IFLA Metadata Newsletter

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About IFLA Metadata Newsletter

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

Contributions are welcome at any time.

Please contact one of our five editors:

Ongoing projects, activities, and publications can be found at:

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear colleagues,

The June issue of the Metadata newsletter is usually full of eager anticipation of August's World Libraries and Information Congress. Even though this year will unfortunately not see us convene in Dublin in August, you will still find in these pages many inspiring news from the world of metadata in our libraries across the globe. While we all have in mind the special challenges brought on by the coronavirus pandemic this year, and cannot but hope that you, your libraries and your communities have been spared, we also want to look to the future and share some good news. Despite the various lockdowns, work has been ongoing; sessions that cannot be held this year will happen next year; virtual activities are planned throughout the year, and we will convene to advance the work of the sections and working groups in virtual Standing Committee meetings during the summer. We also plan to hold a virtual Metadata reports session, most likely in the Autumn.

Obviously, the health crisis and its social, economic, and cultural consequences reveal deeper inequalities.

In this context, structured, checked, shared and open metadata can play a greater role in the information landscape to promote access to information in the perspective of emancipation and freedom of expression. We have explored aspects of this topic in recent years, and some of our colleagues have responded by reviewing and establishing representations in various knowledge organisation systems. We encourage our communities to work towards better representation in Subject representations, analysis, and access. We need to continue our work on questions of bias and ethics in metadata and metadata standards.

In this way, the role of IFLA in general, and the metadata sections in particular in providing open, international standards for information production and exchange is really crucial.

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

Vincent Boulet, Chair of the Cataloguing Section Standing Committee

Mathilde Koskas, Chair of the Bibliography Section Standing Committee

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL NEWS

NEWS FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CIP PROGRAM DURING COVID-19 By Caroline Saccucci, CIP and Dewey Program Manager
The Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Program, established by Congress in 1971, provides quality cataloging of books at the prepublication stage. CIP Program staff assist publishers with their requests for CIP data, manage PrePub Book Link (the web-based CIP request and cataloging platform), collaborate with 33 CIP Partnership Program institutions, and coordinate the CIP E-books Program. CIP staff also manage the check-in process of print books coming into the Library in compliance with CIP Program guidelines. To get a sense of the scope of the CIP Program, in FY2019, the CIP Program created over 53,000 print and e-book bibliographic records and received over 67,000 print books and over 50,000 e-books.

During expanded telework because of COVID-19, the CIP Program has the advantage of being 100% digital except for the check-in and processing of print books. Publishers can submit their requests via PrePub Book Link, and Library staff can do all their work on Library issued-laptops. So far, there has not been a significant drop in the number of requests for CIP data. In order to support a need to train seasoned book catalogers who are now also working with CIPs, a CIP program specialist created a training video for use by staff at their convenience. More staff than ever across Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access (ABA) now catalog CIPs. Many CIP partner institution staff can also work remotely via PrePub Book Link; they use a special file upload process that takes the record from their local cataloging client and inserts it into the Library's ILS. A Library of Congress cataloger

without a Library-issued laptop still wanted to be productive, so she downloaded OCLC Connexion software to her personal computer to try out the CIP cataloging process from a "CIP Partner" approach. Her creative idea worked! We have now expanded this out to other staff without Library-issued laptops, so cataloging of this high priority work can continue. (As a point of clarification, LC staff continue to do all name authority work inside the Library's ILS, not in OCLC Connexion.)

Until the COVID-19 pandemic and this time of expanded telework, most CIP E-book Program work was largely limited to CIP Program staff and only as time allowed. We have now expanded out e-book projects to over 50 staff across ABA with LC-issued laptops. For instance, more staff, both catalogers and technicians, now perform CIP e-book verification. This work entails updating the e-book bibliographic record, adding a holdings record, and accepting the e-book file into long-term storage. We also have two "flavors" of CIP e-book projects when there is no e-book record available in the ILS: either a full print record is available, or an incomplete print record is available. Staff use MARC Edit to clone both types of print records in batches of 10-25 records. MARC Edit is a free, open-access software package approved by the Library's Office of the Chief Information Officer. When a full print record for the title is available, a cataloger or technician can clone the print record to create a fully cataloged e-book record, create a holdings record, and accept the e-book file into long-term storage. When the print record is incomplete, a cataloger or technician clones the incomplete print record to create an incomplete e-book record, and a cataloger completes the full cataloging of the e-book record; either a cataloger or technician finishes the process as described above. In all cases, once the e-book files are in long-term storage, staff in the Library's Digital Content Management and Services Division can begin making e-books available to users inside the Library's secure

network. Because the CIP Program needed to expand this work to so many staff in such a short period, CIP program specialists have been extremely busy creating and updating user documentation, holding training webinars, submitting requests for access to our in-house e-content file server, and assigning work to over 50 staff across ABA. These projects are a very successful element of LC's pandemic response because the CIP Program will be able to make available even more of the Library's digital content. There are over 40,000 CIP e-books ready to process—plenty of work to keep us busy during this time!

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION EDITORIAL TEAM By Violet Fox
While our regular place of work, the Library of Congress, is closed to the public and most staff, the Dewey editorial team continues its work remotely. We've been working to keep our revisions process on track as much as possible, although our annual in-person meeting of the Editorial Policy Committee, with members from six countries, has been postponed from its original September 2020 date.

One of our most timely updates comes from former Dewey editor Juli Beall who proposed three new subdivisions of 616.241 Pneumonia: 616.2412 Bacterial pneumonia, 616.2414 Viral pneumonia, and 616.2416 Fungal pneumonia. These changes were added to WebDewey in early May; works about COVID-19 in medicine should be classed with 616.2414 Viral pneumonia. This new number can be added at various places in the 610s and elsewhere—for example, the interdisciplinary number and social services number for viral pneumonia in humans (including COVID-19) is 362.1962414.

With the shift to working from home, the editorial team has been keeping things interesting on the Dewey blog (https://ddc.typepad.com/025431/) with a series of posts about current topics. Inspired by news stories and our own shelter-in-place

situations, we've written about batches of small changes and updates to WebDewey providing enhanced access, such as new built numbers or new LCSH mappings. Some topics we've written about include cooking and baking, hermits, disabilities, May Day, crafting, and cybercrime. Check out the Dewey blog to see what we're up to lately!

Since February 2019 new proposals for revisions to Dewey have been available for review before being voted on by the Editorial Policy Committee. You can always find the newest proposals at https://oc.lc/deweyexhibits , including the most recent which will be discussed at the EPC's online meeting 142B in July 2020, including proposals on witchcraft, Pentecostalism, and BASE jumping. Comments on the proposals can be emailed to members of the committee or to the editorial team at dewey@oclc.org.

The editorial team has continued its efforts to increase community engagement, ensuring that librarians from around the world can give meaningful feedback on what's working in Dewey and what needs improvement. Last year we set up a new site where people can learn about why Dewey relies on collaboration from librarians and how librarians and catalogers can help contribute to keeping it current and representative of a multicultural perspective. Check out http://oc.lc/deweycontributors to find out more about the variety of ways to contribute, from letting us know what's not working for your library's users, to reviewing proposals to revise Dewey, to creating your own proposal to revise the DDC. In the past year most of our proposals have been collaborative efforts with librarians, and it's been incredibly satisfying to see their ideas worked on and implemented in Dewey for the benefit of library users around the world. If you would be interested in participating, please get in touch at dewey@oclc.org.

NEWS FROM AZERBAIJAN

By Adiba Ismayilova
The National Library of Azerbaijan

Adiba Ismayilova
Deputy Director for Library and Information Services and International Relations of the National Library of Azerbaijan, Honored Cultural Worker, and a member of the IFLA Bibliography Section Standing Committee

ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL LIBRARY DURING THE NEW CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC
Today, the new coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has caused great difficulties for people around the world, as well as in our country. People are advised not to go to public places and stay at home as possible. Within the framework of the preventive measures taken under the leadership of Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, schools, libraries, museums, theatres and concert halls have been closed. Although many institutions have been temporarily closed to prevent the spread of the infection, they continue to operate online. Following the President's call "Stay at home and protect yourself", the staff of the National Library also joins the call of the Ministry of Culture "My home, my new workplace" and serves users online.

In order to provide online library and information services to users, the National Library of Azerbaijan expanding the scope of services has created a new "Online Services" window on the library's website in a short period of time due to the situation in the country. 8,639 users were provided with electronic document delivery service through the online services of the National Library from March 11 (Azerbaijan National Library is closed from March 11) until today. During this period, the users were provided with electronic delivery of 9,469 books and 14,535 articles. Besides, on the basis of the readers' requests, electronic versions of 408 books and 703 articles that were not in the electronic base of the library were prepared and sent to users' e-mail addresses. 715 users were provided with bibliographic advice. The following online services of the library are available:

Biblographic request:
http://anl.az/new/az/ask-us/21/43
Order and electronic delivery of documents:
http://anl.az/new/az/pages/75
Methodical support (for libraries):
http://anl.az/new/az/methodical-service/20

Users who want to read can benefit from "Electronic catalog and electronic library" section of the website of the Azerbaijan National Library (www.anl.az) through the "Read online" button.

During the special quarantine period, 1 500 000 people used this service to read books online. In general, the number of people visited the website of the National Library in the corresponding period was 2 800 000. The Open Library Volunteer Group of the National Library presented the electronic version of 250 more interesting and readable books on the official Facebook page of the library. Electronic databases created by the library staff and traditionally presented to readers were also presented to readers in virtual mode during the special quarantine period.

During the period, electronic databases "People's poet Samad Vurgun", "March 31 is the Day of Genocide of Azerbaijanis", "April battles are our glorious victory", "Socio-political figure, writer and publicist Nariman Narimanov - 150", "Zarifa khanim Aliyeva", "Abuzar Khalafov - founder of library

science in Azerbaijan", "Gobustan", "Great victory - 75", "Heydar ALiyev - National leader of the Azerbaijan people" and "Abdurrahim bey Hagverdiyev - 150" were created and presented to users through various websites and social networks. Book exhibitions traditionally organized by the National Library has also started to be presented online. Virtual exhibitions on different themes such as "Suleyman Rahimov - 120", "Historical monuments of Azerbaijan", "First Azerbaijani pediatrician, Honored worker of science, professor Abulfaz Garayev, "General Aliaga Shikhlinsky", "International Day of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities", "The History of our Glorious Victory - 75" and etc. were presented during the quarantine.

During that period Azerbaijan National Library took part in the International Online Forum on "Reading in the quarantine: libraries in a new format" held on April 29, 2020, with the participation of directors of national libraries of the CIS countries and a number of other countries. Director of Azerbaijan National Library gave detailed information about new projects and online services of the library under the new conditions. On May 15, Azerbaijan National Library attended the International conference "Libraries as Witnesses of the Victory: How to make new generation think of the victory as their own" dedicated to the 75th anniversary in the Great Patriotic War. Participants from All-Russian State Library of Foreign Literature named after I.Rudomino, Azerbaijan National Library, The National Library of Belarus, The National Library of Kazakhstan, The National Academic Library of Kazakhstan, Russian Presidential Library, The National Library of Russia, the national libraries of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and others attended the video conference. During this period, Azerbaijan National Library held 3 video conferences with the participation of the staff of the National Library.

Due to the current situation, the National Library started to present methodical publications in virtual mode. The National Library of Azerbaijan, acting as a methodical center for all libraries in the country,

continued its methodical activities online during the special quarantine regime, and published 2 methodical recommendations - "Nariman Narimanov - 150" dedicated to the prominent socio-political figure, writer Nariman Narimanov and "The History of our Glorious Victory" dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the historic Victory in the Great Patriotic War and a digest "Abdurrahim Bey Hagverdiyev - 150" online. In connection with the 75th anniversary of the historic Victory in the Great Patriotic War, the preparation of a two-volume fundamental bibliography entitled "Azerbaijan during the Great Patriotic War" and a book named "Azerbaijan National Library during the Great Patriotic War" (in Azerbaijani and Russian) was completed and submitted for publication during the special quarantine regime.

We believe that coronavirus (COVID-19) will end soon and the libraries will continue their activities as before.

NEWS FROM CHINA

By Priscilla Pun
Head of Technical Process Unit
University of Macau Library

NEWS FOR CHINESE NAME AUTHORITY
Cooperative Committee for Chinese Name Authority (CCCNA), established in 2003 in Beijing China, aims at developing and promoting bibliographic control and management on names in Chinese language across Chinese speaking regions. It developed a joint database (http://cccna.org/databases.htm) hosted by the China Academic Library and Information System (CALIS) located in Beijing. The database currently holds over 2 million authority files contributed by its members, namely, National Library of China , CALIS, 8 academic Libraries in Hong Kong (JULAC Libraries), Center for Chinese Studies in Taiwan, and 3 libraries in Macau (University of Macau Library, Macau University of Science and Technology Library and Macau Public Library). An annual conference attended by all committee members is held in Beijing, Hong Kong, Taiwan or Macau by turns, in order to better communicate, discuss and cooperate among members on a regular and formal basis. The annual conference 2019 was held in October in Taiwan and will be held in Beijing in 2020.

Member libraries of CCCNA have also various projects and developments on name authority control and identity management. The Chinese name authority database at National Library of China includes over 1.7 million records, with an annual increase of personal names of about 30,000 records. In 2017, NLC initiated a shared platform for linked data registration and services. A linked-data project for "Chinese Classified Thesaurus" has been developed and is at present under internal testing. CALIS has about 1.8 million records in its union catalog for name authority files (http://opac.calis.edu.cn/aopac/ajsp/index.jsp) contributed by and shared with its members of over 1,800 academic libraries in China, with an increase of nearly 40,000 records in a year.

HKCAN is a collaborative Chinese name authority project initiated by the Joint University Librarians Advisory Committee (JULAC) among the libraries of the eight tertiary education institutions funded by the University Grants Committee of the Hong Kong SAR Government. HKCAN (http://hkcan.julac.org/authorities/) has over 0.3 million name authority files on its platform, which are now accessible as linked open data as well. HKCAN dataset has been shared in the Community Zone of Alma, a library service platform by ExLibris. In addition, the seven JULAC Libraries (except the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Library, which joined NACO many years ago), as well as the University of Macau Library joined NACO in 2019 and started the training and updates of the LC name authority files.

After the launch of Alma/Primo VE in the eight JULAC libraries in Hong Kong in July 2017, the Macau University of Science and Technology Library had gone live with Alma/Primo VE in early 2019 while the University of Macau Library will go live with the same library service platform in summer 2020. All of these LSP migrations and the joining of NACO for libraries in Hong Kong and Macau will enhance and further integrate the Chinese name authority files in these regions with the libraries worldwide.

Synergy of Metadata Resources in Taiwan (http://metadata.ncl.edu.tw/blstkmc/blstkm#tudork mtop) holds 0.7 million of name authority files, with an increase of about 12,000 records annually, contributed by Center for Chinese Studies, Taiwan

University, Chengchi University, Tamkang University and Fu Jen Catholic University. The Chinese name authority files from Taiwan have been included since 2015 in Virtual International Authority File hosted by OCLC.

Chinese Name Authority Joint Database Search System

Data Source : ☑ NLC ☑ JULAC-HKCAN ☑ CCS ☑ CALIS ☑ UMAC ☑ MUST ☑ DGBP
☐ Prefix Search   Search
Heading Type : ◉ ALL ○ Personal Name ○ Community Name ○ Meeting Name ○ Title Name ○ Name-title

Member Compose :
National Library of China(NLC)
The China Academic Library & Information System (CALIS)
The Libraries of Macau

Center for Chinese studies (CCS)
The Joint University Librarians Advisory Committee (JULAC)

Cooperative Committee for Chinese Name Authority （CCCNA）

Develped by The China Academic Library & Information System (CALIS) | Technical Support

NEWS FROM FRANCE

By Mathilde Koskas
National Library of France

The French National Bibliography's new website was be launched in January 2020.
The French National Bibliography gathers legal deposit resources records for the benefit of researchers, publishers, librarians, students and the general public.

The new website has been designed with this variety of users and uses in mind, and offers new features based on the BnF's General Catalogue's technology:

- a full search with faceted refining will be available in addition to traditional aspects of a National Bibliography like index searches and themed browsing.

Full statistics (know as the Observatoire du dépôt légal) will be an integral part of the website.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Elke Jost-Zell
Department of Subject Cataloguing
The German National Library (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, DNB)

NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL
On January 1st, 2020 Frank Scholze, the new director general of the German National Library, took office. He studied librarianship at the Hochschule der Medien in Stuttgart and history of art and English literature at the university of Stuttgart. After working for the university library in Stuttgart and the Ministry for Science, Research and Art, Baden-Württemberg, he became director of the KIT Library, the library of the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology. Frank Scholze succeeded Dr. Elisabeth Niggemann, the library's director general for 20 years.

Frank Scholze, Director General of the German National Library (Photo courtesy of Alexander Paul Englert)

EFFECTS OF THE CORONA PANDEMIC ON THE GERMAN NATIONAL LIBRARY
In Germany, as in many other countries, the rise of the Coronavirus pandemic forced public, social and cultural life to a temporary standstill. The German National Library along with the country's other cultural and memory institutions closed its gates for the public on March 16th, 2020. A crisis management team was established, consisting of members of all library divisions, departments and central administration. Basic services were kept up, especially IT and facility management. The crisis team regularly provides advice and information to staff members. Staff has been asked to work from home if possible meaning that additional staff members hat to be provided with the necessary IT equipment and managers had to devise tasks suitable for home office. Hygiene concepts were implementd so that after Easter staff could partly return to work in the library.

The library kept contact with patrons and partners by sending extra issues of the German National Library Newsletter, pointing to its virtual exhibitions and the more than a million free web publications in its collection.

The German National Library collects German websites as part of a so-called event crawl which is added to its web archive. This collection currently includes 175 websites (URLs) and over 1500 snap shots (access via http://d-nb.info/1205000844). The German National Library also takes part in an international crawl for websites https://archive-it.org/collections/13529 about the outbreak of the Coronavirus and COVID-19, which was initiated by the International Internet Preservation Consortium in collaboration with Archive-IT.

Meetings, conferences and other events had to be cancelled or postponed and could only partly be digitally substituted. Unfortunately also the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the reunification of the libraries in Leipzig and Frankfurt am Main as the German National Library in the wake of the reunification of the two German states in 1990 had to be cancelled.

On May 4th, the German National Library gradually has opened its reading rooms again for the public, taking the necessary precautions for hygiene and distancing as advised by the public authorities in Germany. At both sites 100 users can visit the

library at the same time. A digital reservation in advance is required. The demand for visits is high.

RDA-RELATED PROJECTS AT THE GERMAN NATIONAL LIBRARY
Libraries in Austria, Germany and German-speaking Switzerland (DACH region) closley cooperate with respect to necessary RDA adaptation work. The German National Library conducts a two-year project aiming at the development of a manual for RDA best practice cataloguing for libraries in the DACH region.

A second project DACH Documentation Platform (DACH-Dokumentationsplattform) aims at establishing an integrated documentation platform for all the material necessary for cataloguing and authority data work for different target groups.

For information on RDA and the 3R project https://wiki.dnb.de/display/RDAINFO/RDA-Info or please contact Renate Behrens, Office for Library Standards, r.behrens@dnb.de

BIBFRAME
The German National Library has updated its BIBFRAME prototype. Before, single bibliographic records had to be converted from the internal cataloguing format Pica+ directly to BIBFRAME based on an outdated mapping. Now the process has been switched to a two-step conversion, from Pica+ to MARC 21 (in MARCXML), and then to BIBFRAME. In a second step, "marc2bibframe2" is being used, a free available package for XML transformations, XSLT, which is the conversion tool created and maintained by the Library of Congress. The results of initial tests were promising, which lead to the decision to go public.

The application is visible in the DNB portal as RDF/XML. Single records can be downloaded from the full display of a search result by using the button "BIBFRAME-Repräsentation dieses Datensatzes" ("BIBFRAME representation of this record").

For further information on the German National Library's activities in the MARC Advisory Committee, in the MARC/RDA Working Group and in the BIBFRAME initiative, please contact Reinhold Heuvelmann, Office for Data Formats, Information Infrastructure, r.heuvelmann@dnb.de

NEW SERVICES FOR RESEARCH AND STUDY
Since March 2020 the German National Library offers complete sets of its cataloguing data base not only free of charge but also as a direct download from its webpage. An overview of the offered formats, sets and links can be found on the page: https://www.dnb.de/dumps .
The range of services was further expanded by offering metadata and content for text and data mining.

The German National Library is increasing its activities in the field of Digital Humanities, by organizing workshops and research collaborations aiming at exchanging expertise with experts in the field, finding new ways of working together and mining the potential of its own digital data holdings.

For more information: https://www.dnb.de/de or contact Dr. Kurt Schneider, k.schneider@dnb.de

NEWS FROM JAPAN

By SHIBATA Yoko and MURAKAMI Kazue
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DEALING WITH THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC
The National Diet Library (NDL), Tokyo Main Library and International Library of Children's Literature closed their general public services from March 5 as part of measures to prevent the spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). As of the end of May, the NDL is preparing for the resumption of general public services in mid-June, because the Government of Japan lifted the state of emergency in late May.

Despite the suspension of on-site library services, we continue to acquire materials and catalog data, taking care to prevent the spread of COVID-19 by reducing the number of staff coming to the office. We also continue to offer online services, such as digital content and online catalogs, and references by phone or through domestic libraries.

The NDL plans to implement its own newly developed cataloging system in 2021. Our IT team is developing the system in discussion with catalogers via web meetings.

The annual conference on bibliographic control with experts on cataloging, scheduled for March 5, has been postponed. We hope to hold it by March 2021, with the planned theme "Authority Control of Works."

APPLICATION OF NEW CATALOGING RULES—NCR 2018
The Nippon Cataloging Rules 2018 Edition (NCR 2018) was released in December 2018 and has been designed to permit interoperability with RDA. The NDL will apply these new cataloging rules from January 2021. We have established operational regulations in advance, and made them available on our website (in Japanese) in October 2019: https://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/data/ncr/index.html .

While the NCR 2018 was established as rules that can be used widely throughout Japan, there are some parts of the NCR 2018 main rules that cannot be applied due to the NDL's unique system constraints and continuity with existing bibliographies. For this reason, we have designed operational regulations. We are currently updating the JAPAN/MARC MARC21 format manual which shows how to input data in MARC 21 format to comply with the new operational regulations, as well as planning staff training.

The NCR 2018 was designed based on the FRBR, ICP, and other global standards. For this, at the same time as applying the NCR 2018, the NDL will start creating Works. We are going to create authorities for some classic literature and some works that have multiple translations in January 2021, and are willing to broaden the scope for creating them in the future.

The NDL will also start to use genre/form terms, from January 2021. We are going to use a few terms such as "manga (comics)," "books for children," and "LL (Lättläst: easy to read) books". Increasing the number of terms is our next challenge. Although the NCR 2018 does not mention genre/form terms, we are preparing a cataloging manual for them.

NDL BIBLIOGRAPHY CAN BE FREELY USED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES!
The bibliography of the NDL has been available for anyone at no charge, whether the purpose of use is commercial or non-commercial, since April 2019. In addition, the NDL has provided JAPAN/MARC data, a machine-readable version of the Japanese National Bibliography, on its website in MARC 21 format.

JAPAN/MARC data (weekly update) (in Japanese)

https://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/data/data_service/jnb_product.html .

In principle, we provide data weekly that includes a week's worth of newly created, modified or deleted data. The average amount of data provided each week is about 4,700 bibliographies and 790 authorities.

NEWS FROM THE NETHERLANDS

RDA COMMITTEE
By Sita Bhagwandin
The RDA committee in the Netherlands finished the partial translation of RDA Reference (RDA elements, value vocabularies and definitions) and submitted it for inclusion in the Registry. This year, they will study the new version of the RDA Toolkit. They look at both the content and functionality and use of the toolkit.

EXPLORING POSSIBILITIES AUTOMATED METADATA GENERATION
By Sara Veldhoen
The KB, national library of the Netherlands, explores the employment of automatic metadata. As mentioned in the December newsletter, we describe the result of the first experiments in the whitepaper 'Exploring possibilities automated metadata generation' https://zenodo.org/record/3375192#.XdvYUGRgV9 (Kleppe et al 2019). We are now experimenting with e-books, to predict relevant topics based on title and summary. In the near future, we plan to work with full text as well. We conduct our experiments with Annif, a tool by the Finnish National Library that we reported on earlier. We contributed to a new version, Annif 0.47, that was released in may.

This year we started another line of research: author attribution ('Thesaureren'). The cataloguing department provides publication records with links to records in the author thesaurus (NTA). Quite often, finding the appropriate author record is not trivial because names are not unique. We are developing a tool that can assist in the disambiguation of authors, based on certain properties of the publication at hand and existing publication records of candidate authors. We are experimenting with features and machine learning to come up with a ranked list of candidate authors.

KB NAME AUTHORITY FILES, AN ALIGNMENT BETWEEN TWO OF THEM: A LOCAL LINKED DATA INITIATIVE
By Djoke Dam and René Voorburg
In the KB, the national library, we use the Dutch Thesauri of Author Names (NTA) and the Thesaurus of Authors in the Digital Library of Dutch Literature (DBNLA).

The NTA was recently aligned to the DBNLA. Three strategies were followed:

- Matching bibliographic data (author name, title and year of publication) from both databases:
  whenever a match was found between two bibliographic records, the author identifiers from both records were aligned.
  Result: 12.000 alignments
- Matching authority data (author name, date of birth and date of death) from both databases:
  whenever there was a match between the last names and dates of birth and death, the author identifiers from both records were aligned
  Result: an additional 5.000 alignments
- Using Wikidata to extract the alignment:
  As both thesauri are directly linked to two distinct Wikidata properties, a query could be made that extracted all the data containing both the NTA- and the DBNLA-property.
  Result: 21.000 alignments
  (https://query.wikidata.org/#SELECT%20%2a%0AWHERE%0A%7B%0A%3Fs%20wdt%3AP723%20%3Fdbnl%20.%0A%3Fs%20wdt%3AP1006%20%3Fnta%20.%0A%7D%0A)

  ```
  SELECT *
  WHERE
  {
  ?s wdt:P723 ?dbnl .
  ?s wdt:P1006 ?nta .
  }
  ```

The first two strategies aimed at high precision results, combined with additional checks by cataloguers these strategies resulted in approximately 17.000 reliable alignments. These alignments can now be used to enrich the data in both source systems (by automatically identifying authors, exchanging biographical information). The third strategy resulted in more recall and, possibly, less precision. Further data analysis of Wikidata's additional alignments is needed in order to determine the reliability of these matches.

THE KB-RDA ENTITY FINDER
by Djoke Dam and Erik Vos
The RDA Entity Finder (https://lab.kb.nl/tool/rda-entity-finder) enables you to browse through the bibliographic Work, Expression, Manifestation and Item entities. These are the so-called WEMI-entities of the IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM).

The WEMI entity framework is constructed on top of the 'flat' traditional bibliographic records. This required an extensive transformation of the bibliographic metadata.

Tool
First the bibliographic metadata in the native PICA-format was imported into a Postgres database. PICA subfields were transformed to RDA-URI's, combining data from the RDA Registry with internal mappings and stored procedures to cope with all the data conditions and exceptions.

The second step was the construction of "Authorized Access Points" (AAP's). In each bibliographic record AAP's were constructed for each of the WEMI-entities. These AAP's functioned as the entities fingerprints.

The next step was to cluster, for each WEMI-entity, all the records with the same fingerprint (Cluster keys). In this clustering we used the Levenshtein algorithm for better results.

The results of the WEMI-clustering highly depends on the quality of the bibliographic metadata, so the transformation from PICA to RDA was preceded by data-analysis and data improvements. A "Metadata infrastructure" was developed to support a cyclic process of continuous improvements.

In fact the WEMI structures offer new ways to analyze and improve the source metadata. So the construction of the WEMI framework for the novels is still work in progress. Both the data and the transformation procedures are evolving. For this reason the data of the RDA Entity Finder will periodically be refreshed.

We hope to publish Work URI's in our Linked Data environment next year. URI design and persistency are still issues to be considered.

Dataset
The transformed dataset consists of novels in the Dutch National Bibliography. These novels were supposed to be a relatively easy dataset to transform. 164.394 Bibliographic records are transformed to:

      104.235 Works
      113.227 Expressions
      163.234 Manifestations
      192.610 Items

Find Works, Expressions and Manifestations of novels in the Dutch National Bibliography at https://lab.kb.nl/tool/rda-entity-finder.

THE SHORT TITLE CATALOGUE NETHERLANDS PUBLISHED AS LOD
by Sanne van Splunter
The KB has published the Short Title Catalogue Netherlands (STCN), the Dutch retrospective bibliography for the period 1540-1800, as linked open data. The conversion was done at the request of, and in co-operation with the research project Golden Agents (https://www.goldenagents.org/). They will use the LOD to link the STCN to other existing datasets. Naturally, we're looking forward to the results of their efforts. It is the first

conversion of the full dataset of the STCN into LOD. It includes the bibliographical data of all editions as well as the thesaurus of printers and booksellers. It is freely available at data.bibliotheken.nl.

NEWS FROM NORWAY

By Ingebjörn Rybe
National Library of Norway

NORWEGIAN THESAURUS OF GENRE AND FORM
A new thesaurus containing genre and form concepts is being developed under the management of the National Library of Norway (NB), in collaboration with Biblioteksentralen SA (BS) and Bokbasen AS (BB). Starting as an integration and reconciliation effort between the genre/form terms used by the participants, the work has expanded to develop a fully-fledged hierarchical thesaurus with labels in Norwegian and English, definitions and links to the Library of Congress Genre Form Terms (LCGFT) where applicable. According to the current plan, the thesaurus will be made available as linked data through a suitable publication service, possibly SKOSMOS.

Background
The original genre/form lists varied, both in terms of content, target groups and structure. They each contained a varying number of terms (BS: 60 terms, BB 120, NB 170). 48 of these terms were found in all three lists. BS and BB are vendors of metadata to Norwegian public- and school libraries. NB's list was originally developed for the production of special bibliographies. Two of the lists were flat, one had a thesaurus structure, two contained terms in singular form, one in plural.

Descisions and working process
In 2018 NB initiated a working group consisting of members from the three organisations with the mandate to establish a national authorised genre- and form list based on the original lists. The list should be structured as a thesuarus wih equivalence- and hierarchical relationships, and with definitions and scope notes.

After studying genre/form efforts in other national libraries, in particular the work done by Sweden

(SAOGFT), NB made the descision to develop a genre/form thesaurus following the Library of Congress Genre Form Thesaurus (LCGFT) rules for construction and to map the concepts to LCGF by equivalent and nearly equivalent relationships when possible. Following the rules of LCGFT and the efforts of mapping has been crucial for both the process and the result. Consulting LCGFT has made the process of identifying and defining concepts and their relationships much easier. There are, however, challenges related to semantical differences between the Norwegian and English languages. For example, in Norwegian, the terms Directories, Indexes and Registers (lists) are more or less synonymous and represent the same concept. There also are genre concepts that do not exist in LCGFT that we use in Norwegian, in particular genres within folk literature.

The original lists have served different user groups and belong to different bibliographic traditions. Even with the advantage we have had from following LCGFT rules and consulting SAOGFT, the working group has had many long discussions concerning the content and defintion of concepts. Are Fantasy and Fantastic Literature different concepts? What is a Picture book? These discussions have been fruitful and in large led to a deeper understanding of the genres we seek to identify.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA

By Stanislav Golubtsov and Karina Esman
National Library of Russia (St.-Petersburg)

Stanislav Golubtsov
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PERSPECTIVES AND EXPERIENCE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF RUSSIA IN CREATING METADATA IN REMOTE WORKING CONDITIONS

COVID-19 pandemic has put all libraries in completely new unusual conditions. The library that was one of the basic point of socialization in the society, now is forced to work in conditions of the social distance. In these circumstances we highly appreciate the experience of working with metadata and the experience of the libraries staff who generate metadata. We are watching with great interest the actions taken by our colleagues from various libraries around the world. We follow the information worked out by IFLA and provided by other national library associations. We also hope that our experience and ideas about the ways of development of this situation can be interesting and useful to the professional community.

Librarians around the world are discussing exactly steps that should be taken for re-opening libraries. First of all, they discuss and set standards concerning interaction with readers, ways to return books that readers took for use at home or in reading rooms, organizing special quarantine for books and other printed materials. This is reasonable and correct.

However, you should keep in mind that catalogers that generate metadata, (for ex. at the National Library of Russia (St.-Petersburg)), cataloging up to 1000 publications per day. Moreover, the work in the Cataloguing Department of the National Library of Russia is structured in such way that each of the catalogers works with one of the categories of metadata. While the publication moves along the "metadata formation conveyor" bibliographic record gets necessary information, as well as normalized access points. It passes authoritative control, gets the status of full and ends up in the electronic catalog. All this leads to the fact that each bibliographic and authoritative record is formed by a lot of employees. Of course, the publication is also moving along this conveyor, from "hands to hands". In these circumstances we consider it important to adopt security standards for cataloguing publications and generating metadata, taking into account the norms of social distancing based on medical recommendations and decisions of authorities. These standards must be strictly followed.

The digital transformation of libraries is most noticeable in the field of communications. On may 27, 1995, the all-Russian libraries Day was established in Russia. This date is timed to the day of the Foundation the first state public library of Russia (in 1795) - the Imperial public library, now the National Library of Russia (St.-Petersburg). This

year, for the first time in it's history, library Day celebration took place only online in a digital environment. The online forum "Book world in a new reality" was held. The new opportunities for the book infrastructure, new approaches and strategies for cooperation and mutual assistance within the book business in modern conditions were discussed here.

Digital transformation of professional interaction in the field of cataloguing, methodological support and training of Russian libraries catalogers are a priority areas of work for the Cataloguing Department of the National Library of Russia (St.-Petersburg). This trend has become particularly relevant in the context of a global pandemic. First of all, this applies to educational programs. We assume that the training program for Russian catalogers "Theory and practice of RUSMARC machine-readable cataloguing and subject processing of documents" will be held remotely for the first time in the fall of 2020. We also develop a number of distance learning courses on cataloguing of old printed publications, book monuments, basic issues of subject indexing and knowledge of professional terminology.

"Russia in the remote mode: experience and opportunities" is held online for the leaders of the NLR. During this workshop the specific of work of the Cataloguing Department the National Library of Russia is discussed, as well as peculiarities of professional communication between catalogers from all libraries of Russia in a pandemic period of social distancing.

In the context of remote library operation, the role and value of metadata created by the library and its electronic catalog increases. Readers are not able to work from the library premises and the electronic catalog is the main interface between the library reader and its collection. Of course, the library's website, online consultation service and social media activities are effective communication tools. However, what should be the "landing" of all these communications? We believe that the landing page should include descriptions of publications in the
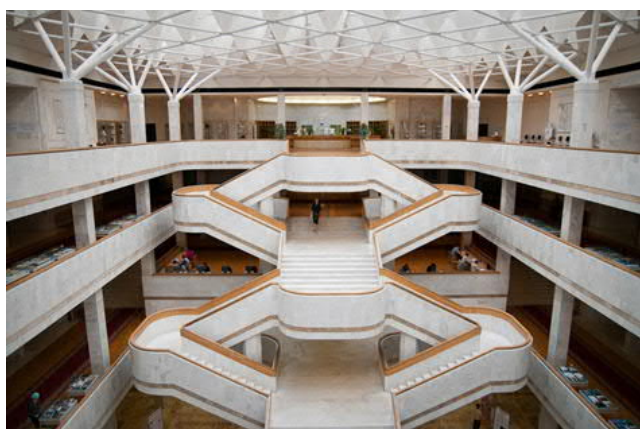
electronic catalog, in the case when these publications are mentioned in the library's information messages.

The system of the authoritative files in digital form in RUSMARC format includes an authoritative file of names of organizations, an authoritative file of names of persons, an authoritative file of unified titles, an authoritative file of subject headings with the status of national. This is a vast array of second-level digital metadata, formed on the basis of card catalogs and card files of the National Library of Russia maintained since the 1930s and updated daily in the process of cataloguing new literature. The role of authoritative files in the formation of normalized access points is not in doubt in the professional community. However, we believe that in modern conditions, authoritative data can serve as sources of content formation for informational interaction with users – starting from the issuance of inquiries that passed fact-checking and that have links to literature, and up to questions of interactive quizzes. For example, on the knowledge of all the pseudonyms of writers, artists, and other artists . We are also considering the possibility of flexibl implementing of search hints for the user, based on authoritative files.

As unique sources of metadata, you should also consider the specific resources that libraries have. They are the ones that can be of interest to users in remote mode due to their uniqueness. For example, the National Library of Russia (St.-Petersburg) possesses a unique card index of translations of world literature (ancient and modern) into Russian language. In addition to the actual translations, the card index includes literature about writers and individual literary works, reviews not only of translations, but also of the originals, if they were published in the Russian press. These records are located in the General systematic catalog of the National Library of Russia (St. Petersburg). The sources for updating of this records are materials from the National Library of Russia funds: periodicals, collections, almanacs, conference materials. It is updated in real time during cataloging. This information is exclusive not only to

philologists, historians, cultural experts, bibliographers and information consultants, but also to copyright lawyers, literary agencies and publishers.

The potentials and resources of libraries in the field of metadata generation and use are very large and the staff of the National Library of Russia (St. Petersburg) makes maximum of its efforts to use them in the system of integrated communications of the library.

National Library of Russia (St.-Petersburg)

National Library of Russia (St.-Petersburg)

NEWS FROM SWEDEN

By Chris Haffenden
KBLab
National Library of Sweden

EXPLORING METADATA AT SWEDEN'S KBLAB
Since its launch last year, KBLab at the National Library of Sweden (KB) has been engaged with various questions connected to metadata. As a research infrastructure for digital humanities and social sciences, a significant part of our work has involved making the library's digital collections available in structured and quantative form. A pertinent example is the Swedish National Newspaper Corpus 1945-2019, comprised of scanned images from the country's four largest newspapers (Aftonbladet, Dagens Nyheter, Expressen and Svenska Dagbladet), and which researchers can now access in machine-readable form. We currently have two major research projects at KBLab—one based at Linköping university, the other at Umeå university—that are examining ways in which the metadata for this newspaper archive could be enriched. In particular, efforts are underway to use deep learning in AI to identify editorial content and to classify which section within a newspaper a particular textblock belongs to (i.e. culture, sport, entertainment). This will enable considerable improvements to how future researchers are able to search and navigate within what is a vast body of material.

Another key element of KBLab's engagement with metadata relates to the library's internal development and working processes. Beyond collaborating with external researchers in the field of data-driven research, we are also exploring how AI and language technology could have the capacity to transform KB's daily operations with metadata. In short, our data scientists at the lab are joining forces with some of the library's metadata experts to consider what the potential for machine-generated classification might be—and what this means for future users of the National Library.

In more concrete terms, KBLab will be actively contributing to the overarching programme for a shift in metadata practices that is currently being initiated at KB. Our team at the lab will be investigating the possibilities for entity linking and object detection and classification to change how the library and its users interact with metadata. For linked entities, we plan to work with KB's digitalized newspaper archives and the legal deposits of electronic publications as data for enquiry; while our explorations with similarity will make use of the library's extensive holding of postcards. In both cases, we will be looking at demonstrating the capacity of AI to identify and classify the material in KB's collections in novel ways. The ultimate aim here is the creation of specific tools that will enable our users to see their relationship with metadata in a new light. We hope to share some of the results of these explorations on our soon to be launched webpages for KBLab, so stay posted!

MEETING REPORTS

REPORT ON THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING: DESCRIPTION AND ACCESS, ALA MIDWINTER MEETING, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, USA, 2020 JANUARY 25

By Jay Weitz
Senior Consulting Database Specialist
Metadata Policy, Global Product Management Division, OCLC
IFLA Cataloguing Section Liaison to ALA CC:DA

The American Library Association's Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA) met at the ALA Midwinter Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, Saturday, 2020 January 25, 1:00-5:30 p.m. The usual Monday morning second meeting was cancelled. The full CC:DA agenda is at https://alcts.ala.org/ccdablog/?cat=33.

Report from the Chair. CC:DA Chair Ms. Amanda Ros (Texas A&M University) reported on motions and other actions taken by the committee between July and December 2019 (http://alcts.ala.org/ccdablog/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/chair_19-20-1.pdf).

Report of the ALA Representatives to the North American RDA Committee (NARDAC). ALA Representatives to NARDAC, Chair Ms. Dominique Bourassa (Yale University) and Mr. Stephen Hearn (University of Minnesota) reported on NARDAC and RSC activities between June and December 2019. Their full report is at https://alcts.ala.org/ccdablog/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/NARDAC-2020-1.pdf . Among the highlights:

- Ms. Melanie Polutta replaced Ms. Kate James as LC representative to NARDAC in October 2019. In November 2019, Mr.

Hearn replaced Ms. James as Back-Up Representative to the RSC. Mr. Thomas Brenndorfer (Guelph Public Library), was appointed to a second and final term as NARDAC Representative to the RSC.
- The date for the switch from the Beta RDA site to official status is set for 2020 December 15, but the beginning of the yearlong countdown to the closing of the original Toolkit will occur later, as agreed by the RSC and the RDA Board.
- There is discussion of a new Collective Agent entity for meetings, conferences, congresses, expeditions, festivals, fairs, etc, which would be defined not to overlap with the Family or Corporate Body entities.
- The guidelines for proposing changes to RDA that RSC Chair Ms. Kathy Glennan (University of Maryland) presented to CC:DA at ALA Annual 2019 are moving toward being formalized. Included is a quarterly proposal and review cycle rather than an annual cycle, which will mean corresponding changes to gathering and recording community responses.
- RSC is moving toward asynchronous online meetings, with only one in-person meeting each year.

Report from the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) Liaison. Mr. Everett Allgood (New York University) submitted his report (https://alcts.ala.org/ccdablog/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/PCC-2020-01-rev.pdf). Among the highlights:

- The PCC Guidelines for Minimally Punctuated MARC Bibliographic Records (https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/documents/PCC-Guidelines-Minimally-Punctuated-MARC-Data.docx) is now in effect.
- The Standing Committee on Applications has made available a regular expression document that may be used in MarcEdit to remove punctuation from MARC records in

accord with the aforementioned guidelines (https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/resources/macros.html).

- The Standing Committee on Standards is forming a task group to consider the use of alternative and wider-ranging language code lists such as ISO 639-3.
- The Standing Committee on Training is working on training for minimal punctuation, Sinopia, LRM, URIs and RWOs, and series policies. Revisions to the NACO Participants Manual are also under consideration.

Report from the Library of Congress Representative. Library of Congress Representative Ms. Melanie Polutta submitted her report on activities and news from LC (http://alcts.ala.org/ccdablog/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/LC-2020-01.pdf). Her report included these highlights:

- Work on the development of Policy Statements and application profiles for the revised RDA text is now underway. Joint LC/PCC task groups are working specifically on Diachronic Works, Aggregate Works, Element Labels, and Data Provenance.
- The Policy, Training, and Cooperative Programs Division (PTCP), which handles NUCMC, has concluded a pilot project using the Social Networks and Archival Context (SNAC) project of the National Archives and the University of Virginia to create bibliographic records in WorldCat as well as associated authority records.
- LC will not follow the minimal punctuation alternatives from the PCC but has begun a pilot to accept cataloging copy that does follow the guidelines and to study the impact.
- LC upgraded its ILS to Voyager 10 in November 2019, including validation of MARC Bibliographic and Authority elements not previously implemented in recent years. Full implementation of the authority

elements will be coordinated with the other NACO nodes.

- To support linked data, work citations in Authority field 670 for LCSH, LCGFT, LCMPT, and LCDGT records will have LCCNs and other control numbers such as OCLC numbers preceded by the parenthetical MARC agency code in subfield $w as the last element in the field.

Proposal on Changing Procedural Guidelines for Proposed New or Revised Romanization Tables (http://alcts.ala.org/ccdablog/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Romanization-2020-01.pdf) presented by Mr. Beacher Wiggins (Library of Congress).

A new Romanization Tables review body will be established in February 2020 and have a broader representation of communities to address Romanization issues, create new tables, revise existing tables, and explore the possibility of less Romanization. Although the need for tables is still acknowledged, it may be less than in the past. Any decisions about whether and when romanization will be used are separate from the need to have the tables themselves. Data will inevitably be lost as we move toward linked data, but we must decide what can be dispensed with and what remains valuable.

Report on the CC:DA Virtual Participation Task Force. Presented by CC:DA Webmaster Mr. Richard R. Guajardo (University of Houston). Choice of Zoom virtual meeting software. ALCTS wants to be the keeper of recordings. Screen sharing is flexible and there are chat capabilities. It might be easier to have strictly virtual meetings than to try to conduct an in-person meeting with some virtual participation. Meetings are currently limited to an hour and an ALCTS official must be on each call.

Report on the CC:DA Procedures Review Task Force Presented by Mr. John Myers (Union College), CC:DA Liaison to the MARC Advisory Committee. The CC:DA website has both a marked-up

(https://alcts.ala.org/ccdablog/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/1-procedures-markup_draft.pdf) and a clean (https://alcts.ala.org/ccdablog/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/1-procedures-plain-text_draft.pdf) version of the procedures document.

Report from ALA Publishing Services and Presentation on RDA Toolkit Changes. Mr. Jamie Hennelly of ALA Publishing reported the following:

- Among the fixes being worked on are italics issue on spacing, cleaning up linking practices, user created content features, Citation Numbering practice clean up, search improvements.
- The new RDA meets accessibility goals and the report about that is online.
- The next full release will be April or May 2020, with a possible release in August or September 2020. The December 15, 2020, release will include the switchover of the Beta site to become the official RDA in the sense that it will be the version at the http://access.rdatoolkit.org/ link. The countdown clock does NOT start in December because RSC and RDA Board approval is still necessary for the clock to start.
- Translations, Policy Statements, application profiles remain in progress. Work on the PSs is ongoing with samples to be in the Beta site in the second quarter of calendar 2020. Seven translations will be carried over and two new ones will be added.
- In February 2020, repeats of the New Concepts webinars will begin. Ms. Kate James, working as a contractor for ALA Publishing, will be presenting new webinars later in 2020. Ms. Chris Oliver's RDA Basics, revised to account for 3R, will be available during the second quarter of 2020. Mr. Thomas Brendorffer's RDA Essentials revision will also be available soon.

Update on Code of Ethics for Catalogers. A draft for public comment is expected in April 2020, with August or September 2020 the goal for a final version. The code will cover working conditions, subjects, and classification, among other topics. There are concerns about our having enough time to give it the consideration it deserves. A task force will be formed to consider the forthcoming drafts.

Upcoming Work for CCDA.
- The proposal on review procedures will go to NARDAC The RSC's concern for its own workload and schedules will trickle down to concern for the workloads and schedules of all those who must also have input, including NARDAC. The RSC will try to be more communicative about agendas.
- CC:DA is reaching out to the Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials (CC:AAM) to form a joint Romanization Tables Task Force to formalize procedures. There is a 2010 LC document online (https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/romguid_2010.html) that can serve as basis for new procedures. Consideration of questions about the continued propriety of Romanization at all must be separate from the formalization of procedures.
- Mr. John Myers will formulate the five remaining questions in the marked-up CC:DA procedures draft. The procedures group will also work on the "how to submit a proposal" document, including internal NARDAC considerations, RSC responses, and the dynamics of standard proposals versus fast track proposals.

Report on the MARC Advisory Committee. The MARC Advisory Committee (MAC) met at ALA Midwinter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, 2020 January 25, 8:30-10:00 a.m.; and Sunday, 2020 January 26, 2:30-5:00 p.m. The MAC agenda is available at http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/mw2020_age.html . Following are my summaries of the two proposals

and seven discussion papers and their respective outcomes.

- MARC Proposal No. 2020-01: Defining a New Indicator Value for Human-Generated Content in Field 883 of the MARC 21 Formats (http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/2020/2020-01.html.)
    - o Summary: This paper proposes a way that metadata provenance information can be extended in the MARC formats from fully or partially machine-generated metadata to any type of metadata, including intellectually assigned metadata. The approach outlined is the definition of a new value "2" for "Created by a human cataloger" as the first indicator of field 883 in all five MARC formats. The name of the field is to be changed from "Machine-generated Metadata Provenance" to a broader scope, and the name of the first indicator position is to be changed from "Method of machine assignment", accordingly.
    - o Outcome: There was considerable debate over the lines between machine generation and human manipulation, regardless of the extent of that manipulation. The field does not imply anything about any fields not linked to field 883. Field 883 had originally been intended for association with subject fields. "Not Machine Generated" might be the best option for the new First Indicator. There was consensus on deleting the last sentence of the definition. Passed unanimously as amended.
- MARC Proposal No. 2020-02: Adding Subfield $0 to Fields 310 and 321 in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format

(http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/mw2020_age.html).
    - o Summary: This paper proposes adding subfield $0 (Authority record control number or standard number) to fields in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format that currently do not have subfield $0 defined: Field 310 (Current Publication Frequency) and Field 321 (Former Publication Frequency).
    - o Outcome: Making field 310 repeatable does not make sense because there can be only a single Current Frequency. The nonrepeatability of subfield $0 is contrary to most other subfields $0, which are repeatable. There is a question of whether subfield $0 can be tied to a particular subfield rather than to the whole field. More work is needed on this proposal to work out the field 310 definition issue. By the time of the January 26 meeting, the whole issue was reconsidered. The Library of Congress will not use field 310 in an incorrect manner, so the current definitions will stand. The important point of the proposal was to add subfields for identifiers, making field 310 repeatable to accommodate identifiers from multiple sources. Adding subfields for identifiers paragraph in Section 2 was the important thing. Conversion of records from BIBFRAME to MARC will not result in contradictory fields 310; current and former frequencies will continue to be properly distinguished. Ms. Sally McCallum (LC) repeats the observation of Mr. Beacher Wiggins (LC) that, although some data may be appear to get

lost in the round trip between BIBFRAME and MARC, MARC has so much built-in redundancy that less data may be lost than expected. Proposal passed.

- MARC Discussion Paper No. 2020-DP01: Modernization or Replacement of Field 856 in the MARC 21 Formats (http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/2020/2020-dp01.html).
  - o Summary: This paper considers options for the modernization of the existing field 856 (Electronic Location and Access) and/or the definition of a new field 857; a new subfield $e to account for access, use, and reproduction information; and the possibility of reassigning the existing subfield $7 for access status.
  - o Outcome: The duplication of subfields in separate fields 856 and 857 would require a good deal of migration of data. The fallout in local systems was also emphasized. Subfields $c (Compression Information), $p (Port), and $s (File Size) were singled out for retention. The repurposing of existing subfields was frowned upon, which would mean that Section 3.2 Option 2 precludes Section 4.2 Option 1. The ISSN Center relies greatly on field 856 and disruptive changes would necessitate a revamping of how they work. It was noted that, although CONSER began with single record approach, it has moved over time to favor separate records for print and electronic, the distinction also favored by the IFLA LRM. Limiting a new field 857 to only open access resources would not be enforceable or practical. Analogies between the debate over fields 260/264 and over fields 856/857 were pointed out and might inform this discussion. That could mean allowing field 856 to remain as is and defining field 857 as a modernized version, specific to URIs with accommodation for access restrictions. Possibly following Section 4.2 Option 2, which allows both fields, without field 857 being limited to open access URIs, but possibly being limited to URIs for the resource itself (current 856 Second Indicator value 0). Use of field 856 Second Indicators, especially value 2 for Related Resource, has always caused confusion. If field 856 is retained, Section 3.2 Option 1 definition of subfield $e is mandated. Mr. Reinhold Heuvelmann (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek), the DNB's Committee on Data Formats, and Mr. Jay Weitz (OCLC) will cooperate on next steps in the process, which may be a refined follow-up discussion paper or multiple proposals. If field 856 is retained, it is possible that no subfields need to be deprecated. There could also be clarification of a field for the resource itself.

- MARC Discussion Paper No. 2020-DP02: Adding Subfield $0 to Fields 504 and 525 of the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format (http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/2020/2020-dp02.html).
  - o Summary: This paper proposes adding subfield $0 (Authority record control number or standard number) to fields in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format that currently do not have subfield $0 defined: Field 504 (Bibliography, etc. Note) and Field 525 (Supplement Note).

Revised definitions for each field are also suggested.

- o Outcome: There is an additional need for a subfield to accommodate such converted coded data as from MARC 008. NDMSO will look into the possibility of using codes in addition to controlled vocabularies, as is the practice in field 33X. Paper will return revised as a proposal.

- MARC Discussion Paper No. 2020-DP03: Defining New Subfields in Field 340 to Record Illustrative Content and Sound Content in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format (http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/2020/2020-dp03.html).
  - o Summary: This paper proposes adding new repeatable subfields to Field 340 (Physical Medium) in the MARC21 Bibliographic Format to record the illustrative content and sound content of resources.
  - o Outcome: Some adjustment of field 344 may be called for to accommodate silent films. The definition of field 340 subfield $p (Illustrative Content) was clarified to read "The type or types of illustrative content present in a resource." Paper will return revised as a proposal.

- MARC Discussion Paper No. 2020-DP04: Renaming Field 345 and Defining New Subfields for Aspect Ratio and Motion Technique in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format (http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/2020/2020-dp04.html).
  - o Summary: This paper proposes renaming field 345 from "Projection Characteristics of Moving Image" to "Moving Image Characteristics" and adding new repeatable subfields to

record the aspect ratio and motion technique of resources.

- o Outcome: OLAC will be brought into this discussion to help address the many things that are not addressed by the paper. Depending upon the extent of the changes, the paper will return either as a revised discussion paper or a proposal.

- MARC Discussion Paper No. 2020-DP05: Reinstatement of Field 241 in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format (http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/2020/2020-dp05.html).
  - o Summary: This paper proposes the reinstatement of Field 241 (Transliterated Title) with updated indicators, subfields, and a revised field definition and scope.
  - o Outcome: Because transliteration work tends to be costly and inconsistent, LC wants to limit its use to just title data rather than other parts of a bibliographic record. LC is experimenting with this and they don't know where they will end up, possibly imposing the limitations on some character sets and not on others. At this point, LC is not intending to distribute any of these experimental records. It was suggested that LC use a locally-defined MARC field rather than reinstating field 241. Many concerns were expressed about legacy data and the mixture of different practices within the same record. This paper will return as a revised proposal.

- MARC Discussion Paper No. 2020-DP06: Defining a New Field for Manifestation Statements in the MARC 21 Bibliographic Format

(http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/2020/2020-dp06.html).

- o Summary: This paper describes defining a new field to accommodate Resource Description and Access "Manifestation Statements" in the MARC 21 Bibliographic format.
- o Outcome: Although it was pointed out that what might be more useful is a link out to an image of the pages from the manifestation, that is already accommodated by the standard field 856 subfield $u. The use or nonuse of subfielding in the proposed field could be an institutional choice similar to the optional subfielding of fields 505 or 518. The subfields were included in the discussion paper because they are all individually identified manifestation elements in RDA. There may be a need for an additional subfield to identify the transcription guidelines that were followed, as with rare materials. Subfield $a could be reserved exclusively for the nondifferentiated Manifestation Statement. The preferred order of subfields follows the order of data on the source and assignment of subfields in Option 2. Both subfields $i (Source of Information) and $z (Other Manifestation Statement) were favored. The paper will return as a revised proposal.
- MARC Discussion Paper No. 2020-DP07: Recording the Extension Plan for Bibliographic Works in the MARC 21 Bibliographic and Authority Formats (http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/2020/2020-dp07.html).

- o Summary: This paper discusses the potential for encoding the new RDA element "extension plan" in the MARC Bibliographic and Authority formats.
- o Outcome: The discussion paper is based on the stable RDA ONIX Framework. The RSC anticipates no additional elements that would need to be defined in this respect. It may be advisable to include an indication of either currently published or ceased publication, as with Continuing Resources. The paper will return as a revised proposal.

A fast-track implementation of Bibliographic field 751 (Added Entry-Geographic Name) subfield $g (Miscellaneous information) was announced. It was included in MARC Bibliographic Update No. 29 in November 2019 (http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bdapndxg.html).

Standards News

News from the RDA Steering Committee

By Linda Barnhart
Secretary of the RDA Steering Committee

A new release of the beta Toolkit was published on April 29. The release introduced new features and functionality and relocated some RDA content. A list of the significant changes to the beta RDA text is found in the Release Notes posted on the beta site.

Changes were made to the element list display found at the bottom of entity pages to support keyword searching and filtered navigation of the elements. The April release also included the introduction of a few test policy statements as a demonstration of functionality and display. A new entry on the Resources drop down menu for "Community Vocabularies" was added. This is now the home for material related to abbreviations, terms of rank, books of the Bible and other vocabularies.

For more information on the April release, see the Toolkit blog post.

The next Toolkit release is scheduled for mid-September. The functionality and display of translated RDA text will be tested in this release.

The switchover date from the original to the beta Toolkit remains December 15, 2020 and is not expected to change due to the worldwide pandemic. On this date the beta site will become the official RDA; beta.rdatoolkit.org will become access.rdatoolkit.org. The current official Toolkit site will move to an auxiliary position (original.rdatoolkit.org) on the same day and will remain available. The one year shutdown clock for the original toolkit will not start until a date to be determined.

The RDA Steering Committee (RSC) met asynchronously in January and April. Minutes to these meetings are available on the RSC website, and include links to relevant briefing papers. The agenda for the next RSC asynchronous meeting will be published in mid-June for a meeting scheduled for 6-9 July. For those who are interested in more detail about how the RSC manages their asynchronous meetings, the RSC would be happy to share their experience and lessons learned; contact the RSC Secretary.

In July, the RSC will consider further development of the concept of community vocabularies in RDA. A briefing paper, Community Vocabularies in RDA Toolkit, provides background information. A discussion of the meaning of RDA conformance is also scheduled for that meeting.

In March, the RSC sadly said farewell to Catherine Amey, the RSC representative for Oceania and welcomed Melissa Parent as the new representative from that area. Damian Iseminger will succeed Gordon Dunsire as the Technical Team Liaison to the RSC and chair of the RSC's Technical Working Group; his two-year term starts January 2021. Iseminger is currently a member of the Working Group and now takes on the additional role of Technical Team Liaison-Elect. At the beginning of 2021, Dunsire will step down as chair but will continue as a member of the Working Group.

EURIG AND THE EUROPEAN RAPPROCHEMENT TO RDA

By Renate Behrens
The German National Library

The European RDA Interest Group (EURIG) can already look back on a history of several years and many practical experiences in cooperation. Formally launched in Copenhagen on September 2011 it was founded as an interest group to promote the common professional interests of all users, and potential users of RDA in Europe, to encourage and promote co-operation, communication and exchange of experience, and to support translations of the English RDA text. From the very beginning, she placed great value on working with the RDA committees. This goal became more concrete as at the end of 2015 the RDA Board and the RDA Steering Committee (RSC) decided to change their organisational structure. Continents had to organise themselves as a single unit and have to send Regional Representatives to the RDA committees. As a consequence, a fundamental transformation from an interest group into a decision committee begun.

The EURIG Cooperation Agreement was updated, and an Interim Europe Region Representative to the RSC was nominated. With its Editorial Committee, EURIG now has a decision-making body that works closely with the RDA committees and the European region has become a stable and reliable partner in the RDA Board and in the RSC.

How can such a cooperation work? Europe is known for its diversity in language and culture. Political and organisational differences shape the overall picture, and libraries have no tradition of cooperation at such high levels so far. But the desire for cooperation in the international context of standardization and economic necessity in view of scarce resources, have promoted this project. The focus of the work in EURIG is on the internationalisation of the standard RDA as an originally Anglo-American focussed standard, the acceptance of European needs and the support of the user communities in Europe.

EURIG has participated in the international 3R project (revision and restructure of the RDA Toolkit) via its Editorial Committee and the European Representative and EURIG members will cooperate in the post-3R-phase as much as possible. Colleagues from all over Europe participate as members in the RSC Working Groups, and an EURIG Examples Working Group will provide RDA examples for more international reuse.

The most important task in the near future will be the adaptation work in the national or language-based communities in Europe caused by the restructuring of the RDA Toolkit and the implementation of the new concepts from the IFLA Library Reference Model (IFLA LRM) in the standard itself. EURIG wishes to give particular support to projects that generate synergies and promote the exchange of data. A first approach in this direction was the development of a first draft of a RDA Application Profile. This draft was supported by the RSC and will now be further developed in European communities and finalized in the EURIG Editorial Committee. This very general application profile is initially intended for use in libraries and can be developed in further steps for special resources. At the same time, EURIG continues to be involved at the international level in the RDA committees and strives for international solutions in the application of RDA worldwide.

EURIG now has 47 members in 28 countries and is open for worldwide discussion about RDA and its international use and development.
All information http://www.rda-rsc.org/europe

PAT RIVA, THE CARL AWARD FOR MERIT
WINNER:
an interview with a life-long contributor to the bibliographic information field

By Athena Salaba
Ph.D., Professor, School of Information (iSchool), Kent State University, United States

Pat Riva, Associate University Librarian, Collection Services, at Concordia University Library, is the 2020 recipient of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) Award of Merit. This award is granted to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution within an area of research librarianship and whose contribution has had broad and beneficial impact within the CARL community. (http://www.carl-abrc.ca/news/carl-honours-pat-riva-with-award-of-merit/) Pat Riva was selected as the award winner for her national and international accomplishments in the development of bibliographic standards and the conceptual modelling of bibliographic information, on behalf of Canadian academic libraries and universities.

Her education includes a BSc in mathematics, BA in linguistics, and a graduate degree in library and information science. Pat has more than thirty years of experience in university and national libraries. Her research activities include authorship of 80 works (26 journal articles and papers, 22 newsletter articles, 32 standards proposals and reports) and 41 conference papers and presentations (https://www.concordia.ca/faculty/pat-riva.html).

We certainly agree that Pat Riva has made outstanding contributions to the field of bibliographic information and more broadly to the field of library and information science.

At a national (Canada) level, she has long served as chair of the Canadian Committee on Machine Readable Cataloguing (MARC), which is currently known as the Canadian Committee on Metadata Exchange, and serves in the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC). She has also been a key contributor to the Bureau de coopération interuniversitaire's partnership of Quebec universities, with one of its major goals being to provide access to a bilingual unified catalogue of more than 20 million items from 18 different institutions. In addition, she served in the Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee (EPC), and in the Policy Committee of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC).

Her international work started in 2001, when she joined the JSC Format Variation Working Group. She has a long record of IFLA work and leadership, in the Cataloguing Section and now the Bibliography Section, and which includes the IFLA Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) Review Group, which she chaired between 2005 and 2013, now called the Bibliographic Conceptual Models (BCM) Review Group. Pat currently chairs its LRMoo Working Group. Pat made significant contributions to refinements of the original FRBR conceptual model and more recently, under her leadership, the harmonization of the three FR models into the IFLA Library Reference Model (IFLA LRM). These models serve as the guiding foundation for metadata standards, notably Resource Description and Access (RDA). She is also member of the International Working Group on FRBR and CIDOC CRM Harmonisation, which is working on the harmonization of IFLA LRM with the international museum model (CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model). This work resulted in two object-oriented models, FRBR-OO and more recently LRM-OO, which is in draft.

We reached out to Pat and asked her to reflect on the following questions.

1. How did you become a librarian interested in cataloging and bibliographic information?

Pat: I've always liked to sort and organise things. As a child, I preferred putting my coloured pencils in order by colour than actually drawing with them! I

was drawn to science and took my first degree in mathematics. When I discovered librarianship, cataloguing seemed the obvious fit for me, I liked the intellectual challenge in the discipline. However, when I started working, my first position was in library systems. As it turns out, that was excellent preparation for a career as a cataloguer. Although I have moved into an administrative position, I still identify primarily as a cataloguer.

2. What triggered your interest in joining IFLA's Review Group and continue this work since?

Pat: I was very lucky to have the example of senior colleagues early in my career who were themselves active in IFLA. They made me see that international participation was within reach of each of us and encouraged me when I got started. I happened to be elected to the Standing Committee of the Cataloguing Section at a time when the FRBR Review Group needed a new chair. Judy Kuhagen was the Section Chair, she was familiar with some of my previous work (we had connected over series authority work) and suggested me. I needed some convincing that a new SC member could take on such a role! Once I got started, well then it became simply addictive, and also a part of my life.

3. What is something you value most in your IFLA work?

Pat: It has been important to me to work on something that can make a difference, to contribute to projects that can be widely used, beyond my own local context. IFLA has a crucial place in bibliographic standards with its international impact and is the perfect way to contribute. On a personal note, I truly value the friendships and connections I have made around the world through this work. It has been an immensely enriching part of my life.

4. What do you see as some of the major issues and opportunities in the development of international bibliographic standards and conceptual models?

Pat: The development of bibliographic standards using the conceptual models is ongoing, and their implementation is the next opportunity. IFLA LRM has been approved as an IFLA standard, but it is a high-level model. There still needs to be an international consensus built around extensions to fulfill the goal of wide interoperability of metadata, to avoid multiple competing extensions in the same domain. The adoption of LRM by RDA shows that cataloguing guidelines can be built in conformity with IFLA's conceptual models. Other cataloguing codes have the opportunity to evolve to their next stages in dialogue with the conceptual model. IFLA's own ISBD is at a crossroads for this reason. How ISBD develops next is an important issue for IFLA and also a great opportunity to place IFLA bibliographic standards as central in library metadata and squarely in line with forward looking technological developments. Another great opportunity is to move beyond the library world in cooperation with other heritage communities. Our collaboration with the museum community through joint work on CIDOC CRM (Conceptual Reference Model) and LRMoo has been very fruitful, and has been embedding concepts that issue from the library view of metadata into the wider CIDOC CRM family of models. It is a fascinating development!

5. What advice would you give to a young metadata librarian who wants to be active in the field, regionally, nationally, and internationally?

Pat: Just do it! It is definitely worth it. You are never too young to start being involved; new people are always needed since there is so much work to be done. Once you start to volunteer, make commitments you can stick to. Treat your volunteer activities as the professional work they are. A reputation as a reliable collaborator will lead to further opportunities at every level.

CARL Honours Pat Riva with Award of Merit, http://www.carl-abrc.ca/news/carl-honours-pat-riva-with-award-of-merit/

Golstein, L. "The Canadian Association of Research Libraries honours Concordian Pat Riva." Concordia News, May 29, 2020. http://www.concordia.ca/cunews/main/stories/2020/05/29/the-canadian-association-of-research-libraries-honours-concordian-with-an-award-of-merit.html

NEW MEMBERS

Bibliography Section

John DeSantis has been Cataloging and Metadata Services Librarian at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, USA, since 1998. He specializes in non-Roman languages, authority control, subject access, and AV materials. He has attended IFLA conferences regularly since 2005, and most recently served eight years on the Subject Analysis and Access Standing Committee, including two years as chair and several as session coordinator. Within the American Library Association, he has served as a member of the ALCTS Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA) and as the IFLA liaison to the ALCTS Subject Analysis Committee. He has also served as a regional delegate to the OCLC Global Council since 2011, and as a councilor-at-large on the Council of the American Library Association since 2004. More recently he has made numerous presentations on changes in Library of Congress subject headings following his appearance in the 2018 documentary film Change the Subject. He is excited to have joined the Bibliography Standing Committee and to continue his association with the IFLA metadata community.

Marika Holmblad, National Library of Sweden
I am head of the National Bibliography division since 2016. Former work experiences include project manager for a retrospective bibliography of Swedish 20th century periodicals and several years as head of the Ephemera division at the National Library. Besides metadata, my other work interests are legal deposit and other issues relevant to national libraries.
Main interests in the bibliography section are learning from others and sharing experiences. I am interested in selection criteria and national coverage for national bibliographies. Collaboration with other parties, organizing efficient workflows, the future and present with linked open data.

Cataloguing Section

My name is Katarina Synnermark and I am a new member of the IFLA Cataloguing Section Standing Committee.

I have been working as a librarian at the National Library of Sweden since 1997 in different departments and with different tasks. My interest in cataloguing and bibliographic standards began when I came to the National Bibliography department in 2001.

In 2014 I was appointed project manager responsible for the implementation of RDA i Sweden. Today I am working at the Metadata and Systems Support department where I am in charge of the Swedish RDA Editorial Group. The Swedish RDA Editorial Group is responsible for writing policies and cataloguing instructions, arranging cataloguing training and chairing the National RDA Committee.

In recent years I have also been involved in the development of the new Libris XL, the platform for the National Union Catalogue that is based on BIBFRAME and open linked data.
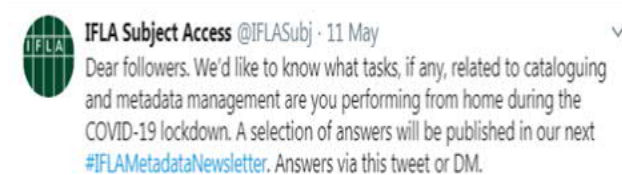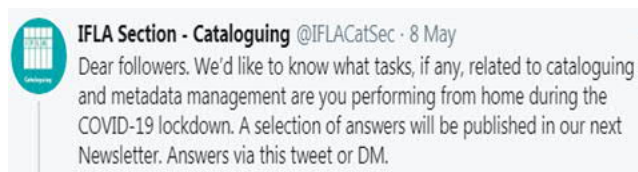
FROM TWITTER

By Ángela Quiroz and Ricardo Santos

This is the first of a series (hopefully) of reports on engagement with the followers of our sections´ Twitter accounts (https://twitter.com/IFLACatSec and https://twitter.com/IFLASubj). For every Metadata Newsletter issue, we will launch an open question to our followers. A selection of the answers will be published in these reports.

For our first question, it couldn't be other than how the COVID-19 situation is affecting our duties as cataloguers. Given that so many libraries around the world are, or have been, closed to the public, with the staff working at home following stay-home orders, we wondered what kind of tasks are performed from home related to cataloguing business. So, on May 8th we launched the question:

> **IFLA Section - Cataloguing** @IFLACatSec · 8 May
> Dear followers. We'd like to know what tasks, if any, related to cataloguing and metadata management are you performing from home during the COVID-19 lockdown. A selection of answers will be published in our next Newsletter. Answers via this tweet or DM.

> **IFLA Subject Access** @IFLASubj · 11 May
> Dear followers. We'd like to know what tasks, if any, related to cataloguing and metadata management are you performing from home during the COVID-19 lockdown. A selection of answers will be published in our next #IFLAMetadataNewsletter. Answers via this tweet or DM.

For the answers received, we can confidently assert that cataloguers worldwide haven't remained idle in their homes. The most common task has been curating metadata supplied by vendors or other sources or non-cataloguers staff, integrated into the libraries' systems, mostly related to electronic resources.

> **Jill Partridge** @partridge_jill · 9 May
> Replying to @IFLACatSec
> Importing, checking links and catalogue records of the ebooks we are buying. V tricky and time consuming on a laptop without my beloved two screens!

Also, some direct cataloguing is also possible in the lockdown world, mainly electronic resources, but also physical items in special circumstances, as @skippity_doo told us: "School librarian: filled my car & been cataloguing/processing new items! "

Being away from daily routines has also collateral benefits, as much time can be devoted to retrospective modifications or rearrangements, often related to subject terms and classification. Check, for instance, the intriguing work carried on by @backwardsboy :"#Thesaurus management. Arranging subject terms into hierarchies to support better exploration, adding synonyms based on user search terms and text mining to support better finding." Some colleagues have even been practicing their programming skills, as, from Brazil, boast @dimas_justo: "as a system librarian, I'm writing some scripts for automatic catalog corrections" [translated from Portuguese]. Others have been embarking on cutting-edge Linked Data projects:

> **Anna Bohn** @filmeditio · 13 May
> Replying to @IFLASubj
> I'm developing a project on linked authority data for film works, collaborating in the work group audiovisual media @DNB_AfS, l

Authority work is also a suitable task to be performed remotely, either correcting or enhancing records. Let's take, as examples, @LucyGwynn "authorities tidying and data clean; enhancing records" or @angelaquirozu: "Updating to RDA some old access points". This work also has a grim side, reports our friend @AhavaCohen: "Lots of authority work, including (unfortunately) adding death dates to victims of COVID-19."

These times also means a good opportunity for revising or writing cataloguing policy guidelines or instructions, as @flortrillo says, "creation of a common policy and guidelines document for our collective catalogue" [translated from Spanish], and for self-training, as @metadataexpert points: "reading cataloging and metadata training materials available on the Library of Congress website."

We want to thanks our dear followers for all the answers received (check them all at https://twitter.com/IFLACatSec/status/1258678277574733824?s=20 and https://twitter.com/IFLASubj/status/1259726378091646977?s=20)