Letter from the Chair

Dear Colleagues,

A lot of us will soon be meeting again in Helsinki, Finland for the World Library and Information Congress 2012.

However, some of us will also meet in advance in Warsaw, Poland to attend the satellite meeting *Bibliography in the Digital Age,* arranged by IFLA Bibliography Section and IFLA Cataloguing Section in cooperation. Please see and register from the website[1] before 30th June. The meeting is generously hosted by the National Library of Poland and is free to attend.

The theme of the congress in Helsinki[2] is*: Libraries Now! - Inspiring, Surprising, Empowering* and The Cataloguing Section will have an open session on Sunday 12th August under the headline *Inspired moments in cataloguing,*

Four interesting papers will be presented during our program[3].

Paper I

The gap between users and cataloging
ZHAI XIAOJUAN and NIE NA (Nanjing University Library, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China)

Paper II

Metadata with levels of description : new challenges to catalogers and metadata librarians
MYUNG-JA HAN (University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, Urbana, Illinois, USA)

Paper III

Digital services in a new digital library - new ways of presenting the library catalogue
ASGEIR REKKAVIK (Oslo Public Library, Deichmanske bibliotek, Oslo, Norway), KIM TALLERÅS (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, Oslo, Norway) and ANNE-LENA

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[1] http://bn.org.pl/ifla-2012/ifla-2012

[2] http://conference.ifla.org/ifla78
[3] http://conference.ifla.org/ifla78/programme-and-proceedings-day/2012-08-12

WESTRUM (Oslo Public Library, Deichmanske bibliotek, Oslo, Norway)

Paper IV

Information infrastructure for user needs: all power to the structured data!
VINCENT BOULET (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, France)

The Standing Committee will meet twice during the conference – on Saturday 11th August and Tuesday 14th August. Observers are most welcome to join the meetings.

The Sections working groups, study groups and review groups have also scheduled meetings during the conference and also here observers are welcome to attend.

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

Thursday 9th August:

Bibliography in the digital age. Satellite meeting in Warsaw, Poland

Saturday 11th August:

09:45-12:15	SC I Cataloguing Section (Ballroom 1)
12:30-15:00	SC I Bibliography Section (Room 102)
15:15-17:45	SC I Classification and Indexing (Room 204-205)

Sunday 12th August

| 13:45-15:45 | *Inspired moments in cataloguing* (Cataloguing - Room 6) |

Monday 13th August

08:00-10:00	IFLA Namespaces Technical Group - meeting
09:30-11:30	*New futures for bibliographic data formats : reflections and directions (*UNIMARC core activity – off-site: Helsinki Public Library)
10:15-12:15	FRBR Review Group - meeting

| 12:30-14:30 | ISBD Review Group – meeting |
| 14:45-16:45 | ISBD/XML Study Group - meeting |

Tuesday 14th August

| 09:30-11:30 | *Subject access now : inspiring surprising, empowering* (Classification and Indexing – Room 3) |
| 11:30-13:00 | SC II Cataloguing Section (Room 208) |

Wednesday 15th August

08:00-9:30	SC II Bibliography (Room 208)
09:45-11:15	SC II Classification and Indexing (Room 208)
11:30-13:30	ISBD Review Group – meeting
13:45-15:45	*Tutorials and progress reports* (Semantic Web Special Interest Group - Room 6)

Thursday 16th August

10:45-12:45	*IFLA library standards and the IFLA Committee on Standards – how can they better serve you?* (IFLA Committee on Standards - Room 5)
13:45-15:45	*Cataloguing standards and special collections* (Rare Books and Manuscripts – Room 2)
13:45-15.45	*What is a national bibliography today and what are its potential uses?* (Bibliography – Room 5)

The Cataloguing Section and its groups have been involved with various activities in 2012:

The new IFLA Committee on Standards was formed and the former chair of the Cataloguing Section and present SC member Anders Cato was appointed as member of the committee. The Committee on Standards is now trying to establish an overview of the standards and guidelines within IFLA. The SC of the Cataloguing Section and its Review Groups have contributed to this work with information and by pointing out problematic areas.

The conflict between open access for content created by IFLA Groups versus restrictions on open

access if the content also is published in a physical form is of great importance to the section.

The work *Anonymous classics : a list of uniform titles for Chinese works* has been published by the Cataloguing Section on IFLA's website[4].

The Bibliography Section has taken the initiative to create a proposal for a new statement on Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) to ensure further attention and endorsement within the IFLA community on that very important issue. The proposal has also been sent to the Classification and Indexing Section and Cataloguing Section for feedback and endorsement. The SC-members of the Cataloguing Section are still making comments on the proposal but the reaction to the initiative and content seems to be an approval with minor corrections and amendments.

ISBD

This year we received less funding for our ISBD-projects than we applied for. Also the Professional Committee (PC) has asked the Cataloguing Section "to develop a strategic plan to address the maintenance and development of ISBD so that the PC has a clear understanding of the priorities, resources, needs and outputs. This plan should be submitted to the PC by July 20th 2012 so that it can better evaluate the proposals at its August meeting." This plan is under preparation and will be discussed with the ISBD RG and the SC of the Cataloguing Section before an answer is sent to the PC.

A harmonization meeting between Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA, IFLA - ISBD Review Group and ISSN Network took place in Glasgow in November 2011. Among the outcomes of this meeting was a statement saying that "all parties agreed that the purpose of harmonization is to make RDA, ISSN and ISBD records functionally interoperable. That is, records valid under one of the standards should be capable of being mapped to either of the other standards. It is recognized that some issues will take longer to resolve than others and a few issues may prove to be irreconcilable, but steps can be taken to limit the impact of such differences"

The JSC also has nominated Christine Frodl from German National Library and member of the Cataloguing Section SC to succeed Marg Stewart as JSC liaison to ISBD Review Group.

The ISBD RG has published namespaces for the consolidated edition of the IFLA's International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD). The namespaces can be accessed at http://iflastandards.info/ns/isbd/

FRBR

The FRBR RG has published namespaces for the Functional Requirements (FR) family of bibliographic metadata models in Resource Description Framework (RDF), the basis of the Semantic Web. The models include Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD), and Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD). The namespaces can be accessed at http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/.

See you in Warsaw and/or in Helsinki in August!

Hanne Hørl Hansen

Chair, Cataloguing Section

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[4] http://www.ifla.org/en/publications/anonymous-classics-a-list-of-uniform-titles-for-chinese-works

News from Finland - our WLIC host country in 2012

The Finnish version of the ISBD Consolidated - Kirjastoaineistojen kuvailusäännöt – is ready to adopt

The Finnish version of the ISBD Consolidated with Finnish examples (Kirjastoaineistojen kuvailusäännöt) is ready for adoption and has been recommended as a national standard for the description of published library resources in all libraries in Finland.

The National Steering Committee of Bibliographic Description has worked in parallel with the IFLA ISBD Review Group. After the ISBD Consolidated edition was published the committee had a very active working period to get the new standard ready to be launched as a draft for comments during the spring 2012.

The Finnish translation of the ISBD Consolidated is now available on the web pages of the National Library of Finland[5]. It is ready for adoption but we still call it a draft and comments are still welcome on an open Wiki. The draft also needs e.g. some lingual editing and more Finnish examples.

The Finnish National Library as the organization responsible for the Finnish national standard for bibliographic description has organized together with the National Steering Committee of Bibliographic Description several information and training sessions for all Finnish libraries.

The new description standard has already been adopted in the National Library of Finland, in the university libraries and libraries of the universities of applied sciences in Finland. The national bibliography databases FENNICA and VIOLA and the Union Catalogue of Finnish University Libraries (later with the name the National Metadata Repository) and the library databases of the above-mentioned libraries have been converted and the content form and media type areas changed.

Other libraries (e.g. public libraries) can adopt the new standard after making the necessary

conversions in their databases and formats or when the libraries join the National Metadata Repository.

The National Library of Finland has decided to adopt the RDA Standard and it will be recommended as a national standard for resource description in the Finnish libraries in the future. By adopting the ISBD Consolidated in the meanwhile we believe to have taken one step towards the idea of FRBR and RDA.

Additional information:

Tuula Haapamäki

The Finnish National Bibliography: an important part of The National Metadata Repository

The National Metadata Repository is a joint database for all library sectors in Finland. It will be based on LINDA, the Union Catalogue of Finnish University Libraries, which is maintained by the National Library of Finland. The expansion to cover also public and polytechnic libraries will increase the number of records and diversify the content. Currently the LINDA database contains approx. 5.6 million records.

 The Finnish National Bibliography is an important part of LINDA. The users can benefit from its bibliographic records in many ways. The full level description takes into account all the various aspects of the resource. The records are up to date because the National Bibliography receives the majority of the Finnish publications immediately after publication and they are catalogued very quickly.

The cooperation between the National Bibliography and the publishing industry brings thousands of CIP records to the repository each year. At the moment only the bibliographic records are available. A system for storing and managing authority records is, however, under way.

As part of the National Metadata Repository the Finnish National Bibliography records are free to use and edit by any participating library, which will streamline the description process significantly in many libraries. In addition the National Bibliography Fennica is also available as a separate

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[5] http://www.kansalliskirjasto.fi/kirjastoala/luettelointisaannot.html, in Finnish

database, where the records are stored in their original form[6].

Metadata Repository for Finnish libraries is not just a technical project, but it will substantially change the cataloguing processes in libraries. Sharing the metadata makes it easier to utilise work done by the Finnish National Bibliography and by other participating libraries. Because of cooperation the cataloguing will be faster and the quality of the data better.

Sinikka Luukkanen, Librarian

Nina Hyvönen, Information Systems Manager

Additional information:

The National Metadata Repository project is funded by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The organisation responsible for maintaining the technical environment is CSC – IT Centre for Science.

The RDA Project

In the spring of 2011 the National Library of Finland decided to adopt RDA (Resource Description and Access) as a new description standard and a project to prepare the implementation of RDA in Finland was set up. RDA will be recommended as a national standard for resource description in the Finnish libraries in the year 2014/2015.

The RDA project has started to translate the standard into Finnish. The task is huge and challenging, and we have estimated that it will take at least two years with the resources we have. The Finnish language is spoken only in Finland, so we can't have much co-operation with other countries in the translation of the text itself.

The training of resource description according to RDA for the whole library sector in Finland will begin during 2013. Understanding the foundations of RDA is very important for the assimilation of the standard and will be most challenging for the trainers. Groundwork already has been done by introducing the background (FRBR and FRAD conceptual models)

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[6] Fennica and LINDA can be accessed via the website of the National Library of Finland: http://www.kansalliskirjasto.fi.

and the principles of RDA in presentations given in seminars and similar occasions meant for the library sector.

In Finland a new library system is being developed, the FRBR-model and RDA-compliant resource description are taken into consideration in its design.

The National Library of Finland is a member of the European RDA Interest Group EURIG.

Additional information:

Marjatta Autio-Tuuli, Librarian

Recent activities in the Chinese library cataloging community

Ben Gu, National Library of China

2012 will be a year for the Chinese library cataloging community to consider the future of internationalization and localization of cataloging rules.

The Chinese edition of the ISBD Consolidated Edition (2011) was translated by Ben GU, National Library of China, and was published by National Library of China Publishing House in April 2012. Before its publication, Chinese cataloging experts met to discuss the future of Chinese cataloging rules and consider drafting a national standard based on ISBD Consolidated Edition. A proposal has been submitted to the National Standardization Administration.

In May 2012, National Library of China Publishing House signed an agreement with ALA for the Chinese translation of *RDA: Resource Description and Access*. The translation team consists of staff from the National Library of China and experts from CALIS (China Academic Library & Information System). The translation is expected to be completed by the end of 2012, and will be published in early 2013.

Mr. Kai LI, who used to be a cataloger at the Capital Library of China and will be a graduate student of the Information School, Syracuse University, made an online survey "How Chinese librarians perceive RDA" in March 2012. He will talk about the recent developments concerning the implementation of RDA and related issues in China

at "RDA Worldwide", an ALCTS Program during ALA Annual Conference in June 2012.

In the meantime, the National Library of China is planning to host a two-day RDA training session and a one-day seminar on RDA implementation in early July for the implementation of RDA in China. Dr. Barbara B. Tillett, chair of JSC, will present the training session and will also attend the seminar. During the seminar, Chinese cataloging experts will discuss the problems, challenges and strategies for the implementation of RDA in China.

In late July, Shanghai Society for Library Science will host a seminar on library cataloging and knowledge encoding, with some presentations on RDA and linked data.

Major libraries in China will use RDA for the cataloging of resources in Western languages, because a large percentage of their bibliographic records are created through copy cataloging with additions of local fields. For the cataloging of resources in Chinese, there will be more problems to be considered. Will RDA be finally used for the cataloging of Chinese materials? Will RDA be used as a basis for the future revision of *Chinese Library Cataloging Rules*? All are yet to be decided and will not be determined in a couple of years.

Europe pondering adoption of RDA: the European RDA Interest Group (EURIG)

Françoise Leresche, Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)

The European RDA Interest Group[7] (EURIG) was formed to promote the common professional interests of all users, and potential users, of *RDA: Resource Description and Access*, in Europe.

EURIG developed from informal discussions between European national libraries concerned with the development, translation and implementation of RDA. It was formally launched in Copenhagen on 27th September 2011.

The **inaugural EURIG members' meeting** was hosted by Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, in Frankfurt am Main, on 8th December. It was

attended by 20 representatives of the 26 EURIG members, from 16 countries.

During this meeting, it was decided to update the survey of European readiness for RDA in order to provide an overview of European organizations' positions as to the adoption of RDA. EURIG's goal is also to facilitate benchmark and cooperation opportunities between its members.

A **EURIG technical meeting** was held in Paris, hosted by the Bibliothèque nationale de France, on 27th January 2012. It was attended by 36 delegates from 17 countries.

The purpose of the meeting was to review issues which the French Working Group on RDA[8] led by the BnF and other EURIG members had identified as potential obstacles to the adoption or implementation of RDA.

The following issues were discussed during the meeting:

European RDA application profile

EURIG agreed that application profiles which are appropriate to specific types of agency or specific user groups may be more realistic and appropriate than a single European profile.

Internationalization

One of the objectives of RDA is to create an international code. This will be achieved in part by removing Anglo-American biases inherent in AACR2. Particularly, concerning places, there was consensus that the restriction of precise identification of places (by the addition of intermediate jurisdictions) to certain named countries is not acceptable. EURIG agreed to develop a proposal for a generalized approach.

Different cataloguing traditions

RDA has demonstrated flexibility in accommodating different cataloguing traditions by approving 6JSC/Chair/3. As a consequence, the AACR2 practice to omit initial articles from access points has been relegated to an alternative instruction and the main instruction now requires the initial article to be recorded, in conformance with widespread practice in Europe and the International Cataloguing Principles. The following issues were raised for discussion and will be taken

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[7] http://www.slainte.org.uk/eurig/

[8] http://rda-en-france.enssib.fr/

forward either by means of proposals or discussion with JSC:

- ❖ Prescribed order of elements in construction of authorized access points
- ❖ Prescribed order of sources
- ❖ Use of international standards, for example shared databases, such as VIAF; controlled vocabularies, such as IFLA lists of titles or names.

Aggregates

EURIG members agreed that a working group was needed to examine the treatment of aggregates in RDA, to evaluate whether the recommendations made in the *Final Report of the Working Group on Aggregates*, FRBR Review Group, September 12th, 2011 would be sufficient to address the issues raised by the members, and to prepare proposals for clarification of the treatment of aggregates in RDA.

The EURIG Working Group on Aggregates is composed of representatives of Austria, France, Germany, UK, and Sweden. It will meet in Helsinki in August, during the IFLA General Conference.

Proposals for changes to RDA

The following issues were identified as requiring changes to RDA:

- ❖ Propose controlled vocabulary and new element type of date of expression
- ❖ Propose controlled vocabulary and new element type of language of expression
- ❖ Provide example(s) of performer at 6.12.1.1 and 6.27.1.1 as a distinguishing characteristic for the expression
- ❖ Propose a revision for 6.18 to enable addition of the medium of performance and the identification of the arranger to criteria for identification of musical arrangements
- ❖ Propose to flag current instruction on facsimiles at 6.30.3.2 as an alternative for consistency with 6.24.1.4.

Other issues were identified but could not be resolved without discussion with other groups, such as IAML (Music Format) and FRBR Review Group (Attribution of scale in FRBR model). They will be referred to these groups.

A first set of proposals will be sent to JSC for discussion in the next JSC meeting in the autumn of 2012. A second set of proposals, requiring more work and coordination with other groups (e.g. FRBR RG) could be addressed in 2013.

A Canadian Linked Open Data project : *out of the trenches : Linked Open Data of the First World War*

Pat Riva, Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec

So far both the FRBR Review Group and the ISBD Review Group have published namespaces (element sets and value vocabularies) for the models and standards they maintain. It can be difficult to gauge the impact of these efforts, as one of the characteristics of linked open data projects is that they can use published element sets without notifying the originators of the namespaces.

A current Canadian project is creating a proof of concept visualization to demonstrate the power of linked open data in resource discovery tools. The Pan-Canadian Documentary Heritage Network's (PCDHN)[9] Linked Open Data Working Group has members representing ten organizations of various types (university libraries, archives, museum, digital library, historical association) and is piloted by Library and Archives Canada.

The PCDHN selected the First World War (FWW) as the topic for the digital resources to be contributed to the proof-of-concept. The existing metadata for digital resources were provided by the following organizations:

- ❖ Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ) (War Songs)
- ❖ McGill University (War Posters)
- ❖ University of Alberta (archives of newspaper articles, postcards and records)
- ❖ University of Calgary (archives of portraits of Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF)

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[9] http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/about-us/Pages/towards-a-pan-canadian-documentary-heritage-network.aspx

soldiers and documents from the First World War)

❖ University of Saskatchewan (archival materials from the Saskatchewan War Experience Project).

Using the resources provided by the partners, Library and Archives Canada (LAC) identified and contributed digital resources from its collections that related directly to partner resources (e.g., sheet music for war songs, CEF records for soldiers, battalion panoramas/photographs, relevant battalion war diaries), as well as complementary resources (e.g., war novels/poems, sound recordings, films, portraits of famous Canadians who participated in the FWW).

The metadata was contributed in a wide variety of formats, from AACR2 data encoded in MARC21 to brief descriptions in a spreadsheet, including metadata for archival material. Published RDF ontologies, including the ISBD element set, were selected as targets for mapping. Mappings to multiple ontologies / element sets were implemented to favour discoverability and use by a broad user community. Persons and corporate bodies were matched with their VIAF authority record when that existed. The underlying metadata model for the contributed digital resources was informed by existing models (e.g., FRBR, CIDOC, ISAD/ISAAR). Approximately 1200 records were converted to RDF, generating around 30,000 triples.

The first version of the interface named *Out of the Trenches : Linked Open Data of the First World War = Au-delà des tranchées : les données ouvertes et liées de la Première Guerre mondiale* was designed. The visualization is heavily inspired by recent sites such as:

❖ Tim Wray's Canvas[10]
❖ Tim Wray's - The Real Face of White Australia[11]
❖ Mildenhall's Canberra[12]

and applies ideas from http://discontents.com.au/shoebox/every-story-

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[10] http://timwray.net/2011/12/canvas/

[11] http://invisibleaustralians.org/faces

[12] http://mildenhall.moadoph.gov.au/

has-a-beginning to tell the story of an "individual" soldier to pull resources together.

Facets allow exploration following many dimensions. For the proof of concept, the paths "Events" and "Canadian Expeditionary Force" were more fully developed. Following the CEF path one can select a particular soldier (for example, Mike Foxhead) and see the linkages to the different resources related to aspects of his military service, his home town, his battalion, etc. To indicate that there is no "trickery" the RDF behind each element retrieved can be viewed. The power of the approach is such that the developer was able to go from a mock-up of the visualization interface to a functioning site in two weeks. The initial demonstration site at: http://www.ghamari.net:8080/canada is intended to be used only with the Firefox browser. Proposed next steps involve productionizing the system, adding data and making some of the other dimensions "live". The metadata will be made available under an "Open Data Commons PDDL" license; the resources described by the metadata however will be subject to the restrictions / rights of the individual contributing organizations.

The final project report and a video demo of the site are available at: http://www.canadiana.ca/en/pcdhn-lod (English) http://www.canadiana.ca/fr/rpcpd-dol (French)

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Catalogage en Afrique de l'Ouest : regardons au-delà de l'onomastique

Amadou Békaye Sidibé, Bibliothèque nationale du Mali

Le catalogage est une opération en bibliothèque consistant à décrire les documents afin de permettre leur identification, leur sélection et leur accès. Ainsi, il englobe deux composantes majeures : la description physique du document, d'une part et d'autre part, l'indexation (choix des vedettes). Le catalogage est soumis à des règles précises et rigoureuses par l'IFLA depuis la publication en 1977 de l'ISBD(G)[13]. A une échelle linguistique, il est aussi régulé par l'AACR2[14] dans

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[13] Description bibliographique internationale normalisée (Générale)
[14] Règles de Catalogage Anglo-américaines dont la première version a été publiée en 1967

le monde anglo-saxon, ainsi que dans quelques pays francophones du nord. Ces deux régulations parallèles se reflètent dans le catalogage en Afrique de l'Ouest. En effet, comme le souligne H. Nkunku (p.5), les pays anglophones de la région optent pour l'AACR2 et ceux francophones – pour l'ISBD. Notons que dans les pays francophones de la région, en étudiant de près les catalogues et les bibliographies (surtout des œuvres scientifiques), une application quelque fois indifférenciée des normes de catalogage (ISBD(M)) et de références bibliographiques (ISO 690-1 et 690-2) existe.

Si dans l'ensemble, il existe une application adéquate des normes de catalogage dans les bibliothèques de la région, le suivi de l'évolution de ces dernières semble ne pas être un acquis. En effet, à cause des difficultés financières, les bibliothécaires ouest-africains, voire africains (Mutula et Tsvakai, p. 70) sont souvent obligés de cataloguer avec des versions anciennes des normes déjà exclues de l'utilisation en Occident. Les mêmes difficultés financières entravent la participation des ces bibliothécaires aux travaux des équipes techniques de normalisation à l'échelle internationale, donc réduisent leurs capacités de contribuer aux processus d'élaboration et d'appropriation des normes et standards. Dans ces conditions, il n'est pas à exclure que les grands changements opérés ou en cours ces derniers temps dans les normes de catalogage et formats d'échanges (AACR2 vers RDA, intégration des ISBD, FRBR, révision de MARC21, etc.) leur passent inaperçus.

Ce risque de ne pas être acteurs, mais simples consommateurs des grands changements du domaine bibliographique se renforce par le fait que beaucoup de bibliothèques de la sous-région n'acquièrent toujours qu'exclusivement des documents imprimés (monographies et périodiques) et ce, quand elles ont un budget d'acquisition. Les règles de catalogage des documents numériques pourraient alors leur échapper, au moins pendant les quelques années à venir. Rappelons que cela leur est déjà arrivé avec les normes de catalogage des documents sonores, cartographiques, de vidéogrammes, d'images fixes et surtout de musique imprimée. En somme, le propos est ici que l'évolution des fonds documentaires dans la région, même des bibliothèques nationales et universitaires, ne suit pas celle des normes de catalogage et des règles d'identification (ISSN, par exemple) des documents à l'échelle internationale. Le logiciel Winisis, largement partagé dans la région, présente, lui aussi, des insuffisances, notamment dans son

format d'exportation qui ne correspond pas à l'ISO 2709 standard[15]. Et les échanges bibliographiques sont enfin quasi-inexistants dans la région étudiée.

Outre ces difficultés, l'onomastique reste un gros handicap à la conception de catalogues fiables en Afrique de l'Ouest. Dans cette zone, J. Fontvieille, chargé de catalographie au Centre Régional de Formation des Bibliothécaires de langue française, fut en 1964 l'un des premiers à se pencher sur la question des vedettes –auteurs d'ouvrages d'auteurs africains. Il rédigea un essai sur la catalographie du nom des écrivains négro-africains et malgaches d'expression française. Cet essai, bien qu'ayant constitué un progrès, ne pouvait pas prétendre résoudre tous les cas de figure. D'où d'ailleurs le souhait de C. Guinchat et Y. Skouri (p. 21) que des travaux de documentalistes africains et personnes qui connaissent bien l'Afrique soient publiés en ce domaine. Les noms africains, qu'ils soient de personne ou de lieu, sont très complexes et quelques fois insaisissables. Par exemple, un nom de famille (une Entrée) peut être un prénom (un Rejet). Ex. : Dicko au Mali. Il peut avoir plusieurs graphies selon le pays ou la langue utilisée par l'auteur. Ex. : N'Daou, N'Daw, Dao, Daou, etc. Il peut enfin être composé : prénom, patronyme et nom ou deux prénoms. Pour les noms géographiques comme pour les noms de personne, l'une des difficultés est que parfois le nom officiel, le plus souvent mal écrit par le colonisateur, est non seulement différent du nom vernaculaire, mais dépourvu de tout sens. Ainsi, par exemple, Bagounda (près de la presqu'île formée par le fleuve) est devenu Baguinéda (une ville au Mali), Coulloubéli (nom de famille signifiant celui à qui la colline a constitué un obstacle insurmontable) est devenu Coulibaly, … C. Kisiedu (p.51), traitant du catalogage dans les bibliothèques ghanéennes, reproche à la norme AACR de n'avoir pas prêté l'attention nécessaire aux noms africains et à leur complexité. Signalons que cette complexité des noms africains n'est pas propre à l'Afrique de l'Ouest, mais à tout le continent, comme en témoignent les travaux de S. Mutula et M. Tsvakai et de Retha Snyna qui rapportent les mêmes difficultés en Afrique de l'Est, du Sud et du Nord.

A la lumière de ces exemples, il est évident qu'une standardisation des noms est nécessaire si l'on aspire à des vedettes claires et précises, donc à des accès fiables et rapides aux documents. Des efforts

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[15] Export ISO2709 depuis Winisis [en ligne] Disponible sur http://dlieppe.free.fr/ExportWinISIS/ExportWinISIS-ISO2709.htm

pour l'élaboration des listes d'autorités nationales d'auteurs et de lieux sont en cours au Bénin et au Mali. Elles suivront celles du Sénégal, publiées en 2001-2002 et présentées aux participants du Séminaire international de Bamako. Précisons pour terminer que pour un catalogage réussi et professionnel, outre les listes d'autorités, l'utilisation de logiciels appropriés qui acceptent les thésaurus et gèrent les vedettes est aussi nécessaire. Avec l'ouverture des écoles de formation en sciences de l'information dans plusieurs pays de la région et la facilitation des échanges entre professionnels grâce à Internet et aux efforts des sections de l'IFLA, l'espoir d'asseoir un catalogage pleinement professionnel dans la région est permis.

Bibliographie

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News from the Library of Congress

Susan R. Morris

The following is a summary of news from the Library of Congress since our most recent previous report in the December 2011 issue of *SCATNews* (no. 36).

Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative

On May 22, 2012, the Library of Congress announced that it has contracted with Zepheira to help accelerate the launch of the New Bibliographic Framework Initiative. A major focus of the project is to translate the MARC 21 format to a Linked Data (LD) model while retaining as much as possible the robust and beneficial aspects of the historical format. Zepheira brings to the project extensive experience in LD technology for library applications.

Eric Miller, who was a leader in the Semantic Web Initiative in its early days for the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and who has also worked in the library and information science field, leads the Zepheira team. The company, under Mr. Miller's leadership, has been active in the development of Semantic Web and Library standards as well as open source tools to support LD technologies and library applications. These activities represent knowledge and experience that are instrumental for constructing a core data model and to support prototype services that will serve as a basis for a new bibliographic framework and related services.

The Library of Congress has asked Zepheira to provide a model (or models) that can serve as a strong starting point for discussion, and an analysis of related initiatives underway that will be useful to this effort. LC expects that the proposed model(s) will change and be further tuned based on valuable feedback from the community and a natural progression of requirements as they are addressed. The initial model(s) will serve as a basis for work focused on a demonstration system/service which will then, in turn, be used to further refine the model(s). The expectation is that such iterative feedback loops will eventually ensure a flexible bibliographic framework, a robust reference code, a supporting infrastructure for deployment, and an effective migration plan to support the community in making a transition from MARC to a new framework.

The Library of Congress will now proceed to organize various scenarios to enable community participation that will be broad and include international users and partners, various types of information agencies and libraries, and library suppliers. We will be posting information as it emerges from this initial work, especially relating to projected milestones at the Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative Website[16]. Interested colleagues may also subscribe to the related electronic discussion list, BIBFRAME, from the Website.

The Library offered its plan of action for discussion and community input at the American Library Association 2012 Annual Conference in Anaheim, California. Eric Miller joined the Library in this update session, the LC Bibliographic Framework Transition Update Forum, Sunday, June 24.

The Library's announcement of its contract with Zepheira marks exactly a year of work to begin the Bibliographic Framework Transition. On May 23, 2011, former Associate Librarian of Congress for Library Services, Deanna Marcum, announced an initiative at the Library to analyze the present and future environment for bibliographic data, identify the components of the bibliographic framework to support library users, and plan for the evolution from the present framework to the future. (See *SCATNews,* no. 35.) On October 31, 2011, the Library issued the "Bibliographic Framework Initiative General Plan" that identified the requirements for the new bibliographic framework, based on the recommendations made in both the January 2008 report *On the Record* of Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control[17] and the June 2011 *Report and Recommendations of the U.S. RDA Test Coordinating Committee[18]*. "The new bibliographic framework" connotes an environment rather than a "format."

Electronic Cataloging in Publication Program

ECIP E-books Pilot

The ECIP E-books Pilot began on Oct. 11, 2011. Four publishers are currently participating in the pilot: RAND Corporation, the University Press of Mississippi; Wiley (including an imprint of Wiley,

Jossey-Bass), and the World Bank. To date, staff at the Library of Congress have produced pre-publication metadata for 695 (577 completed; 118 in process) electronic books that are also simultaneously published in print. The records for these books are available to subscribers to LC's Cataloging Distribution Service products, including OCLC, and other vendors of e-content platforms. The procedures for the pilot have worked well and the pilot will be moved into production effective July 1, 2012. At that time, the Cataloging in Publication Program will invite more publishers to participate. Through this new initiative, the Library of Congress will provide quality metadata for use by the international library community for electronic books that are simultaneously published with the print version. The Library of Congress will also begin receiving copies of the electronic books for which it provides pre-publication metadata.

ECIP Cataloging Partnership Program

The University of Florida and the Getty Research Institute have joined the ECIP Cataloging Partnership Program providing pre-publication metadata for their institutions' publications. The University of Florida began processing ECIPs in March 2012. Pennsylvania State University has also expressed an interest in joining the program, focusing on science publications. Pennsylvania State University will be the eighteenth ECIP Cataloging partner. Currently, the partners catalog slightly more than 10 percent of all ECIP galleys received through the CIP Program.

ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)

Karl Debus-López, chief of the Library's US General Division and acting chief of the US and Publisher Liaison Division, was elected chair of the new ISSN Governing Board for a two year term beginning April 2012. He presided over the meeting of the Governing Board and General Assembly of the ISSN Network in Paris, France, in April. Discussion of a new strategic plan for the ISSN Network and planning for a new computer system were among the significant topics discussed there. Regina Reynolds, director of the U.S. ISSN Center, gave a presentation at the meeting entitled, "Bibliographic Transformation and the ISSN" that provided information on the potential impact of *RDA: Resource Description and Access* and LC's Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative on the ISSN Network. Ms. Reynolds also highlighted the potential role of ISSN in the future Linked Data environment.

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[16] www.loc.gov/marc/transition

[17] http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/news/lcwg-ontherecord-jan08-final.pdf

[18] http://www.nlm.nih.gov/tsd/cataloging/RDA_report_executive_summary.pdf

US National RDA Implementation Preparation

The Library of Congress, National Agricultural Library, and National Library of Medicine intend to adopt the new cataloging instructions, *RDA: Resource Description and Access* (RDA), on March 31, 2013, assuming certain conditions have been met (see *SCATNews,* no. 35). All catalog records that are newly created at LC on or after this date will be produced according to RDA. The Library is intensively preparing for training, documentation, and other tasks related to the further development and implementation of RDA. The Library is coordinating its training and implementation with the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging, both as a PCC member institution and as the PCC secretariat.

The U.S. RDA Test Coordinating Committee continues in an oversight role to ensure that the conditions for implementation are met. The nine-member Coordinating Committee is co-chaired by Beacher Wiggins, former member of the IFLA Bibliography Section Standing Committee and current member of the IFLA Government Libraries Section Standing Committee, and includes Barbara Tillett, the new chair of the Joint Steering Committee for RDA and a member of the IFLA Bibliography Section Standing Committee, and Judy Kuhagen, secretary to the JSC former member of the IFLA Cataloguing Section Standing Committee.

A new Library of Congress Website, "Information and Resources in Preparation for RDA[19]," makes a wealth of resources available to any institution that plans to implement RDA. Some documents have been translated into Spanish, with more in process. The Library's plan to train approximately 420 staff members to apply RDA is posted there. A group of advance trainees will attend classes in June 2012 in order to serve as instructors, classroom assistants, and reviewers for later trainees. Supervisors will attend training in July. The remaining staff in the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate and the processing units in the special-format custodial divisions will be trained from August through March 2013 at the rate of 60 trainees per month (no training is scheduled for December). Each staff member will receive at least 35 hours of classroom training. Once they have completed their classroom training, staff will create all their new name authority records using RDA, and new bibliographic records using RDA (unless another

content standard will be used, e.g. for some special-format collections).

Romanization Tables

Romanization tables for Khmer, Syriac, and Moroccan Tamazight were approved and posted on the Library of Congress Cataloging and Acquisitions Website[20] on Feb. 9, 2012. The following ALA-LC romanization tables are currently available for constituent review: revisions for Bulgarian, Japanese, and Russian (comment period closed June 13, 2012 for all three); new tables for Cherokee (comment period closed April 20, 2012) and Shan (comment period closed June 13, 2012). The ALA vote on the Cherokee table is due soon. The Cherokee National Council has endorsed the new table, and the Cherokee Tri-Council will vote on it in July 2012. A proposed revision for Belorusian was received from the Committee on Automated Bibliographic Control of the Slavic and East European Section of the Association for College and Research Libraries, a division of ALA. After internal review at the Library, the proposal for Belorusian was posted for constituent review in May, with voting by the American Library Association projected for August 2012. Comments on the proposal should be emailed to Bruce Johnson (<bjoh@loc.gov>) no later than Aug. 17, 2012.

The Policy and Standards Division has completed its project to convert all of the approved ALA-LC romanization tables to Microsoft™ Word DOC format. The 61 approved ALA-LC romanization tables are available on the Website as PDF files[21]; the Word DOC files will be posted on that site soon. Future revisions will be based on the Word DOC files.

VIAF (Virtual International Authority File)

On April 4, 2012, OCLC announced that VIAF had completed its transition from a shared-governance arrangement to a service fully administered by OCLC. The twenty VIAF participants meeting in August 2011 had agreed to the new governance structure, which ensures long-term stability and adequate infrastructure for VIAF. Participating institutions will help to shape VIAF through the VIAF Council. The first chair of the VIAF Council is Barbara Tillett.

VIAF's goal is to lower the cost and increase the utility of library authority files by matching and

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[19] http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/

[20] http://www.loc.gov/aba/
[21] http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html

linking the authority files of these institutions and then making that information freely available on the Web as linked data. VIAF continues to be freely available[22].

New publication: ISBD consolidada y MARC 21: manual práctico para catalogadores

Maria Olaran

The ISBD consolidated edition was published in 2011, but at the moment its diffusion is still limited.

This practical manual the using MARC 21 format shows the main changes affecting the bibliographic description of modern printed monographs. It also covers the selection and form of access points.

After an introduction to the current situation and normalizing descriptive practice in the world at the beginning of the second decade of the century, the author continues with a discussion of the methodology used, and ends with a table showing the main changes between the bibliographic records of this text and the previous practice. There is a practical section containing 111 bibliographic records.

Both in its content and structure this work addresses the needs of information professionals, librarians and archivists, who load records in catalogs or databases. It is also a resource for teaching, both at the university level and in other training centers. The work is also useful for those wanting an update on the latest cataloguing trends.

Olaran, María
ISBD consolidada y MARC 21: manual práctico para catalogadores
Madrid: Arco-Libros, 2012, 607 pp.
ISBN 978 84 7635 836 8
23,80 €

MARÍA OLARAN MÚGICA

ISBD CONSOLIDADA Y MARC 21
MANUAL PRÁCTICO PARA CATALOGADORES

INSTRUMENTA BIBLIOLOGICA

ARCO/LIBROS, S. L.

Functional Requirements namespaces published

Pat Riva, chair, FRBR Review Group

Namespaces for the Functional Requirements (FR) family of bibliographic metadata models have been published in Resource Description Framework (RDF), the basis of the Semantic Web. The models include Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD), and Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD). The namespaces can be accessed at http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/.

The FR element set vocabularies include RDF classes and properties corresponding to FR entities, attributes, and relationships. Each class and property has a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) for use in Semantic Web data triples.

A full de-referencing service is available for each URI. When used in an ordinary Web browser, the URI displays HTML pages with human-readable information about the element or concept. When used in a semantic browser, the URI retrieves machine-readable information in RDF/XML format. It is also possible to retrieve this format using an ordinary Web browser.

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[22] http://viaf.org/

For example, the URI for the FRBR entity-relationship (FRBRer) model's Group 1 entity "Work" is
http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/frbr/frbrer/C1001.
To retrieve the RDF/XML information in a normal Web browser, use
http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/frbr/frbrer/C1001.rdf; that is, add the file extension ".rdf" to the URI.

Another example is the FRSAD attribute "has appellation": the URI of the corresponding RDF property is
http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/frsad/P2003 and the RDF/XML file can be retrieved in a normal browser using the URL
http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/frsad/P2003.rdf.

The element set for a specific FR model can be accessed as follows:

- ❖ FRBRer:
  http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/frbr/frbrer/

- ❖ FRAD: http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/frad/

- ❖ FRSAD:
  http://iflastandards.info/ns/fr/frsad/

The FR namespaces are maintained and accessed using the Open Metadata Registry[23].

These element sets reflect the current published models, however, as the FR family is in the process of being consolidated, this may result in the eventual deprecation of some URIs.

Update on cataloguing namespaces

Gordon Dunsire, Lead consultant, FRBR Namespace Project

De-referencing services

De-referencing services for the namespaces for ISBD and the Functional Requirements (FR) family (FRBRer, FRAD, and FRSAD) have been implemented. The services return human-readable information associated with a namespace URI when it is entered in a standard Web browser, and machine-readable data when a semantic browser is used. A machine-readable RDF/XML file is also

returned if the URI is suffixed with a ".rdf" extension in a Web browser.

De-referencing was set up following requests from external users, including the Linked Open Data project[24] at Hochschulbibliothekszentrum des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen and the Variations/FRBR[25] project at Indiana University. The services use a script developed by Metadata Management Associates[26] which resides on the IFLA server and redirects URI/URL requests to the Open Metadata Registry[27](OMR) where the namespaces are maintained.

For further information, see ISBD namespaces published[28].

FR namespaces

Two of the first six articles to be published in forthcoming issues of Cataloguing & Classification Quarterly[29] on the topic "The FRBR family of conceptual models" discuss the FR family, linked data, and the Semantic Web.

FRBRoo namespace

The object-oriented version of the FR family, FRBRoo, will be made available as an IFLA namespace later in 2012. The RDF/XML file currently hosted by CIDOC-CRM[30] will be updated with FRAD and FRSAD elements and then transferred for ongoing maintenance to the OMR. A de-referencing service will be added at the same time.

ISBD namespace

A draft mapping between the ISBD area 0 vocabularies for content and media type and the RDA vocabularies for content and carrier types has been developed, as described in the News from the ISBD Review Group [31] in *SCATNews* no. 36. This is being circulated for wider comment before being

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[23] http://metadataregistry.org/

[24] http://www.hbz-nrw.de/projekte/linked_open_data/index_engl_html

[25] http://www.dlib.indiana.edu/projects/vfrbr/

[26] http://managemetadata.com/

[27] http://metadataregistry.org

[28] http://www.ifla.org/en/news/isbd-namespaces-published

[29] http://www.tandfonline.com/action/showAxaArticles?journalCode=wccq20

[30] http://www.cidoc-crm.org/frbr_drafts.html

[31] http://www.ifla.org/files/cataloguing/scatn/scat-news-36.pdf

discussed in Helsinki. A draft alignment and namespace mapping between the ISBD and RDA element sets is nearing completion and will also be circulated for comment before Helsinki.

MARC21 namespace

Although not an IFLA standard, MARC21 is important for the storage of bibliographic metadata and its publication as library linked data. Interoperability of MARC21 data with metadata based on the IFLA bibliographic namespaces is therefore a significant feature of universal bibliographic control in the linked data and Semantic Web environments. Metadata Management Associates is researching alignments and mappings for linked data interoperability, and has published a collection of element sets and value vocabularies for MARC21 [32] in the OMR. A blog post on Adding MARC fruit to the cornucopia[33] uses the "Target audience" attribute to show how MARC21 elements can be linked to corresponding elements in the FRBRer and ISBD namespaces, as well as the Dublin Core terms and RDA namespaces.

BibFrame initiative

The Library of Congress's Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative has announced that the new framework is likely to be based on linked data principles and use RDF[34]. This adds to the importance of the work of the IFLA Namespaces group, especially in the area of bibliographic standards. The Library of Congress has further announced a contract with Zepheira[35], a company with significant expertise in linked data modelling, to progress the initiative.

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

Report from the FRBR Review Group mid-year meeting

Pat Riva, chair, FRBR Review Group

On April 25, 2012 a portion of the FRBR Review Group met for a working session at the British Library, London. The *Five Years On* seminar organized by DCMI on April 27th provided the impetus; as several members were already traveling, the Review Group took advantage of the occasion to meet. The meeting was attended by Pat Riva, Gordon Dunsire, Françoise Leresche, and Maja Zumer, with Mirna Willer (ISBD Review Group chair) as a guest. The British Library arranged for a much-appreciated meeting room.

The consolidation of the FRBR, FRAD and FRSAD models is the Review Group's highest priority activity and thus the task that occupied most of the day. The RG had previously agreed that the logical order to proceed is to look at the users and user tasks as this can then provide guidance on the focus of the model, next determine the entity needed and their definitions, followed by the relationships and attributes of those entities. The group started the day by tackling the user tasks, while being under no illusion that all this could be accomplished in a single day meeting.

The method used was to compare the definitions from the three models, look for common elements, and in particular seek to generalize the wording. Following the insight gained in FRAD, we considered that the context is metadata and not records as such. The aim was to write the tasks from the point of view of supporting the end users ability to carry them out.

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[32] http://marc21rdf.info/
[33] http://managemetadata.com/blog/2012/04/23/adding-marc-fruit-to-the-cornucopia/
[34] http://www.loc.gov/marc/transition/news/minutes-alamw-2012.html
[35] http://www.loc.gov/marc/transition/news/modeling-052212.html

The proposed combined user tasks are as follows:

Find	To search on any relevant criteria in order to bring together information about one or more *resources* of interest
Identify	To determine the suitability of the *resources* found and to distinguish between similar *resources*
Select	To choose (by accepting or by rejecting) specific *resources*
Obtain	To access the content of the *resource*
Explore	To use the relationships between one *resource* and another to place them in a context

The tasks, while listed in an order in the document, are not intended to impose a workflow on the user, (although it is improbable that *Obtain* be the first stage of a process). Some can happen essentially simultaneously (*Identify* and *Select,* for instance) and the information seeking process is iterative. In particular, *Explore* is seen as a separate dimension from the other four tasks.

The group continued by discussing the entities and identifying issues to reconcile in their definitions across the three models. Finally, taking advantage of the opportunity to have Mirna Willer in attendance, the group discussed strategies for approaching the common task, highlighted in the ISBD Review Group's action plan, to provide linkages between the FRBR and ISBD namespaces. This is less obvious than it might appear, considering that the domain of the ISBD properties is the resource, and in the FRBR namespace, the properties have specific domains according to the appropriate group 1 entity.

On April 28, four members (Pat Riva, Gordon Dunsire, Françoise Leresche, Miriam Säfström) met informally in the morning. The main items were a report of the FRBR-related items from the January EURIG meeting in Paris, and the status of the namespace work for FRBRoo.

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