

fashion, and leisure and exercise. All e-magazines resemble their traditional paper counterpart. Readers can experience the novelty and convenience of e-publications through the ability to turn pages with the swipe of a finger, enlarge pages for better resolution, and view content wherever they are.

4. NCL's E-books — An Online Exhibition of Thread-bound Books in Special Collections: One's reading ability not only determines learning competitiveness, it also affects future developments of a country. In order to provide patrons with a more optimal and diverse reading environment, National Central Library began producing several series of e-books in 2011, including the Chinese Studies E-classics series, Taiwan Memory, and Classical Wonderland. In addition, the online exhibition hall has been expanding its content of special collections and making them available on EPUB e-books.
5. E-books authorized by Hakka Affairs Council and the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission: The Taiwan Hakka E-Library Project is a cooperative result of National Central Library and the Hakka Affairs Council. All books, articles, dissertations and scholarly research material on Hakka culture is analyzed by a computer system and then scanned into a digital archive.

Government e-publications deposited by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission include e-books by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission; the Tourism Bureau, the Forestry Bureau, the National Museum of History, and the Taipei County Government. Content includes travel, architecture, industry policies, local government, oceans, Nature, biographies, literature, recipes, etc. In addition, NCL has also produced selected e-books in recent years that are available for use within the library. These are divided into the following five

categories: History and Development of National Central Library, Taiwan, Special Collections, Ancient Chinese Books, and Chinese Studies.



*Director-general Tseng (5th from right), Deputy Director-general Wu (6th from right).*

### ■ *RDA Keynote Speech and Seminar Overview*

The Library of Congress announced that it would implement Resource Description and Access (RDA) cataloging from March 31, 2013. The British Library, Library and Archives Canada, German National Library, and National Library of Australia are also expected to adopt RDA cataloging in 2013. The NCL and Library Association of the Republic of China (Taiwan) invited Dr. Barbara B. Tillett, Chief of the Policy and Standards Division, Library of Congress, to present a keynote speech at a RDA seminar held at the library on March 21 to 23.

Dr. Tillett noted that RDA is a new standard for resource description and access designed for the digital world: one that applies to book cataloging, card cataloging, and current and future automation systems. RDA is not an encoding format, nor is it a data presentation standard. Rather it provides guidelines and instructions on recording data to reflect attributes and relationships associated with the entities defined in the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), Functional

Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD) and IFLA International Cataloging Principles (ICP) models.



Director-general Tseng (center) giving an opening remark in the RDA seminar.

The RDA framework brings library metadata into internet-related technical fields, provides machine recognizable data entities and relationship and new technology for resource sharing, reduces cataloging costs, and is more efficient than machine-readable formats. Its twelve focal principles include:



Lecture on the “Future Outlook for RDA” by Dr. Barbara B. Tillett.

1. Meet the user needs/tasks to find, identify, select, and obtain resources.
2. “Take what you see” (representation principle).
3. Establish element-based descriptions such that metadata can be re-used or re-presented as needed and can be used with existing networks

and digital data.

4. Use FRBR Group 1 entities-work, expression, manifestation, item-as descriptive aspects.
5. In addition to core data elements, institutions can describe important non-core data elements.
6. Provide alternatives, optional omissions, and optional additions
7. Reduce abbreviation to enhance user understanding.
8. Build relationships to enhance guidance in the cataloging world.
9. Use clear content, media, and carrier types in place of general material designation.
10. No more “rule of three”: instead use cataloger judgment and provide data meeting user demand.
11. Basically, any source of information can be recognized.
12. Identify data elements and relationships as building blocks for future systems; talk to vendors about system needs, use data elements, controlled vocabulary, and relationships to develop systems better suited to users and cataloging staff.

## NCL International Exchange Events

2012.02.03 Jean-Philippe Mochon, head of the Cultural Bureau’s International Affairs and Legal Affairs Department(France), along with Remi Gimazane, manager of the Publishing and Bookstore Division, came to Taiwan to attend the Taipei International Book Fair. During their trip they also visited the National Central Library and attended NCL’s “Libraries: Photographies by Massimo Listri.” They were accompanied by the Council of Cultural Affairs technical consultant Elisabeth Develay and La France à Taiwan cultural expert Lian Taifeng.