



# **IFLA Metadata Newsletter**

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The Bibliography Section  
The Cataloguing Section  
Subject Analysis and Access Section

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### ABOUT IFLA METADATA NEWSLETTER

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

Contributions are welcome at any time.

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

<http://www.ifla.org/bibliography>

<http://www.ifla.org/en/cataloguing>

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### LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear members of the IFLA Bibliography, Cataloguing, and Subject Analysis and Access (or BIBS, CATS and SAA) sections,



Miriam Nauri, Director, Physical Collections, National Library of Sweden, Chair of the Bibliography Section Standing Committee



Miriam Björkhem, Division Head, Metadata and Systems Support, National Library of Sweden, Chair of the Cataloguing Section Standing Committee



John C. DeSantis, Cataloguing and Metadata Services Librarian, Dartmouth College, Chair of the Subject Analysis and Access Section Standing Committee

It's hard to believe that it's already December, as it seems that the IFLA WLIC in Kuala Lumpur was only a few weeks ago. But nevertheless it's time to present you with our latest newsletter which our editors have so diligently and expertly produced. We hope that its content will inform you of the many metadata activities taking place within IFLA.

The Kuala Lumpur conference was very successful. Each of our sections held individual open sessions and productive business meetings. But our cooperation continues: our second Metadata Reporting session was even more successful than last year's, and it was extremely well attended and generated a great deal of engagement and enthusiasm from the audience. We will of course continue to hold this joint session at the 2019 WLIC. Instead of the satellite conference we had originally planned, we held a special session during the conference on Metadata Specialists in the Machine Age, a collaboration between the three metadata sections and the Information Technology Section.

The ideas generated in this session will be the starting point for the satellite conference being planned by the four sections at the 2019 IFLA WLIC in Athens.

One of the high points of the congress in Malaysia was the Metadata Social Evening, which brought together members of all three sections plus members of various metadata interest groups, review groups, etc. We were also joined by some of our programme speakers. This event has now become a delightful tradition, one which we hope to continue into the future.

Meanwhile our work continues. We are always eager to hear from you, and we send best wishes for a year of outstanding metadata work.

Miriam Björkhem (CATS), John DeSantis (SAA), and Miriam Nauri (BIBS)

### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL NEWS

#### NEWS FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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



News from the Library of Congress for *IFLA Metadata Newsletter*, vol. 4, no. 2

The following is a summary of news from the Library of Congress since our previous report in the June 2018 issue of the *IFLA Metadata Newsletter* (vol. 4, no. 1).

#### **BIBFRAME**

The Library of Congress continued developing BIBFRAME (Bibliographic Framework) to replace the Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) standard for capturing online bibliographic data, the standard that the Library created more than 40 years ago and that is used by libraries worldwide. The focal offices for BIBFRAME are the Network Development & MARC Standards Office (NDMSO) and Cooperative and Instructional Programs Division (COIN), both in the Library's Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate; cataloguing staff and data analysts

throughout the Library are participating in BIBFRAME's development, however. In 2018 NDMSO solidified BIBFRAME version 2.0, based on feedback from internal and external constituents. The fiscal 2018 Pilot enabled input of native BIBFRAME descriptions by Library of Congress cataloguers, which was a much better simulation of an actual cataloguing workflow than the first Pilot offered. Pilot 2.0 involved the original 45 cataloguing staff responsible for a variety of languages and formats, with the addition of twenty more staff and the inclusion of rare materials as a BIBFRAME format. Pilot 2.0 supported the Library's continued provision of technical support and leadership for BIBFRAME implementation within the library community. Significant improvements were made to the functionality of the BIBFRAME Editor and the Profile Editor, providing more efficiency in the input process and better utilization of existing initial descriptions. The BIBFRAME Pilot 2.0 will continue in 2019 to test the efficacy of BIBFRAME. Using a \$4 million Mellon Foundation grant to Stanford University Libraries, about fifteen Program for Cooperative Cataloging member libraries were selected to receive up to \$50,000 each to test linked open data, using the BIBFRAME model.

#### **BUDGET**

The U.S. Congress enacted a full-year budget for all legislative branch agencies, including the Library of Congress, in time for the beginning of fiscal year 2019 on Oct. 1, 2018. The law is "2019 Appropriations Minibus (H.R. 5895)." This was the first time in a decade that the Library began a fiscal year with a fully funded twelve-month budget. Although the U.S. federal government's executive branch is currently operating under a "continuing resolution" or temporary budget that expires on December 21, 2018, the Library's operations will not be affected by a possible expiration, since they are fully funded by the legislative branch appropriations minibus.

### **CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION**

The Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Program processed 57,573 book galleys received from publishers for new titles. Of this total, 50,249 were catalogued by Library of Congress staff, and 7,324 were catalogued by the 33 academic, special, and public libraries that participate in the CIP Partnership Program. Bibliographic records were created in the CIP Program for 16,977 electronic books. The result is timely metadata for print and digital monographs that are judged most likely to be acquired in the nation's 115,000 libraries. Like other bibliographic records produced by the Library of Congress, CIP records are available in OCLC WorldCat and through the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service.

The turnaround time for cataloguing CIP galleys was shortened by 5.4 days, after several years of increasing turnaround times. Turnaround time had been as high as 89 days; at the end of fiscal 2018, turnaround was 52.1 days.

PrePub Book Link, the software that will replace ECIP Traffic Manager (*see the June 2018 Library of Congress report*), remains under development by a contractor, and now is expected to go live by January 31, 2019. Staff, publishers, and partner libraries will receive training in February, after the launch.

### **CHILDREN'S AND YOUNG ADULTS CATALOGING PROGRAM (CYAC)**

The CYAC Program in the U.S. Programs, Law and Literature Division (USPRLL), Library of Congress, catalogues a representative sample of children's literature for the Library's own collections, develops new children's subject headings, proposes changes to existing subject headings, monitors the policies and practices of children's cataloguing, and keeps abreast of trends in children's publishing for the benefit of all libraries. The quantity of CIP

cataloguing for juvenile titles increased by 28 percent in fiscal 2018, to 3,516 titles. The CYAC program participated in a pilot project where librarians in the section catalogued "at risk" titles that had been digitized.

### **DEWEY PROGRAM AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

The Dewey Program, which supports libraries worldwide that classify their titles in Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), assigned Dewey numbers to 119,094 titles in fiscal 2018, a slight increase over 115,748 the previous year. The Library of Congress Dewey Program continues to provide support to the Dewey Editorial Team of OCLC, by updating data for WebDewey 2.0 and assisting translation partners in completing the Spanish translation of DDC. The international Dewey Editorial Policy Committee Meeting 141 was held October 15-16, 2018, at OCLC headquarters in Dublin, Ohio. The Library's Dewey staff assisted by preparing exhibits, and LC Dewey Program Manager Caroline Saccucci traveled to the meeting. Caroline is a member of the IFLA Standing Committee for Subject Analysis and Access.

The Dewey Program enables approximately 100,000 libraries throughout the U.S. to organize their own collections in the DDC at no additional expense to them, and enables library users throughout the U.S. to browse their local catalogues using Dewey Decimal numbers as search terms. Assignment of Dewey numbers also increases the value of Library of Congress cataloguing records to libraries in Europe where the DDC is heavily used.

### **ISSN CENTER**

The U.S. ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) Center at the Library of Congress served American publishers by assigning ISSN to 5,740 publications in 2018. Online resources represented 44 percent of the total, with 2,526 assignments. The ISSN assignments ensure that the serials can be uniquely identified by library users, librarians, publishers, and the U.S. Postal Service, improving

access to serials in desired formats, in both library and commercial settings.

A highlight of the year was the 43rd Meeting of Directors of ISSN National Centers, held at the Library of Congress, September 17-21, 2018. Librarian of Congress Dr. Carla Hayden and Principal Deputy Librarian Mark Sweeney opened the meeting, which was attended by directors of 23 ISSN centers from as far away as Nepal, Japan, Indonesia, and China. Among the ISSN centers participating remotely were Vietnam and Iran. The working meeting included technical discussions on enlarging the scope of publications eligible for ISSN, the current revision of the ISO ISSN standard, and how to deal with multinational and predatory publishers in a global environment and country-based ISSN Network. The week also included presentations about BIBFRAME and the Library's digital strategy, tours of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building and the preservation labs, and a display of serial treasures from the Library's Serial and Government Publications Division.

Work continued with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) on the revision of the ISSN Standard, ISO 3297, and a draft for review by the bibliographic community is expected in early 2019. The U.S. ISSN Center worked closely with the U.S. Copyright Office to create procedures to assign ISSN for newspapers participating in the group registration change from microform to e-deposit. The U.S. ISSN center and a newspaper cataloguer in the Library's Serial and Government Publications Division who is trained in ISSN work have started responding to requests to assign ISSN to digital versions of the newspapers thus received.

### **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION (LCC)**

In January 2018, a new Library of Congress Classification (LCC) range, PN4550-4583 (Social media), was approved. Works about the content and influence of social media, as well as collections of excerpts from social media, including the content

of individual social media platforms, are classified there. Works about the technological and sociological aspects of social media continue to be classed in the T and HM schedules, respectively.

The KIM-KIP schedules (Indigenous Law of Central America), covering El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, were released in April-June 2018. The ABA Directorate's classification specialist, assisted by a summer Junior Fellow (intern), completed data research for the Indigenous Law Portal (South America and Peru), and for a draft of LCC class KIV: Indigenous Law: Peru. She also prepared the data for Bolivia for the Portal and draft schedule KIQ: Indigenous law: Bolivia.

### **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS (LCSH)**

In April 2018, the hierarchies for approximately 70 classes of persons headings qualified by *gay*, *lesbian*, *bisexual*, *transgender*, and *transsexual* were revised to bring them into agreement with general LCSH practice, and the broader-term cross references (BTs) now reflect the unqualified heading (e.g., **Lesbian authors** has the BT **Authors**). Formerly, such headings were often assigned numerous BTs that created deep and sometimes uneven hierarchies.

LCSH includes authority records that appear to "duplicate" name authority records in two situations: 1) when the name heading is used in a *general see* or *general see also* reference in LCSH, usually to provide an example for a category of name headings; or, 2) when information that is pertinent to LCSH assignment cannot be provided in the name authority record. The records can cause confusion, particularly in linked data applications on the Semantic Web. Therefore, in 2018 all of the "duplicates" were examined to determine whether they should be retained according to current policies. Several *general see also* references were revised to remove examples so that the "duplicate" subject authority records could also be deleted. A



very few records were deemed essential and retained.

### **PROGRAM FOR COOPERATIVE CATALOGING**

The Library's Cooperative and Instructional Programs Division (COIN) provides the secretariat for the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), an international consortium of institutions that catalogue to mutually agreed standards and provide standards and training. The PCC currently has approximately 700 institutional members.

The PCC gained 71 new member institutions this year, including twelve outside the United States. The four components of the PCC were the Monographic Bibliographic Record Program (BIBCO), Cooperative Program for Serials Cataloging (CONSER), Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO), and Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO). BIBCO institutions contributed 79,516 monographic records in fiscal 2018, a slight increase over the 76,327 reported in fiscal 2017. CONSER institutions contributed 13,961 serial records, a decrease from the 15,049 CONSER records in 2017, reflecting libraries' increasing reliance on vendor records for serials.

The Library of Congress has discontinued the program in which Program for Cooperative Cataloging members suggested literary author numbers--the number or span of numbers in which all works by or about an individual literary author are classed--for authors not represented in the Library of Congress collections, and Library staff members then edited the suggested numbers if necessary to fit the catalogue. Now, PCC libraries determine the literary author numbers that fit their local catalogues and record them in the LC Name Authority File as local numbers; verification by the Library of Congress is not necessary.

The Library's Chinese-language cataloguers are working with the Program for Cooperative Cataloging to romanize Taiwanese geographic

names in the LC Name Authority File in a consistent and up-to-date manner, using the contemporary pinyin romanization, and to ensure that the place names are established according to RDA instructions.

### **NEWS FROM RUSSIA**

Vladimir V. Skvortsov, Former member of IFLA Cataloguing Section, Former Standing Member of IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee, Former Head of the Service on RUSMARC Format Development, Former Head of Department on Automation Technology, National Library of Russia

Olga N. Zhlobinskaya, President Library, Saint-Petersburg, Russia; current Standing Member of IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee

### **20 years of RUSMARC.**

RUSMARC is the Russian exchange format officially recognized by the IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee as national adaptation of the UNIMARC. Its history dates back to 1990s – twenty years ago, January 25, 1998 Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation issued the Order No. 45 “On the Implementation of the Russian Exchange Format of Bibliographic Records in Machine-Readable Form” ([www.rusmarc.ru/off/order.htm](http://www.rusmarc.ru/off/order.htm)). The order stated the completion of the first stage of the Russian project to develop an exchange format for bibliographic records in machine-readable form, part I (books and serials); it was noted also that “the implementation of the format would improve the exchange of bibliographic information within the country, help create union catalogues and reduce costs, ensure the availability of Russian bibliographic information to foreign users, as well as facilitate Russia's integration into the global information infrastructure.” This order prescribed to consider developed exchange format as mandatory when exchanging bibliographic records in machine-readable form for all libraries under the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.



Thus, the Russian exchange format came into the life of Russian libraries. This event was preceded by the hard work of a large team of leading experts from major libraries and information centers of the country carried out in 1995-1998 in the framework of the LIBNET project of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, supported by the Russian Library Association.

The project involved the 15 largest Russian libraries, including the National Library of Russia, Russian State Library, Russian Book Chamber, State Public Library for Science and Technology, Central Scientific Medical Library of I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, Margarita Rudomino All-Russia State Library for Foreign Literature, State Historic Public Library, Russian State Art Library, Central Scientific Agricultural Library, Russian Academy of Sciences Library, Library for Natural Sciences, Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences and others.

The leading organization of the project was the National Library of Russia, and general management was carried out by Irina B. Tsvetkova, Deputy Director of NLR on library work and automation.

After close investigation and strong discussions, UNIMARC was chosen as a prototype for national format. Two working groups were formed – WG for bibliographic format (chaired by Elena E. Frolova, State Public Library for Science and Technology) and WG for the authority format (Olga A. Lavrenova, Russian State Library).

The RUSMARC format that was developed in the project was based on the translation of the UNIMARC format edited by Yakov L. Schreiber and published by the State Public Library for Science and Technology in 1990s (1992 – UNIMARC Manual, 1994 – UNIMARC / Authorities). In the process of UNIMARC adaptation (1) the statements, definitions and rules for the fields or subfields were edited to conform to national standards and cataloguing codes; and (2) local fields and subfields were defined when there was no corresponding data element in UNIMARC. As prescribed by UNIMARC, all fields of national use had “9” as the second or

third digit of the tag, and the block 9-- was reserved for local use in the libraries.

At the same time, and later on, representatives of Russia have been actively participating in the work of the IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee – first standing member of the Committee representing Russia was Yakov L. Schreiber (State Public Library for Science and Technology); since 1999, he was replaced by Vladimir V. Skvortsov (National Library of Russia) and since 2009 Russia has been represented in the Committee by Olga N. Zhlobinskaya (previously the NLR, now the Presidential Library).

The format was assigned the international code RUSMARC, and at the March 1999 ZIG (Z39.50 Implementers Group) meeting RUSMARC registration was approved as a format compatible with Z39.50. In 2000, the Russian exchange format was officially recognized by the IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee as national adaptation of the UNIMARC format.

In 2002 the LIBNET Center started the Union Catalogue of Russian Libraries (SKBR) – the first centralized union catalogue on a national scale in Russia. SKBR was based on RUSMARC, and to maintain SKBR effectively the first web-technology for shared cataloguing in RUSMARC was developed.

Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation recognized the importance of national format for the libraries of the country, as well as the fact that to remain a functional and reliable tool the format should respond quickly and efficiently to changes in other elements of the information environment, as well as standards and rules of description. So, in 2001 Ministry of Culture established the National Service for RUSMARC development, National Library of Russia being hosting institution for the Service.

Terms of reference of the new-established Service included: (1) maintaining the RUSMARC format in compliance with the development of UNIMARC and taking into account requirements of local users in the country; (2) reviewing the format on the regular

basis to encompass new functions and new types of materials not included in the original text; and (3) delivering up-to-date version of the format and other relevant documentation to users via the Service website ([www.rusmarc.ru](http://www.rusmarc.ru)). The Service was supposed to coordinate its activity with the IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee, this coordination being ensured by the participation the Service representative in the Committee.

To encourage and facilitate the implementation of the RUSMARC format in automated library systems in Russia the National RUSMARC Service launched program of reviewing library systems being distributed in the country for compliance with the RUSMARC format. Today most library systems in use by Russian libraries have RUSMARC certificates. Among them are OPAC-Global (DIT-M, Moscow), Ruslan (Open Library Systems Center, St. Petersburg State Technical University), MARK-SQL 1.9 Library Management System (InformSystema company, Moscow), IRBIS 64 Library System (EBNIT Association, Moscow), 1C:Library, 1C:School library (1C company, Moscow), Automated information system of state registration of information resources (Scientific-Technical Center "Informregistr", Moscow), etc. List of the systems certified is available at [www.rusmarc.ru/spf/](http://www.rusmarc.ru/spf/).

The Expert Council of the Service included representatives of the major libraries and vendors of library software (National Library of Russia — Vladimir V. Skvortsov, Olga N. Zhlobinskaya; Russian State Library — Natalia N. Kasparova, T. A. Bakhturina; Presidential Library — Yuliya G. Selivanova, Tatyana L. Maskhuliya; Russian Book Chamber — Irina I. Ilyina; LIBNET Center — Boris R. Loginov; State Public Library for Science and Technology — Boris I. Marshak; "ARBIKON", Association of Russian Library Consortia — Alexander I. Plemnek).

For 20 years, the format has been constantly evolving. In addition to bibliographic data formats for other types of data were developed, and by 2005 RUSMARC grew up to a system of interrelated formats, each of them fulfilling specific task in the

field of creation and exchange of bibliographic information:

- Russian exchange format for bibliographic records for books and serials;
- Russian exchange format for authority data;
- Russian format for machine-readable cataloguing;
- Russian exchange format for classification data

The National RUSMARC Service published formats and guidance materials for specific types of resources: technical and unpublished resources; old printed editions; maps; music; audiovisual; electronic resources; visual materials; component parts. In 2012, guidelines for the presentation of archival materials in RUSMARC were prepared; currently under development are basic principles of using RUSMARC when describing museum objects to be presented in library catalogues.

We should always remember that the format is only one part though important of a whole complex of tools in the information environment. To remain a valid tool, it may not be static; it has to respond promptly to changes in other elements of the environment. Thus, some updates to RUSMARC have been made to accommodate the changes in national standard GOST 7.1-2003 and Russian Cataloguing Rules, as well as international standards and description schemes, in particular, the FRBR and FRAD conceptual models. But whenever we make any changes we need to assure that they are not in conflict with UNIMARC. So, when we need additional data elements — we followed standard PUC procedure to submit proposals for changes in UNIMARC. Since 1999 about 20 proposals of Russian users were included in UNIMARC.

Thus, in 2012 PUC accepted set of proposals by National RUSMARC Service to define additional data elements for the format to describe archival materials. In 2016 additional data elements were added for museum objects. These proposals were

prepared taking into account Cataloguing Cultural Objects (CCO) and VRA Core. Now the format has instruments to differentiate three main types of cultural heritage objects – library documents, archive materials and museum objects.

In 2018 Presidential Library and National RUSMARC Service proposed set of changes in UNIMARC to accommodate various sources of language codes (e.g. ISO 639-3 as required by RDA, or national standard like Russian GOST 7.75-97 «Codes for the representation of names of languages»). The same updates have been made in RUSMARC. It is especially important for users in Russia since it allows to identify precisely language of the resource being described and eventually – to provide the most effective and precise search in library catalogues, including publications in numerous languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

Full texts of the formats (Bibliographic, Authority and Classification), as well as all new guidelines and best practices, useful information for software vendors and other materials relevant to the implementation and use of the format are available at the website [www.rusmarc.ru](http://www.rusmarc.ru). Starting from 2013, text of bibliographic format is also available in XML to enable automated processing of RUSMARC data by library software.

In 2012 the Permanent UNIMARC Committee on the proposal by National RUSMARC Service initiated the review the ISO 25577 (MarcXchange) standard to include embedded fields as in the UNISlim XML schema that was developed by the National RUSMARC Service in cooperation with Central National Library in Florence and was proposed by PUC to be used for exchange of UNIMARC records. In result at a special meeting of ISO TC 46 in May 2012 the new version of ISO 25577 was approved, which had provision for embedded fields and included an example prepared by the Service specialists.

RUSMARC has become one of the most important components of the bibliographic infrastructure of the country. It is used in the vast majority of Russian libraries (either as a cataloguing format or for

exchange). In particular, two national libraries – the National Library of Russia and the Presidential Library are cataloguing in RUSMARC. Union catalogue of the LIBNET Center, the Corporate Cataloguing System, is also maintained in RUSMARC; number of records in the database is more than 13 330 thousand (October 2018). National authority files are also maintained in RUSMARC.

A few years ago, the National RUSMARC Service launched a project to research the principles of publishing library information as Linked Data. Basic ideas of the project were presented in the paper by Vladimir V. Skvortsov, which is called “The program for presenting bibliographic data in the Semantic Web.”<sup>1</sup> Preliminary investigation was carried out, but much work is still to be finished.

Since December 2015 all the activities on the support of RUSMARC format have been carried out thanks to support of the LIBNET Center and the Presidential Library mainly on the enthusiasm of the Service staff. The website [www.rusmarc.ru](http://www.rusmarc.ru) is being updated by the staff of the National Service RUSMARC and the Presidential Library. Today all updates to RUSMARC Bibliographic and Authorities formats are available online, reflecting the PUC decisions up to 2018.

With these results RUSMARC has approached its 20th anniversary. RUSMARC is one of the “youngest” MARC formats. During the existence of MARC formats in general, and RUSMARC format in particular, information technologies have gone far ahead. New metadata systems used to describe resources are appearing constantly, and web-technologies are evolving that provide a more precise and convenient search. In recent years, one can hear more and more that MARC-formats are hopelessly outdated and should give way to new tools. Thus, one of the opponents of MARC, Roy Tennant, in 2002 published an article with the eloquent title “MARC must die.” However, two years later, he wrote to clarify his position: “...What

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<sup>1</sup> [www.rusmarc.ru/publish/rdf\\_doklad.pdf](http://www.rusmarc.ru/publish/rdf_doklad.pdf)

must die is not MARC and AACR2 specifically, despite their clear problems, but our exclusive reliance upon those components as the only requirements for library metadata. If for no other reason than easy migration, we must create an infrastructure that can deal with MARC (although the MARC elements may be encoded in XML rather than MARC codes) with equal facility as it deals with many other metadata standards. We must, in other words, assimilate MARC into a broader, richer, more diverse set of tools, standards, and protocols.”<sup>2</sup> So, the report on MARC’s death was an exaggeration.

Whatever one could say about the extinction of MARC formats, they cannot disappear all at once. Currently, MARC format is still the main, and in many cases, the only metadata scheme used in the library. Billions of records have been accumulated in MARC, and as long as they exist, the MARC format remains one of the components of the bibliographic environment, each component fulfilling its own functions, serving the interests and needs of its own category of users. This situation will continue for a long time, and all this time the format should not only exist, but also develop in parallel with the new structures. So we see our task as maintaining the format to provide in future its full integration into a new, fast-paced bibliographic environment, to provide an evolutionary transition to new tools, using all the experience and preserving the richest information resources accumulated during the existence and use of MARC-formats in general and RUSMARC in particular.

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<sup>2</sup> Tennant, R. A Bibliographic Metadata Infrastructure for the 21st Century. - Library Hi Tech, vol. 22 (2) 2004, pp.175-181. (<http://roytennant.com/metadata.pdf>)

### NEWS FROM GERMANY

#### *News from the German National Library*

Compiled by Elke Jost-Zell (Department of Subject Indexing)



*Entrance of the German National Library in Leipzig  
(Photo: Klaus-D. Sonntag)*

#### **Integrated Authority File (Gemeinsame Normdatei, GND)**

The Integrated Authority File (Gemeinsame Normdatei, GND) is an authority file for persons, corporate bodies, conferences and events, geographic names, subject headings and uniform titles. The German National Library (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, DNB), the library networks of the German speaking countries, the Union Catalogue of Serials (ZDB) and other institutions contribute to it. As GND centre, the DNB arbitrates between partners and users.

#### **GND Initiative 2017-2021**

The GND Initiative 2017-2021 aims for the GND’s transformation from a librarian authority file into an effective tool not only for libraries but for the entire cultural heritage sector in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. It links data collections for retrieval, identification, contextualisation and attribution of data items. The challenge is as much technical as



systemic as it is creating new structures in the organisation, regulation and ways to cooperate in a growing community of contributors.

### **GND for Publishers (GND4P, GND für Verlage)**

The German National Library, the MVB Marketing- und Verlagsservice des Buchhandels (Marketing and Publishing Service for the Bookselling Trade), the VG Wort (collecting society for authors and publishers) and a few selected publishers work cooperatively in a project called GND4P (GND for Publishers). The service serves the purpose of author identification, its basic idea is encouraging publishers and authors to participate in linking to authority file entries and establish a cooperation procedure for desired corrections. The project has started in the autumn of 2018 and proceeds gradually towards the establishment of a beta service and production workflow until summer 2019. As the MVB aspires to become the registration agency for ISNI (International Standard Name Identifier) they wish to achieve a permanent and complete coverage of all GND recorded persons in ISNI for an integrated authority data service. This service could be further developed and improved. The MVB is currently working on the GND-based, so called "author pages" on buchhandel.de, the public research tool for the German version of Books in Print. Books registered here should be equipped with GND-ID and ISNI, aiming to catch publisher's attention for author and creator identifiers.

### **GNDCon 2018 - a crowded convention on authority control in Frankfurt, Germany**

The German National Library (DNB) published its roadmap for the development of the authority file ([Gemeinsame Normdatei-Entwicklungsprogramm](#)) last year. The opening of contribution to stakeholders beyond libraries is the core message. One point on the roadmap is the creation of a forum of debate. When the DNB started to conceive an event on open authority control (GND) we calculated with maybe 100 guests and 20 speakers.

Now in December, we closed the first GND Convention with 300 participants, 40 sessions on topics from A as Authority Control to W as Wikidata involving contributors from many fields and the exhibition "See the GND".



*The Chinese Stonedrum in its GND cloud, credit: Barbara Fischer (own work) License: [CCO](#)*



*The diversity of the GNDCon's participants illustrates the diversity of the needs for the GND's opening. Challenges will be met cooperatively and in good spirit.*

*Harriet Aagaard at the GNDCon  
Photo: Stephan Jockel*

Authority control has changed in times of digital transformation in perception to ease work processes. We are amazed how important authority control has become for museums, archives, science and publishers alike to enhance visibility and retrieval of their cultural content. Please follow up our documentation in German later on here: <https://wiki.dnb.de/display/GNDCON2018/GNDCon+2018>

For general information on the Integrated Authority File (GND), please contact Jürgen Kett, Office for Library Standards, AfS, [j.kett@dnb.de](mailto:j.kett@dnb.de)

### **RDA Restructuring and Redesign Project (3R Project)**

As Representatives for Europe in the RDA Board as well as in the RDA Steering Committee the DNB is taking an active part in the 3R Project. After the release of the new Toolkit in spring 2019 all implementing communities have to make adjustments to their translations, workflows and working documents. For the German-speaking countries the Office for Library Standards will be responsible for this task and will coordinate this work with the partners in Austria, Germany and German-speaking Switzerland.

### **European RDA Interest Group (EURIG)**

The European RDA Interest Group (EURIG) is working on the ongoing development of the RDA standard. Soon after the new RDA toolkit's beta version release in June 2018 a working group focused on its new functionalities and sent a comment to RSC and ALA Publishing.

As the partnership between RSC and EURIG is growing, EURIG's editorial committee will be working on two projects within the scope of 3R. Preparations on drafting a general and international RDA Application Profile have already begun, an Application Profile for Music and a three-months

review procedure for Toolkit texts will follow in 2019.

The EURIG aims to communicate more via social media, starting with a EURIG twitter account, EURIG\_RDA.

The next EURIG meeting will be held on 2nd and 3rd May, 2019 in the National Széchényi Library in Budapest, Hungary.

For information on EURIG please contact Renate Behrens, Section AfS, Office for Library Standards, [r.behrens@dnb.de](mailto:r.behrens@dnb.de)

### **European BIBFRAME Workshop 2018**

The first European BIBFRAME Workshop<sup>3</sup> took place in 2017 at the German National Library in Frankfurt, and was estimated as a success, so that a continuation was wished for. 70 colleagues from 17 European countries, the United States, Canada and Qatar met by invitation of Casalini Libri and the European University Institute<sup>4</sup> in September 2018 in Fiesole, Florence, Italy for the second European BIBFRAME Workshop. By the way, the same hosts as in May 2017 arranged the Annual Meeting<sup>5</sup> of the European RDA Interest Group (EURIG) in collaboration with the University of Florence.

Leif Andresen of the Royal Danish Library, who initiated the series of workshops, again chaired the meetings this time, supported by the Organizer Group, consisting of colleagues from Finland, Germany, Italy and the United States.

Remarkably high was the level of participation by colleagues from outside of Europe, especially from Northern America. The Library of Congress and its Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NDMSO) and the Stanford University Library for the Linked Data for Production (LD4P) project sent their experts, as well as the National Library of Medicine,

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<sup>3</sup> <https://wiki.dnb.de/display/EBW/EUBFWS2017>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.casalini.it> ; <http://www.eui.eu>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.casalini.it/eurig2017>

the Harvard Library of the Harvard University, the George Washington University Libraries, the University of California Davis Library, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Alberta Libraries.

The first day consisted of a tutorial, where the presentations served as thorough introductions into BIBFRAME. Approaches and activities by the Library of Congress, the LD4P project, Casalini and @cult, and the National Library of Sweden were presented and discussed.

The following two days, forming the workshop itself, were filled with presentations, lightning talks and breakout sessions. During breaks lots of opportunities for intensifying the exchange were provided.

It doesn't seem easy to pick single items out of the long list of presentations, lightning talks and breakout sessions. Instead, a link to the web page of the workshop<sup>6</sup> may be helpful, where now the slides of all presentations and lightning talks are published, as well as summaries of some of the breakout sessions. These covered the following topics:

- "Use and Update of BIBFRAME Expectations" / "BIBFRAME Expectations for ILS tenders"<sup>7</sup>
- "Work-to-Work relations - Practice and plans"<sup>8</sup>
- "Handling a BIBFRAME dataset"
- "RDA with BIBFRAME"<sup>9</sup>
- "Workflows around BIBFRAME data"
- "Training for BIBFRAME"<sup>10</sup>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.casalini.it/EBW2018>

<sup>7</sup>

[https://wiki.dnb.de/download/attachments/125433008/BIBFRAME\\_Expectations\\_for\\_ILS\\_Tenders.pdf](https://wiki.dnb.de/download/attachments/125433008/BIBFRAME_Expectations_for_ILS_Tenders.pdf) and <https://bit.ly/gd-ebw2018> / Meeting Notes / 2018-09-18\_Breakout\_Session\_Expectations\_ILS\_Vendors.pdf

<sup>8</sup> <https://bit.ly/gd-ebw2018> / Meeting Notes /

Breakout#1: Work-to-Work relations - Practice and plans

<sup>9</sup> <https://bit.ly/gd-ebw2018> / Meeting Notes / 2018-09-

19\_Breakout\_Session\_RDA\_with\_BIBFRAME\_Notes.docx

Apart from Index Data, who is leading the development of FOLIO, vendors of ILSs were unfortunately not participating in the workshop. However, some were asked to present their recent developments and plans for linked data and BIBFRAME. The resulting papers are now published on the web page in the section "Vendor Information".

In summary, there is the impression that from the different activities, approaches, plans and ideas now, after 6 years, a "critical mass" has been achieved. As it was last time, the workshop was successful, and the series will continue: In 2019, a "BIBFRAME Workshop" (possibly omitting the predicate "European") will take place at the National Library of Sweden in Stockholm<sup>11</sup>

Additional links:

Twitter:

<https://twitter.com/hashtag/eubfws2018>

Email

list:

<https://lists.dnb.de/mailman/listinfo/eurbibframe>

BIBFRAME:

<http://www.loc.gov/bibframe>

Linked Data for Production (LD4P):

<https://wiki.duraspace.org/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=74515029>

Philip Schreur: "The Evolution of BIBFRAME: from MARC Surrogate to Web Conformant Data Model" <http://library.ifla.org/id/eprint/2202>

Reinhold Heuvelmann: "RDA / MARC / BIBFRAME: some observations" <https://www.slideshare.net/sollbruchstelle/rda-marc-bibframe-some-observations>

For further information on BIBFRAME in the German National Library, please contact Reinhold Heuvelmann, Department of Information Technology, [r.heuvelmann@dnb.de](mailto:r.heuvelmann@dnb.de)

<sup>10</sup> <https://bit.ly/gd-ebw2018> / Meeting Notes / BibFrame Training break-out session notes 9/19/18

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.kb.se>





The screenshot shows a web form for metadata entry. At the top, there are tabs for 'INSTANS', 'VERK', 'AGENT', and 'FRÅN FIL'. Below this, there are several input fields for different media types, each with a 'välj' button. The media types listed are: Baspost (with a note 'Innehåller de vanligaste fälten för vald typ.' and a dropdown menu), Bok (Tryckt monografi - RDA), Datorspel (Multimedia), Film (Videospelning), Karta (Kartmaterial), Ljudbok (Ljudinspelning), Musik-CD (Ljudinspelning), Noterad musik (Musiktryck - RDA), Stillbild, and Tryckt seriell resurs (RDA).

UX-designers and developers have worked intensely and improved the design and performance of the client, during the autumn. The form has been enhanced with mini templates (snippets) that facilitate entering the data. A mini template is a combination of fields that come together, for example Publishing country, Publisher place, Publisher name and Publishing year. Various other functions for editing and linking data have been added and more will be added continuously, based on observations of how cataloguers use the tool.

There is an online help section accessible from the tool, with user instructions about the tool and the new vocabulary.

The BIBFRAME work data in Libris is still bundled with the description of the instance as we did not have time to extract works before leaving MARC21. We have now started a work project. A lot of libraries have started projects about works and there is a risk of coming to different results about the definition of a work. Will that effect interoperability between libraries? We need more co-operation!

December 5th the National Library arranged a national Libris conference/user meeting. We were lucky to attract interesting external presenters. Philip Schreur from Stanford university, USA, talked about changes in society and the impact for libraries of the transition to linked data. Osma Suominen from the National Library of Finland presented Fennica, and Annif (see article from SWIB 2018). Program & slides in Swedish (use Google translate!):

<http://www.kb.se/bibliotek/utbildningar/2018/Libris-anvandardag-2018/>



*Fredrik Klingwall, Eva-Karin Annemark and Liv D'Amelio talks about how Libris is developed in cooperation with developers and cataloguers. (Photo: Harriet Aagaard)*

### NEWS FROM EDUG

Elise Contradi, EDUG chair

#### **EDUG Annual Meeting**

The National Library of Sweden will host the European DDC Users Group (EDUG) gathering in Stockholm on May 9th and 10th, 2019. EDUG was established in 2007 and represents nine national libraries and over twenty European institutions in partnership with OCLC to foster cooperation in the development of DDC in Europe. The annual gathering consists of a full-day symposium and half-day seminars open to the public, plus a half-day business meeting for members. This year, the symposium will include presentations on automatic classification with Dewey, technical developments in the translation of Dewey, and end-user services based on Dewey data. More information can be found on the EDUG website:

<http://edug.pansoft.de/>

### MEETING REPORTS

#### CIG CONFERENCE IN EDINBURGH

Jenny Wright, Bibliographic Data Services Limited



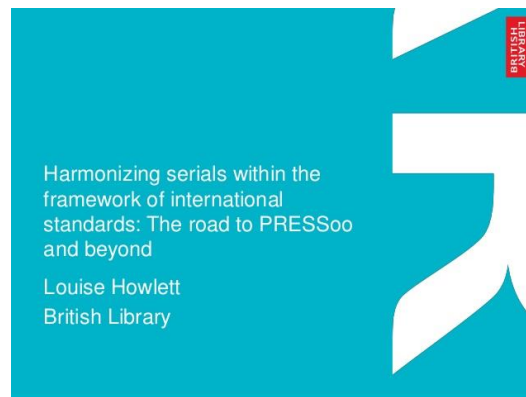
The 2018 CIG Conference in Edinburgh welcomed more than 130 delegates over three days, and attracted metadata professionals from around the world to the UK community's biennial congress.

The keynote speaker Professor Melissa Terras shared a fascinating perspective on the uses of the metadata we create. Melissa has been researching<sup>12</sup> the depiction of academics in children's literature, and she explained how she found those texts which both contained academics and had illustrations of them, using metadata – some of it from non-traditional sources such as social media.

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<sup>12</sup> The resulting publication is open access and available from her website <https://melissaterras.org/>

The majority of the presenters shared their experiences of migrating systems, improving metadata, providing improved services to users, and, of course, cataloguing. There was appreciation from delegates for the range of materials and institutions being discussed, with serials, repositories and archives being included.

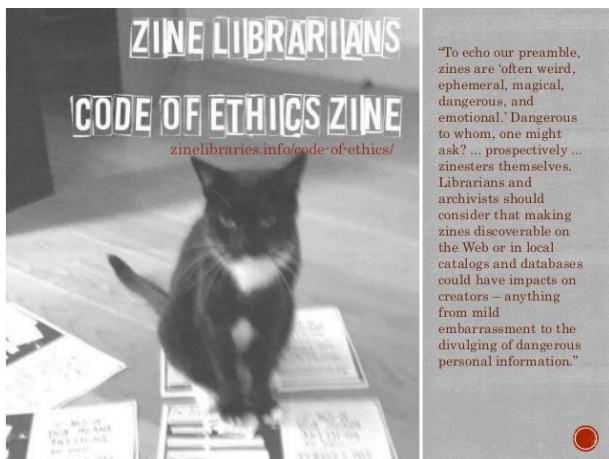


Annelyn and Rothman Lim talked about how cataloguers can play a crucial role in preserving cultural heritage. Their subject headings authority file for Filipiniana includes words from a great number of the Philippines' 186 languages. As well as being a cataloguing tool, it is bringing together and preserving a linguistic heritage that up until now has only been recorded in books held in small libraries. These libraries are scattered across thousands of islands and are too often devastated by the many typhoons that hit the country every year. Without the authority file the information contained in those books might be lost forever.

Ethics in cataloguing is becoming a more mainstream concern, and we had two thought-provoking papers on this issue.

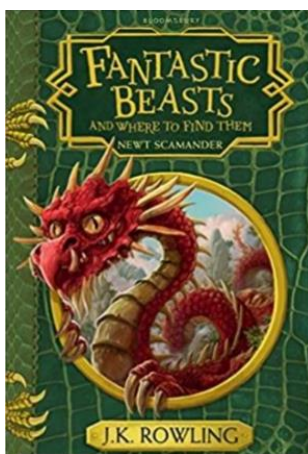
Joshua Barton highlighted the difficulties in cataloguing zines, and what should be considered 'good' metadata for zines. Many creators of zines anonymise themselves as an act of self-care, and it would be a disservice if a cataloguer was to add to their vulnerability by identifying zinesters or making them more visible than they wish to be. Joshua advised cataloguers to maintain whatever identity

obfuscation the zinester uses, and to borrow from the archivist perspective which champions stewardship of materials and has less focus on access and visibility.



Slide from Joshua Barton's presentation

Gordon Dunsire examined the use of personal data to disambiguate access points in authority records for persons, using gender as a case study. The recording of gender as part of an authority record is fraught with issues of privacy and identity for transgender people. In addition, as Gordon illustrated, there are many agents whose gender is unknown by the cataloguer, and whilst traditional male or female names might intend the user to assume a particular gender, that does not mean it's true.



[https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images/I/51gtwq1SMQL\\_SX324\\_BO1,204,203,200\\_.jpg](https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images/I/51gtwq1SMQL_SX324_BO1,204,203,200_.jpg)

Slide from Gordon's presentation.

Who is responsible?

And what is their gender?

The last day of the conference was RDA Day, which included the first UK demo of the new RDA Toolkit. We also heard from the British Library about their plans for implementation, and had a workshop session on what is needed by cataloguers and their managers before the new Toolkit replaces the existing one.

The conference was hugely enjoyable thanks to the extra effort made by the organising committee, with a quiz night helping us make new acquaintances, and the formal dinner in an unusual venue called The Caves.

CIG uses twitter to publicise their work, @CILIPCIG, and there were many tweets using #CIG18. Presentations have been shared online at <https://www.slideshare.net/CILIPCIG> and the papers will be published in CIG's open access quarterly journal "Catalogue & Index".

### INFORMAL MEETING OF THE PERMANENT UNIMARC COMMITTEE : 2018 AUGUST 26, IFLA CONGRESS, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

A report by Jay Weitz, Vice Chair of the PUC, OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Dublin, Ohio, USA

On 2018 August 26, IFLA's Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC) gathered during the IFLA Congress in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for an informal meeting. In attendance were Ms. Saeedeh Akbari-Daryan (National Library and Archives of Iran); Ms. Nijolė Bliūdžiuvienė (Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania); Mr. Gordon Dunsire (Independent Consultant, Scotland, and Chair of the RDA Steering Committee); Mr. Massimo Gentili-Tedeschi (Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense and ICCU, Italy); Mr. Raj Kumar (St. Stephen's College, University of Delhi, India); PUC Chair Ms. Gordana Mazić (IZUM, Slovenia); Mr. Clément Oury (ISSN International Centre, France); Ms. Diana Šlapšinskienė (Martynas



Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania); Ms. Ana Vukadin (National and University Library in Zagreb, Croatia); and Mr. Jay Weitz (OCLC, USA), PUC Vice Chair and rapporteur.

The minutes of the March 2018 PUC meeting in Rome were approved and subsequently added to the PUC website ([https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/unimarc/puc2018\\_minutes.pdf](https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/unimarc/puc2018_minutes.pdf)) by PUC Web Editor Mr. Gentili-Tedeschi. He also added the most recent UNIMARC Guidelines (<https://www.ifla.org/publications/unimarc-formats-and-related-documentation?og=33>) and better organized access to the UNIMARC/Bibliographic (<https://www.ifla.org/publications/unimarc-bibliographic--3rd-edition--updates-2012-and-updates-2016?og=33>) and UNIMARC/Authorities (<https://www.ifla.org/publications/unimarc-authorities--3rd-edition--updates?og=33>) format updates.

The PUC greatly appreciates the formal inclusion in the 2018 IFLA Congress Programme of this informal business meeting as Session 119 on Sunday, 2018 August 26, 16:15-18:45 in Meeting Room 302.

### **PUC Membership**

Ms. Vukadin will likely be added to the PUC as a new corresponding member in the 2019 election cycle. She noted that the National and University Library in Zagreb, Croatia, does not use UNIMARC, so she may not be eligible to be a standing member.

Criteria for membership on the PUC had been discussed and drafted at the March 2018 Rome meeting of the PUC. These criteria were combined with the current text on the PUC website, resulting in the following:

The PUC consists of a minimum of 7 and no more than 9 standing members, who are experts in UNIMARC and come from different countries and institutions having active UNIMARC experience. A maximum of 12 corresponding experts may be appointed for a two-year term by the Committee in

consultation with the IFLA UNIMARC Strategic Programme to represent other geographical areas of UNIMARC expertise. The following criteria are recommended for both standing and corresponding membership in the PUC:

- Have professional familiarity with at least one of the UNIMARC formats through use, study, or research. Please submit a current CV.
- Work in an institution that uses UNIMARC or a UNIMARC-based scheme as the cataloguing format or as an exchange format. Please present a brief biography outlining familiarity with UNIMARC through cataloging and/or research.
- Obtain the support of one's institution. PUC work requires time. Attendance at the annual PUC regular meeting is vital for standing members; attendance at the informal meeting held at the annual IFLA Congress is optional but preferred. Please present a letter of support from the institution.
- Have sufficient fluency in English, because PUC business is conducted in English.

In principle, members represent countries, so only one standing member per country can be selected, although others may be corresponding members. Members should be willing to promote UNIMARC within one's community. A prospective member should plan for at least a four-year commitment to the PUC.

### **UNIMARC Formats**

In early September 2018, Ms. Branka Badovinac (IZUM, Slovenia) will make available all the new and revised fields resulting from the March 2018 PUC meeting in Rome. Ms. Akbari-Daryan, Ms. Badovinac, Ms. Bliūdžiuvienė, Mr. Gentili-Tedeschi, Mr. Kumar, and Mr. Weitz will serve as an editorial group. A conference call will be scheduled for the

group to work on the new online editions of the formats.

Final comments on revisions to U/A 223 were requested.

Ms. Akbari-Daryan's FRAD-UNIMARC mapping should be shared with the IFLA Bibliographic Conceptual Models Review Group (BCM RG, formerly the FRBR RG) for their comments. Although FRAD has now been superseded by the IFLA Library Reference Model, the mapping remains useful as an interim document. Following its review by BCM, the mapping can be added to the PUC Publications page on the web (<https://www.ifla.org/publications/unimarc-formats-and-related-documentation?og=33>).

### **Protocol Between PUC and RSC**

The draft protocol between the PUC and the RDA Steering Committee (RSC) was further refined and has been sent to the RSC for its consideration. The submitted version follows:

#### **Protocol Between the RSC and the Permanent UNIMARC Committee**

##### **Background**

"RDA is a package of data elements, guidelines, and instructions for creating library and cultural heritage resource metadata that are well-formed according to international models for user-focused linked data applications" – <http://rda-rsc.org/>

The RDA Steering Committee (RSC) maintains and develops vocabulary encoding schemes (VESs) for several RDA recorded elements. The vocabularies are amended following established RSC policies and procedures.

The RSC provides linked data versions of the RDA vocabularies in the Open Metadata Registry (OMR) and RDA Registry.

The RSC maintains, jointly with the IFLA ISBD Review Group, a mapping between ISBD and RDA elements.

UNIMARC (Universal MARC format) is a format for the representation and communication of bibliographic, authority, classification, and holdings information in machine-readable form, originally created by IFLA. The IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC) within the IFLA UNIMARC Strategic Programme is responsible for maintaining the UNIMARC format and for the editorial development of the UNIMARC documentation.

The PUC updates the UNIMARC format following established policies and procedures, and maintains and develops a number of VESs as UNIMARC code lists.

##### **Purpose**

The purpose of this protocol is to support communication between the editorial processes of the RSC and the PUC in order to support functional and semantic interoperability between data compatible with RDA and data compatible with the UNIMARC format.

The result of the editorial processes is RDA/UNIMARC mappings added to the RDA Toolkit.

##### **Methodology**

The protocol is intended to be light-weight to avoid significant changes to the current practices, priorities, and workflows of the RSC and PUC.

The usual channel of communication between the two groups are the RSC consulting liaison to the PUC and the PUC consulting liaison to the RSC, who are responsible for routine communication and reviewing each group's activity for potential issues.

### Duties of the RSC

The RSC will:

- Inform PUC at the earliest opportunity of impending changes to RDA that may impact on UNIMARC.
- Liaise with PUC on the development and maintenance of linked data mappings between RDA and UNIMARC value vocabularies.
- Liaise with PUC on the development and maintenance of linked data mappings between RDA and UNIMARC element sets.
- Nominate a consulting liaison to the PUC.

### Duties of the PUC

The PUC will:

- Inform the RSC at the earliest opportunity of impending changes to UNIMARC vocabularies that may impact on RDA.
- Liaise with the RSC on the development and maintenance of linked data mappings between RDA and UNIMARC value vocabularies.
- Liaise with the RSC on the development and maintenance of linked data mappings between RDA and UNIMARC element sets.
- Nominate a consulting liaison with the RSC.

Mr. Gentili-Tedeschi will add the final version of the protocol to the PUC website when it is approved by the RSC.

### UNIMARC in RDF Project

The UNIMARC in RDF project still awaits IFLA action on funding the IFLA Namespace project.

### Upcoming UNIMARC Work, Meetings, and Other Activities

Under the organizational leadership of Ms. Akbari-Daryan, the Fifth UNIMARC Users Group Meeting is planned for 2018 November 17-18 in Teheran, as part of the annual meeting of the Iranian Library and Information Science Association. Ms. Akbari-Daryan will send details so that they can be added to the PUC website. The Iranian Library and Information Science Association will handle most of the promotion. Ms. Olga Zhlobinskaya (Boris Yeltsin Presidential Library, Russia) is planning to present at the meeting. Others may be able to participate remotely.

The 30th meeting of the PUC is planned for 2019 May 9-10 at IZUM in Maribor, Slovenia.

Respectfully submitted by Mr. Jay Weitz, OCLC Online Computer Library Center, USA

2018 September 19

### HIGHLIGHTS FROM DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION EDITORIAL POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING 141

Prepared by Caroline Saccucci, Library of Congress, and Elise Conradi, National Library of Norway

Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) Editorial Policy Committee (EPC) Meeting 141 convened October 15-16, 2018, at OCLC Headquarters in Dublin, Ohio. EPC is the ten-member international body that advises the Dewey editorial team and OCLC on changes, innovation, and the general development of the DDC. EPC includes delegates from Great



Britain, South Africa, Australia, Anglophone and Francophone Canada, several from the United States, and for the first time from the European Dewey Users Group (EDUG). U.S. delegates are appointed by the American Library Association (ALA) with the exception of the Library of Congress, which is a continuing member. Other delegates are appointed by OCLC or by a specific constituency, such as EDUG. The following delegates attended EPC 141:

- Jonathan Furner, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA, chair
- Michele Zwierski, Nassau Library System, Uniondale, New York, USA, vice-chair
- Elise Conradi, National Library of Norway, Oslo, Norway (EDUG)
- Sylvie Leblanc, Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec, Montréal, Canada
- Jo Maxwell, Bibliographic Data Services, Dumfries, Scotland (UK DDC Forum)
- Melissa Parent, State Library of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia (Australian Committee on Cataloging)
- Deborah Rose-Lefmann, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA
- Caroline Saccucci, Library of Congress, Washington, DC, USA
- Paula Van Strien, Library and Archives Canada/ Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, Ottawa, Canada

The delegate from South Africa, Gerd de Jager, University of South Africa, Pretoria, was unable to attend EPC 141.

The OCLC Dewey editors Alex Kyrios and Violet Fox attended as did retired senior Dewey editor Rebecca Green. Marti Heyman, Executive Director of Metadata Operations, Jody DeRidder, Director of Metadata Frameworks, and Sandi Jones, DDC Product Manager were also in attendance. Diane

Vizine-Goetz, OCLC Research, and Stepan Schindehette, Metadata Frameworks, made brief presentations during the meeting.

The majority of the meeting was discussion and approval of EPC exhibits. EPC exhibits are written proposals to update the DDC. These can be changes to the notation in the schedules or tables, add instructions or other notes, captions, Relative Index, the Manual, editorial rules, and other changes. Exhibits present the problem, research done, and recommended solution in a narrative form, and they often include sample DDC hierarchies and indexes showing the proposed changes. Some of the exhibits emanate from the editorial work plan, while others originate as questions posed by Dewey users, particularly classifiers at the Library of Congress, and translation teams. Exhibits may be approved in whole or in part; some exhibits are intended for discussion only. Once an exhibit is approved, the recommended changes are implemented in WebDewey. If only part of an exhibit was approved, the unapproved part may appear as an exhibit in an electronic meeting—a “meeting” via email with a specified time period for email discussion and a voting deadline—or it may come back in revised form with a need for more discussion in the next annual face-to-face meeting.

The editors prepared exhibits covering a variety of topics in the discipline of religion. In exhibit **EPC 141-S20.1 Interreligious relations**, the editors proposed to revise the instructions to instruct classifiers to the number coming first in the schedules when classifying the relationship between two religions, such as Islam and Judaism or Christianity and Islam. This change will allow works to class together whether the topic is presented as Christianity and Islam or Islam and Christianity. **EPC 141-S28.1 Specific Orthodox denominations/sects vs. general geographic treatment** proposed a comprehensive scope note to cover specific kinds of church hierarchies not simply aligned with geographic locations; this exhibit stemmed from an email request from a Greek Orthodox monk from the Holy Monastery of Paraklitos. After much debate and over the course of several EPC

meetings, the editors proposed **EPC 141-S2.1 Notation for optional arrangement in the 200s** to provide collections with predominantly non-Christian collections a more expansive notational hierarchy. While this exhibit was approved in theory, EPC proposed a change to the notation to provide fewer numbers to Christianity in order to allocate more notational “room” to Islam. This exhibit will reappear in an electronic meeting to vote on the new optional ranges for Christianity and Islam.

Some of the other topics covered in this EPC meeting included provision for autonomous vehicles, endangered languages, compost and liquid waste, metaphor and metonymy in cognitive linguistics, birds, History of Wales to 410, and changes in administrative units in England. **EPC 141-S30.2 LGBT and transgender identity** recommended updated provision for and indexing for LGBT identify and LGBT people, queer people, queer identity, sexual minorities, and gender minorities; this exhibit was unanimously approved. **EPC 141-S63.1 Spices** proposed specific notation for some common spices. EPC members found the current subdivisions for “spices” and “hot spices” problematic because perception of “spiciness” is rather subjective. The editors will come back to EPC with a revised exhibit.

**EPC 141-E2.2 Nonpreferred terms in Relative Index** originated from a complaint received from an Ethiopian WebDewey user regarding a perceived derogatory and out-of-date name for the Oromo people in the Relative Index. While the editorial rules are clear about not adding out-of-date terms to the Relative Index, they do not provide guidance regarding the removal of existent out-of-date terms. EPC discussed the balance between, on the one hand providing access to Dewey numbers with terms used in scholarly works, and on the other taking consideration to groups offended by terms they consider pejorative. The exhibit proposed two new editorial rules: 1. Terms considered pejorative by some but not all members of the same group may be included in the Relative Index. 2. Terms considered offensive by nearly all members of the

same group should not be included if references to non-offensive terms exist in authoritative sources. EPC approved both additions.

Some exhibits concern potential changes to the WebDewey classification tool. Exhibits from previous years have, for example, proposed changes to how classifiers see history data and updates to WebDewey. This year, **EPC 141-P.7 Access to notes with hierarchical force in WebDewey** provided several options for how notes with hierarchical force could be more easily findable in WebDewey. In print editions, notes with hierarchical force are more readily located by browsing up the hierarchy on the printed page. In WebDewey, the identification of these notes requires classifiers to click and open all parent classes. The exhibit proposed the introduction of either new symbols in the hierarchy box, or the addition of new notes in each class, to make classifiers aware of notes with hierarchical force affecting said class. The German National Library provided a third option entailing the introduction of a new box containing notes with hierarchical force. EPC unanimously approved this option.

For the past year or so, the editorial team has been looking into various ways to engage the Dewey community (classifiers, translators, users) in the ongoing development of the Dewey system. At the European Dewey Users Group (EDUG) meeting in April, Alex Kyrios presented four distinct models for community involvement<sup>13</sup>, and members at the meeting discussed which of the models they would prefer. **EPC 141-P3 Considerations for community engagement** extended the discussion to EPC, specifically asking members to consider the following three aspects of community involvement:

1. How can the editorial team best engage users in the editorial process?
2. Which subject areas need more in-depth attention, and from whom?

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<sup>13</sup> <http://edug.pansoft.de/tiki-index.php?page=2018+meeting>

### 3. How can community-driven developments fit into existing workflows?

The feedback from both EDUG and EPC may provide guidance to the editors when they launch two pilot programs in the coming year to test how classifiers, translators and other users can become more involved in Dewey development.

### **LIBRARIES AS MULTIFUNCTIONAL, MULTI-LEVEL SOCIOCULTURAL INSTITUTE OF THE SOCIETY**

National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Almaty, Kazakhstan

By Muzhgan Nazarova (Library of Congress) and Aliya Saidembayeva (National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan)

Bibliography Section member Aliya Saidembayeva was one of the organizers of the All-Kazakshtani Congress of Librarians, "Libraries as multifunctional, multi-level sociocultural institute of the society," held in commemoration of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the city of Astana. The congress took place in the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan on September 13-14<sup>th</sup> 2018. The participants included 182 librarians from different types from various parts of Kazakhstan, as well as 15 international guests, including library administrators and professionals from the United States, Turkey, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. The congress became a platform for dialogue among librarians representing different types of libraries including scientific, technical, university, and school libraries.

Among the issues discussed were:

- Main concepts in formation of human capital
- Digitization of library resources
- Legal aspects of the information access provision
- Collaboration and consolidation of the information resources

Panel discussions that took place during the conference included:

- Place and role of the libraries in the creation of human capital and the modernization of public consciousness
- Issues of modernization and development of libraries in Kazakhstan
- Libraries in a context of digitization in Kazakhstan
- Libraries in the modern world: traditions and innovations
- Conservation and restoration of documents
- Acquisitions practices
- Cataloging practices

The international guests were impressed by the extraordinary hospitality of their Kazakh hosts. The National Library Director Mr. Zh. Seidumaniov plus a recorded message from IFLA president Ms. Gloria Pérez-Salmerón opened the conference. The opening session also included a cultural program with traditional folk singers of Kazakhstan including Sulushash Nurmagambetova, Alma Amanzholova, the musical group "Zhetygen" and the performers of the theater "Kuyrshak". The opening reception took place in the evening with delicious Kazakh delicacies such as horsemeat and horse and camel milk, which were new to many international guests.



The cultural and sightseeing program included a trip to Medeu, the world's largest high-mountain skating rink and a high-altitude sports complex near Almaty. Medeu is located at an altitude of 1691 meters above sea level. The visit, arranged by organizers for the foreign participants, was unforgettable.



### SWIB 2018

Jane Makke, the National Library of Estonia

Harriet Aagaard, the National Library of Sweden



The 10th SWIB conference (Semantic Web in Bibliotek) took place in Bonn 25-28 November. The programme dealt with the use of linked open data and a lot about Wikidata and Wikibase (the software behind wikidata.)

Day three held several interesting presentations concerning metadata.

Karen Smith-Yoshimura from OCLC gave an overview of the international linked open data implementers surveys. OCLC conducted the surveys in 2014 and 2015, and in 2018. The presentation was mostly about the survey of 2018 in although some comparison to earlier years was also provided.

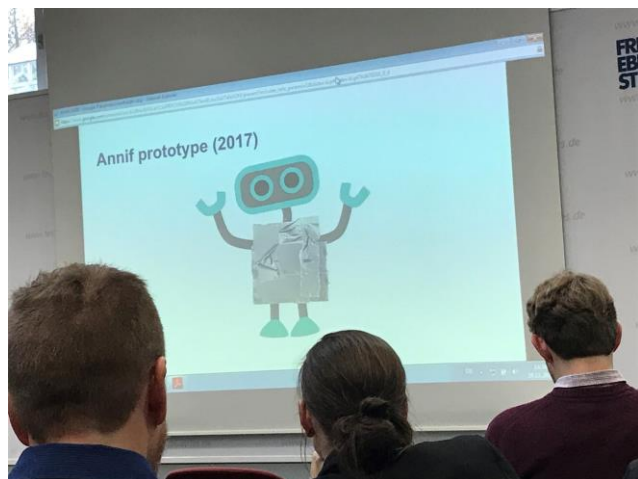
Babarinde Ayodeji Odewumi and Adetoun Adebisi Oyelude from Nigeria had to give a web



presentation as they did not get a visa to Germany. They had made a search tool based on linked data to help cataloguers search for LCSH. The university has problems with internet connection and the new search tool enhanced productivity as LCSH was available to cataloguers even when the Internet was down.

Raphaëlle Lapôtre from the National Library of France presented a work project starting in 2019. They will begin with French textual works from the 20th and 21st centuries. Works will be automatically created from bibliographic records (in InterMarc) and published at data.bnf.fr.

Osma Suominen from the National Library of Finland demonstrated Annif - an open source machine learning tool for automated indexing and classification. Annif can be adapted to different settings and languages, but you need to install suitable vocabularies and training data. Osma found that a combination of tools made better results. Annif can assign subject headings from both title metadata and from full text. We all became eager to test Annif!



*Photo: Harriet Aagaard*

From the National Library of Finland there was another paper presented by Satu Niininen. She was talking about the process of translating the General Finnish Ontology (YSO) into English and linking it to the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH). National Library undertook this project because it

was looking for the ways to reuse existing metadata as well to eliminate the redundant workflows.

You will find links to slides and video to most of the presentations at the programme web. <http://swib.org/swib18/programme.html>

There is also a SWIB channel available in Youtube where one can find the presentations from earlier years as well. <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCfLnEmKaWqtR4V1CNeK6rQ>



Niklas Lindström from the National Library of Sweden held a lightning talk about Libris (see under *News from Sweden* in this newsletter). Photo: Harriet Aagaard

### STANDING COMMITTEE

### MEMBERS

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY SECTION

#### Bukurije Haliti



Bukurije Haliti is the General Coordinator of Central University Library at University of Prishtina. For many years she has been Head of Cataloguing Department at National Library of Kosovo and Central University Library. She is also Coordinator of the Project “Retrospective Bibliography of Albanian Book in Kosovo 1912-1999” project of National Library of Kosovo. Areas of interest are the creation of metadata, including cataloguing, authority data, Universal Decimal Classification issues, etc. Her main interest is to implement RDA as a new cataloguing standard in libraries of Kosovo.

#### Monika Szunejko



Monika Szunejko is the Director, Resources and Technology at Monash University Library and serves on the Board of Directors for the Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA). Monika was a member of the Australian Committee on Cataloguing from 2013-2018 and was on the organising committee for the RDA event in Kuala Lumpur ‘Diversity of Data: RDA in the international context’. Monika has worked in public, academic, and state libraries, and until recently was at the National Library of Australia. In these roles her focus has been on making metadata work for people and connecting libraries to quality metadata to achieve their goals. After attending her first IFLA WLIC in Wrocław, Poland and second meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia she is excited to connect with the international community on bibliography matters.

### Aliya Saidembayeva



Head of National Bibliography Service  
National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Aliya Saidembayeva, currently serving her first term as a member of the Bibliography Section Standing Committee, is a Head of the National Bibliography Service at the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan. She received her degree as librarian-bibliographer from the History and Library Science Department of the Kazakh State Women Pedagogical University in Almaty in 1998. As a student Aliya had internship at the National Library, and right after graduation in 1998 she was hired as Category 1 Editor of the Reference Department of the Library. In 1999 she was promoted to a position of category 1 Bibliographer at the Center of the National Bibliography and Scientific Information. After serving as a lead person for a retrospective team of the National Bibliography Service during 2005-2011 Ms. Saidembayeva was appointed as a head of the National Bibliography Service (NBS) in 2012.

Her responsibilities include compiling, editing, and overseeing the preparation and publishing of retrospective scholarly and recommended bibliographies. She also provides indexing and abstracting services for the abstract collection journals "Social Sciences" and "Culture, Linguistics.

Literature. Art." Ms. Saidembayeva has also compiled and edited numerous retrospective bibliographies. She is an editor of the annual "Calendar of significant and memorable dates of the Republic of Kazakhstan" and is also the author and compiler of the CD-ROM "Poetical year of Kazakhstan in Russia." She has received the Laureate of the Award of the Foundation of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Art and Culture.

About being a librarian, Ms. Saidembayeva writes, *"I really love my job. I consider myself the happiest person on earth. If I were given another chance to choose an occupation, I would still choose librarianship. We, as librarians, have a very important role of providing information to our patrons through the reliable ways and channels for its discovery and retrieval. This is the best way to empower people by showing the paths to knowledge."*



we move to Athens, Greece, August 24-30:

## NEXT YEAR'S WLIC IN ATHENS

From last year's meeting in Kuala Lumpur



We are planning for an interesting program.

Call for papers will be announced here:

<https://2019.ifla.org/calls-for-papers-for-satellite-meetings/>

<https://2019.ifla.org/conference-programme/calls-for-papers/>