list of resources for cataloging Children's and Young adult material. The list will be published as C documents and will be available to the larger cataloging community. The first document focuses on how to create summaries.

Caroline Saccucci reported on the Library of Congress Dewey Program. Effective July 18, 2021, Camilla Williams has been appointed as the new CIP and Dewey Section Head and Program Manager in the U.S. Programs, Law, and Literature Division. Camilla will serve as the LC Dewey Program Liaison to ALA/Core SAC.

Michele Zwierski reported on the Dewey Editorial Policy Committee. The EPC is planning to return to

its yearly in-person meeting in June 2022. The Dewey team at OCLC seeks an ALA nominee for service on the EPC.

Judy Jeng reported on the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Subject Analysis and Access Section. The three metadata sections, including Subject Analysis & Access, Bibliography, and Cataloging held an online Metadata Session on May 27, 2021, with the theme on entity management.

Casey Mullin reported on the SAC Subcommittee on Faceted Vocabularies. Best Practices for Recording Faceted Chronological Data in Bibliographic Records, version 1.0 approved by SAC on June 11, 2021, and is now available via the ALA Institutional Repository:
https://alair.ala.org/handle/11213/16710.

Brian Stearns, Chair of ALA/Core Subject Analysis Committee, proposed changing the structure to have a chair and a vice-chair. This would allow necessary work to be divided between two individuals and would ensure better continuity for the committee. The next Chair will be Rocki Strader, and Vice-Chair will be Candy Riley.

DARIAH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA WORKING GROUP WORKSHOP ON SEPTEMBER 30, 2021
By **Pat Riva,** Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

Digital humanities research using bibliographical data from national bibliographies was the focus of a fascinating two-hour workshop on September 30, 2021. The online workshop was organised by the Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (DARIAH) Bibliographical Data Working Group. DARIAH (https://www.dariah.eu/) is a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC), established in 2014, which has 20 member countries and 6 cooperating partners. It facilitates a wide range of digital humanities projects, through a lengthy list of working groups. The Bibliographical Data Working Group (https://www.dariah.eu/activities/working-groups/bibliographical-data-bibliodata/) is focused on the research use of bibliographical data in the humanities, within digital humanities and data-driven research perspectives. The co-chairs are Tomasz Umerle, Assistant Professor, Deputy Director of the Current Bibliography (Poland) and Vojtěch Malínek, Director of Czech Literary Bibliography Research Infrastructure.

The workshop "National Bibliographies and Catalogs: Curation and Research" packed a lot of content into only two hours. The first portion consisted of keynote presentations. First Mikko Tolonen (Finland) set the stage, illustrating the potential of bibliographic data from library catalogues for data-driven research with some of his own research. He showed the complementary approaches of quantifiable data drawn from the catalogue with archival research for meaning and context. Next, Mathilde Koskas presented "A perspective on national bibliographies from the IFLA Bibliography Section", an invited presentation prepared with Pat Riva, that focused on the Section's National Bibliographic Register data and

recommendations from the Common Practices for National Bibliographies in the Digital Age.

The second portion featured presentations from six national libraries members of the BiblioData WG, each focusing on an aspect of their services or projects relevant to research using bibliographic metadata.

> • Osma Suominen (Finland) explained how the Finnish National Bibliography, Fennica, and the General Finnish Ontology, YSO, are issued as linked data and how the multilingual YSO is rendered in MARC 21.
> • Angela Vorndran (Germany) presented the DNB's data shop and linked data services, as well as the CultureGraph project which uses work clustering in the union database to enrich bibliographic records with subject metadata and controlled access points found in other records in the same cluster.
> • Kamil Pawlicki (Poland) demonstrated the OMNIS search engine, newly created in 2020, which applies FRBRisation to discover work entities and allows finding all manifestations of a work together. Their algorithm is able to deal with records describing resources that include multiple works.
> • Marie Haškovcová (Czechia) presented the scope of the Czech web archive and harvesting program. Their own cataloguing application WA-KAT, is used to semi-automatically extract metadata for online resources starting from the URL.
> • Szabina Ilacsa (Hungary) showed, in the context of providing microdata for the national web archive, how the original website, issued as an integrating resource, can be linked using RDA relationships, to the harvested and archived snapshots of the site, now turned into a successively issued resource.
> • Ylva Sommerled (Sweden) spoke about her own research into translation trends

into Swedish and of Swedish literature into world languages, using metadata from the Swedish national bibliography and SUECANA.

The session concluded with a panel where the speakers discussed the state of national bibliography and catalogue data reuse, knowledge of research using the metadata, and perspectives on future collaboration between national libraries and humanities researchers.

The slides for all the presentations are available in the BiblioData WG's Zenodo community at: https://zenodo.org/communities/bibliodatawg_dariah/

The recording of the workshop is available on YouTube at: https://youtu.be/sRIig_FFTcM and is also on the Bibliography YouTube channel (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCUrrt_nxhc4rYlDYfkO93-Q) as part of the National Bibliographic Register playlist.

I had not been able to attend the workshop live because of time zones, and greatly appreciated being able to listen to the recording, which makes this event available to a wider audience. We generally consider national bibliography metadata to be vital and reusable for many purposes; in this workshop it was great to see the research potential of our data as the focus.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION – 10 YEARS IN SWEDEN

By **Harriet Aagaard,** The National Library of Sweden

In 2011, the National Library of Sweden started using the Dewey Decimal Classification system (DDC), instead of the Swedish SAB-classification. Today almost all university libraries use DDC, but most public libraries and school libraries still use the SAB. This is a growing problem since the SAB classification has not been updated since 2013.

This year is the 10-year anniversary of using DDC, but due to the pandemic we will postpone celebrations for next year. We did, however, have a delicious chocolate cake.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE "LIBRARY SCIENCE IN THE XXI CENTURY: CONTENT, ORGANIZATION, DIGITALIZATION AND SCIENTOMETRY" WAS HELD AT THE RUSSIAN STATE LIBRARY

By **Marina Neshcheret,** Senior researcher, Research Centre for library development in information society, Russian State Library (Email: NeshcheretMY@rsl.ru)

On October 19–20, 2021, the first International Scientific and Practical Conference "Library Science in the XXI Century: content, organization, digitalization and Scientometry" was held at the Russian State Library. The organizers of the Conference are the Russian State Library, the Russian National Library and the Russian Library Association.

The conference was attended by more than 180 heads and specialists of federal, central regional and university libraries, universities of culture, as well as other institutions of culture, science, education, mass media from 14 regions of the Russian Federation and foreign countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico, Poland, USA and Uzbekistan). More than one and a half thousand connections were recorded on the YouTube channel of the Russian State Library during the online broadcast of the meetings.

Olga Yarilova, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation, Vadim Duda, the General Director of the Russian State Library, Vladimir Gronsky, the General Director of the Russian National Library, Mikhail Afanasyev welcomed the participants of the Conference.

The conference program included plenary and breakout sessions "Librarianship: main trends and problems of development", "Directions and methodology of scientific research in the field of librarianship", "Librarianship: organization and

training of personnel", at which more than 50 reports were heard on theoretical scientific problems, practical and methodological issues of scientific research.

Chairperson of the IFLA Section on Library Theory and Research Egbert John Sanchez Vandercast (Mexico), Associate Professor at the University of Denver (USA) Kristina Matusiak, Director of the Langar College Library (Canada) Debbie Schachter made a report at the Plenary session on the professional training of library specialists.

Bibliographic problems were discussed at the meetings of the section, among other urgent problems of library science.

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences Grigory Levin presented an overview of Russian bibliographic science. From 2011 to 2020, 15 monographs were published and 9 dissertations were defended. The main body of scientific publications consists of reports at scientific and practical conferences, and the main contingent of authors are practical bibliographers. G. Levin described the topics and main directions of research works in the field of bibliography. He also noted the importance of the International Bibliographic Congresses of 2010, 2015 and 2021 for the development of bibliographic science. "The bibliography exists, it is in demand in the information society, in the digital economy," the speaker concluded.

The report of Marina Neshcheret, a member of the IFLA Bibliography section, presented data on the thematic focus and problems of research of reference and bibliographic services, highlighted certain aspects of theoretical research of one of the leading areas of bibliographic activity.

The revival of interest in the recommendation bibliography was noted in the report of Olga Reshetnikova and Elena Gubina. Thanks to the development of modern information technologies, attention is increasing to the creation and placement of various types of popular bibliographic resources on library websites, social networks and messengers.

Nina Golodnova presented the report "National classification system – Library and bibliographic classification: scientific and methodological foundations of modernization". Working with Library and bibliographic classification involves its development as a system of variants and publications (maintaining a standard of LBC tables in machine-readable form; timely updating of its content and structure; preparation, publication and distribution of LBC tables in printed and machine-readable form).

Natalia Shatokhina, Deputy Director of the Orel Regional Library, made a report on the formation of a system of local history bibliographic resources aimed at deepening knowledge about the sources of local history information, expanding and strengthening the factual base of local history activities.

Natalia Patrusheva, Doctor of Historical Sciences, described the activities of the Russian National Library in the field of studying the history of bookmaking in Russia. The works of the staff of the department on the history of book culture and bibliography, published since 1977, number about 600 titles. One of the important works of the department is the creation of a bibliographic database of research. Currently, 7 indexes of literature on the history of the book of the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century have been prepared.

Summing up the results of the international forum took place on October 20 in the conference hall of the Russian State Library. The participants of the conference noted the importance of library science – both for librarianship and for the development of culture and the preservation of cultural heritage.

WATCH VIDEOS:

Plenary session
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_oz_2oWWSyY
Section "Library science: main trends and problems of development"
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1BrUW_V02Sk
Section "Directions and methodology of scientific research in the field of librarianship"
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9h_dtYREcBo
Section "Library science: organization and training of personnel"
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ah1_KDCRRXU
Summing up the results of the conference
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7od5d0ia2wo

REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF LATVIA ON TERMINOLOGY CONFERENCE 2021 "INTEROPERABILITY OF DATA OF CULTURAL HERITAGE INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIGITAL SPACE: TERMINOLOGICAL ASPECT", ON OCTOBER 8, 2021

By **Inta Virbule** and **Elza Ungure**, the National Library of Latvia (NLL)
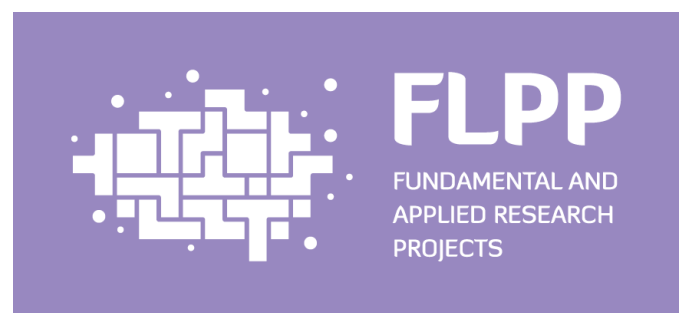
On October 8, 2021, the NLL and the Information and Documentation Terminology Subcommittee of the Terminology Committee of the Latvian Academy of Sciences hosted the annual terminology conference themed "Interoperability of Data of Cultural Heritage Institutions in the Digital Space: Terminological Aspect". During the conference, the potential of cooperation between memory institutions in the cultural heritage field was discussed, and ways to ensure the interoperability of data created by memory institutions in the digital environment, recognising that terminology is very relevant for successful development and adoption of new data models. The conference was funded by the Latvian Council of Science as an event for the project "Latvian Memory Institution Data in the Digital Space: Connecting Cultural Heritage" (Project No lzp-2019/1-0365) by the NLL, in cooperation with the Humanities Faculty of the University of Latvia.

The conference's main objective was to seek common points in the data standards and models used in the archives, libraries, and museums and

discuss their integration possibilities and problems. Particular attention was given to Resource Description and Access (RDA), based on LRM and currently implemented in the library environment. The conference concluded with a discussion about the pros and cons of linking terminology between cultural heritage institutions.

The conference confirmed that creating an environment for the co-creation and re-use of data will develop cooperation between cultural heritage institutions to create a single knowledge network, linking it to digital objects. Furthermore, the interoperability of the RDA standard with the standards of other cultural heritage institutions could help improve the descriptions of different types of resources, identify entities, and create metadata suitable for further dissemination in the linked data environment.

For more information on the conference, presentation annotations, and the conference recording, see https://www.lnb.lv/en/review-annual-terminology-conference .

NEWS FROM THE RDA STEERING COMMITTEE
By **Linda Barnhart**, Secretary, RDA Steering Committee

RSC Meetings

The July asynchronous meeting of the RDA Steering Committee (RSC) focused on two proposals which were discussed and approved; details and links are provided below. Public minutes are available on the RSC website.

The October RSC meeting, usually an in-person meeting, once again was a virtual meeting due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Held 12-15 October and 18-22 October 2021, this virtual meeting had two components: (1) an asynchronous meeting conducted online using Basecamp software, and (2) three video Zoom calls, two in executive session and one in public session and open to observers. The meeting focused on three topics:

> • The proposal RSC/TechnicalWG/2021/2: Implementing the Collections Model in RDA; details are provided below and in another article in this Newsletter
> • The appointment of four new Working Groups for 2022-2023
> • Continuing discussion of the Community Resources area in RDA Toolkit.

Public minutes will be published on the RSC website in due course and will include appendices holding the usual annual reports from RSC position holders, regional representatives, and liaisons to external organizations.

Proposals

RSC/EURIG/2021/1: Proposal to adjust label, definition, and alternate labels for Expression: relief type.

This proposal held that "the label "relief type" is misleading because this element describes neither the material of a relief model (plaster, wood, plastic, etc.) nor the surface form of the terrain (flat, hilly, mountainous, etc.), but only the representation of the relief on the map. Therefore, we propose the new label "relief representation" and a more precise definition. This change will also require an adjustment to element label in the list of entity boundaries on the Expression entity page." The proposal was unanimously approved by the RSC and will be implemented in the next release. Final wording was published in the RSC Decisions document.

RSC/TechnicalWG/2021/1: Proposal for Realignment of Expression to Expression Relationship Elements.

The purpose of the proposal was voiced in the proposal abstract: "Analysis of the alignment between RDA and IFLA-LRM have revealed a misalignment between Expression: based on expression and LRM R24 is derivation expression of and Expression: derivative expression and LRM R24i has derivation expression… This proposal makes necessary changes to RDA to rectify the problems with the alignment, makes any implicit shortcuts explicit, modifies labels and definitions for consistency and clarity, and recommends the soft-deprecation of elements that are insufficiently differentiated in their definitions."   A revised version of the proposal was unanimously approved by the RSC and will be implemented in the next release. Final wording was published in the RSC Decisions document.

RSC/TechnicalWG/2021/2: Implementing the Collections Model in RDA.

This proposal addressed the coverage of the concepts of "collections" and "collection level description" in RDA. It proposed new relationship and attribute elements, amendments to existing elements, two new vocabulary encoding schemes to support proposed attribute elements, and new terms for the RDA Terms vocabulary encoding scheme (also published in the RDA Glossary). The proposal, in four parts, was posted for public comment on the RSC website on 03 August. Most of the 67 recommendations were approved by unanimous consent, but a handful required deeper discussion. Foremost among the topics discussed was the definition and scope of the terms "metadata description set" and "metadata statement." Several recommendations will require follow-up actions, including drafting a new guidance chapter. The proposal as adjusted by RSC discussion will be implemented in the RDA Registry and RDA Toolkit and published in the next release. An RSC Decisions document was published that includes the final wording of definitions and instructions, the new, deprecated and soft deprecated elements, and other changes, such as to element hierarchies and RDA vocabularies.

Community Resources

The Community Resources area (on the Resources tab of RDA Toolkit) has been an agenda topic for discussion at every RSC meeting in 2021. The October discussion, however, led the RSC to reconsider some fundamental aspects, particularly for legacy instructions. Concerns were raised about maintenance and sustainability. This area will continue to be explored in upcoming RSC meetings.

Toolkit Releases and Site Migration

The 15 July 2021 Toolkit release included:

• Addition of more policy statements from the Library of Congress/Program for Cooperative Cataloging, the British Library, and the Music Library Association
• Fixes and minor improvements to existing Toolkit functionality, including the introduction of blue highlights within the yellow Condition boxes to improve visibility
• Additions to the Community Refinements section of the Community Resources area
• Updates to the Finnish translation
• Inclusion of a new French translation of the Toolkit interface

The next release of RDA Toolkit has been scheduled for mid-March 2022.

The migration of the official RDA Toolkit and the original RDA Toolkit to new servers is expected before the end of 2021. This move should have little to no impact on users, with two exceptions: (1) a new administration system to manage accounts and logins will be implemented as part of the transition, and (2) the creation of new workflow or other user-created documents will no longer be supported on the original RDA Toolkit after the server migration. For more information, see this post on the RDA Toolkit blog. Site migration is not related to the starting of the countdown clock on the original RDA Toolkit site, and no date for starting the countdown clock has been set.

New Working Groups

The RSC polished the terms of reference for four new Working Groups:
• Extent Working Group
• Official Languages Working Group
• Religions in RDA Working Group
• Place/Jurisdiction Working Group

These working groups will address areas in need of improvement in RDA, with their overall goal being the preparation of discussion papers or proposals

for RSC consideration. International membership has been sought for these groups, and invitations to potential members will be offered in December. These task-and-finish working groups will be active in 2022-2023. The terms of reference will be posted on the RSC website by the end of the year after the details and membership are finalized.

RSC Membership

Renate Behrens has been appointed Chair-Elect of the RSC. The RDA Board, which unanimously ratified the recommendation of the search committee, and the RSC are especially pleased to welcome her as the first non Anglo-American to lead the RSC. Behrens is a long-standing employee of the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek and has been involved in the ongoing development of the RDA since 2010 on a national, European, and international level. Her appointment as Chair-Elect begins immediately, and is effective through December 2022, overlapping with Chair Kathy Glennan. She will then begin a four-year term as Chair, from January 2023 through December 2026.

A recruitment announcement for a successor to Ebe Kartus as Wider Community Engagement Officer (WCEO), whose term ends in December, was posted in June. A search committee reviewed the applications and the position was offered to Charlene Chou (New York University), who accepted. She assumed the position of WCEO-Elect immediately thereafter.

The RDA Board approved adding a temporary one-year position with the possibility of a one-year extension to the RSC to focus on RDA education and orientation efforts, particularly with library school educators. Elisa Sze (University of Toronto) was offered the position. Sze accepted and joined the RSC in an "elect" capacity until her term officially starts on 1 January 2022.

Changes to two regional representatives are expected at the end of 2021: Renate Behrens will

rotate off as the representative from Europe, with Ahava Cohen ready to step in, and Thomas Brenndorfer will rotate off from the North American region, with no successor yet identified.

Documents recently published

- 3R Project Final Report (RSC/Papers/2021/1)
- RDA/MARC 21 Alignment Task Force: Terms of Reference (RSC/Chair/2021/4)
- Information for new RSC members and backups (RSC/Operations/7)

The 2022-2024 Action Plan will be polished and published early in 2022.

STANDARDS NEWS

50 YEARS OF ISBD AND MORE…

By **Rehab Ouf**, Chair of the ISBD Review Group

In 2021, ISBD has turned 50. The first text of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications ISBD(M), was published in 1971 as a set of recommendations. ISBD(M) was the first of ISBDs created following the mandate of the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts, organized by the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing at Copenhagen in 1969.

Over this time, ISBD has developed, diversified into several specialized ISBDs, consolidated in one text in 2007, aligned with IFLA FRBR and ONIX categorization of resources in 2011, extended its coverage horizontally to a larger array of resources and vertically to more granular descriptions in 2021, and is halfway to a transformative revision aligning it to IFLA LRM.

In the course of its evolution, ISBD positioned itself as the most adopted standard in national and institutional cataloguing codes with translation into many languages; its prescribed punctuation invaded integrated library systems and encoding standards and its standard order of elements provided standard display for information in catalogues; it mapped with traditional and emerging bibliographic standards; and embraced emerging technologies, optimizing its vocabularies to the semantic web and Linked data applications.[2]

This ongoing responsiveness of the ISBD to emerging developments and to changes in cataloguing requirements was made possible and optimal thanks to the IFLA ISBD Review Group (ISBD

RG), whose continuous maintenance and forward thinking kept the standard and its element sets up-to-date, maintained the right focus, and guided the directions of the ISBD: from diversification, to consolidation, to expansion, to alignment with IFLA's conceptual models; all with enhancing its portability in the semantic web environment and its interoperability with other bibliographic standards. For the user, the transition to new editions of ISBD has always been smooth, reflecting the optimal original design of the standard.

In 2021 also, the ISBD had the best communications in years with its communities of users, and a unique reach to the global cataloguing community. It was the year of great visibility for the ISBD revision works, achieved and underway.

On the "New horizons: emerging metadata standards and practices in the 21st century"[3] webinar, held May 27, 2021, the ISBD RG shared with the metadata and standards community worldwide a vision and views on current developments and future directions of the standard. This was through a lightening talk axed around an ISBD that is in transition mode: looking inside to update itself in fulfilment to urgent cataloguing needs; looking beside to transform itself in alignment with IFLA's conceptual models; and looking outside to the global bibliographic control and semantic web outer spaces to shape its future.

The webinar, that was the virtual substitute of the IFLA Metadata Report session in WLICs, had over 1100 participants, an attendance more than ever been made possible in physical congresses. This

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[2] ISBD element sets and value vocabularies on IFLA's Namespace website are accessible at https://www.iflastandards.info/isbd.

[3] Event programme: https://www.ifla.org/events/new-horizons-emerging-metadata-standards-and-practices-in-the-21st-century/. Slidedeck: https://repository.ifla.org/bitstream/123456789/1393/1/webinar_new_horizons-20210527-slides.pdf.

allowed important and informing exchanges with the high level international metadata audience. It was thrilling to see a significant portion of the discussions and questions oriented to this 3 minutes lightening talk encapsulated in one slide by Gordon Dunsire.

The IFLA virtual WLIC 2021 [4] provided the venue and forum to present in more depth this inwards, sideways, outwards views that are driving the transition of the ISBD. The session titled "ISBD in Transition" [5] featured three presentations by experts and specialists who are leading the revision works: "Update of the ISBD: Fulfilling the Needs of Communities of Users" by Elena Escolano, "ISBD and LRM" by Mikael Wetterstrom, and "ISBD Beyond IFLA" by Gordon Dunsire. Together, they presented a complete picture describing the complex environment in which the ISBD revisions are taking place, driven by pressing users' needs, IFLA mandates, and external bibliographic and technological developments. They also highlighted how these factors are (re)defining ISBD's place in the bibliographic universe and shaping its relationship with its users, with IFLA standards, and with non-IFLA standards.

It is worth noting that this is the first time for an IFLA review group to sponsor an open session outside the Committee on Standards program, with an encouragement and support from IFLA HQ. Despite the overlap with the joint session by the IFLA's Bibliography and Subject Analysis and Access Sections that started 15 minutes later, the Q&A discussion room had over 60 participants.

We have also made the most of our and other IFLA's relevant mailing lists, an investment in communications that paid off in attracting audience to our virtual business meetings, in giving much visibility to the revision works underway, and in

keeping the worldwide library community tuned to the release of the Update 2021.

A particular highlight in 2021, is the IFLA Scroll of Appreciation awarded to Massimo Gentili-Tedeschi, former chair of the ISBD RG, on IFLA's virtual General Assembly held September 25, 2021; the 5th award to the members of the ISBD Review Group. Massimo received this award for his distinguished contribution to the work of IFLA on both the professional and personal levels. His contribution to the work of IFLA has been connected to bibliographic standards, mainly in the specific fields of music cataloguing rules, IFLA conceptual models, UNIMARC formats and ISBD, but also in successfully chairing the ISBD Review Group from 2015-2019.

In his acceptance speech, Massimo underlined the central position of IFLA standards and standards bodies to the work of IFLA that is benefiting the whole library community. Despite his retirement in 2019, Massimo remains engaged in the ISBD Review Group as a corresponding member, and as member of its Content Update Task Force. Yet his contribution to the work of this task force has been instrumental in articulating the description of older and music manuscripts in the ISBD 2021 Update.

At the time of publication of this issue, the much awaited, much advertised "Update 2021 of the ISBD 2011 Consolidated Edition" will be finally released. The Update extends the coverage of ISBD to unpublished resources with focus on manuscripts and special handling of older and music manuscripts. This in addition to refining the and harmonizing the description of cartographic resources and incorporating stipulations for the granular description of component parts required for the cataloguing of analytics.

The ISBD 2021 Update is the result of 10 years of proposals by communities of users and two years of intensive work by the Content Update Task Force chaired by Elena Escolano Rodriguez. Its development brings together the energies and

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[4] https://www.ifla-wlic2021.com/
[5] To watch the session: https://www.ifla-wlic2021.com/events/sessions/isbd-in-transition

expertise of senior members of the ISBD Review Group and external experts and liaisons from specialized associations and learned societies for special formats (i.e. manuscripts and maps); with the full involvement in its developing task force of liaisons from the IFLA Rare Books and Special Collections Section (RBSCS).

It was exciting to see in Elena Escolano's presentation in the WLIC 2021 "ISBD in Transition" session, videos by experts from the cartographic and the manuscripts specialized societies and institutions, involved in the development or the review of the draft of the Update, explaining how this exchange between the bibliographic standards world and the learned societies was mutually beneficial and inspiring, and how this is supporting researchers' work by optimizing resources discovery in library catalogues of these special materials and formats.

It is planned that the ISBD namespace be updated to include the new elements introduced in the Update, to enable user communities to use them in their work and applications. More examples than those included in the Update could - upon request - be developed to demonstrate the application of the new stipulations. It is also expected that the publication of the Update will incite users of the standard to contribute more examples in their languages of cataloguing.

In parallel, the transformative revision of the ISBD by aligning it to the IFLA LRM has completed major steps. Early on, in January 2021, a two-day workshop for the Manifestation Task Force chaired by Renate Behrens, examined in details several issues worthy of consideration to give ISBD an LRM-compliant new shape. This entailed focused studies and extended discussions on ISBD punctuation, sources of information, object of bibliographic description, elements template, and the feasibility of restructuring the stipulations taking Area 4 as a model.

The results for these two intensive days set out key findings and provided some baselines for further work on the road to aligning the ISBD to the IFLA LRM. The latter, was pursued immediately after the workshop in distributed tasks or Areas of ISBD.

As a first result of the work of the Manifestation Task Force, questions to the ISBD Review Group about crucial decisions that will help determine direction for the new ISBD: the granularly and degree of prescriptiveness of the new ISBD. This was a subject of a post open for comments and recommendations on the ISBD Review Group Basecamp. In its midyear meeting on April 9, 2021, the ISBD Review Group endorsed the recommendation that ISBD should remain prescriptive, as this is distinguishing it from other standards, and one of its strengths that make it easily used as implementation for other standards. The RG however instructed that this should be done with some flexibility and options where appropriate, in the form of general guidelines, to assist libraries and bibliographic agencies to formulate their policies.

The Manifestation Task Force, now working to this end, continued its scrutinized identification of key issues that cut across the ISBD, and which could form the core components of the new ISBD. Also, committing to the IFLA mandate of achieving complementarity among IFLA bibliographic standards, in November 2021, the Manifestation Task Force had joint meeting with the Permanent UNIMARC Committee. This was adding new efforts on top of an already packed agenda, however timely for informing next steps and future planning. We would have to wait to see how this coordination can benefit both groups and both standards.

Till the time of writing, IFLA HQ and the ISBD Review Group continue to receive requests to use the ISBD in cataloguing codes and systems. This shows a great interest in the ISBD as a content standard that work to the convenience of its users and puts a bigger responsibility on the ISBD Review

Group's shoulders. The ISBD has definitely many advantages that it does not want to lose in the transformation process, but rather to use to maintain its competitiveness and assert a distinguished position in the landscape of bibliographic standards. Regulated prescriptiveness and convenience of the users are on top of these.

For ISBD, 2021 will be remembered as the 50th anniversary, the celebration of a long-awaited new edition, a repositioning at the centre of attention, and a gear up to a whole new level of evolvement.

IFLA LIBRARY REFERENCE MODEL AND LRMOO UPDATE

By **Pat Riva**, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

IFLA Library Reference Model

A brief errata list for IFLA LRM is to be published by the end of 2021. These 18 items all involve editorial corrections or clarifications to the text. The main cluster relate to the nomen entity, its attributes and relationships, and improve the wording to more clearly reflect the nature of the nomen entity and its relation to its nomen string. Implementers can rest easy as none affect the intended meaning or application of the model. The issues were identified by the French and Italian translation teams, BCM RG members, and former Consolidation Editorial Group members.

At its meeting on 27 August 2021, the BCM Review Group approved corrections to the first group of issues, namely those identified by the French translation team and the CEG. Translation teams scrutinize a text in a very particular way and thus are well placed to detect editorial issues and inconsistencies. Receiving these is always greatly appreciated. To gather as complete a list as possible of known LRM errata so that only a single list need be published, during the fall other LRM translation teams were contacted to forward any issues they had identified. The Italian team kindly forwarded their issues to be added to the list.

The errata will be issued as a modifications document and integrated into the full model document. The errata list can help those responsible for the completed LRM translations identify any changes to be made to the translations. The newly released French translation of LRM already integrates the 2021 errata. Follow up to apply the revised wording in the IFLA LRM namespace will take place in 2022.

Update on LRMoo

The LRMoo Working Group, consisting of Pat Riva, Trond Aalberg, Mélanie Roche, and Maja Žumer, has continued work on aligning FRBRoo (version 2.4, approved in 2016) with IFLA LRM to produce a revised object-oriented model to be called LRMoo. The object-oriented models are compatible extensions of the museum community's conceptual model, the CIDOC CRM, which is maintained by the CIDOC CRM Special Interest Group (https://cidoc-crm.org/), and permit information integration across communities.

2021 was a productive year. The SIG held three 4-day online meetings: March 8-11, June 22-25, and October 12-15. In March the SIG approved CIDOC CRM version 7.1.1 (https://doi.org/10.26225/FDZH-X261) as a new official version. LRMoo is being synchronized with this current official version of CIDOC CRM. At the end of the June meeting, the discussion was sufficiently advanced that the LRMoo WG was able to circulate a draft of the LRMoo model to the BCM RG for comment. The work continued in October, and at this point only a few substantive issues remain. The next SIG meeting will be held online February 8-11, 2022. The WG will continue completing the introduction and overview, class and property hierarchies, and transition information from FRBRoo before submitting LRMoo through the IFLA standards approval process.

COLLECTION DESCRIPTION IN RDA

By **Gordon Dunsire**, Liaison from the RDA Steering Committee to BCM Review Group

The RDA Steering Committee (RSC) recently approved, with some modifications, the recommendations in a paper submitted by the RSC Technical Working Group on accommodating the description of collections and their catalogues in RDA.

The RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign (3R) Project identified several areas of RDA that provided partial treatment of the description of a collection as a whole, and the description of finding aids for the contents of a collection, such as catalogues and indexes. IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM) does not cover this topic in any detail, but the project was aware of a specific model that could be adopted. That model of collections pre-dates LRM and required significant amendment to be compatible with the LRM model of aggregates, so the RSC decided to schedule development as a priority after the end of the 3R Project.

"An Analytical Model of Collections and their Catalogues" was developed by Michael Heaney in 1999 for the UK's Research Support Libraries Programme (RSLP). It identifies an entity for Collection and an entity for Collection-Description with four subtypes for Analytical, Hierarchical, Indexing, and Unitary Finding-Aid. A unitary finding-aid is a description of a collection as a whole, without detail of its contents; an analytical finding-aid is typified by a library catalogue; a hierarchical finding-aid is typified by archival description; an indexing finding-aid is typified by Google. The model gives attributes of each entity, and relationships between them. The model was implemented in the RSLP Collection Description project, including an operational service for the Scottish Collections Network (SCONE), and in the Dublin Core Collections Application Profile.

Heaney's model takes into account IFLA's Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) as well as Dublin Core and other standards. It essentially uses a whole-part structure that is incompatible in some areas with the subsequent development of a model of aggregates in LRM. The Technical Working Group also considered relevant parts of other standards, including IFLA's PRESSoo and the CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model. The 3R Project laid some additional groundwork by developing a basic approach to Heaney's Collection-Description entity as a "metadata description set" that is a category of Work in the context of data provenance and well-formed RDA metadata, and this helped to clarify the structural components of collections and finding-aids.

A collection is treated in RDA as a gathering of LRM/RDA items. This implies that the Work/Expression/Manifestation/Item (WEMI) components of a collection as an information resource must consist of one and only one occurrence of each: a collection is a work that is realized by a single expression that is embodied by a single manifestation that is exemplified by a single item. Two collections may hold exemplars of exactly the same set of manifestations, but those items are distinct from one another and have an independent history, and so do the sets of collected items. In other words, the manifestation of a collection is a singleton manifestation in LRM terms.

A subset of the items that are collected is a sub-collection. This is modelled as a whole-part structure that cascades from the Work entity to the Manifestation entity in accordance with LRM. An item may be held in multiple collections only if they are a hierarchy of sub-collections. This has clarified the modelling of "bound-withs" as a collection of items held in a single physical carrier.

A collection work may have a static or diachronic extension plan. A diachronic collection changes over time with the addition of items according to a policy for accrual, so RDA has added a Work attribute and

associated vocabulary encoding scheme (VES) for "accrual policy". An item may be added to a collection through a variety of methods including loan, purchase, and donation, so a Work attribute and VES for "accrual method" have also been added.

The location of a collection is modelled as a relationship between a collection manifestation and a place. A collection that is dispersed over a number of discrete places, such as branch libraries in a library service, can be divided into sub-collections based on those places, and the service described as a Corporate Body with sub-divisions. The granularity of sub-collections can match the granularity of their locations and administrations.

The structure of a finding-aid for a collection is quite different. RDA defines a "finding aid" as a relationship element between Manifestation and Work: "A work that is a metadata description set for a collection manifestation". (RDA Toolkit avoids using embedded hyphens in element names to simplify keyword searching.) The definition of metadata description set has been clarified to show that it is embodied as an aggregate of metadata statements that describe one or more entities, and this allows the types of finding-aid to be distinguished. A unitary finding-aid describes a single collection manifestation. An analytical finding-aid such as a library catalogue describes the manifestations that are exemplified by the items held in the collection. A hierarchic finding-aid is a hybrid of unitary finding-aids for sub-collections such as archival fonds and analytical finding-aids for specific items.

An indexing finding-aid is different again. An index is essentially a set of keywords extracted from one or more expressions that are embodied in a manifestation. An indexing finding-aid may be extracted from the content of the items that are held in a collection manifestation, or it may be extracted from the descriptions of those items. An example of the latter is a title keyword index that is

based on the values of titles of the manifestations that are exemplified by the items; titles include variants, derivations, and extensions. In all cases, the resulting index is a separate work that is derived from a manifestation. It is not directly derived from the 'pure' expressions that are embodied because an index needs to point to something like a page number, entry number, or URL anchor; it is the manifestation that is indexed. An index may be embodied in a separate manifestation or in an aggregate: a "back of the book" index is aggregated with the expressions from which it extracts keywords or themes.

The Technical Working Group also reviewed the agent roles that are associated with a collection or finding-aid, such as "collector", "cataloguer", and "indexer". The good/bad news is that "cataloguer" did not survive; RDA treats it as a synonym for "collection registrar", who is an agent "responsible for creating an analytic finding aid". There are broader relationships for "compiler" and, ultimately "aggregator" – a cataloguer essentially aggregates expressions of metadata statements that are created by some other agent (copy cataloguing) or by themselves (original cataloguing). In the latter case, of course, a cataloguer is also acting as a creator of a metadata work.

The RSC decisions on the Technical Working Group's recommendations will be implemented in the next release of RDA Toolkit. A pre-release of RDA Vocabularies that includes the changes is already available on GitHub.

The new approach has been tested in the field by Damian Iseminger, RDA Technical Team Liaison Officer. The new relationship between a collection manifestation and a collected item is "holding". A "bound-with" is treated as a collection manifestation, so this is a great way of linking a description of a volume as a whole with descriptions of the items it binds. It can be implemented immediately in MARC 21, as shown in the metadata for "An interesting series of five

autograph letters 1871 – 1875" at https://lccn.loc.gov/2018563091 .

This development has provided a stress test for RDA and LRM which has been passed successfully. No new entities are required for collection description and differentiation of specific kinds of entity in guidance and instructions is readily accommodated using categories defined in the glossary. The biggest impact on existing relationships has been a change of domain or source entity or range or target entity. This requires the element to be deprecated and replaced with a new element using an established RDA procedure. Completely new elements and associated VESs have also been added using processes and templates developed during the 3R Project.

The activity has clarified and improved the consistency and completeness of RDA's general treatment of metadata for cultural heritage collections. Hierarchies of elements that relate a collection to its description, location, and responsible agents that were incomplete, inconsistent, and overlapping have been amended or replaced. The outcome has also added to the utility of LRM, and may stimulate further development of IFLA's bibliographic standards, including ISBD, UNIMARC, and PRESSoo.

This brief report is intended to pick out the salient features of collection description within the LRM/RDA ontology or bibliographic schema. If you want to know more, the underlying documentation is lengthy and technical; the following is a selection for you to enjoy, if you like that kind of thing.

Further reading on collection description:

RDA collections model

Implementing the collections model in RDA. Part 1. Available at: http://www.rda-rsc.org/sites/all/files/RSC-TechnicalWG-2021-2%20part%201.pdf

Implementing the collections model in RDA. Part 2: Subject hierarchy revisions to accommodate collection level description. Available at: http://www.rda-rsc.org/sites/all/files/RSC-TechnicalWG-2021-2%20part%202.pdf

Implementing the collections model in RDA. Part 3: Collection descriptions. Available at: http://www.rda-rsc.org/sites/all/files/RSC-TechnicalWG-2021-2%20part%203.pdf

Implementing the collections model in RDA. Part 4: Agents related to collections and their descriptions. Available at: http://www.rda-rsc.org/sites/all/files/RSC-TechnicalWG-2021-2%20part%204.pdf

RSC decisions on implementing the collections model in RDA. Available at: http://www.rda-rsc.org/sites/all/files/RSC-TechnicalWG-2021-2-RSCDecisions.pdf

RDA-Vocabularies. Releases. Available at: https://github.com/RDARegistry/RDA-Vocabularies/releases

Heaney's model and implementations

An analytical model of collections and their catalogues. Third issue, revised. Available at: http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/metadata/rslp/model/amcc-v31.pdf

RSLP Collection Description. Available at: http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/metadata/rslp/

Dublin Core Collections Application Profile. Available at: https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/collection-description/collection-application-profile/

Collection-level descriptions in the Scottish Collections Network (SCONE): A guide and manual for maintaining the database. Version 1.1. Available at: http://eprints.rclis.org/5890/1/SCONECLDGuide.pdf

Landscaping the future for collaborative collection management. Available at: https://strathprints.strath.ac.uk/6027/1/Dunsire_IFLA_2007_Landscaping_the_future_for_collaboration_collection_management.pdf

NEW MEMBERS

Bibliography Section

My name is **Isabel Ayres Maringelli**. I am the head of the Walter Wey Library and the Documentation and Memory Center of the Pinacoteca of São Paulo, Brazil. I also work as a cataloging teacher in the Graduate School of Library Science and Information Science at FABCI / FESP-SP. I worked for several years in a university library. Since 2008 I've been working in an Art Museum, and I attended my first IFLA Conference by presenting a paper about the museum in Helsinki, 2012. After that, I attended several conferences and have worked in the Art Library Section for eight years.

In 2016 I defended my dissertation "Representation of information in cultural collections: reflections on museological, archival and librarianship dialogue." Now I'm a Ph.D. Candidate and researching conceptual models for cultural heritage.

In 2020 I coordinated the translation of IFLA-LRM into Portuguese and I am eager to take an active part in the initiatives and projects of the Bibliography Section.

Renate Gömpel, German National Library. Since 2014 I am Director of the Domain User Services and Preservation at the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek (German National Library). The Domain is responsible for the use, provision, management, and permanent preservation of all collections, as well as for the majority of digitisation-related services.

Former work experiences include between 1985 and 2014 working in various departments at the German National Library, among other tasks as Personal Assistant of the Director General, Head of the Office for Library Standards, and Head of the Department Acquisitions, Descriptive Cataloguing and Standardization.

My work within IFLA bodies started 20 years ago. I have been a member of the Standing Committee of the Cataloguing Section and the National Libraries Section as well as of the ISBD Review Group and the Advisory Board of the IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards. I am always interested in learning from others and sharing experiences and keen to get involved with the people in the Standing Committee of the Bibliography Section to promote and develop the relevance and benefits of bibliographies in the 21st century in a contemporary way, using new platforms and

technologies and widening the free use of the valuable metadata worldwide.

Bibliographies Working Group and the IFLA Bibliography Section.

Maud Henry joined the Bibliographic Information Agency of the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR) in 2020 as a metadata librarian where she is involved in defining and implementing new practices to optimize the cataloguing procedures.

Maud is responsible for the remote cataloguing project (dematerialized cataloguing) and she's also involved in the process of automated data creation and enhancement of existing data and helps the implementation of the new cross-cutting authorities policy. She is a member of the RDA@KBR working group.

She believes increasing the amount of data available online and improving data quality will help promote published heritage and the Bibliography of Belgium.

Prior to that, Maud had worked for over 8 years as a librarian in the Newspapers & Contemporary Media Department (KBR). She graduated as a librarian & documentalist in 2011.

Regarding her work at IFLA, she will contribute to the National Bibliographic Register and serve as a liaison between the Share-VDE National

Sandra Gisela Martín, teacher at the School of Library Science at the National University of Córdoba and director of the Library System at the Catholic University of Córdoba, Argentina

Sandra has a Master in Digital Documentation, Bachelor of Computer Science, and Bachelor of Librarianship and Documentation. She teaches Information Sources and Services and Computer Systems in the Bachelor's Degree in Library Science program at the National University of Córdoba, Argentina.

Since 2003, she has been Director of the Library System of the Catholic University of Córdoba, Argentina. She is also a Research Professor Category 3 in the National Program of Research Professors of the Ministry of Education of the Nation.

She teaches documentary research, information technology, and research and retrieval of scientific and academic information. She serves as an advisor on innovation projects and technology development in university and specialized libraries.

Sandra is a member of the Thesis Committee for the degree in Librarianship at the Universidad Nacional del Litoral as well as an evaluator and director of

different final degree projects. She works as an external consultant for CONEAU (National Commission for University Evaluation and Accreditation, Argentina) in the area of libraries.

Sandra is the author of national and international scientific articles and is the author, together with Silvina Angelozzi, of the book Metadata for the Description of Online Electronic Resources: Analysis and Comparison.

Her motivation is to represent the Latin American region, disseminate the activities and projects of the section, and encourage Latin American national libraries to make known their practices in the preparation of national bibliographies, as well as to collaborate on the National Bibliographic Register. She is also interested in being able to integrate working groups to write documents or guidelines related to the topic of the section.

have also been a member of the Japan Library Association's Committee on Cataloging since 2018 and was involved in the release of the 2018 Edition of the "Nippon (Japan) Cataloging Rules".

My main interests in the Bibliography Section is the common practices for national bibliographies. I want to learn and share various practices to improve usability of national bibliographies, including Japanese national bibliography.

As a corresponding member of the Bibliography Section, I have been attending meetings, either in-person or virtually, since 2019. I am going to contribute much more to the Section as a standing committee member for the next four years.

MURAKAMI Kazue. Assistant Director, Acquisitions Administration and Bibliographic Control Division, Acquisitions and Bibliography Department, National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan.

I have been with the National Diet Library for over 20 years, and I am in charge of bibliographic control and Japanese national bibliography since 2018. I

Subject Analysis and Access Section

Dr. **Julijana Nadj-Guttandin** has studied English and American Literature, Russian Literature and Political Science at Gießen University (Germany) and Loughborough University (UK). After receiving a PhD in Modern English and American Literature, she completed her library training at the university library in Marburg and obtained a Master in Library and Information Science from the Humboldt Universität zu Berlin. She has been working at the German National Library in the department for subject indexing since 2008. Her particular fields of interest are verbal subject indexing and the development project management of the German Integrated Authority File (Gemeinsame Normdatei - GND). She is part of a team that develops a new set of rules for verbal subject indexing for the German-speaking countries. She has joined IFLA's Subject Analysis and Access Section in August 2021.