
This document is the formal response to the public comments on NISO Z39.96 version 0.4. It was compiled from the comments submitted through the NISO submission form and includes the decisions of the Working Group.

Comments

Comment #107: typo in "Length and Size" Page in Tag Libraries

Submitted by: Breena Krick, NCBI/NLM, 4/12/11

Comment: In the "Length and Size" page in each of the three Tag Libraries there is a typo. The first occurrence of the attribute "units" is written as singular.

http://jats.nlm.nih.gov/articleauthoring/tag-library/0.4/n-uum0.html
http://jats.nlm.nih.gov/publishing/tag-library/0.4/n-6m82.html
http://jats.nlm.nih.gov/archiving/tag-library/0.4/n-4uc2.html

Decision: Fix typos.

Comment #108: URIs are Uniform Resource Identifiers (not Indicators)

Submitted by: C. M. Sperberg-McQueen, Black Mesa Technologies, LLC, 4/13/11

Comment: Throughout the document, the current draft refers to URIs as Uniform Resource Indicators, but the correct expansion of the abbreviation is 'Uniform Resource Identifier'. The current defining document for URIs is RFC 3986, aka STD 66, which can be found at http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt

Proposal: For 'Uniform Resource Indicator' read 'Uniform Resource Identifier' (passim).

Decision: Agreed. Replace “Uniform Resource Indicator” with “Uniform Resource Identifier” in all occurrences.

Comment #117: Need to be able to model "Linking" ISSN

Submitted by: Jeffrey Beck, NCBI/NLM, 6/10/11

Comment: We need a way to capture "Linking ISSN" information. (see http://www.issn.org/2-22637-What-is-an-ISSN-L.php). Linking is a property of the ISSN that is distinct from the
pub-type. It should not be simply added as choice in the "ppub | epub" list. A Print ISSN may also be designated as the Linking ISSN.

Proposal:
Add an attribute to in the Tag Suite and the three Tag Sets. I would propose the name of the attribute be "linking" and the values be "yes"/"no" with "no" as the default.

Decision:
We will create a new <issn-l> element (as MARC and ISO have done). This will not have a @pub-type attribute, since linking ISSNs are medium-neutral.

Comment #145: Add <collab-alternatives>

Submitted by: Soichi Tokizane, Aichi University, 9/3/11

Comment:
SPJ Japan working group recommends that JATS should implement <collab-alternatives> to describe collaborative authors in multiple languages, as <name-alternatives> describe author names in multiple languages.

Proposal:
1. Issue
Soichi Kubota pointed that JATS 0.4 does not allow describing <collab> in multiple languages.

2. Proposed solutions
Debbie Lapeyre proposed the following solutions in the JATS List.

Solution 1: Allow writing <collab> under <name-alternatives>
Solution 2: Solution 1 but with restriction (collab+ | (name | string-name)+)
Solution 3: Introduce <collab-alternatives>

The majority of JATS List discussion preferred Solution 3.

3. Discussion at SPJ Japan
SPJ investigated whether Solution 3 worked well with the following real samples.

(a) 「新潟県における2001年肺癌手術症例の予後解析」(Analysis of Resected Primary Lung Cancer in Niigata Prefecture in 2001)
http://dx.doi.org/10.2482/haigan.49.174

(b) 「脳卒中患者での高脂血症による臨床指標への影響」(Hyperlipidemia effects on clinical indexes of stroke in Japanese patients)
http://dx.doi.org/10.3995/jstroke.32.242

(c) 「木曽山脈・大棚入山で発見された大規模山体崩壊跡」(Paleo-mass-movement Detected on the Otanairi Mountain, Kiso Range)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4116/jaqua.45.479
(a) A simple example and can be coded without problem.

(b) There is an affiliation of the collaborative author. This can be coded using <aff-alternatives> and <xref> as follows.

```xml
<contrib contrib-type="author">
  <collab-alternatives>
    <collab>脳卒中急性期患者データベース構築研究(JSSRS)グループ</collab>
    <collab xml:lang="en">JSSRS Group</collab>
  </collab-alternatives>
  <xref ref-type="aff" rid="aff3">3</xref>
</contrib>
<aff-alternatives id="aff3">
  <aff>
    <institution>日本脳卒中協会</institution>
  </aff>
  <aff xml:lang="en">Japan Stroke Association</aff>
</aff-alternatives>
```

(c) There is a footnote listing the members of the collaborative author. This can be described by <author-notes> as follows.

```xml
<contrib contrib-type="author">
  <collab-alternatives>
    <collab>木曽教育会濃ヶ池調査研究会</collab>
    <collab xml:lang="en">Kiso Kyoiku-kai Nogaike Research Group</collab>
  </collab-alternatives>
  <xref ref-type="fn" rid="FN6">6</xref>
</contrib>
<author-notes id="FN6">
  <fn fn-type="study-group-members">
    相渡 弘, 今井雅倫, 木島栄次, 清水千春, 清水なるみ, 白金正明, 杉山兼二, 春原 孝, 櫻 誠治, 田中新一, 田中 博, 栃秋洋平 (五十音順). 
  </fn>
</author-notes>
```

Decision:
The new element <collab-alternatives> will be added to JATS, allowed where <collab> is allowed now. <collab-alternatives> will be to <collab> as <name-alternatives> is to <name>.

Comment #147:  need @content-type on license-p

Submitted by: Jeffrey Beck, National Library of Medicine (NLM), 9/19/11

Comment:
From the NLM Book Interchange Tag Suite Working Group.

We need to be able to classify different information in license paragraphs.

Proposal:
Add @content-type on <license-p>

Decision:
Agreed, add @content-type to <license-p>. The notes from the BITS Working Group will be examined to find at least one or more example.

Comment #148: modify date/publication date attributes

Submitted by: Jeffrey Beck, NCBI/NLM,  9/19/11

Editor's Comment: Proposal 2 Revised by Editor: The @pub-type attribute of <pub-date> is overloaded; there is a need to make a distinction between the format/type of publication (print, electronic) and the particular life-cycle event being described (retracted, corrected, preprint). These two type of information are currently combined (epub, ppub, ereprint, etc.). We should separate them, as we did dividing up the information in @citation-type for citations: life cycle date type in one attribute and publication format in another.

Comment:
From the NLM Book Interchange Tag Suite Working Group.

It would be nice to have a place for a fully assembled ISO-std format date. Also, the @date-type is overloaded.

Proposal:
Proposal 1: place an attribute on a date that can hold a fully assembled ISO-std date format date.

Proposal 2: The date type attribute is overloaded; there is a need to make a distinction between format/type of publication as well a distinction for type of date.

Decision:
Resolution 1: Add a #IMPLIED ISO-standard date attribute to each of the date elements, including <date>, <date-in-citation>, <pub-date>, and <string-date>. Put several examples in the documentation, from both metadata and references. Show at least one example with only a year and one with a time-stamp.

Resolution 2: This resolution incorporates several components:

- Add a new Publication Format (@publication-format) attribute to <pub-date> that will hold such format-related values as “electronic” and “print”.
- Add @date-type (previously used on the element <date>) to <pub-date> to record the life-cycle publication events.
- Leave @pub-type in place on <pub-date>, with its combined date-type and pub-type values, so that publishers who prefer not to separate these types of information can continue their current practice.
- Make a superlist of life-cycle date types so that all dates (both history dates and publication dates) may take one of a single, consistent set of life-cycle-type values. This will mix types the previous <date> @date-type values (accepted, received, rev-received, rev-request) with the previous <pub-date> @pub-type values (pub, preprint, corrected, retracted) and make them available as values of @date-type. These are documentation changes only; the attributes will remain as CDATA.
- Document the new @publication-format attribute and its relationship to @date-type element as a way of splitting formatting and version/lifecycle information. Provide examples. Also document the previous method of mixing the two using only @pub-type, with the previous suggested values list, for backwards compatibility reasons.
Comment #149:  poetry needs xref element support

Submitted by: Bruce Rosenblum, Inera Inc.,  9/19/11

Editor's Comment: Content appears to be missing. Contacted commenter by email 10/11/2011

Comment:
Sometimes poetry fragments have a footnote at the end and that footnote includes the source. Because it's footnoted, it's better to handle with than (more prevalent in books than in journal articles). However in the current model, xref is not supported in verse

Comment:
[Submitter's response to editor 10/12/2011] The simple answer is that xref needs to be supported within <verse-line> because right now I'm hacking around it with:

<pre>
&lt;named-content content-type="verse-fn"
   &lt;xref rid="fn1">ref-type="fn"&gt;&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;&lt;/xref&gt;
&lt;/named-content&gt;
</pre>

I know I was making some point about the need for an xref in this context is more likely occurring with footnotes in books than with references in journal articles, but I just can't remember why that distinction was important at the time.

Proposal:
Add xref to verse

Decision:
Add &lt;xref&gt; to &lt;verse-line&gt; in Publishing and Authoring. Archiving already allows this.

Comment #150:  Need a fuller edition element

Submitted by: Jeffrey Beck, NCBI/NLM,  9/19/11

Comment:
From the NLM Book Interchange Tag Suite Working Group.

In tagging both metadata and bibliographic references, there can be a need to record both an edition number (6) and a fuller edition statement (6th, 6th edition reprinted)

Decision:

- To capture this diversity, we will change the documentation of &lt;edition&gt; to indicate that all of these values are perfectly acceptable, that an edition statement need not be numeric and may contain regular or superscripted ordinals.
- To capture the numeric value of the edition number, we will add an attribute named "designator", which will be defined as the numeric or alphabetic "number" of the edition.

Comment #151:  Constrain Identifier characters - eg in DOI
Submitted by: Jeffrey Beck, NCBI/NLM,  9/19/11

Comment:
From the NLM Book Interchange Tag Suite Working Group.

A DOI allows any Unicode character, which can make the processing of some DOIs very problematic. CrossRef has established a constrained set of characters for use in DOIs. Should NISO JATS similarly limit the content of an ID?

Decision:
This comment is declined. CrossRef is not the only DOI registration authority.

Comment #152:  need improved explanation of keywords vs subjects
Submitted by: Jeffrey Beck, NCBI/NLM,  9/19/11

Comment:
From the NLM Book Interchange Tag Suite Working Group.

Please improve the description of the distinction between keywords and subject groups.

Decision:
This resolution incorporates several components:

• **Nested Keywords.** A new element for nested keywords will be created, that can take a @kwd-group-type (source or authority). Nested keywords will be used to contain taxonomic information, to tie an article to a taxonomy. Ordinary keywords contain single level terms and phrases. The new construct must be carefully documented, with a taxonomy subject-tree example.

• **Keywords are finding aids.** Nested keywords will join the other keywords as places to record important words and phrases used in the text; broader, narrower, and related terms that could be used to find the text in a search; and semantic information about the text. Such keywords can be used to map a specific article to a taxonomy. A group of keywords can name the authority or taxonomy form which the terms are derived (such as MESH) using the @kwd-group-type attribute.

• **Subject Categories are for organizing.** Subject categories will be defined as ways to create hierarchical groupings of article, such as for display in a printed Table of Contents or a web splash page. They do not name any authority, they are just collections established by the publisher.

Change the model for nested-kwd to:

```xml
<!ELEMENT nested-kwd ((kwd | compound-kwd)+, nested-kwd*)>
```

The Tag Sets will retain the model for compound subject group, although this new nested keyword structure may supersede it with most users.

Comment #153:  Multiple Links
Submitted by: Jeffrey Beck, NCBI/NLM,  9/19/11

Comment:
From the NLM Book Interchange Tag Suite Working Group.
There is a requirement (as expressed through, for example, NCBI Bookshelf, the Elsevier element, the Eric van der Vlist paper at Balisage that requested more “hrefs”) for a way to associate an element with multiple links. Ideally, this mechanism will work and will have been implemented, unlike current XLink.

**Decision:**
Yes, this is a construct many journal publishers need, but we feel it is premature to include one in NISO JATS. By design, NISO JATS codifies successful common practice and experience. The Working Group does not see the collective wisdom which NISO JATS could adopt or build upon, and the Working Group does not want to invent a new (unimplemented) model. We refer this problem to the BITS Working Group, who can do the research into common practice and implementations.

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**Comment #154: Default Namespace for NLM XML**

**Submitted by:** Suki Venkatesan, TNQ Books and Journals, 9/19/11

**Comment:**
What is the default namespace for NLM XML? If it doesn't exist then I think it is serious bug in the XML. I think lack of namespace is a serious limitation in the NLM DTD that will make NLM XML incompatible with future XML developments. For example, one of the proposed ways to do validation in the future is to use namespace-based validation is NVDL (see [http://jnvdl.sourceforge.net/tutorial.html](http://jnvdl.sourceforge.net/tutorial.html)).

**Proposal:**
There are clever ways by which it is possible to include namespace declarations in the DTD itself. See, e.g., the Elsevier 5.0 DTD. (see [http://www.elsevier.com/framework_authors/DTDs/ja50_tagbytag5-v1.1.pdf#page=37](http://www.elsevier.com/framework_authors/DTDs/ja50_tagbytag5-v1.1.pdf#page=37))

**Decision:**
If anyone gives NISO JATS a default namespace, this namespace would then be applied to all unnamespaced elements in the JATS, including the table elements, which are used as part of the Tag Suite. This seemed to be a problem because the table model was based on the XHTML Table model.

However, since JATS has made changes to both the elements and attributes of the XHTML table model the Working Group declares that the NISO JATS table model is not the XHTML table model, it is the NISO JATS table model, based-on and inspired-by the XHTML table model. The documentation will be changed accordingly.

• We will not namespace JATS at this time for a number of reasons:
  - Backwards compatibility. We do not want to break the majority of the existing JATS applications.
  - The majority of the publishing audience is not using namespaces except for included vocabularies such as MathML (Note: It is the experience of members of the Working Group that nearly all users take the namespace off the OASIS Exchange CALS Table Model when they replace XHTML table in existing JATS implementations.)
  - When a namespace is applied to JATS, it also applies to the table elements that are an integral part of JATS. NISO JATS does not use the XHTML table model; NISO JATS incorporates a table model inspired by the XHTML Table model. JATS has modified the table models: removing `<caption>` and adding both JATS-only attributes and JATS-element content for the table cells (`<td>` and `<tr>`). Any application that has been treating JATS tables as un-namespaced XHTML tables and passing them to the browser would break.

• We will provide and namespace a URI and a suggested prefix for an organization to use if they wish to namespace their JATS customization. In the text of the NISO JATS standard, we will describe using a JATS namespace as optional and non-normative, but if a user were to namespace JATS content, we will provide the namespace to use.

• We will document that using namespaces with JATS will require XML and namespace sophistication and also provide namespace advice for the namespace-aware JATS user who wishes to namespace JATS. These people will be advised that if they wish to namespace JATS, they should take care to do so in a manner that facilitates interchange. This advice will include reminders that:
- The MathML namespace should be retained and used on both the document level and the `<mml:math>` element level.

- When making HTML from JATS, the JATS table elements will need to be either stripped of the JATS namespace or given their own HTML namespace.

- There will also be a note describing how to handle the OASIS Exchange CALS table model namespace.

- All of the documentation (both NISO standard and Tag Library) will be changed to reflect the fact that JATS does not incorporate the XHTML table model; NISO JATS uses elements, attribute, and models inspired by and based on the XHTML table model.

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**Comment #155: (Correction) Adding "arXiv" to pub-id-type**

Submitted by: Soichi Kubota, Japan Science and Technology Agency, 9/20/11

Comment: In physics a lot of articles cite arXiv articles. For reference linking to arXiv articles with /, adding "arXiv" to @pub-id-type is favorable. (I made a typo: wrong: "arXive" -> correct: "arXiv" in my proposal on Sep 14.)

Proposal: Add "arXiv" value to @pub-id-type.

Decision: The value “arxiv” will be added to both the list of values for Publishing and Authoring and the documented list of suggested values for Archiving.

The lower-case value "arxiv" was chosen over the mixed-case "arXiv" to maintain consistency throughout the attribute values.

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**Comment #157: Re-evaluate use of xlink**

Submitted by: Jeffrey Beck, NCBI/NLM, 9/20/11

Comment: When the JATS was first being created, the Xlink standard held much promise. But is has not really been picked up and used by anyone. Now we have all of those xlink namespace linking attributes that just create a burden on JATS content.

Proposal: Suggest removing xlink attributes from JATS and replacing those that are being used (like href) with attributes from the JATS set.

Decision: In the interests of backward compatibility, we cannot get rid of the XLink namespace; retain it.

- Make all the defaulted values into #IMPLIED (optional) to reduce the clutter in current documents. This will break no existing documents.

- The Working Group decided that we wish to be backwards compatible with Version JATS 3.1/NISO 0.4.

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**Comment #158: Support requested for Japanese text emphasis**

Submitted by: Bruce Rosenblum, Inera Inc., 9/22/11
Comment:
Emphasis in Japanese text is applied with dots, commas, or circles that may be above or below characters, or beside characters in vertical text layout. This is considered somewhat the equivalent of italic in English text. In RTF (Word Rich Text Format), this is supported with specific East Asian commands for dot-over, comma-over, circle-over, and dot-under. It cannot be properly modeled with the current italic element in JATS because there is not information about the character or position of the emphasis.

Proposal:
JATS adds specific use element to Italic, but this is not enough. So options for supporting this are:

1. Use specific-use in italic
2. Use named-content or styled-content
3. Add a new element to JATS for emphasis that does not specify the formatting of the emphasis. Give it specific-use, lang, and style attributes.
4. Add a lang attribute to italic, and recommend using both lang and specific-use to achieve the desired affect.
   . Add both lang and style attributes to italic.

Decision:
The Working Group agreed that this was an important issue, but felt we did not have enough information to resolve it at this time. We agree to table this until the next round of NISO JATS enhancements.

Comment #159: Coding ruby

Submitted by: Soichi Tokizane, Aichi University, 9/24/11

Comment:
SPJ would like to propose just one more idea, regarding coding Japanese language articles, especially humanity science articles. They often use ruby, that expresses pronunciation of Chinese characters which almost always have more than one, often several, different pronunciations. The use of ruby is defined in HTML5 using and .

Proposal:
We would like to propose introducing a ruby tag as much like the bold or underline tags, as follows.

<ruby>多武峰とうのみね</ruby>

or

<rubigrp>多武峰<ruby>とうのみね</ruby></rubigrp>

This will be useful not only for Japanese but also European users who want to code index/pronunciation expression for non-English words in body texts.

Decision:
The Working Group agreed that this was an important issue, but felt we did not have enough information to resolve it at this time. We agree to table this until the next round of NISO JATS enhancements. There are Unicode workarounds that can be used until this issue is resolved.

Comment #160: Coding non-Gregorian years

Submitted by: Soichi Tokizane, Aichi University, 9/24/11

Comment:
We are digitizing old journal articles in Japanese among which publication years of cited references contain non-Gregorian years, i.e., Japanese Emperor years. This will become more challenging if we are to code humanity articles such as those of history or literature.

Proposal:
Thus we, SPJ Japan, would like to propose a new attribute, @calendar for <year>, <month> and <day>. Examples are as follows.

<year alt="2011" calendar="Islamic" xml:lang="en">1433</year>
<year alt="1965" calendar="Japanese" xml:lang="ja">昭和四〇年</year>

Decision:
This resolution incorporates several components:

- Add a CDATA @calendar attribute to all date elements (including <year>, <string-date>, <date>, <pub-date>, and <date-in-citation>, excluding <day> and <month>) to name the type of calendar, such as “Gregorian”, “Japanese”, or “Mayan”.
- Add an @iso-date (With the value set to the ISO 8601:2000(E) extended format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss or YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ) attribute to all of the date elements (including <string-date>, <date>, <pub-date>, <date-in-citation>, and <year>). This attribute will take the place of the @alt attribute in the Comment above, that is, it can be used to provide the equivalent Gregorian date to and non-Gregorian date.
- Do not add either attribute to <access-date> or <time-stamp>, because these elements are deprecated and will be deleted at the next backwards incompatible release.

Comment #161: std element in citations not well designed

Submitted by: Bruce Rosenblum, Inera Inc., 9/28/11

Comment:
The std element in mixed-citation and element-citation is not well designed to markup standards. In particular, a standard has an organization (NISO), designation (Z39-96) and year (2012) that should be semantically tagged to enable online linking to standards. The title of the standard should also be tagged separately (possibly with but that is not how std is documented today. I would like the working group to revisit this element and semantic markup of citations to standards.

Decision:
Modify the model of the element <std> to be (as are the models for <string-name> and <mixed-citation>) a #PCDATA model with the possibility of element inclusions. This enables each JATS user to determine the granularity they wish to tag.

The elements to be included are:
- <source>, for the title of the standard;
- Date elements <year>, <month>, and <day>;
- <pub-id> for the standard designation (e.g., Z39-96);
- A new element <std-organization>, defined as the name of the standards body that produced the standard;
- <named-content> for any publisher-specific metadata (standards status, specific body chapter, etc.).

This <std> element already takes the attributes: @content-type, @specific-use, and @xml:lang. No other attribute will be added.

In addition, the value “std-designation” needs to be added to the attribute values for the @pub-id-type of <pub-type>
Comment #162: Add superscript to data model for given-names and surname


Editor's Comment: Lynn Murdock retracted this comment by email on October 5, 2011.

Comment:
We have encountered authors who have superscript letters (thus far, only the letter "a") in their given names. We currently cannot accommodate this in the XML, since <given-names> can't have children. We have not yet encountered this issue in <surname>, but since its occurrence may be possible, it might be good to extend the same logic to <surname> as to <given-names>.

This is apparently an abbreviation for Maria. From [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordinal_indicator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordinal_indicator), the last section called Similar Conventions: Spanish uses the indicator letters in some abbreviations, such as Vº Bº for visto bueno ("approved"); and Mª for Maria, a Spanish name frequently used in compounds like José Mª.

Proposal:
Add as an optional child element of both <given-names> and <surname>, like so:

```
<name>
  <surname>Munoz-Fernandez</surname>
  <given-names>M<sup>a</sup> Angeles</given-names>
</name>
```

Decision:
This proposal has been withdrawn; the Working Group will take no action on this item.

Comment #163: Add time element to date and date-in-citation elements

Submitted by: Paul Donohoe, Nature Publishing Group, 9/29/11

Comment:
NPG would like to be able to include timestamps to the publication dates of some of our articles. This would be particularly used for our news content where publishing embargoes specify a time as well as a date. These embargo times usually arise from external agencies, such as the publisher of the article being reported on. The embargo time is intended to inform readers exactly when an article was published. We would also like to include such timestamps in our citations.

Proposal:
We would like to propose adding an optional "time" element to the "date" and "date-in-citation" elements. The "time" element would have the same attributes (@content-type, @specific-use, and @xml:lang) and content model (Text, numbers, or special characters) as the related elements "day", "month" and "year". We would propose that the documentation for this element recommend that the content be either a time or a date-time string in UTC format (ISO 8601 specifications), to ensure international conformity and applicability. The documentation could also recommend the @content-type attribute value be either "UTC" or "ISO-8601" to indicate this.

Decision:
Add the @iso-date attribute as described in Comment #160. This can be used to contain the requested time-stamp.
Comment #165:  Count statistics

Submitted by: Nikos Markantonatos, Atypon, 9/29/11

Comment:
The current <counts> model is rather restrictive in the sense that the Tag Suite imposes a specific constrained set of such statistical counts for an article:

- figures
- tables
- equations
- references
- pages
- words

In practice, publishers may wish to expand on this list of count statistics in a number of ways. For example:

- images (not only those in figures)
- citations (there may be more than one citation per reference)
- sentences - characters (bytecount)
- sections
- contributors

Proposal:
Instead of limiting the choice of count statistics with predefined tags, like <fig-count>, <table-count>, etc, the JATS Tag Suite could employ a uniform tag <count> under <counts> which takes a single required attribute @content-type with a list of recommended values, such as "figure", "table", "equation", "reference", etc.

This change will make the <counts> tag more extensible and potentially more useful. It will also lighten the JATS Tag Suite from a number of pre-specified elements like <fig-count>, <table-count>, etc, as well as from the @count attribute.

Decision:
A generic <count> element will be added to the Tag Suite as part of the counting elements within the <counts> grouping element. @count-type on <count> will name the object being counted. This element will count in the same way as all other count elements. The remaining counting elements will be retained for backwards compatibility.

Comment #166:  related-article versus related-object

Submitted by: Nikos Markantonatos, Atypon, 9/29/11

Comment:
The distinction between <related-article> and <related-object> tags is rather artificial and focused on the article. This does not lend itself to generalization when considering chapters, books or other publication entities.

Proposal:
Perhaps these two tags could be reconsidered with an eye at shaping a single <related> element which encompasses the semantics of both, and will be also reusable in more diverse contexts.

Decision:
The linking attributes will be added to <related-object> to enhance its useability. To maintain backward-compatibility, both <related-article> and <related-object> elements will remain in the Tag Suite.
Comment #167: Journal editors

Submitted by: Nikos Markantonatos, Atypon, 9/29/11

Comment:
There is currently no place in the Tag Suite to encode the journal editors for a particular publication. They can only be placed as <notes>.

Proposal:
The suggestion is to add a <contrib-group> element in the model for <journal-meta>, so that editors and other journal contributors can be captured.

Decision:
A repeatable <contrib-group> element will be added to the model for <journal-meta>.

Comment #169: Support for question/answer model

Submitted by: Nikos Markantonatos, Atypon, 9/29/11

Comment:
The JATS Tag Suite does not include any model for questions and answers which is encountered in educational article material. It will also be inherited by the book DTD model, where it is even more commonplace.

Proposal:
A simple model could be defined as follows:

    <!ELEMENT question (%sec-opt-title-model;, answer+, explanation?) >
    <!ELEMENT answer %sec-opt-title-model; >
    <!ELEMENT explanation %sec-opt-title-model; >

    along with an attribute @correct="yes|no" to <answer>.

Decision:
The Working Group does not see sufficient benefit to tagging questions and answers in journals. We will not add the models for them at this time. The Working Group will forward the model and examples to the NLM Book Interchange Tag Suite Working Group.

Comment #170: Add support for CALS table model

Submitted by: Nikos Markantonatos, Atypon, 9/29/11

Comment:
Current description of the JATS Tag Suite does not include a reference to the OASIS CALS table model. There is only a vague reference in the Scope section which claims that the OASIS CALS table model is a separate standard referenced in section 4, but section 4 does not include any reference to it nonetheless.

On the other hand, both XHTML and MathML which are also separate standards, not only do they appear in the list of references of section 4, but they are also included in the JATS Tag Suite. For example, all XHTML table model elements, like <table>, <thead>, <tbody>, <col>, <colgroup>, <tr>, <td>, etc, along with their attributes are explicitly included in the list of Tag Suite elements and attributes (sections 5.1 & 5.2). However, this is not the case with the OASIS CALS table model elements and attributes. This seems to imply a clear preference on the table model, which is probably not the NISO standard's role to promote.
Even for MathML, the top-level element `<mml:math>` is included in the JATS Tag Suite elements, whereas there is no reference at all for the top-level CALS element `<oasis:table>` or any of its sub-elements.

This seems to constitute a discrimination against the CALS model, despite the fact that a significant subset of the NLM XML back content chooses to use this table model rather than the XHTML model.

**Proposal:**
Include a reference to the OASIS CALS table model standard in Section 4 and explicitly define its elements in the JATS Tag Suite (sections 5.1 and 5.2) in the same way that the XHTML model is being described. JATS users should be able to choose the table model that best fits their purposes, rather than be guided by the standard as to which table model standard to use.

**Decision:**
- A significant part of this resolution concerns documentation. In both the normative NISO standard and the non-normative Tag Libraries, the element `<table>` will be documented as the root of table model. It will be explained that, by default, the content of `<table>` will be the XHTML-inspired table model, which is the JATS preferred model. But we will document in both places that the XHTML-inspired model can be switched out for the OASIS CALS Exchange Table Model. Only the model for the XHTML-inspired table model will be detailed in the NISO standard. The default Tag Libraries will describe the XHTML-inspired table model and the default versions of the schemas will use it. As we have now, separate documentation will be provided for the OASIS Table.
- We will provide, as part of the non-normative supporting material on the NLM site:
  - The OASIS table model and the XHTML-inspired table model modules, as is done now. Neither table model will be namedpaced. We will remove the namespaces and the prefixes from the `<oasis:table>` model. We will return to using the OASIS CALS table modules that OASIS provides, which have a namespace of their own defined.
  - As part of the non-normative documentation, we will make two sets of schemas available for each Tag Set: One with the XHTML-inspired table model and one with the OASIS CALS table model and the XHTML-inspired table model.

---

**Comment #171: ref-alternatives**

Submitted by: Soichi Tokizane, Aichi University,  9/30/11

**Editor's Comment:** This comment was rebuilt from the supporting file "ref-alternatives.pdf"

**Comment:**
It is suggested by JATS that multilingual description of cited references shall be done via repeating individual elements within either `<element-citation>` or `<mixed-citation>`. In the case of European/American articles, this practice will probably work well, because only a few elements, such as article titles or possibly journal titles should be in multi-lingual. For Japanese, and probably for Chinese articles, we need to transliterate almost all elements except numerals, and thus effort for coding and rendering becomes extensive. And sometimes we need to add extra elements in either English or Japanese data, such as original languages or locations of publication/meetings for books/conferences, because those are obvious and should be omitted in one of those languages. This would create additional burden for rendering.

**Proposal:**
Thus we would like to recommend adding the `<ref-alternatives>` element much like `<name-alternatives>`. An example is as follows.

[Rendered text]

Decision:

After much discussion, it was decided that a <ref-alternatives> element was not necessary since the functionality requested would be better accomplished with a <citation-alternatives> element.

A new element <citation-alternatives> will be added to JATS and allowed inside the <ref> element. The new element will contain one or more of the valid citation types for a Tag Set. Since one <ref> may already contain multiple citations, this will allow the publisher to record which are separate citations and which are equivalent alternatives.

Two cases will be documented: one for two citations equivalent but in different languages and one where the two citations represent encoding alternatives, such as one <element-citation> and one <mixed-citation> that represent the same citation.

Comment #172:  Support for an independent Collection XML

Submitted by: Nikos Markantonatos, Atypon,  9/30/11

Comment:

The current article model describes a set of metadata which not only encodes information about the article itself, but also attempts to capture the context of where, how and by whom the article was published. It also assumes that the article was published at most once, since it only allows for at most one instance of <journal-meta> inside <front> and for at most one instance of <volume> inside <article-meta>.

Furthermore, a closer inspection of the <article-meta> model reveals a number of metadata elements which do not relate with the article itself, but to the volume and/or to the issue where this article was published under. Examples of such elements are <volume>, <volume-id>, <volume-series>, <issue>, <issue-id>, <issue-sponsor>, <issue-title>, <issue-part>, <isbn>, etc. Finally, the entire <journal-meta> model defined under the article <front> element describes metadata about the publication
that hosts the article (<journal-id>, <journal-title-group>, <issn>, etc) and the publisher that publishes it (<publisher-name>, <publisher-loc>).

An immediate implication of this logic is that articles belonging to the same issue repeat a lot of their metadata information, since that belongs to the journal, volume or issue and not to the article. Repetition is prone to errors and metadata inconsistencies are hard to resolve.

On the other hand, when an article is published in two places simultaneously, such as for example published in a printed issue and at the same time placed in an electronic-only collection, the article XML fails to capture metadata about one of its publishing instances, owing to the above limitation in the model. An attempt to enhance the current model to allow for multiple publication instances in the <article> model will require a major restructuring of <article-meta> to extract all volume and issue level information out of its scope.

Another limitation with the current association of publisher, journal, volume and issue metadata with the article is the fact that information associated with these higher-level publication entities cannot be encoded in the article XML. Examples of such information form a) a PDF for the entire issue, b) an index for the issue, c) a PDF for the Table of Contents, d) a pointer to the “instructions to the authors” section, e) the issue DOI and self URI, f) a link to all issue ads, g) links to issue-level supplementary material, h) the issue cover image and its associated caption, i) links to related issues or publications.

Finally, information for the encoding of the Table of Contents and its associated elements lies dispersed across the article XMLs of an issue rather than be isolated in a single place which lists all articles participating in the Table of Contents along with headings, page numbers, issue titles, etc.

Proposal:

The proposed solution which attempts to address all problems mentioned above is the generation of an independent XML file root which maintains all information about a collection of articles. For the purposes of this proposal, I will term this new file the Collection XML. The Collection XML would then be the source of information for:

1) journal and publisher metadata currently under <journal-meta>,
2) volume and issue metadata currently under <article-meta>,
3) list of articles included in the collection
4) additional information pertaining to the collection
5) table of contents information
6) alternative table of contents for the collection

The proposal calls for an optional Collection XML for each collection of articles. Such collections can range from early articles published ahead-of-print for one or more journals, articles included in a printed issue, an electronic-only collection of arbitrary articles on a topic, the collection of articles that form a conference proceedings or any other collection for which we wish to maintain explicit metadata for.

Each Collection XML records items #1-#6 above. Items #1 and #2 help remove the undesirable metadata redundancy from article XMLs and define an authoritative source for these metadata. Note that although it is possible to remove redundant metadata from article XMLs, it is not necessary to do so, if one wishes to preserve self-contained article XMLs.

Item #3 positively identifies the list of articles included in a collection without resorting to a costly exhaustive search. Item #4 associates this collection with a number of additional information related to it, such as those elements (a) through (i) mentioned above. Item #5 helps maintain all additional information that is necessary for rendering a Table of Contents, such as article entries sequence, page ranges, nested headings, annotations, graphics, etc.

Item #6 proves useful for collections where there is need for additional Tables of Contents driven by requirements to render the collection contents in multiple facets or in multiple languages.
For a more complete description of the Collection XML suggested here and a concrete model for its implementation, please refer to JATS-Con 2011 paper "Article vs Issue XML: Capturing the Table of Contents under the NLM DTD" at

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK57236/

Note that what is referred to in that paper as Issue XML is the exact same concept as the Collection XML suggested in this proposal.

**Decision:**

The Working Group felt that:

- Collection XML was potentially very important work;
- There is a clear need for such a tag set; and
- Many publishers and archives are making do with proprietary and adhoc solutions that would be better unified.

The Working Group also felt that this work was outside the scope of the JournalArticle Tag Suite. The best solution appeared to us to be a separate Work Item undertaken by a separate Working Group under the NISO umbrella.

Our NISO representative, Nettie Lagace, gave us a brief overview of what it takes to write a NISO Work Item and set up a Working Group. She will send this Working Group a description of the procedure and a template for the New Item Proposal document (which starts the process) so that our group can help found the new group. She volunteered to shepherd the new group forward.

We have asked Nikos Markantonatos to act a Chair, since his work and JATS-Con paper will be the basis for the initial work item description. We will write this description and submit it to the NISO Content and Collection Management Topic Committee. Volunteer participants included: Laura Kelly, Katherine Henniss, Jeff Beck, and Nikos Markantonatos.

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**Comment #178: Add link attributes to <long-desc>**

Submitted by: Deborah Lapeyre, Mulberry Technologies, 9/20/11

**Editor's Comment:** This comment was updated by email correspondence on October 10, 2011 between Jeff Beck and Deborah Lapeyre

**Comment:**

The WEB 2.0 folks (who believe in URIs) request that the long description (element `<long-desc>`) NOT contain the actual description but merely a URI pointer to that description. Current library best practice is that the long-desc contain an actual description and not merely a URI.

It seems to me that JATS should be prepared to handle both a description and a link.

**Proposal:**

I do not believe that the text of long-desc element should contain the URI, because some screen reading software will read that text to the users, expecting a description.

If the linking attributes were added to the long-desc element, it would be possible to provide the URI as a link instead of or in addition to the textual description content of the element.

**Decision:**

Add the linking attributes (optional) to the element `<long-desc>`. 
Comment #179: Decide and Document use of id attribute on Affiliation

Submitted by: Lapeyre Deborah, Mulberry Technologies,  10/17/11

Editor's Comment: Comment submitted by Debbie Lapeyre for the SPJ.

Comment:

The SPJ Working Group met on December 6, 2010, to review the Journal Archiving and Interchange/Publishing Tag Set Tag Libraries version 3.1 Draft. The members liked the Draft very much in general, and appreciated the efforts of JATS Working Group. If approved, the version 3.1 will encourage the use of JATS significantly in Japan.

There was, however, one issue which the members wanted JATS Working Group to look at with regard to the @id attribute for Affiliation Alternatives as follows.

As we look at the page 2 of the document, ”Journal Article Tag Sets Element and Attribute Changes Version 3.0 to Version 3.1”, the example of the Affiliation Alternatives element contains the ID attribute three times as shown below, one on the alternatives elements and once for each affiliation:

```
<aff-alternatives id="aff2">
  <aff id="aff-ja">
    <institution xml:lang="ja-Jpan">Japanese name...</institution>
  </aff>
  <aff id="aff-en">
    <institution xml:lang="en">English name...</institution>
  </aff>
</aff-alternatives>
```

This could cause some difficulty for users in programming to retrieve correct information from the XML. We would like to recommend JATS to issue a guideline how to reference information. The members of the SPJ Working Group believe there should be only one unambiguous ID attribute for a set of elements which semantically contain the same information, such as multi-language (English and Japanese) expressions of a single organization.

Proposal:

Based on this belief, we would like to propose a couple of possible solutions.

1) Allow the ID attribute only in the Affiliation Alternatives wrapper

This will allow users to retrieve necessary data directed by the xml:lang data. Its drawback is that users have to rewrite the current programs substantially. Some commented substantial rewriting is inevitable anyway, though, as Affiliation Alternatives is a new element.

2) Allow describing ID attribute only in the default language Affiliation as defined in the xml:lang on the Article element.

That means, there should not be any ID attributes either in the Affiliation Alternatives wrapper, or non-default language Affiliation. This will result in minimum rewriting of the current programs. Its drawback is, depending on the program, the data that were not identified by @id may not be able to be retrieved.

Please look at this issue. As this is a general issue possible for other element wrappers, too, please make the guideline as general.

Decision:
The following information is currently available in the JATS documentation, which should sufficiently meet this request:

**Best Practice:** When it is present, this [aff-alternatives] container element should take the @id that is used to tie contributors to affiliations rather than putting an @id on the individual affiliations (<aff>s) within the container.

We will, however, fix all of the examples in the Tag Libraries to illustrate this best practice.

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**Comment #WG001: Revisit decision to remove namespace from the OASIS table model (Comment #170)**

Submitted by: B. Tommie Usdin, Mulberry Technologies,

**Comment:**
I think the group made a really unfortunate decision regarding removing the namespace from the OASIS table model without providing some other explicit mechanism for identifying the type of tables in a document or the model for a specific document.

As we have described what we are going to do, we essentially require that receivers of JATS documents have their processing software look several levels into a nested structure in order to tell how to process the whole table. We have made creation of the documents with either table model very easy, but at the cost of making receiving and processing them very very difficult.

**Decision:**
As the discussion progressed, it became clear that the presence of the namespace on the OASIS table model was not the real problem, rather, the problem was the mechanism for changing the OASIS namespace prefix. Currently, it is necessary to modify the core modules to remove the namespace prefix. We will retain the namespace on the OASIS model, but implement it (as MathML is implemented) to allow changing the namespace prefix at the top-level, leaving the core modules untouched.

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**Comment #WG002: RDFa Attributes to JATS**

Submitted by: Lapeyre Deborah, Mulberry Technologies,

**Editor's Comment:** This comment is from Bob DuCharme and was passed to Deborah Lapeyre.

**Comment:**
Here's a good next step to build on what David Shotton has done in his "5 stars of online journal articles" and what it links to: [http://www.snee.com/bobdc.blog/2011/10/publishing-academic-research-d.html](http://www.snee.com/bobdc.blog/2011/10/publishing-academic-research-d.html)

How about an RDFa module for the NLM DTD so that people can add arbitrary triples-based metadata to their XML without having to revise the DTD each time? My article is a few years old (and therefore references an older version of RDFa), but might give you some ideas about the potential value of this: [http://www.devx.com/semantic/Article/42543/1954](http://www.devx.com/semantic/Article/42543/1954)

**Proposal:**
The article cited gives an example of a module for adding RDFa attributes to the DocBook DTD (back when DocBook was a DTD). Here is Bob's example:

**SAMPLE DOCBOOK DTD MODIFICATION**

The DocbookRDFa.dtd DTD references a module declaring the new RDFa attributes, redefines a DocBook parameter entity to include them, and points to the standard DocBook DTD.
ATTRIBUTE DEFINITIONS FOR RDFa ATTRIBUTES USED ABOVE

The RDFa-specific attributes are defined as: (from THE XHTML spec)

@href - a URI for expressing the partner resource of a relationship (a 'resource object', in RDF terminology); (from XHTML)

@about - a URI or SafeCURIE, used for stating what the data is about (a 'subject' in RDF terminology);

@content - a string, for supplying machine-readable content for a literal (a 'plain literal object', in RDF terminology); (from XHTML)

@datatype - a CURIE representing a datatype, to express the datatype of a literal;

@typeof - a whitespace separated list of CURIEs that indicate the RDF type(s) to associate with a subject.
@property - a whitespace separated list of CURIEs, used for expressing relationships between a subject and some literal text (also a 'predicate');

@rel - a whitespace separated list of CURIEs, used for expressing relationships between two resources ('predicates' in RDF terminology); (from XHTML)

@resource - a URIorSafeCURIE for expressing the partner resource of a relationship that is not intended to be 'clickable' (also an 'object'); (from XHTML)

@rev - a whitespace separated list of CURIEs, used for expressing reverse relationships between two resources (also 'predicates'); (from HTML)

THE DOCBOOK EXTERNAL MODULE RDFaAttributes

Here is the external entity "RDFaAttributes.mod" that defines the attributes

```xml
<!ENTITY % CURIE.datatype "CDATA" >
<!ENTITY % CURIEs.datatype "CDATA" >
<!ENTITY % URIorSafeCURIE.datatype "CDATA" >

<!ENTITY % about.attrib
"about %URIorSafeCURIE.datatype; #IMPLIED">
<!ENTITY % typeof.attrib
"typeof %CURIEs.datatype; #IMPLIED">
<!ENTITY % property.attrib
"property %CURIEs.datatype; #IMPLIED">
<!ENTITY % resource.attrib
"resource %URIorSafeCURIE.datatype; #IMPLIED">
<!ENTITY % content.attrib
"content  CDATA                     #IMPLIED">
<!ENTITY % datatype.attrib
"datatype %CURIE.datatype;          #IMPLIED">
<!ENTITY % rel.attrib
"rel      %CURIEs.datatype;         #IMPLIED">
<!ENTITY % rev.attrib
"rev      %CURIEs.datatype;         #IMPLIED">
```

BACKGROUND: MORE ABOUT CURIES THAN YOU CARE TO KNOW

(Abstracted from the "RDFa in XHTML: Syntax and Processing: A collection of attributes and processing rules for extending XHTML to support RDF" W3C Recommendation 14 October 2008)

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What is a CURIE?

A CURIE is a "compact URI' which allow a full URI value to be expressed succinctly.

What is a safe CURIE?

In some situations an attribute will allow either a CURIE, or a normal URI. Since it is difficult to distinguish between CURIEs and URIs, the CURIE syntax adds the notion of a [safe CURIE]. The syntax is simply to surround the CURIE with square brackets:

```
safe_curie := [ 'curie ']
```

2.0 ADDITIONAL DETAIL (BEYOND WHAT IS REALLY NECESSARY)
2.1 CURIE and URI Processing

Since RDFa is ultimately a means for transporting RDF, then a key concept is the resource and its manifestation as a URI. Since RDF deals with complete URIs (not relative paths), then when converting RDFa to triples, any relative URIs will need to be resolved relative to the base URI.

Many of the attributes that hold URIs are also able to carry 'compact URIs' or CURIEs. A CURIE is a convenient way to represent a long URI, by replacing a leading section of the URI with a substitution token. It's possible for authors to define a number of substitution tokens as they see fit; the full URI is obtained by locating the mapping defined by a token from a list of in-scope tokens, and then simply concatenating the second part of the CURIE onto the mapped value.

For example, the full URI for Albert Einstein on DPPedia is: http://dbpedia.org/resource/Albert_Einstein

This can be shortened by authors to make the information easier to manage, using a CURIE. The first step is for the author to create a prefix mapping that links a prefix to some leading segment of the URI. In RDFa these mappings are expressed using the XML namespace syntax:

```xml
<div xmlns:db="http://dbpedia.org/">
  ...
</div>
```

Once the prefix has been established, an author can then use it to shorten a URI as follows:

```xml
<div xmlns:db="http://dbpedia.org/">
  <div about="[db:resource/Albert_Einstein]">
    ...
  </div>
</div>
```

2.2 General Use of CURIEs in Attributes

There are a number of ways that attributes will make use of CURIEs, and they need to be dealt with differently. These are:

- An attribute may allow one or more CURIE-only values, disallowing other types of value.
- An attribute may allow one or more values that are a mixture of CURIEs and full URIs. In this case any value that is not surrounded by square brackets, as defined by 'safe_curie' in the section CURIE Syntax Definition, will be processed as if it was a URI. If the value is surrounded by square brackets, then the inner content must conform to the 'curie' definition.

An example of an attribute that can contain CURIE and non-CURIE values is @about. As described, any CURIEs expressed in the attribute must follow the format of a [safe CURIE]. So to express a URI directly, an author might do this:

```xml
<div about="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Albert_Einstein">
  ...
</div>
```

whilst to express a CURIE they would do this:

```xml
<div about="[dbr:Albert_Einstein]">
  ...
</div>
```

Since non-CURIE values MUST be ignored, the following value in @about would not set a new subject, since the CURIE has no prefix separator.

```xml
<div about="[Albert_Einstein]">
  ...
</div>
```
There is one exception to this; @rel and @rev can also take any value from the list in the section on The rel attribute, and any matching value MUST be treated as if it was a full URI with the XHTML vocabulary as its prefix mapping.

2.3 Converting a CURIE to a URI

Since a CURIE is merely a means for abbreviating a URI, its value is a URI, rather than the abbreviated form. Obtaining a URI from a CURIE involves the following steps:

- Split the CURIE at the colon to obtain the prefix and the resource.
- Using the prefix and the current in-scope mappings, obtain the URI that the prefix maps to.
- Concatenate the mapped URI with the resource value, to obtain an absolute URI.

Note that it is generally considered a good idea not to use relative paths in namespace declarations, but since it is possible that an author may ignore this guidance, it is further possible that the URI obtained from a CURIE is relative. However, since all URIs must be resolved relative to [base] before being used to create triples, the use of relative paths should not have any effect on processing.

2.4 Use of CURIEs in Specific Attributes

In the proposed RDFa attributes:

@about and @resource support either a URI or a CURIE (expressed as a [safe CURIE] ).
@href and @src support only a URI.
@property, @datatype and @typeof support only CURIE values.
@rel and @rev support both XHTML link types and CURIEs.

Note that unlike @about and @resource, @rel and @rev do not differentiate their two types of data by using [safe CURIE]s. Instead, any value that matches an entry in the list of link types in the section The rel attribute, MUST be treated as if it was a URI within the XHTML vocabulary, and all other values must be CURIEs. This means that either of the following examples:

\[\text{<link rel="next" href="http://example.org/page2.html" />\text{<link rel="xhv:next" href="http://example.org/page2.html" />}}\]

would generate this triple:

\[\langle\text{http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/vocab#next}\rangle\langle\text{http://example.org/page2.html}\rangle\]

Decision:
We will not implement RDFa with JATS attributes at this time. We do not feel that there are sufficient use cases or desire within the JATS community.

---

Comment #WG003: Enhance <named-content> for encoding semantic enrichment

Submitted by: Evan Owens, American Institute of Physics,

Comment:
We have been having some internal discussions about the best way to code semantic enrichment in JATS. We don’t find that <named-content> does everything that we need. The problem is how to manage canonical terms as well as synonyms. The examples of <named-content> work fine if the value in the running text is the exact term (e.g., a gene name) but what do you do when the chunk of text is a synonym or alias? How do you managed the canonical term and relationships? We are looking at using a keyword group to record a list of all the
thesaurus terms and then would like to link from the instance in the running text to the keyword. I have queries out to our partners and others in the industry about best practices. I've included an example sample below with a number of different solutions.

I would be interested if any of the working group have had similar issues and whether we might want to make some simple attribute additions to <named-content>.

<article>
  <front>
    <article-meta>
      <!-- could be done with compound keywords instead -->
      <kwd-group id="geokwds"><title>Geographical terms mentioned in this article:</title>
      <kwd id="gk27">Mississippi River</kwd>
      <kwd id="gk28">Amazon River</kwd>
    </kwd-group>
  </article-meta>
</front>
<body>
  <sec>
    <p>(1) Exact reference:

      floating down the <named-content content-type="geo">Mississippi River</named-content></p>

    <p>(2) Synonym with exact value as attribute, take #1:

      floating down <named-content content-type="geokwds" value="Mississippi River">Old Man River</named-content>; requires a new attribute on named-content</p>

    <p>(3) Synonym with exact value as attribute, take #2:

      floating down <named-content content-type="geokwds" specific-use="Mississippi River">Old Man River</named-content>; faking it using existing attribute</p>

    <p>(4) Synonym with named-content and RID to keyword group:

      floating down <named-content content-type="geokwds" rid="gk27">Old Man River</named-content>; requires new RID attribute</p>

    <p>(5) Synonym with XREF not named-content:

      floating down <xref ref-type="geokwd" rid="gk27">Old Man River</xref>; faking it with XREF and no DTD change required</p>
  </sec>
</body>
</article>

**Decision:**

Add the attribute @rid to the attribute list for <named-content>.

**Comment #WG004: Revisit Contributor Identifier**
Submitted by: Deborah Lapeyre, Mulberry Technologies,

**Comment:**

Earlier, the Working Group felt it would be premature to add an `<contrib-id>` element to the model for `<contrib>`. Such an element would hold a formal author identifier, for example an ORCID or a publisher’s trusted identifier.

Mulberry has added a `#PCDATA` element to `<contrib>` for several clients. It can repeat and takes @content-type, @specific-use, and @source attributes. As with keywords, the @source attribute names the authority whose identifier it is.

**Proposal:**

Add a `<contrib-id>` element, optional and repeatable, as the first element inside `<contrib>`. There are publishers starting to use these, and we do not want to lose the semantic information.

**Decision:**

Add a `#PCDATA` `<contrib-id>` element to `<contrib>`. This new element can repeat and takes @content-type, @specific-use, and @contrib-id-type attributes. As is done with groups of keywords, the @contrib-id-type attribute names the authority or source whose identifier is in the content.

This element will also be added to all the named people elements, that is, the specifically named roles of people, in NISO JATS, for example, `<principal-award-recipient>` and `<principal-investigator>`. This has the somewhat non-obvious consequence that, since `<collab>` and `<anonymous>` are used inside `<contrib>`, they too can be given `<contrib-id>` children. The Working Group decided not to enable a specific way to record personal identifiers within citations at this time. We will add this if and when NISO JATS users request it.