



SCATNews

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Letter from the Chair



Dear Colleagues,

It is soon going to be 2013 and therefore time for a status on the Cataloguing Sections (CATS) activities in the second part of 2012.

In August the CATS Standing Committee had their annual meeting at IFLA in Helsinki.

In advance a working group had been looking into whether an update of *the Statement of International Cataloguing Principles* (ICP) is needed or not. The conclusion was that it is time to plan such an update to include a clearer statement of the goals and objectives of the ICP. The document is currently broader than its title implies. Also,

work has been going on since the ICP was published, and currently its user tasks do not include those mentioned in FRAD (*contextualize* and *justify*), or FRSAD (*explore*).

An important issue from the section's strategic plan was discussed: Should the section aim to form an international cataloguing code? Pros and cons were presented. The conclusion was *No*, the resources for providing and maintaining such a code will be huge and at the same time the timing is not good.

CATS should however continue to take a leadership and partnership role in international cataloguing work. CATS products such as the ICP, the FR family and the basic elements for descriptive cataloguing from the ISBD, form the backbone of evolving cataloguing codes such as RDA.

It was decided to delete the aim from the strategic plan.

Another issue is the important tool *Names of persons*. How should the publication be published and maintained in the future? The current practice with one editor and traditional publishing hasn't been realistic for some time; the task simply has been too big. We didn't reach a conclusion at this point, but further investigations will be carried out.

Both the ISBD RG and the FRBR RG need funding for their ongoing activities. The review groups face a situation where they compete with various other interesting projects. As IFLA is short on money for projects, the competition is hard. The Standing Committee considers the ISBD RG's and the FRBR RG's work as maintenance of bibliographic standards rather than projects, and has suggested to the Committee on Standards as well as the leadership of the division that some money should be earmarked for maintenance of standards in order to ensure that this important work is funded in the future.

At its Helsinki Meetings the ISBD RG agreed on two documents, which afterwards have been approved by the Standing Committee of CATS:

*Alignment of the ISBD: International Standard Bibliographic Description element set with RDA: Resource Description & Access element set*¹

And

*Mapping of ISBD Area 0 Vocabularies to RDA/ONIX Framework Vocabularies*²

The FRBR RG is working on the consolidation of FRBR.

Our information coordinator Agnese Galeffi and our editor of the newsletter Unni Knutsen have both very eagerly tried to improve the section's information activities through surveys and new technology in order to meet our users and their needs. So take this as an encouragement to contact us if you have any ideas we should work on in the future.

In the June newsletter I wrote about the Bibliography Section's initiative to create a proposal for a new statement on Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) in order to make the first step to ensure further attention and endorsement within the IFLA community on that very important issue. The statement was approved at the Bibliography Standing Committee meetings in Helsinki and has been endorsed by the

Cataloguing Section and the Classification and Indexing Section. Now it is up to the Professional Committee to endorse the statement further at their December meeting.

In connection with IFLA we had a satellite meeting in Warsaw together with the Bibliography Section, *Bibliography in the Digital Age*, most generously hosted by the Polish National Library. The meeting was very successful with many different approaches to the subject and the challenges of bibliographies and cataloguing in the digital age.

At our open program in Helsinki 2012 we had four interesting papers presented from all over the world. Thanks to speakers as well as the many volunteers, who translated the papers to several languages!

One of the papers, Vincent Boulet: *Information Infrastructure for User Needs: All Power to the Structured Data!*, has afterwards been selected by The IFLA Journal Editorial Committee for publication. It received the highest score among the 13 papers that were finally selected!

This fall Barbara Tillett, Library of Congress, chose to retire. We are most grateful to Barbara because she during her IFLA years has contributed so much to our section's work. Barbara has been an inspiration to us all.

We wish Barbara and her husband the very best in the future. Barbara will still be the chair of the JSC for some time.

In the spring we will have election of new members for the Standing Committee so all members of CATS please remember to think of candidates who will contribute to the work in the future!

Finally I would like to wish all of you colleagues around the world a happy new year!

Hanne Hørl Hansen

Chair, Cataloguing Section

¹http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/isbd/OtherDocumentation/ISBD2RDA%20Alignment%20v1_1.pdf

²http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/isbd/OtherDocumentation/ISBD2ROF%20Mapping%20v1_1.pdf



Bulgarian Cataloguing Practices

Milena Milanov, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"

The library system in Bulgaria is characterized by a well-developed libraries' network. According to the last national statistical survey carried out in 2005³ there are 4552 different types of libraries. The public libraries constitute the majority - a national library, 27 regional libraries, 2695 Chitalishtni libraries (small public libraries into community centres), followed by the school libraries - 1465, the special libraries – 184, the university libraries – 81, etc. Over the years a lot of libraries were closed, especially special and school libraries.

The Bulgarian cataloguers have national standards for bibliographic description of all types of resources. The earliest Bulgarian standards were created in the 1970s. These standards followed the principles and requirements of the Paris principles and the International Standards for Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs). The first Bulgarian standard for bibliographic description was published in 1972. During the next two decades standards for the description of books, serials, technical reports, cartographic materials, printed music and graphic materials were prepared and published. The national rules for the bibliographic description of books⁴ were prepared in 1989. The national standards and rules are designed primarily for card catalogues. Card catalogues are maintained in almost every Bulgarian library. This predetermines the specifics of national standards. Bulgarian librarians also have a national standard for the description of component parts, published in 1991. All these standards need to be revised because of the changes in international standards and rules and also because of the evolvement of new types of resources, which are currently not covered by the national Bulgarian standards.

The automation of catalogues in Bulgarian libraries started in the 90s when the project Building and Development of National Automated Library Information Network (NALIN) was developed. Its

³ Statistical yearbook 2006: Data about 2005. Sofia, NSI. 2006. p. 50
<http://statlib.nsi.bg/modules/news/article.php?storyid=38>, 09.12.2012

⁴ Rules for Alphabetical catalogues for books. Sofia. 1989

main role is to ensure that the automation of Bulgarian libraries is in coherence with a grounded, reasonable and entirely reliable basis in conformity with national interests and requirements as well as with global trends. As a result of this project, the automation of the National Library and some public libraries started. Some of the academic libraries also initiated automation projects. During the next years the efforts were focused on automating individual processes in Bulgarian libraries.

Nowadays the situation is characterized by a low level of automation of the library network in Bulgaria. For example there are only about 70 OPACs and about 60 Bulgarian libraries have their own website on the Internet⁵.

At the same time the Bulgarian patrons don't have access to the national union catalogue. There are expectations to the National library „St. St. Cyril and Methodius“ which since 2006 has been connected to the library network COBISS.Net⁶. This is a network which joins the autonomous (national) cooperating bibliographic systems COBISS of separate countries (Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia, Albania). Through COBISS.Bg the users have access to nearly 400 000 books, 400 000 articles, 40 000 journals, 1 000 CDs/DVDs, etc. in the National Library. Presently COBISS.BG contains bibliographic data from 1876 for books and 1844 for periodicals.

The National Academic Library and Information System (NALIN)⁷ is another automation initiative. This is a project which aims at building a union catalogue of academic Bulgarian libraries. NALIS Union Catalogue gives access to over 1,542,684 bibliographic records from 20 academic libraries in Bulgaria. Also some public libraries have joined the catalogue.

In comparison with the international community, Bulgarian cataloguing practices are lagging behind. The lack of national rules for the description of electronic resources was addressed by translating some of the International Standards for Bibliographic Descriptions. *ISBD (G): General*

⁵Bulgarian Library and Information Association
http://www.lib.bg/index.php?option=com_weblinks&Itemid=23, , 07.12.2012

⁶ COBISS.bg http://www.bg.cobiss.net/cobiss_bg-en.htm, 10.12.2012

⁷ National Academic Library and Information System <http://www.nalis.bg/>, 07.12.2012

*International Standard Bibliographic Description*⁸, *ISBD (CR): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials and other Continuing Resources*⁹, *ISBD (ER): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Electronic Resources*¹⁰ and *ISBD (NBM): International Standard Bibliographical Description of Nonbook Materials*¹¹ have been translated. Still the libraries face serious challenges when cataloguing these new types of documents.

The changes in international standards for bibliographic description which were made after the studies of FRBR, are not reflected in Bulgarian cataloguing practices. The Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records studies are not well known by Bulgarian librarians. The aims, ideas, terminology and purpose are not perceived. We need Bulgarian translations of the FRBR family of models.

Through the translation of the *Statement of International Cataloguing Principles*¹² and of *ISBD International Standards of Bibliographic Description. Consolidated edition*¹³, efforts aiming at overcoming the difficulties of Bulgarian cataloguing practices have been made. This offered a possibility to gradually start an implementation of new cataloguing principles and approaches. Thus, in 2012 a national committee of cataloguing was formed. It will be organized as a section within the Bulgarian Library and Information Association. With the national committee on cataloguing in place we expect that discussions and development

⁸ ISBD (G): General International Standard Bibliographic Description
http://www.lib.bg/standarti/isbd_g_all.pdf, 07.12.2012

⁹ ISBD (CR): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials and Other Continuing Resources
http://www.lib.bg/standarti/isbd_cr_all.pdf, 07.12.2012

¹⁰ ISBD (ER): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Electronic Resources
<http://www.lib.bg/publish/>, 07.12.2012

¹¹ ISBD (NBM): International Standard Bibliographical Description of Nonbook Materials
<http://www.lib.bg/publish/>, 07.12.2012

¹² Statement of International Cataloguing Principles
http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/icp/icp_2009-bg.pdf, 06.12.2012

¹³ ISBD: International standard bibliographic description. Consolidated ed. 2012
http://www.lib.bg/publish/IFLA/IFLA_ISBD.pdf, 10.12.2012

of different projects for implementation of ideas of FRBR models, international standards of description, building of new national rules for bibliographic description etc. will take place. It should be mentioned that the National Library has started using ISBD Consolidate edition. This means that the Bulgarian libraries need support and national rules for cataloguing in the digital environment.



MulDiCat – Multilingual Dictionary of Cataloguing Terms

Anders Cato, Gothenburg University Library



As cataloguing in the 1980s and 1990s grew much more international than ever before, the problems with various cataloguing terms and concepts became more and more evident. Even though many languages used similar terms, the terms were not always meaning exactly the same thing in each language and sometimes completely different terms were being used for the same thing. The need to get correct translations between different concepts and terms became increasingly evident and within IFLA's Cataloguing Section discussions emerged that something needed to be done. In 1998 Monika Münnich (1939-2008) of the IFLA Cataloguing Section came up with the idea of starting a project on an international dictionary of cataloguing terms. It took until 2001 until a working group was finally established and that was then also chaired by Monika.

The new multilingual dictionary of cataloguing terms was intended to fill a need for a dictionary in the very special field of descriptive cataloguing. The need for such a dictionary became particularly

apparent during the project REUSE between the Goettingen State Library and OCLC, with Barbara Tillett (LC) and Monika Münnich as consultants. That study showed that a comparison of different rules does not only require a fairly good knowledge of the other language: detailed knowledge is mandatory for analysing a set of rules, even more if the analysis is meant to effect international harmonization. This very specialized dictionary that was planned could hopefully be a help when harmonizing existing rules or creating a set of really international rules.

English was used as the basis for the new dictionary and the working material used in the initial phase were the vocabularies extracted during the translation work of AACR2 into German. In 2003 a first corpus of the dictionary was ready, containing English and German terms. It was stored in a proprietary database developed by Bernhard Eversberg. Words from official documents such as AACR, the ISBDs, FRBR, Dublin Core and the German national rules RAK were stored in the database. Also terms from format rules were included. The dictionary was annotated since the same word often had different meanings in different languages.

In 2004 Monika Münnich, regretfully fell ill and the project more or less came to a standstill for a few years. In 2008 Monika sadly passed away.

During the years following 2004 a lot of other important work was done within IFLA. The *Functional Requirements for Authority Data*, FRAD, and the *Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data*, FRSAD were completed, as well as the *Statement of International Cataloguing Principles*, ICP. Within these two models and within the ICP new terms emerged, so everything considered, putting the MulDiCat on hold was maybe not such a bad idea.

In 2009, however, the work with MulDiCat got a fresh start. That year Barbara Tillett of the Library of Congress and at that moment active within the IFLA Classification and Indexing Section, started compiling a new, Word file containing all the terms from ICP, in all the languages these principles existed in. As an addition to these terms also all the terms from Monika Münnich's old database were added. The idea was to post this file on the IFLA website and allow people to update and add to it. There were also plans to include the terms from FRBR, FRAD and FRSAD. At the same time as this took place discussions also started with the IFLA webmaster to create namespaces for the FRBR and ISBD vocabularies. The idea was then

brought up to include even the MulDiCat in these discussions. The IFLA metadata expert Gordon Dunsire was very helpful in these discussions. In 2010 Barbara Tillett reported that the file then contained terms in 25 languages. It included terms from the ICP glossary, along with terminology from ISBD, FRBR and FRAD.

In 2011 the MulDiCat was finally released in its first version on the IFLA website, at first only as a Word file. In 2011 the responsibility for the file was handed over from Barbara to me. That year we also established a firmer contact with Gordon Dunsire, who had been working with the Cataloguing Section on various technical issues through the years, and who was by then involved very much with the namespaces for FRBR and ISBD. Gordon proposed that we include MulDiCat into the Open Metadata Registry, OMR, something that was approved of and then also done, by Gordon himself. To have it published in this way benefits everybody and makes it easier to take advantage of the multilingual content. It allows for full version control and new translations can be incorporated by the translators themselves. This solution also allows for extended intended uses: when MulDiCat terminology is used in the future, it can be marked up and the multilingual content in that way be linked directly into the documents.

Right now the work is again a little bit on hold waiting for a better solution to allow for translators and others to add terms directly into the OMR as described above. Having all updates go through an editor and entered into a Word file is not doable. Several more languages are waiting to have their terms entered and the terms are sometimes very complex and also written in non-Latin scripts. What we want is a database where each national bibliographic agency can add its terms without the permission of an intermediary editor. Of course the editor will later have to go through and give a final approval to the terms, but the NBAs must be able to add them themselves. Gordon Dunsire is right now working hard on making this come true. Hopefully there will be a solution to this by next year's World Library Information Congress in Singapore.



An Introduction to the ALA-LC Romanization Tables

Bruce Chr. Johnson, *Library of Congress*

The *ALA-LC Romanization Tables* is a collaboratively built standard for representing non-roman bibliographic information in the Latin alphabet. The need for such a standard may seem out-of-step with today's increasingly international information marketplace, but paradoxically the availability of a diverse, multi-lingual body of information has made romanization more important today than it has ever been in the past. The following will provide a brief overview of what the ALA-LC Romanization tables are, why they are needed, and how they are developed.

History of ALA-LC Romanization Tables

The Library of Congress (LC) has been developing cataloguing standards since the early 20th century. As LC's breadth of information expanded, cataloguers realized that there was a need to consistently represent non-roman information in the Latin alphabet. The 15th bulletin of the *Library of Congress Cataloging Service* provided rules for "Transliteration of Hebrew and Yiddish."¹⁴ Unlike today, a primary goal of the table was to "attempt to represent the sound of the Hebrew and Yiddish word."

Over the succeeding years, many more romanization schemes were developed and published in bulletins of the *Library of Congress Cataloging Service*, later called the *Cataloging Service Bulletin* (CSB). Editor of the romanization tables throughout the CSB years was Robert Hiatt.

By 1990 the body of romanization schemes had become so large that Sally Tseng compiled them into a single publication.¹⁵ The following year Randall Barry of LC's Network Development and MARC Standards Office edited a fresh compilation of 50 tables titled *ALA-LC romanization tables: transliteration schemes for non-roman scripts*.¹⁶ An

updated edition appeared in 1997 that included 54 tables.¹⁷

Since the first decade of this century the *ALA-LC romanization tables* have been hosted on LC's website.¹⁸ When CSB ceased publication in 2010 the LC website became the sole source for up-to-date romanization schemes from the Library of Congress. The current editor is Bruce Johnson of LC's Policy and Standards Division.

How ALA-LC Romanization Tables are developed

The procedure for developing and revising ALA-LC romanization tables is posted on LC's website.¹⁹ Editable source files in MS Word DOC format are also posted online.²⁰

Drafts of new or revised romanization tables are electronically submitted to LC's Policy and Standards Division (PSD).²¹ Appropriate background information and justification for decisions made must accompany these drafts. LC's staff with knowledge of the language or script reviews the proposal and works with the individual or group recommending the table.

Once the proposal is ready for wider consideration, an announcement is posted on LC's Cataloging and Acquisitions website²² and is also widely distributed to cataloguing discussion lists and the stakeholder community. Interested parties are given at least 90 days to comment. Any comments received during this period are shared with LC staff and the individual or group recommending the table. All such comments receive responses, and if the comments engender a revision to the table proposal, an updated version of the proposal is posted and announced.

At the end of the 90-day constituent review period, LC submits the proposal to the appropriate

¹⁴ Library of Congress Cataloging Service. Bulletin 15, p. 2.

¹⁵ LC romanization tables and cataloging policies. Metuchen, N.J. : Scarecrow Press, 1990.

¹⁶ Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, 1991.

¹⁷ 1997 ed. Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, 1997.

¹⁸ <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps/roman.html> . It also appears in Cataloger's Desktop

<http://desktop.loc.gov>

¹⁹ http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps/romguid_2010.html . Jointly developed by LC's Policy and Standards Division (PSD), ALA's Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA), and ALA's Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials (CC:AAM).

²⁰ <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps/romsource.html>

²¹ Emailed to policy@loc.gov or bjoh@loc.gov .

²² <http://www.loc.gov/aba/>

American Library Association (ALA) group. Proposals for Asian and African languages and scripts are forwarded to the ALA Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) Committee on Cataloging: African and Asian Materials (CC:AAM) for their review and approval. All other proposals are sent to the ALA ALCTS Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA) for its consideration and endorsement. Once the proposal is approved, LC posts the new or revised table and announces its availability. There currently are 66 ALA-LC romanization tables.

Why Romanization Tables are needed

Cataloging is used to support several library activities, e.g. acquisitions, shelflisting, serials check-in, shelving, reference, and circulation. These activities are performed by library staff that in some cases lack knowledge of the resource's language or writing system. Romanization allows staff who would otherwise be unable to carry out their responsibilities to work with non-Latin alphabet resources.

The Library of Congress has distributed MARC records that include non-Latin script information since the 1980s. Initially this was limited to Chinese, Japanese, and Korean data, but more recent efforts include support for many Cyrillic, Greek, Hebrew, and Perso-Arabic script languages.

Today's library automation marketplace unfortunately lacks comprehensive support for the Unicode character set repertoire. Indeed, many library automation systems are unable to support most (or any) non-Latin character sets. Furthermore, the Unicode character set repertoire does not include all characters found in library resources, either because some characters or writing schemes are archaic, or because various characters are found in regional variants to the established Unicode standard.²³ By including romanized versions of original script bibliographic data, otherwise limited library online catalogues are able to display a version of that information.

²³ See Romanization Landscape, http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoromlandscape_Oct2011.html

Development Guidelines

There are three over-arching principles that all new or revised ALA-LC romanization tables are intended to support:²⁴

1. They are intended to be transliteration schemes, not pronunciation transcriptions.
2. To the extent possible, they should enable machine-transliteration, and if possible, reversible transliteration.
3. To the extent possible, they should be consistent with international standards and/or standards sanctioned by the home country.

It is worth noting that these principles are frequently difficult to achieve and are sometimes contradictory.

Developers of new or revised ALA-LC romanization standards are expected to first review national and international standards before beginning their work. Their proposal must use Latin characters and modifier stipulated in section III of the *Procedural Guidelines for Proposed New or Revised Romanization Tables*,²⁵ Additionally, they must consider how their proposal will affect existing authority and bibliographic records.

The Future of Romanization

The ALCTS Non-English Access Working Group on Romanization reviewed the impact of non-Roman cataloging in a Roman alphabet catalogue.²⁶ The report took at its departure point that cataloging in the resource's original language and script is preferable to purely romanized cataloging data. The question that the group examined was whether there is a continued need romanized cataloging, and if so, what role romanization should play.

At the time the ALCTS report was written (2009), the group did not feel that the time was right to move to a purely original script catalogue record. Although original script cataloging was seen as a

²⁴ See Procedural Guidelines for Proposed New or Revised Romanization Tables, http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoromguid_2010.html

²⁵ http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoromguid_2010.html

²⁶ ALCTS Non-English Access Working Group on Romanization Report, Dec. 15, 2009, <http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alcts/ianda/nonenglish/apd15a.pdf>

desirable objective, most felt that the transition to original script cataloguing was likely to take many years.

There are a number of technical challenges to original script cataloguing that will require significant investment in library automation development. Until this becomes a priority for library administrators, funding to achieve consistent, comprehensive original script catalogues is likely to be limited.

Development of automatic transliteration software is becoming increasingly available. This will reduce the time needed to romanize cataloguing data, and if newer romanization schemes are truly reversible, it should also facilitate input of original script cataloguing.

As we move toward a successor to the MARC 21 format, we will be provided with a unique opportunity to reassess the need for romanized cataloguing information. Descriptive cataloguing elements will probably lead the way with language of resource cataloguing, while access fields (which often serve dual purposes) continuing to be provided in both original and romanized iterations. The transition to a fully developed and implemented original script catalogue is likely to take many years. Until then, there will be a need for library community-developed romanization tables like the *ALA-LC romanization tables*.



Hacking the OPAC with Excel

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The Library and the Task

As many other libraries in Sweden, Uppsala University Library is taking the big step changing classification system from SAB²⁷ to Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). This article describes how the Medical Library (one of the departments at the university library) developed our own solution using Microsoft Excel in order to avoid as much time consuming mechanical labour as possible when updating shelving locations.

System Layout

Uppsala University Library uses two different systems to keep track of the bulk of our collections: LIBRIS and DISA:

- ❖ The union university catalogue LIBRIS, which is provided by the National Library of Sweden, is used for bibliographic records. One bibliographic record can have several holding records attached, one for each library. Holding records does not usually reflect the number of copies though. However, shelving location and identifying objective is included.
- ❖ DISA is the Uppsala University Library OPAC, based on Virtua 2011²⁸. It holds information on record level, but each record is connected to a bibliographic record. The bibliographic information is updated by LIBRIS on a regular basis.

The Path of the Monograph

The Medical Library has a collection consisting of about 7 000 monographs. Transitioning from SAB to DDC of course meant that we had to decide how to split up the old sections, a mammoth task best described in its own article. Having done that, we still needed to take each single copy through this process:

1. Designate new shelf for book (or weed it)
2. Look up the bibliographic record in LIBRIS using ISBN. Update information in the

²⁷ A Swedish system founded in 1921, but is no longer maintained - hence the transition.

²⁸ Supplied by VTLS

holding record: New shelf (DDC) and identifying objective (title or author)²⁹

3. Scanning the barcode to find record in DISA, input same information as above.
4. Input the same information in tag printer. Re-tag book.

Looking at this workflow we realized that we had to input the same data manually in three different places; the union catalogue (LIBRIS), the OPAC (DISA) and the tag-printer. In the bibliographic record in LIBRIS, holding information including shelf name and identifying objective, is located in the MARC21 852 field. This information is imported into DISA on a daily basis. Unfortunately for us, the records in DISA do not reflect field 852 in the shelving location data field. Furthermore, DISA has no built in function to update the information. It is supposed to be done by hand. But we found a way to just input the data once in LIBRIS and automate the other steps.

Gathering Information

Both LIBRIS and DISA have the ability to generate reports on holdings for a single library. We managed to generate a report from LIBRIS in MARC-XML format consisting of bibliographic records that had a holding record belonging to the Medical Library³⁰. An XML style sheet was created to sort out two vital pieces of information, the call number of the bibliographic record along with the shelving data and identifying objective from field 852.

Another report was created by DISA showing all records with their barcodes and the call number of the bibliographic record it was related to. The call numbers were the same used in the LIBRIS report.

These two reports used the same call numbers for the bibliographic record, which meant that we could cross-reference the lists using Excel. With the two lists in one Excel spreadsheet we used an Excel function called VLOOKUP to enrich each record in the DISA report with the information we put in field 852. The result was a spreadsheet with each single record and their new shelving location.

Creating the Macro

The next step was to find a way to automatically update shelving location for all the records in our

OPAC using the Excel spreadsheet. Our initial approach was to create a database query for each single line of data that could be fed into the command prompt of the OPAC with help from our system librarian. It would update all 7 000 records in a matter of minutes. Although being the fastest solution it was deemed to be too dangerous since there was no certain way to find out exactly what happened to a record when the shelving location was updated in the client. So we figured out a way to do it in the client instead, not having to risk a system melt down. Excel has a programming interface that uses Visual Basics for Applications, a.k.a. VBA. It is mainly used to perform tasks called macros within Excel and does not “talk” with systems outside of the Microsoft Office software family. However there are ways to make it switch to other application and send keyboard commands. Updating shelving information for a single record in DISA can be done using only the keyboard and typically uses the same key-combination to perform the task every time. The only information needed is the record barcode and the new shelving data. We did some programming in Excel using the VBA interface and created a function that essentially did the following things:

1. Make the barcode and new shelving data from the spreadsheet into variables
2. Switch to the OPAC client.
3. Open “Search barcode” function by pressing F3
4. Print barcode and press ENTER to find record
5. Press ALT+N to enable changes
6. Press TAB a number of times until reaching shelving location field
7. Replace the old shelving info with new data using variable
8. Press ALT+P to save changes
9. Return to Excel

This procedure was automatic and took 5 seconds per record. We programmed the function to repeat the procedure for each record in the spreadsheet. Using two computers working simultaneously we managed to update shelving location for all records in our OPAC in one single day. The procedure was monitored by one person. We added some safety features to the macro that made sure that the macro was halted if it came across different kind of errors. Most errors occurred when the connection to DISA was slow, so different adjustable time delays were included in the code in order to slow the macro down a little when needed. Another

²⁹ Example: **852 \$h 616.3 \$I Smith**

³⁰ Each library within Uppsala University Library has their own library identifier in both LIBRIS and DISA.

safety feature was created to compare the old shelving location data for each record with data in the spreadsheet in order to make sure that the right holding was updated.

The Move

As we changed the shelving information for the whole collection in one day all our books were suddenly in the wrong place. The information was updated in the OPAC but we still had to move all books to their new shelves. Since shelf space is limited at the Medical Library, all books had to come down and be put back in the same place – but in a different order. Since it is a medical library closing the library was not an option – we had to move the books during opening hours maintaining an acceptable service level.

Before we ran the macro changing shelving locations in the OPAC, we planned on how to move and rearrange the whole collection as fast as possible. We had a spreadsheet containing information on the new DDC designation for each single book. By using a function in Excel called Pivot Tables we created a report on how many books there was going to be in each shelf. By dividing the total number of shelves with the total number of book we go an average number of books per shelf. Using that average we could then plan on how much place each new DDC section needed, spreading the new sections out evenly across the total length of the shelves. When it was time to move all the books after the big update, new DDC sections were already placed on top of the old SAB sections in form of paper strips. We also printed out reports showing how the books from an SAB section got split up into DDC sections.

It took 3 people 3 working days to move the books to their new sections, and we didn't have to close the library. When the collection was in the right order we started retagging the books with their new DDC designation. We connected the tag printer to the spreadsheet containing information on all books making it possible to print 200 tags in one go, saving us time not having to print them manually.

According to earlier estimates the time needed to change a shelf of 40 books from SAB to DDC was 4 hours, including all manual work. By using this solution we cut the time down to two hours per 40 books increasing the efficiency by 50 per cent.

Conclusion

Most library systems have the ability to update or add data through API's or load functions. If a system lacks that functionality you have to make all the work by hand. Our experience is that it can be avoided by using Excel to "hack" the system using macros, i.e. tricking the system into believing that you are working by hand. With built in functionality Excel can also be useful when planning the size of the new sections and printing tags. Most libraries have access to Excel and if used right it can be a powerful tool when working with information. Everyone should benefit from learning a little more about it.



Linked Open Data Seminar

*Gordon Dunsire, Independent Consultant,
Edinburgh, Scotland*

The Cataloguing and Indexing Group in Scotland (CIGS) held its second Linked Open Data seminar on 21 September 2012 in Edinburgh, Scotland. The seminar was titled *Opening Library Linked Data to National Heritage: Perspectives on International Practice*, with eight speakers and 55 delegates from Denmark, Finland, France, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

The seminar had a great start with a keynote presentation from Richard Wallis, Technology Evangelist at OCLC, who posed the question *Why link?*³¹ and considered whether it is "just the latest metadata fashion, or a sign of a more fundamental shift in the way libraries create, manage, publish, and share their data?". This was followed by *Will's World: the Use of Linked Data in the Shakespeare*

³¹<http://www.slideshare.net/scottishlibraries/why-link-14601637>

*Registry Project*³² presented by Muriel Mewissen, Project Manager at EDINA. Muriel discussed a project to develop an aggregation of online sources of performance, interpretative and contextual resources relating to William Shakespeare, being carried out by EDINA, a national academic data centre based at the University of Edinburgh, in partnership with the British Museum. The first "international" speaker was next: Mileva Stupar, Curator in the Département des Arts du spectacle at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, who continued the dramatic theme with *Archives, Printed Material and Costumes : Cataloguing Performing Arts collections*. Mileva showed how metadata for performing arts collections of objects, costumes, archives, and printed material held by museums, archives, and libraries are brought together in data.bnf.fr³³ from separate catalogues based on different schema such as MARC and EAD.

After lunch and an opportunity for networking, Daniel Lewis, of the Open Knowledge Foundation Network (OKFN), spoke about linked open data³⁴. OKFN is involved with the EU-funded LOD2³⁵ project to increase access to open data in the Semantic Web. The next three presentations covered different stages of the development of linked open data in national libraries. Gill Hamilton, Digital Access Manager at the National Library of Scotland, presented *Open all hours: National Library of Scotland's open data developments*³⁶. Gill talked about the national library's initiatives to widen access to knowledge through the use of social media services and open data policies, and current experiments with linked open data. Then Susanne Thorborg, Bibliographic Consultant at the Danish Bibliographic Centre, discussed publishing the Danish National Bibliography as linked data³⁷. Susanne described the practical experience, how challenges were met and lessons were learned, in publishing national bibliographic data from danMARC2 format to RDF, gained during the Centre's LOD project. The final presentation on

³² <http://www.slideshare.net/scottishlibraries/edin-a-cigs21september2012-14601630>

³³ <http://data.bnf.fr/>

³⁴ <http://www.slideshare.net/scottishlibraries/okfn-lod-presentation>

³⁵ <http://lod2.eu>

³⁶ <http://www.slideshare.net/scottishlibraries/cigs/od-20120921-hamiltongill-14601928>

³⁷ <http://www.slideshare.net/scottishlibraries/dbcl-od-cigs20120921>

*datos.bne.es: Publishing and consuming Linked Data from the National Library of Spain*³⁸ was given by Daniel Vila, Researcher in the Ontology Engineering Group, UPM (Madrid, Spain). Daniel described the datos.bne.es³⁹ project between the Group and Biblioteca Nacional de España to publish national bibliographic and authority data from MARC 21 format to RDF.

It was left to Gordon Dunsire, Independent Consultant and member of the CIGS Committee, to sum-up *with Linked Open Data Stuff*⁴⁰ and mediate a discussion on the issues raised in the presentations. As is traditional with CIGS events, discussion continued after the meeting in the Bow Bar⁴¹ a local whisky and real ale pub.

There is a live blog post of the seminar⁴² and the hashtag for tweets is #cigsod2012.



News from the Library of Congress

Susan R. Morris

The following is a summary of news from the Library of Congress since our most recent previous report in the June 2012 issue of *SCATNews* (no. 37).

Barbara Tillett Retires from the Library of Congress

Barbara Tillett, chief of cataloguing policy at the Library of Congress since 1994, has retired from the Library. Her last day of work at the Library was November 16, 2012. Barbara's many contributions to the theory and practice of cataloguing include developing and explaining IFLA's *Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records* (FRBR); implementing the Library of Congress's first

³⁸ <http://www.slideshare.net/scottishlibraries/vila-suero-edimburgoclodii>

³⁹ <http://datos.bne.es>

⁴⁰ <http://www.slideshare.net/scottishlibraries/cigs/od2012-stuff>

⁴¹ http://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/Attraction_Review-g186525-d189001-Reviews-Bow_Bar-Edinburgh_Scotland.html

⁴² <http://communities.cilip.org.uk/blogs/cataloguea/ndindex/archive/2012/09/19/second-linked-open-data-conference.aspx>

integrated library system; spearheading work on the Virtual International Authority File, and leading IFLA's development of the Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (ICP). She has been a leading force in developing the new cataloguing instructions *RDA: Resource Description and Access* and currently is chairing the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA. She plans to continue as JSC chair in 2013.

Barbara is a former Chair of the Cataloguing Section and served for many years on IFLA's Professional Committee. She was a member of the Standing Committee for Classification and Indexing from 2003 through 2011 and was its secretary/treasurer. In 2011 she was elected to the Standing Committee of the Bibliography Section. She managed the subject cataloguing policy operations at the Library of Congress and led the way in making the Library of Congress Subject Headings available in SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System); making an online database the official version of the Library of Congress Classification, with the result that the Classification is now updated continuously; and developing the Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms.

Barbara and the Policy and Standards Division have been tireless in their outreach to publicize RDA internationally and explain its potential benefits to libraries and other cultural heritage institutions. In 2012, Barbara and a Spanish-speaking policy expert conducted workshops or spoke on the Library of Congress's plans for RDA in Argentina and Mexico (in Spanish), Italy, Germany (in German), China, Taiwan, Malaysia, and four cities in New Zealand. They also provided live/recorded televideoconference presentations on RDA for audiences in Mexico and Argentina.

Barbara graduated from Old Dominion University in Virginia (U.S.A.) with a major in mathematics in 1968 and began her professional career at the University of Hawaii, where she earned her master's degree in library science in 1970. She earned the Ph. D. degree from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1987. In 1993 she became head of library technical services at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, part of the University of California, San Diego (UCSD), and held progressively more responsible positions in the UCSD libraries. She headed the cataloguing department at the Central University Library, UCSD, from 1987 until coming to the Library of Congress as chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (now the Policy and Standards Division) in March 1994. Tillett served as the

Library's Integrated Library System Program Director from August 1997 through July 2001. Barbara received the Margaret Mann Citation from the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS), a division of the American Library Association, in 2004. She received the IFLA Scroll of Recognition in 2009 for her work on the ICP.

We at the Library of Congress look forward to a successful implementation of RDA thanks largely to Barbara's great efforts. To Barbara's many accolades, we add our sincerest thanks for her work here and best wishes to her in retirement. Congratulations, Barbara!

Library of Congress Cataloguing Production, Fiscal Year 2012

In fiscal 2012 (October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012), the Library of Congress catalogued 350,201 new works, with subject analysis, on 330,621 bibliographic records.

Production of original full- or core-level bibliographic records, the category of work of most interest to other libraries, numbered 212,332, a decrease from 297,342 the previous year but much higher than original production in fiscal 2009 (171,124) and 2010 (188,843). Staff at the Library created 91,321 new name authority records and 1,437 subject access terms for the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. The Library also served as the secretariat for the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, whose 800-plus members created an additional 221,025 new name authorities and 2,513 new Library of Congress Subject Headings. The cataloguing data that the Library produced are available everywhere in the Library of Congress Catalog on the World Wide Web and distributed via the bibliographic utilities for the benefit of the entire library community. In addition, the Library purchased 611,136 bibliographic records (94,193 for serials and for 516,943 monograph e-books) from Serials Solutions, Inc., and loaded them into a separate catalogue, the Library of Congress Electronic Resources Online Catalog (EROC). The Library also added 328 finding aids in Encoded Archival Description to its Web site, resulting in a total of nearly 1,700 Library of Congress finding aids available on the Web site.

Cataloguing in Publication

The U.S. Cataloguing in Publication program (CIP) began creating cataloguing data in advance of publication for electronic books (e-books) that have print counterparts on October 11, 2011, with

four participating publishers. The program was opened to all CIP publishers on August 20, 2012. Participating publishers must certify that they market their e-books to libraries in the U.S. The program had provided 997 records for e-books by year's end.

In the ECIP Cataloging Partners Program, libraries undertake to provide CIP cataloguing for forthcoming titles of particular interest to their institutions, such as publications of their own university presses or resources in their subject specialties. In June, Pennsylvania State University Library joined the partnership program, the first ECIP cataloguing partner to focus on science as part of its partnership agreement. The Queens Public Library continued to catalogue juvenile fiction CIP titles and added juvenile nonfiction near the end of the fiscal year; Brigham Young University also contributed CIP cataloguing for juvenile titles as well as for materials on the Mormon faith. The eighteen ECIP Cataloging Partners catalogued a total of 4,428 titles in fiscal 2012, a slight decrease from 4,617 titles catalogued in fiscal 2011. The program benefitted both the Library of Congress and the partner institutions, as the workload of CIP cataloguing was shared and its resulting catalogue records became available more quickly.

In fiscal 2012 the Library of Congress catalogued 6,951 CIP titles using the ONIX-to-MARC Converter. This software, developed by Library staff, reads data supplied by publishers in the publishing industry's standard ONIX (Online Information Exchange) format and generates a catalogue record in the MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging) format that is standard throughout the library community. Professional staff edits and complete the record that is generated by the program. Using the ONIX-to-MARC Converter, cataloguers were approximately twice as productive as they were using conventional cataloguing systems. The Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate of the Library planned to make much greater use of the ONIX-to-MARC Converter in fiscal 2013 after the Information Technology Services Directorate completed the certification and accreditation process for the software.

African Newspaper Project

The Library completed a project begun in August 2011 to bring its collection of older African newspapers under bibliographic control. Current African print-format newspapers are shelved in the current periodical stacks, arranged A-Z by country. There is also a separate collection of a few

hundred ceased African newspapers, usually with only a few issues of each title. The Library plans to preserve these items by filming them in country-specific reels. Some of the titles already had LC catalogue records, but most had never been catalogued. To ensure optimal access to these titles, most of which are not held by any other library, an ABA librarian created 220 cataloguing records for the ceased African newspapers in fiscal 2012. All titles in this collection now have individual microfilm or print cataloguing records. The print cataloguing records can be easily and inexpensively adapted for microfilm records when the entire collection is microfilmed.

New Bibliographic Framework Initiative

The U.S. national libraries' decision to implement RDA, announced in June 2011, was conditional on such requirements as rewording some of the RDA instructions and making desired progress on transformation of the metadata infrastructure for bibliographic data. For the latter, the development of a new bibliographic framework has operated in tandem with preparations for RDA implementation. The Library contracted with the consulting firm Zepheira to produce a draft data model of a new bibliographic framework (see SCATNews no. 37). The draft data model was released on November 23, 2012, and can be viewed at <http://www.loc.gov/marc/transition/pdf/marclid-report-11-21-2012.pdf>. The Library is partnering with six organizations in testing and experimenting with this new model as Early Experimenters: the British Library, Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, George Washington University, National Library of Medicine, OCLC, and Princeton University. The Early Experimenters met at the Library for two days in October and again for two days in December 2012. The Early Experimenters including the Library of Congress have been investigating how past and future data might fit into the model.

RDA: Resource Description and Access

At the end of fiscal 2012, all conditions were on track to being met for the U.S. library community to implement RDA on March 31, 2013.

In September 2011, LC announced that the Library and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) had made a title change from Library of Congress Policy Statements (LCPS), which support implementation of RDA, to Library of Congress-Program for Cooperative Cataloging Policy Statements (LC-PCC PSs) effective with the October

2012 release of the online RDA Toolkit. The new title reflects the ongoing collaboration of LC and PCC in adopting a single set of policy statements, with clear labels indicating any differences in application. Developing new policy statements and negotiating changes to existing statements will now be an ongoing activity shared by the Library of Congress and the PCC.

To prepare for the U.S. library community's implementation of RDA, the Library has begun training more than 400 cataloguing staff, most of whom will receive 36 hours of classroom instruction followed by review and desk-side coaching. The classroom training was videofilmed for use by the Library's overseas offices that will implement RDA at the same time as the Library's Washington divisions. Approximately 30 Library staff who had participated in the 2010 U.S. National Libraries RDA Test resumed cataloguing in RDA in November 2011 to provide a base of experience with the new instructions. Likewise, all staff applied RDA once they completed their classroom training. In fiscal 2012, the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate completed 9.7 per cent of its cataloguing production using RDA. The ABA director and several ABA managers continued, via the U.S. National Libraries RDA Coordinating Committee, to review texts of revised RDA chapters as they were issued by the American Library Association and its co-publishers.

The training plans for Library of Congress Washington and overseas staff as well as all RDA training materials developed within ABA were made available on the Catalogers Learning Workshop section <http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/> of the Library of Congress's public Web site. The plans and training materials are being accessed and used by a global audience.

For the first time, in April 2012 the PCC Secretariat in COIN offered *RDA in NACO Training* Webcasts and course materials on the Library's public Web site and through the Library's iTunesU channel for use by anyone, not only members of NACO, the name authority component of the PCC. A module on RDA NACO training issues pertinent to non-Latin languages was filmed later in the year. The webcasts are fully captioned in English for deaf or hard-of-hearing users.



The German Translation of RDA is Online

Susanne Oehlschläger, Deutsche Nationalbibliothek

The authorized German translation of RDA has been posted on the website of the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek (German National Library) in late November 2012.

The German National Library published the RDA text (all chapters and appendices) as PDF files and thus delivered the authorized translation. The translation follows the English original text closely. It is the objective of this translation to facilitate the German speaking community's access to and their understanding of the new standard. Some of the general requirements for the translation have been to use the terminology of earlier translations of other standards as well as transforming the original text with as little changes as possible.

As a partner of the RDA co-publishers, the German National Library achieved the right to make the translation available for free for 12 months. Within this period all persons interested in RDA have the chance to familiarize themselves with the standard. At the end of this period, all PDF files have to be removed from DNB's website.

To view the translation, please, go to <http://www.dnb.de/DE/Standardisierung/International/rdaDeutsch.html>



Integrated Authority File (GND)

In 2012 the German-speaking community merged their former four separate authority files into one: the Integrated Authority File (GND). This authority file contains data records representing persons, corporate bodies, congresses, geographic entities and works which were entered until April 2012 in the following files: *Corporate Body Authority File (GKD)*, *Name Authority File (PND)*, *Subject Headings Authority File (SWD)* and *Uniform Title File of the Deutsches Musikarchiv (DMA-EST file)*.

The authority records are used in descriptive and subject cataloguing. They constitute a common, conclusive reference system for bibliographic library data and for the cataloguing data of other authority data users such as archives, museums and other scientific and cultural institutions.

The standards upon which the authority records are based are the *Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung in wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken* (RAK-WB) for descriptive cataloguing, and the *Regeln für den Schlagwortkatalog* (RSWK) for subject cataloguing. The uniform titles for music resources are catalogued using the RAK-Musik rules. Transitional rules permitting integrated use of the authority records have been agreed for cases where the descriptive and subject cataloguing rules deviate from each other. Where possible, the transitional rules take into consideration the RDA (Resource Description and Access) rules.

The GND is run cooperatively; the partners include the German National Library and all library networks in the German-speaking world, the German Union Catalogue of Serials (ZDB) and numerous other institutions. The GND is actively used not only by libraries, but also by archives, museums and the editorial staff of reference works. Collaboration on the GND is either via the networks or in direct agreement with the German National Library.

The integration of all authority records in the GND have allowed previous format differences to be overcome. Parallel data records from the different authority files are combined successively.

The GND authority records standardize the preferred names but also provide alternative names and relations to other authority records. This has resulted in the creation of a network of related data records which is especially well suited for use in the Web, permits navigation within the authority file and thereby improves search possibilities for users.

Since 1 July 2012 all authority data of the German National Library have been provided free of charge for use under Creative Commons Zero conditions.



Cataloguing, Apparently “a Never Ending Story”

The Experience of the Vatican Library in Retrospective Conversion

Luigina Orlandi, Vatican Library (orlandi@vatlib.it)

It has often been said and written that every generation of librarians is destined to repeat the work of the previous generation. There is some truth in this assertion, but it is certainly true that this will happen less and less, because no one can afford to completely redo the work already done; but we can emphasize the value of the work done by previous generations, with appropriate action taken to update and make it more usable for the present and for the future.

An important example of the recovery of the work done by our predecessors is the retrospective conversion of catalogues, the transcription of bibliographic data from card catalogue to the computerized catalogue, which many libraries have achieved especially in the nineties.

The Vatican Library carried out its own retrospective conversion, about 500,000 cards, from 1994 to 1996; the drafting of the cards according to modern criteria inspired by the Anglo-American experience, started in 1928 with the help of some librarians who came expressly from the Library of Congress, was used until 1985: therefore with retro conversion the data from 57 years of filing work was transferred.

The project, which involved external staff coordinated from within, provided that dozens of operators, who had been given printed copies of the cards, transcribed data ranging from the headings to the notes (1XX-5XX MARC fields) onto floppy disks with the exclusion of the tracing, the so-called added entries and subjects, by people, corporate bodies and titles; even the shelfmarks of the works were not included in that phase of the work. The contents of the disks were transferred to the master file and the disks were given back to the operators, until the entire card catalogue was transferred. Meanwhile, other staff, also external, but operating within the Library, supplied the review of the records, added the information of the tracing and finally the shelfmarks to indicate the end of the processing of each single record. The project, financed by outside sources, had to be interrupted at the start of 1996: the funding ended

and so did the work on the retrospective cataloguing. The Vatican Library's dictionary catalogue was poured into the computerized catalogue (even if some entries were missed); at the moment of the interruption of the project, unfortunately, only a small part of the records had been revised and supplemented. The work that remained to be done was enormous, beginning with the inclusion of the shelfmark, the most important element. From 1999 work on retro conversion was reactivated entering the shelfmarks, but intermittently, with long intervals; the insertion of shelfmarks was only completed in the summer of 2010: this made it possible to not have to keep consulting the card catalogue to extract the information about the shelfmark of a work, but the card catalogue continued to be an essential tool, as the records lacked the added entries. So on January 10, 2011 the Cataloguing Section (comprising four cataloguers, this year five, and a person assigned to support activities) began the work of insertion of the tracing from the copy of the old cards in alphabetical order. It consists of 1,048 folders, the same ones used at the time of the retro conversion containing approximately 500 sheets each, with three cards per sheet (some registrations take up more cards; many cards are secondary, i.e. refer to an element of the tracing).

Having no special funds available, the work must be included within the ordinary activities of the Section; two people are dedicated to it full-time, others work intermittently, because they are carrying on the current cataloguing of monographs and periodicals (using the opportunity to draw from other OPAC's as much as possible), and many other activities.

We start with the search for the title (only in some cases must the book be consulted to revise the record); once the registration is recovered, the necessary accesses are inserted, any misprints or errors are worked on, subsequently, the activated data is updated according to the MARC 21 system so that it permits the registration of the modified record, and, of fundamental importance, through the entries in the records we act on indexes to eliminate duplications, perform updates, produce checked and authorized records, with referring entries and the sources from which the information was drawn (including the internal source, The Vatican Library, BAV). Often inroads at different points of the alphabet have to be made to accommodate individual index entries and the records related to them.

All activity requires continuous reflection on the choices made in the past in the light of the changes which have happened over the years in this field at the international level. For this reason, in an interleaved copy of the cataloguing rules of the Vatican Library (*Norme per il catalogo degli stampati*), published for the third and last time in 1949 (the first edition was in 1931), which referred to the Anglo-American norms, we began to record the changes which occurred over the time and that had not found application in the card catalogue, as the reorganization of all the cards would have been required, changes that have been widely incorporated into the computerized catalogue. We pay special attention to the peculiar aspects of Vatican Library cataloguing tradition for the form of headings and their treatment in the database, without ever losing sight of the type of collections preserved in the Library and the public that frequents it.

As of today, 30 November 2012, less than two years from the beginning of the recovery, the Section has worked on 27% of the folders.

The work that is taking place, welcomed as a great challenge, offers a unique opportunity for growth from the professional point of view, which solely working on current cataloguing could never offer. It is a matter of thinking about much of the information present in the database, to develop, through the completion of the entries, all the indices in order to make the information consistent, uniform and effective. In this sense, the other OPAC's, unlike the current publications, are not of much help, because they have many fewer accesses to publications prior to the advent of information technology.

Entering and updating data, we are becoming aware of how much good work has been done by past generations, the accuracy and completeness of certain headings and cross references they created, which have certainly led to extensive research on the printed repertoires, the very useful guide cards they made. This is a heritage that we do not want to and cannot lose. Therefore, the Cataloguing Section does not re-do the work but begins from the incomplete records present in the database, adds accesses present in the old record cards, with additions and corrections where necessary; transcribes guide cards and creates many new ones; in short we highlight what has been done by those who have preceded us in cataloguing work and try to meet the needs of researchers by giving them a lot of useful

information for better orientation within the OPAC.

Experience is proving that only those who carry out the cataloguing process can take care of the indexes and authority records, particularly for the subject headings, the concrete data which are being worked on cannot be overlooked, for "items are to be determined according to the books and not only as a result of a theoretical framework"; at times, but without overdoing it, specialists in the various disciplines can help. These activities consolidated the group work, because all cataloguers participate in the discussion, the verification tests, in the operations that need to be done.

We cannot give a deadline for the completion of this project since we have to devote ourselves to many other projects, for example in the month of January we will begin the cataloguing of an important collection of several thousand eighteenth century volumes. We are aware, however, that as one acts on whole sections of the indexes, the work on the individual bibliographic records becomes faster.

What is certain is that we will continue with the fast pace that we have set from the beginning, after an initial testing phase, always willing to make the best use of resources, the past and present ones.



Norwegian National Authorities Included in VIAF (Virtual International Authority File)

Frank B. Haugen, National Library of Norway



The National Library of Norway (NLN) has recently, in cooperation with BIBSYS (Library system for higher educational institutions in Norway), published approx. 50,000 national authorities in VIAF. These authorities are for personal and corporate names registered in the national bibliography of Norway. In January 2010 the NLN moved the production of the Norwegian National Bibliography (Norbok) and the Sami Bibliography to

the BIBSYS Library System (LS). At the same time, BIBSYS implemented functionality in the LS for the production of a national authority file. The authorities are based on access points for personal and corporate names in bibliographic records catalogued in these bibliographies since 2010. The national authority file is a logical part of the BIBSYS LS authority file.

In addition, the Sami Bibliography was converted to BIBSYS-MARC and imported to BIBSYS LS in January 2011. The import of these bibliographic records enabled the NLN to include many more authorities in the national file.

The NLN and BIBSYS are about to import older records from the national bibliography to the BIBSYS catalogue. Potentially the import will enable a massive growth in new authorities in the national authority file and in VIAF. The authority file will be gradually updated with new records simultaneously with the updating of the national bibliography.



Open Access to Cataloguing Rules

María Violeta Bertolini, Argentina

The possibility for librarians and developers to have access to cataloguing rules is not a minor issue.

There are many open access movements all over the world, and involving all kinds of contents, not only research and data, but also standards. Librarians are ahead of these struggles when it comes to access to information. However, as stated in *Terry's Worklog: Can We Have Open Library Standards, Please? Free RDA/AACR2 (2012)*⁴³, when it comes to our work, we librarians: "refuse to follow the same open access principles that we preach".

We promote open access and access to information as the only way to achieve development, removing economic, legal and technological barriers. Nevertheless, we support the creation of rules: of which development and modification we cannot participate, that are only accessed through a subscription, and that are not

⁴³ http://people.oregonstate.edu/~reaset/blog/arc_hives/1100

available in many languages until they have been already applied in libraries from developed countries, making it difficult to be objected.

Lately, open access has been an important issue for IFLA, considering that it was one of the five 2012 WLIC Congress subthemes and that it was mentioned at the IFLA Committee on Standards Session, in Helsinki. Among other remarks, it was said that IFLA is aware that standards should be included in the new IFLA publishing policy of open access. However, this is still an unresolved issue, especially in what refers to the ISBD Consolidated Edition.

Therefore, when we talk about open access, we are not only regarding costs, although this is a highly important issue. According to Karen Coyle, in her article *Open Source, Open Standards*⁴⁴ (2002), open standards are those that: anyone can use, in which anyone can participate in their development and modification, and that anyone can obtain without a significant price barrier. Hence, this involves costs but also multilingualism, format and presentation (electronic vs. print), and of course, a very important matter: subsequent access to updates once it has been published.

Coyle (2002) states, on the importance of the open standards movement: "open standards can be promulgated as a way to encourage decentralized development". Consequently, this is particularly important when we think that standards are mandatory, if we are willing to exchange bibliographic records. However, access to cataloguing rules is almost prohibitive for many librarians and developers from developing countries, and not to mention, for cataloguing students.

As it has been argued, the primary reason for closed access is that standards creation is an expensive enterprise. However, these costs could be significantly reduced if professionals from all over the world could participate, in an online environment, using the web 2.0. This would definitely enrich the standard with contributions from a worldwide vision and it would make cataloguing rules truly international.

Otherwise, what happens with librarians and developers from developing countries? They do not only lack the possibility to participate in the process of creation and modification of the standard, but are also then unable to access the final documents.

⁴⁴ <http://www.ala.org/lita/ital/21/1/coyle>

This situation only serves to enlarge the technological gap between libraries in the developed and developing countries. We should find the way to consider these differences and provide open access in order to narrow this gap and contribute to the development of libraries in a worldwide perspective.



Results from the SCATNews Survey

Agnese Galeffi, Cataloguing Section information coordinator

Unni Knutsen, Cataloguing Section newsletter editor

This autumn, the section conducted a survey among the SCATNews readers. The response rate was low; only 21 persons answered the survey. Nevertheless, the responses contain some interesting answers.

Not surprisingly the readers were mostly librarians and cataloguers, but also library managers, researchers/ teaching staff and vendors were represented. 61, 9 % reported that they always read the newsletter, with another 20 % saying that they often read it. The remaining read SCATNews only occasionally.

The main reason for reading SCATNews is to find information and news about the IFLA Cataloguing Section, but almost 30 % replied that they mainly seek information on international events and news related to cataloguing.

When asked about what they would like to find in SCATNews, half of the responders answered that they would like to see more news about future events in cataloguing. 66, 7 % wanted to have more information on section activities and more about international activities not strictly connected to the activities of the section.

On a scale from 1 (I don't like it) to 5 (I love it) the newsletter scored 3, 76.

We also received various suggestions on improvements of content and format:

- ❖ Include more work by museums and other heritage sectors cataloguing work
- ❖ Inform readers about the considerable crossover between bibliographic

cataloguing work and similar work in the commercial publishing sector especially since both are now converging in approach towards the use of new technologies

- ❖ More links and illustrations
- ❖ A more modern layout
- ❖ A format that is easier to read on a portable device

Thanks to all who took the time to answer the survey!

In addition to the survey, we have investigated how other IFLA sections communicate with their members. There are a number of possible communication channels including Facebook, Twitter, and blogs in addition to a more active approach to our webpage.

We have not reached any conclusions yet. Any views on communication strategies including the newsletter can be sent to

Agnese Galeffi galeffi@vatlib.it

and/or

Unni Knutsen Unni.Knutsen@hioa.no



Call for Papers

IFLA WLIC 2013, Singapore

17th-23th of August 2013

Audiovisual and Multimedia Section (AVMS) and Cataloguing Section (CATS)

Theme: Macro and Micro - Ways through the Maze. How New Methods of Indexing and Cataloguing can Complement Traditional Cataloguing for Audiovisuals and Multimedia.

The Audiovisual and Multimedia Section (AVMS) and the Cataloguing Section (CATS) invite proposals for papers to be presented at the World Library and Information Congress (WLIC) in Singapore, August 17th-23th August 2013.

The cataloguing codes for motion pictures are traditionally based on the cataloguing code for text. They have as their goal to describe a manifestation as a whole: a unit which can be purchased or borrowed. At the same time digitised collections of audiovisual materials are growing fast worldwide and the amount of versions make it even more interesting indexing the content including activities such as providing intellectual access to individual film sequences and shots.

The vast quantities of materials available are making only manually handling unthinkable. Innovative indexing methods for audiovisual materials such as content-based image retrieval (CBIR) also complement text-based indexing by querying and retrieving images and videos by content. CBIR solutions carry out tasks such as identifying objects and faces in images, segmenting videos into short sequences and computing features describing colour, texture, shape, position or motion information in order to enrich textual metadata. The next generation of systems combines text-based indexing and retrieval with content-based indexing and retrieval to provide the most effective retrieval of images and video.

Traditional cataloguing takes a macro view of the audiovisual materials - CBIR and voice recognition technologies take a micro view of the audiovisual

materials. These two perspectives can complement each other and help the user through the maze of information.

Topics for this session can focus on any aspects:

- Do traditional cataloguing codes meet the needs of cataloguing moving images?
- Quality issues - how good is the machine generated data?
- Multimedia Content Analysis, Processing, Indexing and Retrieval- what can be done?
- Voice recognition and time code indexing
- Semantic Web Approaches - a way to combine traditional cataloguing with the results of automated indexing?
- Best Practices: Media Asset Management Systems
- Best Practices: Indexing and Cataloguing of Audiovisual Materials
- User research studies indexing / cataloguing of Audiovisuals

Submissions

1. The deadline for submitting a detailed abstract in English (500 words) and full author details is 31st January 2013. Selection of papers is based on the abstract, and presenters will be notified whether they have been successful by 1 March 2013.
2. The full paper is due on 1st May 2013 and must be an original submission not presented or published elsewhere.
3. Both abstracts and full papers should be submitted as a MS Word file by e-mail. Fax or post should be used only as a last resort.
4. Each abstract will be reviewed by members of the Audiovisual and Multimedia as well as the Cataloguing Standing Committee.
5. Papers should be of 20 pages maximum, double spaced.
6. Papers should be in an official IFLA language with an abstract.
7. Approximately 20 minutes will be allowed for a summary delivery of the paper in the Conference; the full written paper is not to be read. The presentation shall be made in an official IFLA language but the presenter doesn't need to be the author.

8. The author(s) should indicate his/her personal full contact details and include a brief biographical note with the paper. Also, a digital photograph would be useful.
9. Please note that the expenses of attending the Helsinki conference will be the responsibility of the author(s)/presenter(s) of accepted papers.
10. Abbreviated abstracts or late submissions will not be considered.

Please send your abstract by 31 January 2013 to:

Marwa El Sahn, AVMS Section Chair, Email: masahne1@hotmail.com

Or

Hanne Hørl Hansen, Cataloguing Section Chair, Email: hah@dbc.dk



Second Announcement and Call for Papers for LIS'2013

The Workshop on Classification and Subject Indexing in Library and Information Science (LIS'2013) is held in conjunction with the European Conference on Data Analysis in Luxemburg July 10 to 11, 2013

www.gfkl2013.lu

The Workshop on Library and Information Science (LIS'2013) solicits contributions on the role of classification and data analysis in this domain. Topics in this area include but are not limited to:

- ❖ Classification and subject indexing in the context of catalogues and resource discovery systems

- ❖ Methods, approaches and applications in subject indexing, classification and data analysis in different countries
- ❖ Open Access to classification systems: How can we provide a sustainable classification infrastructure?
- ❖ Linked (subject) data (E.g. Faceted classification and Linked Data architectures: a happy alignment?)
- ❖ Classification, Subject indexing and the Semantic Web (E.g. Taxonomies and Semantic Web Ontologies: how closely are they related to each other?)
- ❖ Automatic and manual methods in Classification and Subject indexing (E.g. Mappings, concordances, heuristics)
- ❖ Subject retrieval in multilingual, multicultural environments
- ❖ Serendipity in library collections and digital libraries

The workshop language is English.

Participants intending to present a talk are invited to submit an abstract via the conference website www.gfkl2013.lu or www.sfc2013.lu. All abstracts will undergo a reviewing process.

Accepted abstracts will be distributed to the conference participants.

The post-conference proceedings will be published in the Springer Series 'Studies in Classification, Data Analysis, and Knowledge Organization'.

Detailed information about the submission and refereeing procedures, formatting instructions, transport to Luxembourg as well as hotel arrangements in Luxembourg are available on the conference website www.gfkl2013.lu or www.sfc2013.lu.

Luxembourg City has been honoured as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, located at the crossroads of Europe. It is one of the three headquarters of the European Union and a renowned financial service centre. Luxembourg City has excellent flight and train connections to all major cities of Europe. A stimulating program and the attractiveness of an exciting European capital will be worthwhile participating in the European Conference on Data Analysis.

Important Dates

February 28, 2013 Deadline for abstract submissions
 March 30, 2013 Notification of acceptance of abstract submissions
 May 31, 2013 Deadline for early-bird registration
 July 10-12, 2013 European Conference on Data Analysis
 August 30, 2013 Deadline for full-paper submissions
 November 15, 2013 Notification of acceptance of full-paper submissions
 January 15, 2014 Deadline for camera-ready paper submissions

Scientific Program Committee

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SCATNews is published twice a year (June and December). Please send contributions to

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Contributions are welcome at any time.

The Cataloguing Section's ongoing projects, activities, and publications can be found at <http://www.ifla.org/en/cataloguing>