International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

IFLA Cataloguing Section - SC Midterm meeting Charles University, Institute of Information Studies and Librarianship, Prague, April 24 2017

Attendance

Vincent Boulet (Bibliothèque nationale de France)
Barbora Drobiková (Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic)
Henriette Fog (Royal Library, Copenhagen University Library, Denmark)
Agnese Galeffi (Vatican School of Library Science, Italy) *(By Skype)*
Massimo Gentili-Tedeschi (Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico, Italy) *(By Skype)*
Alejandra Muñoz Gómez (Library of Congress of Chile) *(By Skype)*
Hanne Hørl Hansen (Danish Bibliographic Center, Denmark)
Patrick Le Boeuf (Bibliothèque nationale de France) *(By Skype)*
Susan R. Morris (Library of Congress, USA) *(By Skype)*
Clément Oury (International ISSN Centre, France) *(By Skype)*
Ricardo Santos (National Library of Spain) *(By Skype)*
Miriam Säfström (National Library of Sweden)
Corresponding member: Renate Behrens (German National Library)

Agenda

Chair: Miriam Säfström, secretary: Hanne Hørl Hansen

Welcome and introduction

Miriam welcomed all present members including those attending via Skype.
She thanked our host Barbora for taking the trouble of organizing all the practical issues in connection with the meeting.

Reports from CATS SC groups (ongoing activities)

ISBD
Massimo reported:

"1. According to what I was told in Athens by Joanne Yeomans, RGs do not report any more to sections, but only to Committee on Standards and Professional Committee; the present state is still unclear and no official communication has been received yet;

2. Alignment ISBD namespace to IFLA-LRM, done in meeting in Paris, 6-8 April (Elena Escolano Rodríguez, Renate Behrens, Dorothy McGarry, Massimo Gentili-Tedeschi, Pat Riva, Mélanie Roche):
Seemed to be easy, instead many new perspectives appeared:
        i. Resource added as subclass of Res;
        ii. ISBD encoding schemes added as subclasses of Res;
        iii. some dual or triple alignments had been necessary;
        iv. many statements could be aligned to relationships, discarded for the moment (except for series, notes, identifiers, multilevel description), but will be re-considered for the revision process;
        v. manifestation singleton was excluded, especially for factitious collections, as it concerns non-published resources, will be considered in revision process, with extension of ISBD;
        vi. parallel elements are not categories, but Subtypes of main elements; for future work what categorizations could be made could be analysed.

3. Scenario C (more principal ISBD): analysis was done by a task group (Françoise Leresche, Vincent Boulet, Mathilde Koskas, Mélanie Roche, concluding that "A principle-oriented ISBD, if economical, would be anything but cost-efficient. Indeed it would result in an empty nutshell, irrelevant in the broader context of IFLA standards, useless to those in need of a set of detailed cataloguing rules and lacking the necessary flexibility needed in a fast-changing metadata environment."
(The report on scenario C is attached as Appendix 2)

4. As an extra outcome of Paris meeting, the Guidelines for the translation of the ISBD namespace in RDF has been finalised, and sent to PC and CoS for approval;

5. An extra meeting after WLIC, Friday 25 August is being programmed, jointly with RDA Steering Committeee, main topic will be the impact of the LRM on the development of ISBD, RDA and other bibliographic standards.

The discussion after Massimos report reflected that the world has moved since we started the discussion on ISBD.

First of all Miriam reminded the meeting that the final decision on long-term strategy for ISBD is in the hands of the Committee on Standards (CoS) and should be seen as part of a strategy on standards for the whole of IFLA. Regarding the move of the RG:s from CATS til CoS, this was discussed at IFLA WLIC 2016, when we were first informed about the matter. The minutes from that meeting clearly states CATS opinion to continue taking responsibility for the content of the standards, and help inform CoS on strategic direction. As the expert group on professional needs in this area, CATS should continue playing a role when it comes to standards and standards development. The group still feels this way.

Massimo stated that the lack of communication so far from the Committee on Standards is unsatisfactory.

Hanne: One of the main concerns originally has been that ISBD and RDA have been developed simultaneously with unnecessary duplication and different solutions, because RDA is not an IFLA standard.
The meeting with representatives from RDA Steering Committee during WLIC 2017 is a way of cooperating in order to avoid this, so the world has also moved on that issue.

Clément stated, that according to his experience with ISSN offices, we need to have to have quite simple, but precise, rules.

Barbora made the point that all rules – detailed or not – are based on principles.

Massimo: It is a risk if there is no communication between the groups on different standards, we have to find a way to work efficiently together.

GARR
Barbora had some questions regarding the right procedures for the revision and the expectations on her as the chair of the group. Should we await formal permission to start the revision?
Also the group has discussed whether to include subject authority data or not in the revision.
Barbora has written Maja Žumer, chair of the Subject Analysis and Access Section Standing Committee, but has not received an answer yet.

Massimo stated that this was another example of that we need more coordination between different IFLA groups, especially within the UBC area.

Henriette said, that anyway we need to start with the cataloguing issues.

Vincent suggested asking the IFLA LRM RG about their opinion: Should we include subjects? What would they define as authority data?

We all agreed and Miriam concluded:
1) We want to revise GARR.
2) Barbora will contact our sister section Subject Analysis and Access, informing them that we are planning the revision
3) Barbora will fill in the form needed and Miriam will hand it over to the CoS.
4) Barbora will contact the chair of IFLA-LRM asking for advice whether to include subjects or not.

The lack of coordinated UBC initiatives should not stop us working. Maja Žumer is the incoming chair of our division. Miriam will update her about this issue.
There were some questions regarding the difference between working groups and review groups. The ISBD RG and the IFLA LRM RG have a special position as they are permanent groups referring to the CoS. The SC can still both have working groups, and call those review groups if the purpose of the group is to review a standard or to put special focus on a standard. Such groups will be dissolved when their tasks are completed. (See IFLA Rules of procedure R18.47 "Each Section may establish ad hoc Working Groups either independently or in combination with other Sections." https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/rules-of-procedure-en.pdf)

ICP
The ICP was published on our website in 2016. An unfortunate experience about translations was descibed:
Agnese suggested a certain kind of quality control of translators, based on the role their institution plays in the country etc. Also as minimum that IFLA HQ informs the SC in charge of the standard about requests for official approval of a translation of a standard.
Standards are all open for translations, but we can choose only to publish the one we approved of at our website.

IFLA LRM
Patrice informed that Pat has sent IFLA LRM to the CoS for final approval.
Hopefully it will be published in May.
Both ISBD and RDA have already started the alignment to IFLA LRM.
Also a German translation has started by the initiative of Renate, as the German translation of RDA will need the IFLA LRM terminology in German to be established. The word *agent* will be translated as *Akteur.*
Pat and Maja presented IFLA LRM at the last CIDOC CRM meeting. FRBRoo will be revised as LRMoo and considerable simplified, which will have an impact on PRESSoo.
Barbora: A Facebook profile has been established in the name of FRBR-RG. It was created by her students in order to promote the work. It does not include the papers but links to the official sites.

PRESSoo
Clément reported: We are still waiting for the IFLA endorsement of PRESSoo. Back in October/November 2016 the form was sent. Joanne has informed Clément that a reply could be expected by April 2017 but so far it hasn't been received.

We know the CoS has very limited resources and lots of work, but as Massimo stated the lack of quick expedition delays the whole process. If the CoS wants to validate, they would need to put in resources that goes along with it.
Nevertheless - as Clément stated – this should not prevent us from working.

Genre/form Working Group
Ricardo reported:
"The goal for this year is launching the worldwide survey on G/F in national libraries. The genre/form WG worked through Sept-Jan in building the survey (based on last year work) in Survey Gizmo, the survey platform contracted by IFLA for conducting surveys. The initial survey was Google Forms, which proved not flexible enough to accommodate the survey as planned (it is a survey where respondent goes through different tracks, depending on the answers given in key questions). Also in this stage was launched a test run to a limited pool of respondents, and the survey was fine-tuned, according the comments received and problems detected.
Finally, from February to mid-April was launched the survey, targeted at national libraries where available, or, in some exceptions, prominent libraries or libraries network. Listservs were used to reach as many constituencies as possible. When the survey was closed, 80 responses were received, from all over the world.
Four of the members convened in Madrid on April 20-21, to get a glimpse of the results, clean-up the data, and outline the final report, which will be presented at WLIC 2017 at Wroclaw, Poland."

Transition of Review groups to Committee on Standards: status reports
This has been addressed under the earlier items on the agenda.

Report from IFLA President´s meeting and Vision workshop in Athens 3-5 April
Miriam and Massimo represented the Cataloguing Section in Athens.
The workshop included one day with different presentations and two days of workshops – in order to benefit from the *Braintrust* as Gerald Leitner, IFLA Secretary General did put it.
The themes were based on the IFLA Trend Report and included themes such as globalization, technical development etc.
The purpose was to achieve input for that vision for libraries, IFLA should strive for in the future, by debating and voting on different issues such as purpose, challenges etc.
The attendants were asked not to reveal any results from the meeting, as the questions will be repeated in different contexts. For example there will be a similar meeting for Library Associations in Madrid in June.
Miriam did find it assuring that the importance of *Access* was repeated several times as a key issue. Also challenges such as funding, legal issues, digital gap etc. were mentioned.
Both Massimo and Miriam did find the days to be a very positive experience. There was an open mindset from both IFLA HQ, the leadership of IFLA and the participants to listen to one another.
Massimo thought the meeting was a bit focused on local issues with many representatives from public libraries instead of standards activities.
Barbora thought this wasn't a contradiction as we must ask *What are cataloguing service to local communities*?
Vincent thought it also must be relevant to include the present theme: facts/alternative facts in the discussion.

A report is being planned for release in January 2018. A preliminary presentation will take place at IFLA this summer - unfortunately at the same time as the CATS open program.

Presentations (5-15 minutes) from the individual SC members: what is the current situation in the cataloguing community they represent? Questions, discussion

The reports are attached the minutes as Appendix 1.

Status and discussion

RCS

Renate: Big challenges are ahead:

By the end of November 2015 a strategic change was decided including regional representation. So far this is only implemented in Europe.

All translations are expected to be fully updated before this summer, when the RDA Toolkit will close for further content and normal revisions.

By April 2018 the RDA Toolkit will be published in a new restructured form.

The IFLA LRM alignment will be included.

Therefore two meetings are planned in 2017: RCS and chairs of RDA will meet – this time there will be no opportunity to observe.

EURIG:

Renate informed: DNB represents Europe both in RDA Board and in RSC (Renate) in this period of transition to regional representation.

To support the European representative to RSC an editorial committee has been elected. The editorial committee evaluates all new RDA proposals prior to RSC meetings. It is also planned to make European proposals.

Renate organize the work of the editorial committee through a wiki at DNB.

In May a new executive committee of EURIG will take over, chaired by Hanne Hørl Hansen.

ISSN:

Clement informed: The revision of the ISSN standard is officially announced. The revision will have most effect within ISSN as one of the questions for the revision is whether to follow ISBN in assigning a new ISSN for every format or not.

ISSN is coordinating 89 national centres, from which some have moved to RDA, some plan to do so and some will not. At this stage, ISSN is monitoring different positions. Further discussions about a move to RDA are awaiting IFLA LRM. ISSN have an interest in ISBD too.

Massimo stated that ISSN also should participate in the August meeting between RSC/ISBN RG.

Update on activities on and around IFLA WLIC 2017, open programme including Metadata reports etc.

Miriam encouraged all members leading working groups to inform her about their requests for meeting spaces during IFLA WLIC.

A dinner for the Cataloguing Section is planned to take place on Saturday evening.

The UBC Drink is scheduled to take place at Wednesday afternoon (5 pm)

13 good suggestions were received for our open session. The group decided upon 5 papers from Iceland, France (2), Poland and Germany. Miriam will now send out a call for translations.

This year we have scheduled a slot called Metadata reports. This will consist of reports on the UBC work. We have found that this information is repeated on all the different UBC SC meetings. A separate slot will make the communication more efficiant and give more time at the SC meeting for other issues. This year we are asked to discuss questions in connection with the future vision.

The Cataloguing Section are in the middle of an election process. Miriam will inform us as soon as she has the result of the election. She encourage the members also to think about suggestions for officers for the next years. Miriam can be reelected as chair, but Hanne is leaving the SC.

Satellite meeting 2018? We decided not to plan such an event. We will wait and see, where IFLA 2019 will take place and evaluate, if we could have participants for a meeting on IFLA LRM. Information about ISBD could be included.

End notes, closing of the meeting

Miriam concluded: We all loved Prague and Barbora was the perfect host! Thank you so much. We managed to cover the things important to talk about.

The closing remarks were followed by a short evaluation by each attending member.

We managed to cover the things important to talk about as well as having a more informal meeting with much more time than at the business meetings at WLIC. This gives us the opportunity to reflect and debate on a more constructive level and enlightens us all.

We said goodbye to our Skype participants and had a short tour of the Institute of Information Studies and Librarianship.

Appendix 1 : Status from members

Italy

1. Translation of International Cataloguing Principles has been concluded, will be sent to
IFLA today or Wednesday for publication on IFLA website;
2. Revised Names of Persons for Italian names sent to IFLA in January;
3. Revision of REICAT is ongoing, no plan to adopt RDA;
4. The Wiki platform norme.iccu.sbn.it is now set, and contains:
a. REICAT
b. guidelines for cataloguing in the national union catalogue SBN:
i. common chapters (including instructions on coded data);
ii. modern resources;
iii. older monographic resources;
iv. music;
c. links and names still ongoing.
Respectfully submitted
Massimo Gentili-Tedeschi

France
[To be added]

Spain
Ricardo Santos reported:
National Library of Spain (BNE) made the official announcement, in November 2016, of moving into
RDA by 2019. From now to there the work will be around training (at this moment, BNE is translating
into Spanish, as part of a project from ABINIA (Latin-American National Libraries Association) some of
the Library of Congress training material from "Descriptive cataloguing using RDA"), and working in
an RDA Application Profile, eventually to be made available as a public Workflow in the RDA Toolkit.
The AP we are working on now is for modern books, and will be the base upon other specialized AP
will be developed, in future phases.
The AP working group has some base documents to draw upon, drafted in the last months:

- a comparison of rules and practices, concerning choice and form of access points (from
Spanish Cataloguing Rules), and descriptive cataloguing (from our ISBD consolidated
application profile)
- an exhaustive report on RDA attributes. Element by element, the report analyzes and
compares RDA guidelines and current practice, highlighting conflict issues and opportunities
of improvements, encompassing MARC21 coding.
- A report on relationships (still in an early stage of drafting). This report analyzes and
summarizes how relationships are enhanced in RDA, selecting the most interesting and
stating the preferred mechanisms to establish them.

Besides the AP working group, two other small groups are looking into the Item entity, and RDA and
subjects. The RDA implementation is also seen as an opportunity to look at and overhaul our
cataloguing policies

Germany
Report from Renate Behrens: **RDA D-A-CH[1] Report,** April 2017

After the Implementation Project
After concluding the RDA project in the German-speaking countries, the library community started in a regular cataloguing practice with RDA. By the end of December 2016 all partners involved in the project had finished the transition to RDA. Institutions that were not members of the implementation project will follow in the next years. These are mostly public or special libraries.

New structure of the Committees
With the implementation of the new standard, the organization of the executive committees has also been changed and adapted to the structure of RDA. According to RDA, the previous separation of bibliographic description, subject cataloguing and authority data is no longer effective. Moreover the focus on a wider community of cultural institutions necessitated an adaption of the set-up. . Consequently the new structure contains only two expert groups. These are an expert group for all cataloguing and standards topics and an expert group for data formats for technical implementation. Both are under the responsibility of the Committee for Library Standards whose members until now came from libraries and library networks. Beginning this year, the Committee will open up to members from archives. Museums will follow later. This process is analogous to the RDA committees which will be opened up for membership outside the library community in the near future.

Special and rare material
Since the beginning of the RDA implementation process, the German-speaking community has been concerned with cataloguing special material according to RDA. At the end of 2016, the Committee of Library Standards has succeeded in building an organizational structure for working groups concerned with RDA and special or rare materials. Currently experts for old books, manuscripts, pictures and literary archives are working together in such working groups coming from different cultural backgrounds and working out alignments and policy statements for their collections.

National Libraries
The working group for national libraries is a cooperative activity coming from the RDA project. This group is concerned with issues arising in the context of cataloguing in national libraries e.g. issues regarding legal deposit or national bibliographies. A documentation of cataloguing levels has been published.
Furthermore, joint events have been organized, for example, the RSC Satellite Meeting in November 2016 in the DNB in Frankfurt with the topic „Subject Cataloguing" as well as joint presentations in conferences and joint publications in professional journals.
The latest project is to translate parts of the IFLA LRM relevant to RDA into German as a cooperation of the German National Library and the Swiss National Library.

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[1] D-A-CH = Germany – Austria - Switzerland

Training
Training is still an important issue after the implementation phase of RDA. In 2016 training materials have been updated. A new RDA mini training unitthat provides a quick access to the standard RDA in four hours has been developed.

RDA Toolkit
The consortial license for the RDA Toolkit with 400 simultaneous accesses will be maintained and is well accepted in the three countries. It provides an easy access for all types of organizations and enables even institutions with a low budget to work with RDA.

Europe Region
The new Governance structure of the RSC with continental representatives has been implemented in Europe last year with consequences for D-A-CH. The European RDA Interest Group (EURIG) as an interest group only, decided last spring upon a new organizational structure and a new decision-making body: the EURIG Editorial Committee for working processes concerning RDA. The three German-speaking countries have nominated representatives to this Editorial Committee and participate actively in the development of the standard RDA.
Staff from the German National Library have been selected as the European Representatives for the RDA Board and the RSC.

Translation
The German translation of RDA is regularly updated with a six-month delay and the translator team is member of the RSC Translation Working Group. For the application of RDA in Switzerland the D-A-CH policy statements are translated into French and are provided in the RDA Toolkit as well.

3R Project
This year the expert groups of the German-speaking community will continue to participate in the development of RDA and the D-A-CH policy statements. As there is no review in this year, the experts will prepare all issues for the next phase in 2018. Furthermore, the expert groups in D-A-CH will be involved in the 3R project through the Europe Region Representative to the RSC and the EURIG Editorial Committee until April 2018.

Public Relations
For information and communication about RDA a freely accessible RDA-Info-Wiki is provided as well as a RDA discussion mailing list. At congresses and events RDA presentations are l given. Several RDA events are planned at the German Library Congress in May 2017.

Denmark
Hanne Hørl Hansen reported:
It has been decided to move to RDA by January 2018 by The Danish Agency for Palaces and Culture. Meaning: By January 2018 we will stop maintaining the current Danish rules and gradually move to RDA.
The decision includes a move to RDA in the national bibliography and at all libraries in Denmark: the national library as well as all scientific and public libraries.
RDA will not be translated as a whole - only the vocabulary.
RDA will be supplied by a Danish profile, which at present is worked on. Hanne is the editor and produces proposals for the profile. The proposals are evaluated by a group consisting of cataloguers from different types of libraries in Denmark in order to ensure, that all needs are met.
In connection with the move to RDA a new data model is being developed, trying also physical to move from the bibliographic record to registration of entities and relationships. This is not a thing being done over night but a long-term process, which will be taken in steps.
Henriette Fog supplied: The Royal Library and State and Universty Library in Aarhus have merged to The Royal Danish Library. The merger also should result in a new joint library system.

USA
Susan Morris reported:

Library of Congress Midyear Report to IFLA Cataloguing Section
Midyear Meeting April 24, 2017

RDA implementation at the Library of Congress/Participation in RDA development
The Library of Congress implemented RDA for authority work and for bibliographic records for most collection formats on March 31, 2013. We consider the implementation complete. Staff cataloging productivity has remained at high levels and by the end of 2016 had returned to pre-RDA levels. In addition, the 900-plus member institutions of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging implemented RDA for authorities on March 31, 2013 and for their PCC bibliographic contributions by December 31, 2014. The Library of Congress continues to use DACS *(Describing Archives: A Content Standard)* and AMIM *(Archival Moving Image Materials)* for appropriate formats.

Beacher Wiggins was named the North America Region's representative to the RDA Board for 2017-2019. Dave Reser continues on the RDA Steering Committee. Kate James is chair of the RDA Examples Group. Other Library of Congress employees participate in the RDA Music Group's work.

At the end of its fiscal year 2016 (September 30, 2016), the Library of Congress reported 17,480,491 bibliographic records in its integrated library system. Of these, an estimated 1,300,735 were added in fiscal 2013 and later. Although nearly all of the latter are RDA records, the large size of the pre-existing catalog means that most of the Library of Congress Catalog still reflects earlier cataloging codes. Currently about seven percent of the Library's bibliographic records were created in RDA.

The Library of Congress has a longstanding interest in promoting RDA in Latin America and Brazil as well as in the Hispanic-heritage community in the U.S. Staff at the Library of Congress provided Spanish-language versions of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging NACO (Name Authority Cooperative) training materials for RDA. These are freely available on the Cataloger's Learning Workshop website at URL http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/courses/naco-RDA-Spanish/index.html

In January 2017, Dr. Alberto Manguel, the new director of the National Library of Argentina (Biblioteca Nacional Mariano Moreno), visited the Library of Congress and proposed a collaboration between the BNMM and the Library of Congress to translate additional online RDA training materials that have developed by the Library of Congress into Spanish, for purposes of teaching RDA cataloging guidelines in Latin America. The resulting agreement between the Library of Congress and the BNMM was signed in early April. The idea is that the National Library will work with a group of national libraries in Latin America under the consortium "ALBINIA" (Asociación de Bibliotecas Nacionales de Iberoamérica/ Association of Ibero-American States for the Development of National Libraries of Ibero-America) to complete the translations. The Library of Congress will prioritize the documents to be translated; work with BNMM translators to develop a Spanish/English glossary of technical terms used in RDA; and review the translations. The materials to be translated will be drawn from the RDA Training Materials on the Cataloger's Learning Workshop, maintained by the Library of Congress at URL:
https://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/RDA%20training%20materials/DCatRDA/index.html and the RDA Refreshers, maintained at: https://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/RDA%20training%20materials/rda-refreshers.html.
The agreement is for an initial period of up to two years to complete the translations. The Library and the BNMM will both seek to ensure that the RDA Training Materials are freely available in

Spanish for all interested libraries and institutions around the world, with the goal to encourage the international proliferation of the RDA standard.

The Library of Congress and the PCC have planned for more than three years to have all name authority records coded explicitly for RDA. The PCC determined in early calendar year 2014 that such coding was desirable, and the PCC RDA Authorities Phase 3 Task Group began work in March 2014. After about 350,000 changes were made in December 2014-January 2015 to authorized access points on authority records, the remaining 7.5 million authority records are still to be recoded for RDA. This phase is also to include the addition of ISNI data, where available, to LC-NAF name authority records. Because of the large number of records involved, the recoding project will be done programmatically in what we have come to call "the authorities slam," at such time as the Library of Congress and its primary integrated library system vendor have resources available.

BIBFRAME

The Library of Congress continues to develop BIBFRAME, its linked open data framework for cataloging data. The Library cannot simply adopt BIBFRAME on its own, because approximately 115,000 libraries in the U.S. use Library of Congress cataloging to organize their own collections in MARC-based catalogs. The widespread use of MARC around the world requires a careful, collaborative, phased approach to adopting BIBFRAME. The Library of Congress tested BIBFRAME 1.0, the first version, in a pilot with 46 cataloging staff in 2016; an analysis of results is available at http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/docs/pdf/bibframe-pilot-phase1-analysis.pdf

The Library of Congress has revised the BIBFRAME model and vocabulary based on results of the pilot and feedback from other libraries. BIBFRAME 2.0 was issued in April 2016. MARC-to-BIBFRAME conversion specifications and programs were issued in March 2017, including a "side-by-side" compare tool for MARC to BIBFRAME conversion that makes a conversion of a record from the Library of Congress database. The conversion specifications, tools, and side-by-side viewer are accessible from URL <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/ >.

The Library of Congress expects to resume BIBFRAME production in June, after all MARC bibliographic records have been converted to BIBFRAME to simulate a native BIBFRAME production environment. This year the Library will increase the number of staff trained for BIBFRAME to 75. They will produce BIBFRAME descriptions for monographs in many languages and scripts, notated music, serials, sound recordings, video recordings, cartographic and pictorial materials.

New Staff

The Library of Congress made special efforts to recruit and fund additional staff in the past year. The Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate was approved to hire about 70 new staff members in fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Nearly all of the 39 sections in the ABA Directorate gained at least one new staff member. About half were promoted from within the Library's existing ranks, while the remainder were hired after experience in other institutions. Most of the new staff have arrived and are bringing skills in rare book cataloging (two additional catalogers), other subject areas, and languages other than English. The ABA Directorate also hired two new instructors for professional training and an additional program coordinator as part of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging secretariat.

CIP-Dewey Program Merger

The Library of Congress merged its Cataloging in Publication and Dewey sections into a single program unit, the CIP & Dewey Section, in February 2016. The merger fosters greater collaboration between the CIP and Dewey programs as they work together to prepare descriptive and subject metadata in advance of publication for approximately 50,000 titles received as electronic galleys from over 5,300 U.S. publishers annually at the Library of Congress. The section head and program

manager is Caroline Saccucci. Staff are being cross-trained in both Dewey and CIP policies and procedures.

Chile

Alejandra Muñoz G. reported

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE CATALOGUING COMMUNITY OF CHILE: REPORTING FOR SC CATALOGUING

1.- Progress in the RDA implementation at the Library of Congress of Chile
In 2016 and 2017 we are in the process of studying The Library Reference Model (FRBR-LRM) with the aim of being able to do some workshops and explain the model to other librarians. Also we started to do some workshops related to implementing Bibliographic Framework Initiative (Bibframe) in a group of records.

2.- The Library of the National Congress of Chile was chosen as the national institution representing both Latin America and the Caribbean to be part of the RDA Board between 2017 and 2019
The Council is responsible for establishing the strategic direction for the development of RDA or Description of Resources and Access, a package of information, guidelines and instructions for creating metadata of well-formed cultural heritage and library resources, according to international models for Data centered on the user.

My co-worker Ángela Quiroz, librarian, is the official representative in this group and she has been invited to attend the RDA Board meeting in London. The meeting will be held Tuesday 2nd May to Thursday 4th May.
This process also marks the first time the RDA Board has had a representative from Latin America and the Caribbean.
"Simon Berney-Edwards, Chair of the RDA Board, said: "I am very much looking forward to welcoming the Library of National Congress of Chile to the RDA Board. This is an important moment for the Board as we fulfil our commitment to the internationalisation of RDA.

3.- Public Libraries
Technological Optimization of the National System of Public Libraries of Chile of Directorate of Libraries, Archives and Museums (DIBAM).
The idea is to be able to include the new RDA fields in the near future, some of our members of this commission received training from the National Library who are already incorporating RDA in Literature.
In addition, RDA workshops are planned for this year 2017, both in Santiago and in regions. The Association of Librarians of Chile, the Goethe Institute and the Library of Congress of Chile, are working on the process of generating a calendar with workshops for the whole year, the last Saturday of each month. These workshops would be oriented to 3 "segments": 1. Catalogers, 2. librarians, and 3. librarians in general. The tentative start date for these workshops is 29 may.

4.- Chimney Project
The Name Authority Cooperative Program, NACO-Chile Chimney Project (Funnel), began in May 2016 with the "NACO Training Workshop: Creation of Authority Records with RDA / FRAD / MARC21 Guidelines", given by Mr. Ageo García. This is a collaborative project in which a group of institutions come together to create authority records according to international standards and are sent to OCLC to be uploaded to the LC Authorities database. The institutions that work on this project are:

Library of the National Congress of Chile and others Universitaries Libraries of the country:
Federico Santa Maria University of Valparaíso
Catholic University of Maule
Catholic University of the Holy Conception
University of the Border
University San Sebastián
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile
University of Concepción (Coordinator)

For the development of the Chimney project, an online platform was created to upload the files that will be sent to OCLC http://www.bibliotecas.udec.cl/naco/.
In addition, the co-ordinating institution colleagues provided in-person training (January 2017) and generated a procedural manual for project members.

At present, the records created in the context of the Project, are already visible on the basis of LC Authorities. Library of Congress of Chile (BCN) registration example at 040 our institutional code appears: https://lccn.loc.gov/no2016151113

Czech Republic
[To be added]

Sweden
[To be added]

Strategic plan for a revision of ISBD: assessment of scenario C

1- Purpose and scope

During its 2014 meeting in Lyon, the Cataloguing Section's Standing Committee specifically appointed the ISBD Review Group with the task of reviewing two scenarios for the evolution of ISBD[2]:

- scenario A2 promoted a change in structure to better accommodate FRBRised cataloguing, while keeping the same level of details as the current text. Most of the ISBD RG members supported this scenario;
- scenario C supported a shorter, simple and more principled version of the current consolidated ISBD. This scenario was upheld by several members of the Standing Committee.

In 2015 and 2016, supporters of scenario A2 provided their analysis for this scenario. However, work on the revision itself has since then stalled due to a lack of likewise assessment of scenario C by its own supporters: such was the conclusion reached by the Standing Committee at the Columbus meeting in 2016.

The ISBD RG therefore decided to tackle this task, although as a group its support to scenario A2 remains unchallenged: this document was written by ISBD RG members who wish to pursue the work on revising the ISBD as soon as possible, *i.e.* right after the Standing Committee's meeting in Wroclaw in 2017. The aim is to complete what was asked in Lyon so that the lack of assessment of Scenario C no longer motivates further delay in the much-needed revision of ISBD.

2- Methodology

The working documents sent out to prepare the Lyon meeting provide very few details as to what a "more principled ISBD" would effectively look like. Further research likewise proved unsuccessful. We understood that "principled" was used as a synonym for "conceptual"[3] and have endeavoured to elaborate on this basis.

We have based our analysis on ISBD(G)'s latest version[4] because ISBD(G) provides definitions, a punctuation scheme, some transcription and source rules as well as several examples. This is therefore what comes closest to giving principles for bibliographic records for any kind of materials.

We paralleled the analysis on scenario A2 by considering Areas 1 and 2 of ISBD(G). We remained at a generic level, discarding everything that went too much into details, as well as many rules and examples pertaining to specific types of documents. As it was still too generic, we supplemented it with instructions taken from the consolidated ISBD text, which served as a conceptual basis to deal with recurrent cataloguing use cases: these instructions appear in dark orange in our proposal. As in ISBD(G), we provided many examples, so that rules for particular cases may be inferred by users through examples. The colour distinction between ISBD(G) and the consolidated text was not made in

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[2] Minutes of the SCATS meeting, p.11-14. Available online :
http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/reports/minutes_2014.pdf
[3] "What do we mean by "simpler"? Surely not "easier" but rather more high level, conceptual.", ibid. p.13.
[4] http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/isbd/isbd-g_2004.pdf

the examples. We then submitted the text to the French National Bibliography, asking for their input as to the workability of the solution. The aim was to put it to a real-life test, in order to see whether it answered the needs of a bibliographic agency.

Issues of FRBRisation are not discussed here: whichever scenario eventually prevails, they are a necessary foundation for the revision, particularly in respect to user tasks. At any rate, the outline of ISBD will have to be refashioned in an FRBRised perspective, and data that should appear in a Manifestation record will be the same for both scenarios.

3- Conclusions

A principle-oriented ISBD, if economical, would be anything but cost-efficient. Indeed it would result in an empty nutshell, irrelevant in the broader context of IFLA standards, useless to those in need of a set of detailed cataloguing rules and lacking the necessary flexibility needed in a fast-changing metadata environment.

3.1 Background

The consolidated edition of the ISBD reflects the terms of reference of the Study Group on Future Directions of ISBD established in 2004[5]:

- To prepare a consolidated, updated ISBD from the specialised ISBDs in order to meet the needs of cataloguers and other users of bibliographic information
- To provide consistent stipulations for the description of all types of resources to the extent that uniformity is possible and specific stipulations for specific types of resources as required to describe those resources

Unless these requirements be no longer valid, it is our belief that the future version of ISBD (whether principled or not) ought to abide by them as well.

ISBD(G) used to refer to specialised ISBD, which is precisely what prompted the need for a consolidated edition that would provide a unified set of rules for all document types. Principles, by definition, do not enter into the details of specific types of resources such as continuing or musical resources but remain at a general level. It appears from our study that entering into detailed instructions and providing numerous examples in various languages is precisely what makes ISBD relevant in the broader context of IFLA standards, a relevance that is altogether lost when we discard them.

3.2 Benefits and maintenance

At best, the lack of detailed rules for specific resources is likely to prompt the rise of local instructions for those resources, thus ruining the very purpose of a so-called "international" standard. Data interoperability and sharing, once so dear to UBC, would inevitably suffer from it. At worst, it would encourage inconsistent, individual practices within a single institution or network.

A principle-oriented ISBD is useful only in addition to a cataloguing code (either RDA or national instructions), but cannot be used as such by a cataloguer, thus forcing any country who couldn't afford RDA – either for financial or any other reason – to produce a specific code. A recent study has shown how widely ISBD is still used by the library community worldwide[6], since 40 % of the respondents use ISBD as a direct source for cataloguing. The figures given in that survey cannot be overlooked: emptying ISBD of its substance would cause considerable harm to those institutions.

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[5] http://www.ifla.org/node/940.

[6] Galeffi Agnese, Kavčič Irena, Mc Garry Dorothy. *Results of an International Survey on the Use of ISBD*, March 2015. Available online : http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/isbd/isbd-survey-2015-report_final.pdf.

All these elements lead us to believe that although drafting a principled ISBD may not be very costly in itself, the discussions to define what pertains to the "principles" and what falls into the "details" category will not easily reach consensus, proving therefore very costly indeed in time and energy.

As for the maintenance of the standard, it would be quite economical, for the principles are likely to remain stable over time. But, by losing sight of details, ISBD would also lose sight of the evolutions of bibliographic resources, resulting in a standard frozen in time and completely cut out from the reality it is supposed to describe. ISBD has to keep up with a fast-changing publishing world in which digital resources are increasingly versatile, and a principle-oriented standard would fail to do so, likewise failing to meet users' needs in terms of online information retrieval.

3.3 Questions

The document submitted to the French National Bibliography left a fair number of questions unanswered:

Title
- How do we deal with numbering?
- What does the title proper for a music resource comprise?
- How do we deal with a resource without a collective title that holds a dominant work?

To be fair, it is true that both scenarios raise questions; but while the questions raised by scenario A2 were mostly methodological and aimed at reshaping the place of the ISBD within the global IFLA standards landscape, those raised by scenario C are of a more operational nature, questioning the very applicability and relevance of the standard. Emptying it out of detailed instructions and examples would certainly result in a far lighter standard, but one that could not be put to use in real-life cases. That is why, in our opinion, the solution proposed by Scenario C does not answer the needs of the community it is supposed to serve, nor meet the requirements that were set forth in the definition of ISBD.

Appendix

Principled ISBD: Proposal for areas 1 and 2

1 TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Mandatory

Introductory note

The title and statement of responsibility area includes the title proper, parallel titles, other title information, and statements of responsibility. The elements are defined at the beginning of each element of the area.

Contents

1.1 Title proper

1.2 Parallel title

1.3 Other title information

1.4 Statement of responsibility

Prescribed punctuation

A. For punctuation before areas of description, see A.3.2.

B. Each parallel title or other parallel statement is preceded by a space, equals sign, space (=).

C. Each unit of other title information is preceded by a space, colon, space (:), unless a word or phrase is given on the resource to link a second or subsequent unit with the preceding unit.

D. The first statement of responsibility following any title is preceded by a space, diagonal slash, space (/).

E. Each subsequent statement of responsibility is preceded by a space, semicolon, space (;), unless the statements are considered to form a single phrase.

F. Titles of individual works by different authors, composers, artists, etc., and titles of anonymous works contained in a resource, are separated by a point, space (.).

G. Titles of individual works by the same author, composer, artist, etc., contained in a resource are separated by a space, semicolon, space (;).

H. If a title is made up of common and dependent titles, each dependent title designation, if any, or each dependent title following the common title is preceded by a point, space (.).

I. Each dependent title following a dependent title designation is preceded by a comma, space (,).

J. A dependent title designation or dependent title following other title information is preceded by a point, space (.).

Punctuation patterns

Title proper

Title proper : other title information

Title proper = Parallel title

Title proper = Parallel title : other title information

Title proper : other title information = Parallel title : parallel other title information

Title proper : other title information = parallel other title information

Title proper / statement of responsibility

Title proper = Parallel title / statement of responsibility

Title proper = Parallel title = Parallel title / statement of responsibility

Title proper : other title information : other title information / statement of responsibility

Title proper / statement of responsibility = parallel statement of responsibility

Title proper / statement of responsibility = Parallel title / parallel statement of responsibility

Title proper / statement of responsibility ; second statement of responsibility ; third statement of responsibility

Title / statement of responsibility. Title / statement of responsibility

Title ; Title / statement of responsibility

Title : other title information ; Title : other title information / statement of responsibility

Title = Parallel title ; Title = Parallel title / statement of responsibility

Common title. Dependent title

Common title. Dependent title designation, Dependent title

Common title. Dependent title designation

Common title. Dependent title = Parallel common title. Parallel dependent title

Common title. Dependent title / statement of responsibility

Common title : other title information. Dependent title : other title information

Common title. Dependent title : other title information / statement of responsibility = Parallel common title. Parallel dependent title : parallel other title information / parallel statement of responsibility

Prescribed sources

Square brackets are placed around information given in area 1 that was found on the resource but not on one of the prescribed sources.

Printed textual and notated music resources:

Title page or title-page substitute.

All other resources:

The resource itself, container, documentation, other accompanying material.

1.1 Title proper

Mandatory if available

1.1.1 Definition

The chief name of a resource, i.e. the title of a resource in the form in which it appears on the preferred source of information for the resource.

The title proper includes any alternative title, but excludes parallel titles and other title information. In the case of a section or some supplements and some titles of subseries or parts, the title proper can consist of two or more components: the common title (or the title of the main series or of the multipart monographic resource), the dependent title and the dependent title designation. For resources containing several individual works the title proper is the collective title. Resources containing several individual works and lacking a collective title are considered not to have a title proper. A series or subseries also has its own title proper (see also common title; dependent title; dependent title designation)

> *Examples*
>
> > Proceedings
> >
> > Collected works
> >
> > The Beatles
> >
> > Kongress geografa Jugoslavije, Rijeka-Pula-Gorica, 3-8.X.1949
> >
> > International map of the world 1:1 000 000
> >
> > Klavierkonzert Nr. 5, Es-Dur
> >
> > IFLA journal
> >
> > Beethoven for ten little fingers
> >
> > The Penguin book of Italian madrigals
> >
> > Report of the Expert Group on Special Care for Babies
> >
> > Star wars
> > **On the preferred source of information:** Twentieth Century Fox presents Star wars
> >
> > Muscular dynamism, or, Unique forms of continuity in space
> >
> > Don Juan oder Die Liebe zur Geometrie
> >
> > Un giorno di regno ossia Il finto Stanislao
> >
> > Julie ou La nouvelle Héloïse
> >
> > French colonies in America
> > **On the preferred source of information:** French colonies in America. Colonies françaises d'Amérique
> >
> > Non-destructive inspection
> > **On the preferred source of information:** Non-destructive inspection – a dollar saving diagnostic tool

Ľ'Ascension
On the preferred source of information: Ľ'Ascension, hymne pour grand orchestre

Edgar Degas
On the preferred source of information: Edgar Degas – pastels, lavis, gouaches, esquisses

Mix and match games. Module 1, Letters
On the preferred source of information: Mix and match games, Module 1–Letters

1.1.2 Choice of title proper

1.1.2.1 Resources with one prescribed source of information

When two or more titles in the same language and/or script appear on the preferred source of information, the title proper is selected by reference to the typography of titles on the preferred source of information, or, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of titles on the preferred source of information. If the typography or sequence does not provide the basis for a clear choice, the most comprehensive title is selected as the title proper.

When the titles are in different languages or scripts (i.e. parallel titles, see 1.2), the title proper is the title in the language and script of the content of the main part of the resource.

When this criterion cannot be applied, the title proper is selected by reference to the typography of titles on the preferred source of information or, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of titles on the preferred source of information.

1.1.2.2 Resources with more than one preferred source of information

When a resource has more than one preferred source of information, as in the case of a multilingual or multi-script resource with a preferred source of information in each language or script, the title proper is selected from the preferred source of information that is in the language and script of the content of the main part of the resource.

1.1.2.3 Resources with two or more works

When a resource contains two or more individual works and bears a collective title as well as the titles of the individual works on the prescribed source of information, the collective title is chosen as the title proper. The titles of the individual works may be given in area 7

Examples

Three notable stories
Note: Contents: Love and peril / the Marquis of Lorne. To be or not to be / Mrs. Alexander. The melancholy hussar / Thomas Hardy

Cortot spielt Schumann

When the resource comprises two or more works without a collective title, the titles of the individual works are given in the order indicated by the typography of titles on the preferred source or sources of information or, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of titles on the preferred source or sources of information.

Examples

> The double-dealer ; Love for love ; The way of the world ; The mourning bride

> Romeo and Juliet overture ; and, Capriccio italien

> Architecture gothique et pensée scolastique ; précédé de L'abbé Suger de Saint-Denis

1.1.2.4 Resources that are part of, or supplement to, another resource

When a section, supplement, part, etc., has a title or a designation insufficient to identify it without the inclusion of the common title, the title proper of the resource consists of a common title and a dependent title designation and/or a dependent title (i.e. a common title, a section designation and/or a section title; the title of the main resource and the non-distinctive title of a supplement or insert; the title of the main series, a subseries designation and/or the non-distinctive title of a subseries; the title of the multipart monographic resource and the non-distinctive title of the part described, etc.). The common title may also be given in area 6.

Examples

> IEE proceedings. A

> Le fond de l'air est frais. 1re partie

> Données statistiques sur l'industrie sucrière. 1988

> Dansk periodicafortegnelse. Supplement

> La lettre du maire. Textes et documents

> Ports et mouillages des Iles Féroé (Faerøerne). Partie nord

> Journal of polymer sciences. Part A, General paper

> Les sources inédites de l'histoire du Maroc de 1530 à 1845. Première série, Dynastie Saadienne

> Encyclopedia of archaeology. Part 2, History and discoveries

When a supplement, insert, part, etc., of a multipart monographic resource can be identified without the inclusion of the common title, the title proper is the individual title of the supplement, insert, part, etc. The common title is given in area 6.

Examples

> Bathymétrie de la terminaison sud de l'arc insulaire des Nouvelles-Hébrides
> **In area 6:** (Contribution à l'étude géodynamique du Sud-Ouest Pacifique ; H.V. III-1)

> Ernani
> **In area 6:** (The works of Giuseppe Verdi. Series I, Operas = Le opere di Giuseppe Verdi. Sezione I, Opere teatrali ; vol. 5)

> Democritus, weight and size
> **In area 6:** (Theories of weight in the Ancient world ; vol. 1)

When the common title or title of the main resource is linguistically an integral part of the title of the supplement, part, etc., the title proper consists of the integrated statement of both titles.

Examples

Supplement to Hain's Repertorium bibliographicum

More graphics for Imagine that!

1.1.3 Transcription

The title proper is transcribed from the preferred source of information exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization or punctuation (see also A.7).

Examples

Elements of mineralogy

Digital shaded-relief image of Alaska

Eileen Ford's a more beautiful you in 21 days

Sechs Partiten für Flöte

Lutèce ou Premier plan de la ville de Paris

iTV games and gambling

Exceptionally, a very lengthy title proper may be abridged in the middle or at the end, if this can be done without changing the meaning of the title, without loss of essential information and without introducing incorrect grammar. In abridging a title proper, none of the first five words (the first six words if the first word is an article) is omitted. Omissions are indicated by the mark of omission.

1.1.4 Resources without any title

When a resource bears no title, a title is devised and recorded in square brackets. The supplied title should be concise, reflecting the area and/or the subject of the resource. A note is added in area 7 to explain that the title was supplied by the cataloguer.

Examples

[Phantom jet fighter landing at R.A.F. Leuchars, July 1971]

[Coast of Maine from Rockland Harbor to Pemaquid Point]

1.1.5 Changes in the title proper

Changes in the title proper may involve making a new description (see A 2.6) or a note.

1.2 Parallel title

1.2.1 Definition

A parallel title consists of a title in another language or script than the title proper and presented as an equivalent of the title proper on the preferred source or sources of information.

A title in another language that is linguistically linked to another part of the description is not treated as a parallel title.

A resource may have one or more parallel titles.

A parallel title can take the same various forms as the title proper.

If there are titles in more than one language and/or script on the preferred source of information, each title not chosen as title proper (see 1.1.4.1.2, 1.1.4.2) may be transcribed as a parallel title. Parallel titles are included if they are necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.

> *Examples*
>
> > Album for the young = Album für die Jugend
> >
> > Herfra til evigheden = From here to eternity
> >
> > Beyond horizons = Allende los horizontes
> >
> > European journal of cancer = Journal européen de cancérologie = Europäische Zeitschrift für Cancerologie

The original title in a language other than that of the title proper appearing on the preferred source of information and not linguistically linked to other descriptive elements (for example, as an alternative title; as part of other title information; as part of a statement of responsibility; or as part of an edition statement) may be treated as a parallel title.

> *Examples*
>
> > Loser wins = Les séquestrés d'Altona
> >
> > Tétralogie = Der Ring des Nibelungen

1.2.2 Transcription

If a parallel title is given, it is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization and punctuation. If a statement of responsibility, a statement of other title information, or a statement relating to the publication, production, distribution, etc., area can be linguistically linked to a parallel title, it is transcribed as part of the parallel title

> *Examples*
>
> > Pièces de clavecin = The complete harpsichord suites
> >
> > History of the French language = Histoire de la langue française
> >
> > Actes du 32ème Congrès international de généalogie juive de l'IAJGS = Proceedings of the 32nd IAJGS International conference on Jewish genealogy

If the preferred source of information bears more than one parallel title, these titles, if given, are transcribed in the order indicated by the typography of statements or, if there is no typographical distinction, by the sequence of statements.

Examples

Swiss financial year book = Schweizerisches Finanz-Jahrbuch = Annuaire financier suisse = Annuario finanziario svizzero

Quattro concerti per l'organo ed altri stromenti = Vier Orgelkonzerte = Four organ concertos = Quatre concertos pour orgue

1.2.3 Resources without a collective title

When the resource comprises two or more works without a collective title, and when any of the individual works has a parallel title or titles, any parallel title that is given is given following the title to which it applies.

Examples

Sur le mariage = Über die Ehe ; Lessing ; Freud et la pensée moderne = Freud in der modernen Geistesgeschichte ; Mon temps = Meine Zeit

The enticing products of France = Les produits séduisants de la France ; Grape harvesting in Languedoc = La vendange en Languedoc

1.2.4 Parallel common title and dependent title

If the title proper is made up of a common title and a dependent title or titles, any parallel common title and parallel dependent title that is given is transcribed following the common title and dependent title.

Examples

Godišen zbornik na Zemjodelsko-šumarskiot fakultet na Univerzitetot vo Skopje. Zemjodelstvo = Annuaire de la Faculté d'agriculture et de sylviculture de l'Université de Skopje. Agriculture

OECD statistics on international trade in services. Detailed tables by service category = Statistiques de l'OCDE sur les échanges internationaux de services. Tableaux détaillés par catégories de services

1.3 Other title information

1.3.1 Definition

Other title information consists of a word or phrase, or a group of characters, appearing in conjunction with and subordinate to the title proper, a parallel title or titles of individual works contained in the resource. Other title information can include variant titles appearing on the same source as the title proper.

Examples

>   Edgar Degas : pastels, lavis, gouaches, esquisses
>
>   Bilder einer Ausstellung : zehn Stücke für Klavier
>
>   Klavierkonzert in A, KV 414 : Ausgabe für Klavier, 2 Violinen, Viola und Violoncello
>
>   Dynamics of a molecule in a cage : CH_4 in NaA Zeolite

Variant titles (other than parallel titles) not selected as title proper but found on the same source as the title proper, including the original title in the language of the title proper, are treated as other title information.

Examples

>   Die Sage von den Nibelungen : Nibelungenlied
>
>   Voyage to Venus : Perelandra
>
>   Sinfonie Nr. 3 : Eroica
>
>   ISBD(CM) : international standard bibliographic description for cartographic materials
>
>   Cahiers de l'Institut de linguistique de Louvain : CILL

A statement of other title information can include a statement of responsibility, the name of a publisher, or details relating to other descriptive elements (e.g. an edition statement) when such a statement is linguistically an integral part of the other title information.

Any information appearing as other title information that includes one of the mandatory elements (e.g. a statement of responsibility) is included either as other title information or elsewhere in the description. Additional other title information is included if it is necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.

Examples

>   In search of light : the broadcasts of Edward R. Murrow, 1938–1961
>
>   The psychology of second language learning : papers from the Second International Conference of Applied Linguistics, Cambridge, 8–12 September 1969
>
>   The greenwood tree : newsletter of the Somerset and Dorset Family History Society
>
>   Black holes : Sidney Owen's space games

Heil Harris! : a novel based on the television series "The Avengers"

1.3.2 Transcription

If a statement of other title information is given, it is transcribed following the title to which it applies.

If a statement of other title information is given, it is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization or punctuation. Exceptionally, other title information may be abridged. When abridging other title information, none of the first five words (the first six words if the first word is an article) is omitted. Omissions are indicated by the mark of omission.

When a preferred source of information bears more than one statement constituting other title information, these statements, if given, are transcribed in the order indicated by the typography of statements or, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of statements.

Examples

Musiciens d'Europe : figures du renouveau ethnoromantique : essais en forme de prélude, variations et fugue

Spirit of an age : New Zealand in the seventies : essays in honour of W.B. Sutch

Distribution of principal kinds of soils : orders, suborders and great groups : National Soil Survey classification of 1967

A statement of other title information appearing on the resource, but not on the preferred source of information, is given following the title proper or parallel title to which it applies, enclosed in square brackets, if it is necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue. Otherwise, such a statement may be given in area 7

Example

Civitas : [Monatsschrift des Schweizerischen Studentenvereins = revue mensuelle de la Société des étudiants suisses = rivista mensile della Società degli studenti svizzeri]

When the title is incomplete or ambiguous it may be completed by additional information supplied from the content of the resource. This addition, enclosed in square brackets, is treated as other title information.

Examples

Département de l'Yonne : [carte routière]

Street map of Flagstaff, Arizona : [walking tours]

Société d'études de la province de Cambrai : [bulletin]

I våra hus : [dikter]

1.3.3 Resources without a collective title

When a resource has no collective title (see 1.1.5.2), and when there are statements of other title information relating to one or more of the titles of individual works present, these statements, if given, are transcribed following the titles to which they apply.

Examples

Youth : a narrative ; Heart of darkness ; The end of the tether

Special effects : morphing and warping ; 3-D modeling : generic primitives and other basic tools

Meditation : op. 90 ; Klänge der Stille : op. 91

1.3.4 Common title and dependent title

When the title proper consists of a common and a dependent title, a statement of other title information relating to the dependent title, if given, is given following the dependent title. Statements of other title information relating to the common title may be given in area 6 or area 7.

Examples

Stock selection. Portfolios : money management

Publications of the Institute. Historical studies. Series III, Renaissance Europe : texts and commentaries

Periodica polytechnica. Transportation engineering
In area 6: (Periodica polytechnica : contributions to international technical sciences published by the Technical University of Budapest)

1.3.5 Parallel title and parallel other title information

When a preferred source of information bears one or more parallel titles and other title information in more than one language and/or script, each statement of other title information, if given, follows the title to which it is linguistically related.

Examples

On tour : 10 British jewellers in Germany and Australia = Auf Tournee : zehn britische Goldschmiede in Deutschland und Australien

Kleine Meditationen : für Streichtrio und Harfe = Short meditations : for string trio and harp

Mein erster Sor : Sammlung leichter Gitarrensoli = My first Sor : selection of easy guitar-solos = II mio primo Sor : raccolta di facili assoli per chitarra

Le rossignol = The nightingale = Die Nachtigall : conte lyrique en trois actes

Verbände und Gesellschaften der Wissenschaft : ein internationales Verzeichnis = World guide to scientific associations

L'Europe laitière : annuaire international des produits laitiers = internationales Jahrbuch der Milchprodukte = international directory of dairy products

Astérix : calendar = calendrier = Kalender = calendario

Nunc dimittis : Graduale für vier Stimmen, zwei Violinen, zwei Hörner und Basso continuo = graduale for four voices, two violins, two horns and basso continuo

1.4 Statement of responsibility

Mandatory if available

1.4.1 Definition

A statement of responsibility consists of one or more names, phrases, or groups of characters relating to the identification and/or function of any persons or corporate bodies responsible for or contributing to the creation or realisation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work contained in the resource described.

Only statements naming persons and/or bodies with principal responsibility are required. Subsequent statements of responsibility are included if they are necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.

A statement of responsibility is not constructed when there is no such statement on the resource.

A statement of responsibility can consist of one or more names of persons or corporate bodies, with or without a linking word or short phrase indicative of the role of the person or corporate body.

Examples

/ John Milton

/ par Denis Roques

/ Institut géographique national

/ compiled by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government

/ edited by the Daily Express

/ surveyed and drawn by E.M. Woodford

/ Cynthia Fleury, Georges Sebbag

/ sous la direction de Laurence Brogniez et Valérie Dufour

A statement of responsibility can consist of a phrase without a name or designating an unnamed group when such a phrase describes an intellectual contribution or is otherwise significant.

Examples

/ aus dem Englischen ins Teutsche übersetzt

/ by a team of programmers and teachers

/ extracted from a chart drawn in 1785 ; with introductory commentary by the composer

/ by Pär Lagerkvist ; translated from the Swedish

/ Arden Wilson ; with graphics by the author

1.4.2 One or more statements of responsibility

A single statement of responsibility occurs when the wording on the preferred source of information shows a single statement. More than one person or corporate body may be named in such a statement, as when they are represented as performing the same function or, although performing different functions, their names are linked by a conjunction.

Examples

/ Edward Said et Joe Scanlan

/ edited by N.G.L. Hammond and H.H. Scullard

/ developed by Dale Kahn with Laurie Fenster

/ by Donald Elliott and illustrated by Clinton Arrowood

More than one statement of responsibility occurs when the wording shows multiple statements, as when more than one person or corporate body is represented as performing different functions and the statements are not linked by a conjunction.

Examples

/ by G. Robertson ; engraved by Morris

/ Abraham Bosse ; d'après Jean de Saint-Igny

/ Catherine Chaillou, Lucie Chevallier ; photographies, Dominique Bonnot, Nicolas Van Ingen et Franck Chaillou

/ Françoise Drumetz, Christian Pfister, Jean-Guillaume Sahuc ; préface de Benoît Coeuré

/ by Michael Praetorius ; arranged for orchestra by N.J. Milner-Gulland

/ organisé par le Conseil d'État, la Société de législation et l'Association des juristes franco-britanniques ; sous la direction d'Aristide Lévi

/ developed by TNF Software Arts ; graphics by Larry Blum

/ Serge Bonnet ; préface de Daniel Rondeau ; édition établie et présentée par Yann Raison Du Cleuziou ; postface de Yann Raison du Cleuziou

The difference between the first and subsequent statements of responsibility is merely a matter of order. It does not imply that the first statement relates to the principal responsibility for a work.

1.4.3 Transcription

A statement of responsibility is transcribed in the terms in which it appears on the resource.

Examples

/ Józef Lodowski

/ J.M.G. Le Clézio

/ written by himself

/ by ***

/ co-ordinated for the Voice of America by Tristram Coffin

/ Tatsuro Suzuki interviewed by Maya Koizumi

/ Modest Mussorgsky ; in der Instrumentation von Maurice Ravel

/ scriptwriter, Allan S. Mitchell ; consultants, Joan M. Clayton and Simon Randolph

A statement of responsibility that appears not on the preferred source of information but elsewhere on the resource may be transcribed in area 1 enclosed in square brackets or it may be given in area 7. The source of such a statement of responsibility may be given in area 7. A statement of responsibility taken from outside the resource may be given in area 7 with, if appropriate, the source of such information.

Examples

/ [written and planned by Jennifer Vaughan]
Note: Author statement taken from title page verso

/ [Canadian Union of General Employees]

/ Johannes Brahms ; [englisches und deutsches Vorwort von Wilhelm Altmann]

When the names of several persons or corporate bodies are represented in a single statement of responsibility, the number of names transcribed is at the discretion of the cataloguing agency. Omissions are indicated by the mark of omission and *et al.(et alii*) or its equivalent in another script, enclosed in square brackets.

Examples

/ Dieter Ahlert, Klaus Peter Franz

/ Alberta Andreotti, Patrick Le Galès, Francisco Javier Moreno-Fuentes

/ National Park Service [and] Soil Conservation Service [and] Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

/ by Samuel Devend ... [et al.]

/ herausgegeben von Hans Fromm ... [et al.]

/ sous la direction de Éric Perera et Yann Beldame ; avec les collaborations de Bernard Andrieu, Christian Bromberger, Éric Chauvier... [et al.]

If more than one statement of responsibility is given, the order of these statements in the description is that indicated by the typography of the statements on the preferred source of information or, if

there is no typographical distinction, their sequence on the preferred source of information without taking into account the extent or degree of responsibility implied by the various statements.

Examples

/ with preface by Walter Allen ; editor, James Vinson

/ edited by Michael Harloe ; sponsored by the International Sociological Association Research Committee on the Society of Regional and Urban Development

/ by Michael Chisholm ; [for the] Social Science Research Council

/ Hermann Hesse ; translated from the German by Basil Creighton ; [translation] revised by Walter Sorrell

/ Jacques Offenbach ; music adapted and arranged by Ronald Hammer ; new book and lyrics by Phil Park

When the statements are not taken from the preferred source of information, they should be given in a logical order, if such an order applies, and enclosed in square brackets. When the preferred source of information is composite in character (as in the case of a multipart or multimedia resource having no unifying principal source), the statements of responsibility are given in a logical order.

Examples

/ Mihajlo Velimirovic ; illustrazioni di Branimir Ganovic ; [traduzione in lingua italiana a cura di Mario Sintich] ; [revisione scientifica a cura di Protogene Veronesi]

/ [Worte von] Juan Ramón Jiménez ; [Musik von] Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco

/ design, Roger Teppe ; programmer, Bob Chompsky ; graphics, Carol Mayer-Lenz

/ auteurs, Fawzi Benachera, Bertrand Klaeger et Caroline Rakotondravao,... ; directrice pédagogique, Christine Moulin,... ; développement de l'interface, Estelle Ferlay

1.4.4 Parallel title and parallel statement of responsibility

When a preferred source of information bears one or more parallel titles and/or parallel statements of other title information, and also has statements of responsibility in more than one language and/or script, each statement of responsibility, if given, follows the title or other title information to which it is linguistically related.

Examples

Carte minéralogique de l'Afrique / Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture [et] Association des services géologiques africains = Mineral map of Africa / United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [and] Association of African Geological Surveys

Sowjetische Klaviermusik für die Jugend / herausgegeben von Nikolai Koptschewski = Soviet piano music for young people / edited by Nicolai Kopchevsky = Musique de piano soviétique pour la jeunesse / édité par Nicolas Kopchevski

Familias norte-americanas : los De Stefano / colaborador de educación, Beryl L. Bailey = American families : the De Stefanos / educational collaborator, Beryl L. Bailey

Swiss cycling journal : offizielles Organ / Schweiz. Radfahrer-Bund SRB = organe officiel / Fédération cycliste suisse = organe ufficiale / Federazione ciclistica svizzera

When it is not possible to give an appropriate statement of responsibility after each title or other title information, the statements of responsibility, if given, are given together following the last (parallel) title or (parallel) other title information.

Examples

Mährische Volkspoesie in Liedern = Moravian folk poetry in song = Chant sur des poésies populaires moraves / Léoš Janáček

Carte morpho-bathymétrique de la Ride Méditerranéenne et des domaines voisins = Morpho-bathymetry of the Mediterranean Ridge and surrounding areas / réalisation IFREMER [pour le] CIESM ; auteurs, B. Loubrieu, C. Satra et R. Cagna

Bibliographica belgica / Commission belge de bibliographie = Belgische commissie voor bibliografie

Directions in tin trade of selected North American countries : statistical survey / International Tin Council = Conseil international de l'étain

Printing at Gregynog : aspects of a great private press = Argraffu yng Ngregynog : agweddau ar wasg breifat fawr / Michael Hutchins ; translated by David Jenkins = y cyfieithiad gan David Jenkins

1.4.5 Resources without a collective title

If a resource has no collective title and all the individual works have the same statement of responsibility, the statement of responsibility is given after all the titles, parallel titles and statements of other title information.

Examples

Baby doll : the script for the film ; Something unspoken ; Suddenly last summer / Tennessee Williams

Le Colonel Chabert ; suivi de Honorine ; et de L'interdiction / H. de Balzac ; avec une introduction, des notes et des variantes par Maurice Allem

Fantaisie-Impromptu op. 66 ; Scherzo op. 31 / Chopin

Duo Nr. 1 G-Dur, KV 423, für Violine und Viola ; Duo Nr. 2 B-Dur, KV 424, für Violine und Viola / Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart ; Susanne Lautenbacher, violin ; Ulrich Koch, viola

Fréjus ; Le Var touristique / Provence Paris publicité

If the individual works have different statements of responsibility, each statement is given after the title, parallel title or statement of other title information to which it applies. A linking word or phrase between the titles of the works by different authors as given on the preferred source of information is retained. Edition statements associated with individual titles are transcribed with the titles.

Examples

Les forestiers / Thomas Hardy ; traduction par Antoinette Six. Précédé de Pièges / par Diane de Margerie

Saudades do Brazil : suites de danses pour orchestre / Darius Milhaud. Symphonie concertante : pour trompette et orchestre / Henry Barraud

Hybrid imaging : technology and graphic design / April Cubbitt. Art and the machine / Fran Chen. Space art / Jean-Louis Gero ; illustrator, Judy Randall

Le Western / textes rassemblés et présentés par Henri Agel, nouvelle édition. Évolution et renouveau du western, 1962–1968 / par Jean A. Gili

If the individual works have statements of responsibility relating to some but not all titles, each statement is given after the last of the titles to which it applies.

Examples

Jephte ; Le cinque piaghe di Christo / Antonio Draghi. Oratorio di S. Petro piangente / Pietro Andrea Ziani

Rhapsody in blue ; Prelude for piano no. 2 / George Gershwin. Symphonic dances from West Side story / Leonard Bernstein

Nuclear disarmament ; Politics of peace / principal investigator, Thomas Cashdollar. Strategies for defense / principal investigator, Damien Toffel

If the individual works have their own statements of responsibility and the preferred source of information shows also one or more statements of responsibility applicable to the whole resource, the statement or statements of responsibility applicable to the whole resource are given after all other statements, preceded by a space, semicolon, space. The relationship between the last named statement of responsibility and the preceding transcription should be made clear by the addition of a linking word or short phrase, enclosed in square brackets.

Examples

The white devil ; The duchess of Malfi / by J. Webster. The atheist's tragedy ; The revenger's tragedy / by Tourneur ; [all] edited with an introduction and notes by J.A. Symonds

Symphony no. 4 in A major, op. 90 : Italian / Mendelssohn. Symphony in C major / Bizet ; [both works performed by] National Philharmonic Orchestra ; Leopold Stokowski

Constitution de Sparte / Xénophon ; texte établi et traduit par François Ollier. [Suivi de] Constitution d'Athènes / Aristote ; texte établi par Georges Mathieu et Bernard Haussoulier ; présentation [générale] de Dominique Colas

1.4.6 Common title and dependent title

When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, statements of responsibility relating to the dependent title are given after the title proper. Statements of responsibility relating to the larger work may be given in area 6 with the common title.

Examples

Urban and regional references. Supplement / compiled by Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research

Teaching geology with computer software. North America / Bureau of Education

Publications de la Sorbonne. Série Byzantina / Centre de recherches d'histoire et de civilisation byzantines

Bulletin. Supplement
In area 6: (Bulletin / Faculty of Archaeology)

1.4.7 Changes in the statement of responsibility in continuing resources and multipart monographic resources

If a person or corporate body recorded in a statement of responsibility is added or deleted on a subsequent issue or part and this change does not require a new description (see A.2.7), the name of the later person or body is given in area 7 or a note is made of the deletion. If the change is only in the presentation of the name of the person or body, a note is made if it is considered important to users of the catalogue.

2 EDITION AREA

Introductory note

The edition area includes the edition statement, parallel edition statements, statements of responsibility relating to the edition, additional edition statements, and statements of responsibility relating to an additional edition statement.

Contents

2.1 Edition statement

2.2 Parallel edition statement

2.3 Statement of responsibility relating to the edition

2.4 Additional edition statement

2.5 Statement of responsibility relating to an additional edition statement ty

Prescribed punctuation

A. For punctuation before areas of description, see A.3.2.

B. Each parallel edition statement is preceded by a space, equals sign, space (=).

C. The first statement of responsibility relating to the edition or following an additional edition statement is preceded by a space, diagonal slash, space (/).

D. Each subsequent statement of responsibility relating to the edition or following an additional edition statement is preceded by a space, semicolon, space (;).

E. An additional edition statement following either an edition statement or a statement of responsibility relating to the edition is preceded by a comma, space (,).

Punctuation patterns

. — Edition statement

. — Edition statement = parallel edition statement

. — Edition statement / statement of responsibility

. — Edition statement / statement of responsibility ; second statement of responsibility ; third statement of responsibility

. — Edition statement / statement of responsibility = parallel edition statement / parallel statement of responsibility

. — Edition statement, additional edition statement

. — Edition statement / statement of responsibility, additional edition statement / statement of responsibility

Prescribed sources

Information taken from a source other than one of the following prescribed sources is given in square brackets if it is recorded in this area. The preferred order of sources is:

Printed textual and notated music resources:

Title page, first page of music, other preliminaries, cover, colophon, the rest of the resource

Older monographic resources:

Title page, title-page substitute, colophon

Cartographic resources, multimedia resources, sound recordings, videorecordings, still and moving images, and electronic resources:

The resource itself, container, accompanying material

2.1 Edition statement

Mandatory if available

2.1.1 Definition

A word or phrase, or a group of characters, indicating that a resource belongs to an edition.

An edition statement normally includes either the word *edition* (or its equivalent in another language) or a related term together with a number (*2nd edition*, etc.), or a term indicating difference from other editions (*new edition, revised edition, standard edition, large print edition, fourth state, May 1970 script*, etc.). A statement that includes the word edition or its equivalent is not considered an edition statement when it represents printing information, as is typical in publications of certain countries or in certain languages. An edition statement can also include other phrases that may be linguistically associated, linking the edition to other elements of the description (e.g. original title in a form such as abridgement of ...).

When a resource has multiple edition statements relating to parts or pieces of the resource (e.g. an interactive multimedia work), the statement or statements that relate to the resource as a whole are transcribed. When there is no one statement that applies to the resource, the statement or statements may be given in area 7. An edition statement that appears only in the accompanying documentation is not regarded as an edition statement of the resource unless information in the documentation indicates that the statement applies to the resource.

The following types of statements are considered edition statements:

- Geographic edition statements
  Examples

  > . — Northern ed.

- Special interest edition statements
  Examples

  > . — Éd. pour le médecin

  > . — Managers' ed.

- Special format or physical presentation statements
  Examples

  > . — Large print ed.

  > . — Microform ed.

- Language edition statements
  Examples

  > . — English ed.

  > . — Éd. française

2.1.2 Transcription

The edition statement is given in the terms in which it appears on the resource. It is enclosed in square brackets if it does not appear on a prescribed source. Standard abbreviations may be used. Arabic numerals are given in place of other numerals or spelled-out numbers. Explanatory phrases appended to the edition statement are given when considered necessary for identification of the edition.

> *Examples*
>
>> . — Revised edition
>> *or*
>> . — Revised ed.
>> **On the preferred source of information:** Revised edition
>>
>> . — 3e édition
>> *or*
>> . — 3e éd.
>> **On the preferred source of information:** 3e édition
>>
>> . — 2e édition revue et augmentée
>> *or*
>> . — 2e éd. revue et augmentée
>> **On the preferred source of information:** Deuxième édition revue et augmentée
>>
>> . — 12e édition prenant en compte les réformes de 1996
>> *or*
>> . — 12e éd. prenant en compte les réformes de 1996
>> **On the preferred source of information:** Douzième édition prenant en compte les réformes de 1996
>>
>> . — Édition mise à jour en 2008
>>
>> . — Nouvelle éd., remise à jour, en vue des expositions au Musée du Louvre à Paris et au Musée des Arts royaux à Bruxelles
>>
>> . — 67th ed., complete with street plan
>>
>> . — 5a ed., con un copioso índice alfabético de materias
>>
>> . — 3e éd. augmentée d'une postface de Bruce Jackson

If the edition statement consists solely or chiefly of symbols or other matter that cannot be reproduced by the facilities available, the characters are replaced by words or numbers, as appropriate, enclosed in square brackets. An explanation may be given in area 7.

> *Example*
>
>> . — [3rd] ed.
>> **On the preferred source of information:** ★★★ ed.
>> **In area 7:** In the edition statement on the title page, the number is expressed by three stars.

When no edition statement appears on the resource, although it is known that the resource contains significant changes from previous editions or is a reproduction, a suitable edition statement in the language of the preferred source of information may be supplied, enclosed in square brackets.

Examples

. — [Reproduction en fac-similé]

. — [Revised ed.]

. — [Éd. de Grenoble]

2.2 Parallel edition statement

2.2.1 Definition

A parallel edition statement is an equivalent of the edition statement in another language or script.

When a prescribed source of information bears edition statements in more than one language or script, the statement in the language and script of the title proper is given. When this criterion cannot be applied, the edition statement made prominent by typography or, if there is no typographical distinction, the one appearing first is given. A parallel statement may also be given.

> *Examples*
>
> . — Canadian ed. = Éd. canadienne
>
> . — Students' ed. = Éd. pour les étudiants

2.3 Statement of responsibility relating to the edition

Mandatory if available

Statements of responsibility relating to the edition can refer to persons or to corporate bodies and can indicate functions such as that of a reviser of a new edition, or can name the person or body responsible for the provision of supplementary matter, of appendices, etc., in a new edition.

> *Examples*
>
> > . — 5th ed. / by C. Ellis
> >
> > . — Nouvelle éd. / revisée par l'auteur
> >
> > . — Facsimile ed. / edited, with an introduction, by John Good

Statements of responsibility and details of appendices and other subsidiary matter relating to the edition being described, or to parts of the edition being described, but not to all editions of the work, are given in accordance with the provisions of 1.4, in the edition area when found on a prescribed source of information. When such statements do not appear on a prescribed source of information, they may be given in area 2 in square brackets or may be given in area 7.

> *Examples*
>
> > . — 2e éd. / préface de Léon-Arthur Elchinger
> >
> > . — 3rd ed. / with supplementary notes and appendices by H.J. Laski
> >
> > . — [Reproduction en fac-similé] / introduction et notes par Annie Petit

Parallel statements of responsibility relating to the edition may be given.

2.4 Additional edition statement

Mandatory if available

An additional edition statement is given when the resource carries a formal statement identifying it as belonging to an edition or impression within an edition, or to an edition that is equivalent to the first named edition, or when the resource has significant differences in content from other impressions of the larger edition to which it belongs.

> *Examples*
>
> > . — 3rd ed., reprinted with a new preface
> >
> > . — 2nd ed., revised issue
> >
> > . — English ed., 2nd ed.
> >
> > . — World's classics ed., new ed. revised, reset and illustrated
> >
> > . — 4th ed. / revised by H.G. Le Mesurier and E. McIntosh, reprinted with corrections

Parallel additional edition statements may be given.

2.5 Statement of responsibility relating to an additional edition statement

Mandatory if available

Statements of responsibility relating to an additional edition statement are transcribed in accordance with the provisions of 2.3.

> *Examples*
>
> > . — Rev. ed. / with revisions, an introduction, and a chapter on writing, by E.C. White, 2nd ed. / with the assistance of Eleanor Gould Packard
> >
> > . — The second edition, reprinted / with a new preface by Dr. Horace Smith
> >
> > . — 2nd ed., reissued / with an afterword by the course convener
> >
> > . — Version 2.4, corrected / with diagrams by Harry Weeks

A parallel statement of responsibility relating to an additional edition statement may be given.