

## April

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### Announcements

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#### New Minitex Web Site

*Sara Ring, Minitex/BATS*

Minitex launched our new Web site in early April. Why the need for a redesign? In response to feedback from usability testing, the new site is organized more around functions or user tasks and less around Minitex service and unit names than has been the case with our previous web design.

For our part in the BATS unit, we have separated information about our services into three main sections on the Web site: Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata, and OCLC Products and Services. In next month's *Mailing*, I will highlight some of the new content we've added to these areas. In the meantime, check out the new site at:

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu> ■

#### Important Changes to OCLC's Content Services

*OCLC; edited*

OCLC and EBSCO Publishing (EBSCO) have recently agreed that EBSCO will purchase the assets of the OCLC NetLibrary Division and the rights to license a number of vendor-owned databases currently available through the OCLC FirstSearch service.

Please be advised that under this new arrangement you will still be able to access NetLibrary eBook content and eAudiobook subscriptions on the NetLibrary platform and find NetLibrary eBooks through WorldCat.org. You will also be able to access NetLibrary eBook content on the EBSCOhost platform, and EBSCO will provide OCLC MARC records for applicable eBooks free of charge. If you are interested in subscribing to 2010 NetLibrary Shared collections, please contact EBSCO (see announcement below).

Here is OCLC's original announcement:

#### OCLC NetLibrary and EBSCO Publishing

EBSCO has acquired the NetLibrary Division. The purchase includes the NetLibrary eBook and eAudiobook platform as well as operations and infrastructure in Boulder, Colorado. As eBooks become mainstream components of a library's eContent collections, there is increasing value to libraries to be able to integrate eBook acquisitions and delivery with other electronic databases and eJournals. EBSCO will maintain and enhance the NetLibrary platform and will also work to integrate NetLibrary eBooks into the EBSCOhost platform. There will be no interruption in service to libraries.

#### FirstSearch Service

We are also announcing an important change to our FirstSearch content services. OCLC is transitioning out of our role as reseller of vendor-owned

content. Therefore we will transfer or discontinue sale of the vendor-owned databases on FirstSearch when subscriptions have ended. We will instead increase our focus for both FirstSearch and WorldCat.org on providing libraries with access to a rich set of library-owned content and increasing visibility and access to the full scope of a library's collection. We will work with libraries, publishers and other information providers to expand WorldCat.org as a comprehensive platform for eContent.

As a part of this migration, EBSCO has acquired the rights to license a select number of vendor-owned databases that we currently offer on FirstSearch. Our long-term relationship with H.W. Wilson is also changing as we will work together to transition from reselling Wilson databases on FirstSearch to indexing Wilson databases in WorldCat Local over the coming months. There will be no interruption in service to libraries.

For more information please visit the following links, or contact OCLC Member Support at 1-800-848-5800, or email [support@oclc.org](mailto:support@oclc.org).

#### NetLibrary FAQ

<http://www.oclc.org/netlibrary/questions>

#### FirstSearch FAQ

<http://www.oclc.org/firstsearch/content/questions>

#### EBSCO News Release

<http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/2010/201015.htm>

#### H.W. Wilson News Release

<http://www.oclc.org/news/releases/2010/201016.htm> ■

### General

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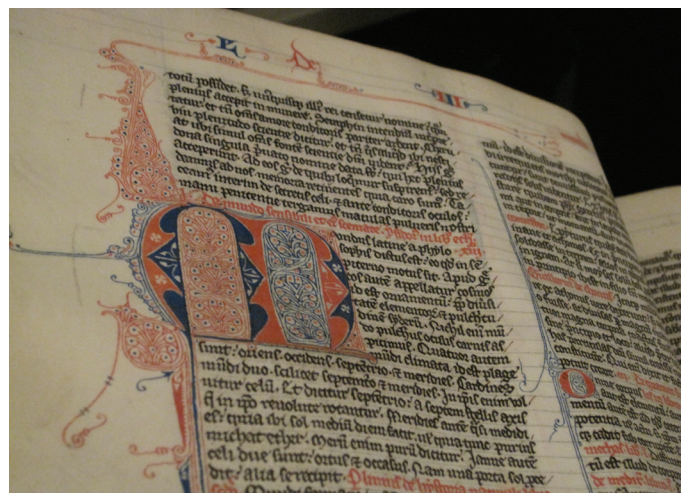
## Bakken Museum Site Visit

Mark Wilhelmi, Minitex/BATS

On March 12, staff from the Minitex Bibliographic and Technical Services Unit paid a visit to the Bakken Museum (<http://www.thebakken.org>). Located in Minneapolis in a mansion near Lake Calhoun, the Bakken's collection was acquired by Earl Bakken, the co-founder of Medtronic and inventor of the portable pacemaker. It is the only institution in the world dedicated to the study of the role of electricity and magnetism in the life sciences and medicine, and we went there to learn more about its resources and the services it offers.

The Bakken's librarian Elizabeth Ihrig gave us a warm welcome. First she took us on a tour of the Museum's

exhibits including 'The Spark of Life', 'The Mystery of Magnetism', and 'Electricity in the 18th Century'. Our favorite was 'Frankenstein: Mary Shelley's Dream'. Then we explored the underground vault where hundreds of antique electronic gadgets and thousands of books are kept in climate-controlled conditions.



Photograph of the Bakken Library's oldest book, *Speculum Naturale*, by Vincent de Beauvais, ca. 1280.

The Library is located in a quiet corner of the building. With its wood paneling, high ceiling, and view of the garden, its reading room is an ideal place for study. Elizabeth told us that scholars come to the Bakken from around the world to do their research, and local students visit to work on History Day projects.



Photograph of the Bakken Library's Reading Room

All in all, the Bakken is a fascinating place to visit. We took quite a few pictures on our visit. You can view them on our BATS Flickr page at:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/mtxbats> ■

General

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## Library Technology Conference Summary

*Minitex/BATS Staff*

This year's Library Technology Conference was held at Macalester College in St. Paul, March 18-19, with about 400 librarians from Minnesota and many other states attending. The program sessions explored a wide range of uses for technology in libraries. Here are some highlights from sessions we attended.

### Yahoo Pipes

In "Yahoo Pipes," Todd Quinn led us in a hands-on workshop to create mashups—Web applications that combine data or functionality from two or more sources into a single application. Yahoo Pipes is a visual web tool for creating mashups. With it librarians can bring together resources for themselves and their patrons without needing to do any coding. Todd helped us create Pipes to bring together RSS feeds. On the Yahoo Pipes site ([pipes.yahoo.com](http://pipes.yahoo.com)) it was a simple process of selecting modules, dragging and dropping them into a workspace, and drawing connections between them. The whole process took only a few minutes and it was fun!

Link to presentation: <http://z.umn.edu/iw>

- *Mark Wilhelmi*

### One Tweet at a Time

In "One Tweet at a Time," Rudy Leon offered us some observations and advice on the role of Twitter in libraries. Twitter could be used to communicate with library patrons, but well before we begin to use it we must determine how our intended audiences use information tools. We need to find out what they want and offer them tools that will help them get it with library resources. If they use Twitter, a library could use it to broadcast news of services, alerts, and events.

Link to presentation: <http://z.umn.edu/iv>

- *Mark Wilhelmi*

### There's Another App for That!

In this session, Scott Spicer showed us four free media

tools that could be useful to librarians:

- [screentoaster.com](http://screentoaster.com) - an online recorder for capturing onscreen action (screen casts, tutorials, demos, training, lectures) and embedding them into blogs and web pages.
- [animoto.com](http://animoto.com) - a tool for creating video pieces from photos, video clips, and music.
- [voicethread.com](http://voicethread.com) - a collaborative, multimedia slide show that holds images, documents, and videos and allows people to navigate pages and leave comments.
- [jaycut.com](http://jaycut.com) - an online editor enabling users to combine videos, photos, and music.

Link to presentation: <http://z.umn.edu/ix>

- *Mark Wilhelmi*

### Metadata Field Selection: Method or Shot in the Dark?

Jill Strass, Metadata Librarian at St. Olaf College Libraries, recounted her experiences with four digital projects, specifically in regard to the selection of proper metadata content to meet users' needs. She first introduced the audience to the data dictionary, which is a list of metadata field names that include definitions, examples, and stated purposes behind their selection. These terms may come from popular metadata standards or be devised locally.

Jill next moved on to describing the projects: a bound periodical, a bound yearbook, an archival collection of photographs, and the Art Museum image collection, all digitized for the St. Olaf College Digital Collections (<http://www.stolaf.edu/collections/digital>).

For each she had to determine the needs of their audience and weigh them against the functionality of CONTENTdm (St. Olaf's organization and management tool for digital works) and the character of the collection's metadata content. These factors among others influenced Jill's selection of metadata fields. She also admitted to being inspired by the Claremont Colleges Digital Library (<http://ccdlib.libraries.claremont.edu>); she encouraged us to look at other digital libraries for insights into our own metadata development and implementation needs.

Link to presentation: <http://z.umn.edu/ih>

- *Mark Ehlert*

### If You Build It, Will They Come?: Issues in Institutional Repository Implementation, Promotion and Maintenance

Karen Bjork, Digital Initiatives Librarian, and Jeremy Brown,

Senior Systems Librarian, spoke on their adventures with establishing and managing the institutional repository for North Dakota State University, the NDSU Digital Commons (<http://library.ndsu.edu/repository>).

An institutional repository (often abbreviated “IR”) is a collection of human and computer powered services that aid in the storage, organization, and preservation of digital publications and other electronic materials produced by an institution. Jeremy first described points of evaluation and challenges in employing the various software options available to those who want to develop a repository: subscription services, such as CONTENTdm; software packages like DSpace or EPrints, some of which may be open source; and those filed under “roll your own,” where institutions create home-grown software applications tailored to their specific needs.

Karen followed with an overview of administrative and advocacy issues with IRs. Continuous promotion to faculty and students of the repository’s utility was emphasized; one part of this “sales pitch” is to champion the preservation angle. Preservation is a primary responsibility of IRs, something not guaranteed for digital documents, be they webpage content or articles in PDF format, that appear on personal or institution websites.

Link to presentation: <http://z.umn.edu/ig>

- Mark Ehlert

### Transforming an Antiquated Vinyl Record Collection Simply and Frugally

Jim Frutchey from Marywood University, Scranton, Pennsylvania, spoke about how he was able to transfer select titles from the library’s vinyl record collection to digital audio files, all for under \$1,000.

The library has a pretty large vinyl collection of over 5,000 titles, all in the catalog, yet the collection was not getting any use. He did some research and purchased the necessary equipment (a turntable, wire to connect the turntable to the computer, the importing software Roxio Ulitimate Creator, headphones, and vinyl cleaner). They found that they were within copyright (Section 108) to digitize the titles as long as:

- The reproduction or distribution is made without any purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage.
- The collections of the library or archives are open to the public.
- The reproduction or distribution of the work includes a notice of copyright that appears on the copy or phonorecord that is reproduced.

He scanned each of the record covers and included links to the album artwork as well as the digital audio file. These are all searchable in the library catalog. Overall, the project was successful and they will continue to digitize titles as requested by faculty.

Link to presentation: <http://z.umn.edu/iy>

- Sara Ring ■

## Upcoming Events

### ALCTS E-Forum: Using Web 2.0 Tools to Enhance Technical Services

May 19-20

[http://connect.ala.org/node/98450?utm\\_source=twitterfeed&utm\\_medium=twitter](http://connect.ala.org/node/98450?utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=twitter)

Social software such as wikis, blogs, mashups, tagging, RSS feeds, instant messaging, Google Docs, etc. have been used successfully for several years now on the public services side of libraries. This forum is intended to be a two-day discussion where the following topics, as well as others can be addressed:

- How can technical services librarians and staff use social software to enhance their work?
- Are there applications of social software that can “bridge the gap” and increase communication between technical services and public services departments in libraries?
- What kinds of information problems do you see in your library/technical services unit(s) that could be solved by using Web 2.0 tools?
- Are there specific types of social tools you’re hoping to learn more about? Hopefully other libraries can share examples of their applications of these tools to help you get started.
- How are you (or your library’s technical services unit(s) making use of social software?

## RDA: Building Blocks

Mark Ehlert, Minitex/BATS

This second article in the series on the new cataloging code *Resource Description and Access* (RDA) will present summaries of two studies developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA): *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR)<sup>1</sup> and *Functional Requirements for Authority Data* (FRAD)<sup>2</sup> These describe in a new way the constitution of library catalogs and how it assists with catalog users' needs.

### FRBR

Often when encountering RDA for the first time in training or information sessions, FRBR and to a lesser extent FRAD play a considerable role in the proceedings. Why is this? Simply put, their concepts inform the structure of RDA and their language populates its text. This is not to say that it is necessary to become intimately aware of these studies to use RDA; as following the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2) without direct knowledge of the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) proves no hindrance, the rules of RDA are enough for day-to-day work. Still, I do find it useful to peer into the deeper waters of FRBR and FRAD to gain a fuller understanding of the content and context of the new cataloging code.

Let us begin with synopses of the two reports. FRBR presents a broad, structural overview (or *conceptual model*) of the universe of bibliographic records. According to FRBR's authors, this construct as represented in library catalogs aids the user in finding, identifying, selecting, and obtaining various works, expressions, manifestations, and items. Or put more plainly, it helps people get to resources.

FRBR divides the bibliographic universe into three groups of *entities*: the resources themselves, the creators of and affiliates to these resources, and the subject matter covered by the resources. If these groups sound familiar, compare them to the first object of the catalog as devised by Charles Cutter: "To enable a person to find a book of which either (A) the author, (B) the title, (C) the subject

known."<sup>3</sup>

The first group, those concerning resources, is broken down into four integrated entities: works, expressions, manifestations, and items; collectively these are known by the acronym WEMI. A *work* is a "distinct intellectual or artistic creation" (FRBR 3.2.1): Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, or *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens. An *expression* is a realization of a work, but its form described broadly; expressions may be characterized, for example, through their medium (Beethoven's Seventh in notational form or the same work expressed in performances) or through language (Dickens' original English text or a strict translation of the same into Spanish). Authority records provide the platform for designating works and expressions in library catalogs:

*Authorized headings in authority records for works:*  
Beethoven, Ludwig van, 1770-1827. Symphonies, no. 7, op. 92, A major  
Dickens, Charles, 1812-1870. Tale of two cities  
Leonardo, da Vinci, 1452-1519. Last Supper

*Authorized heading in an authority record for an expression of a work:*  
Dickens, Charles, 1812-1870. Tale of two cities. Spanish

Title and author-title authority records do not exist for every publication available in library catalogs, of course. Instead, authorized headings are implied within the bibliographic record structure, namely through title main entry (245 MARC field) and author main entry plus the title (1XX + 245 field). These stand as proxies in bibliographic records for what would otherwise be authorized title or author-title headings such as those I give above.

I should emphasize here that works and expressions are conceptual entities only and do not point to any particular format or object. Physicality and specific format come into play with manifestations. A *manifestation* is the "physical embodiment of an expression of a work" (FRBR 3.2.3), such as the book, the compact disc, or the game. For published works, a manifestation refers to the aggregate of a particular issued title. The Cambridge Scholars Publishing edition of *A Tale of Two Cities* released in 2008 in book form is a different manifestation from Dickens' *Tale* put out by Oxford University Press in 1987, also in book form. Both of these manifestations are embodiments of a textual, English-language expression of Dickens' artistic work. The Penguin audiobook on CD issued in 2003 is a manifestation of a different expression, the work's English-language audio expression. And the manifestation of an abridged, audio, Spanish-language expression of Dickens

<sup>1</sup> IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records: Final Report*. München: K.G. Saur, 1998. Print. UBCIM Publications, New Series v. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Patton, Glenn, ed. *Functional Requirements for Authority Data: A Conceptual Model*. München: K.G. Saur, 2009. Print. IFLA Series on Bibliographic Control v. 34.

<sup>3</sup> Cutter, Charles A. *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904. Print. 12. U.S. Bureau of Education Special Report on Public Libraries pt. 2.

work was put out by Yoyo Libros in 2001 on audiocassette and titled *Historia de dos ciudades*. A graphic of these manifestations in the context of the greater WEMI model follows:

#### W1 – Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities*<sup>4</sup>

E1 – Textual, English language

M1 – *A Tale of Two Cities*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing (2008), book format

M2 – *A Tale of Two Cities*, Oxford University Press (1987), book format

E2 – Audio, English language

M1 – *A Tale of Two Cities*, Penguin (2003), audiobook, CD format

E3 – Audio, Spanish translation, abridged

M1 – *Historia de dos ciudades*, Yoyo Libros (2001), audiobook, audiocassette format

Note that much manifestation data appears in the descriptive portions of bibliographic records, such as the title as transcribed from the piece in hand, the publication information, and physical characteristics.

An *item* is a single copy of a manifestation: an individual volume of Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities* and a distinct CD of Beethoven’s Seventh Symphony by Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic, both sitting on the shelves in your library. Any unique information pertaining to an item—missing pages, author signatures—often ends up in holdings or item records; for those library systems that cannot accommodate this method, a local note in the bibliographic record is employed.

The second group of entities constitutes those parties responsible for the creation and promulgation of WEMI: *persons* and *corporate bodies*. (*Families* appears in FRAD, but not in FRBR). And the third group concerns those entities that represent topics set forth in resources; WEMI, persons, and corporate bodies can stand as subject headings, as do *concepts*, *objects*, *events*, and *places*.

All FRBR entities have unique characteristics. These characteristics are referred to as *attributes*; for instance, *work* has the attributes “title of work” and “form of work” along with some others, and *person* includes the “name of person,” “dates of person,” and “title of person” attributes. As a general rule of thumb, the facets of works and expressions, persons and corporate bodies, and places are recorded in authority records, whereas those for manifestations and items are bound to bibliographic records.

<sup>4</sup> Form of outline based on similar illustrations in IFLA’s FRBR document. W = work; E = expression; M = manifestation.

FRBR also stresses the various relationships that exist among its entities. One fundamental chain of relationships appears from *work* to *expression* to *manifestation* to *item*, as the sample titles I give above demonstrate. Another primary relationship includes those between WEMI and their creators (persons and corporate bodies). And a third links a work to the subject matter of that work, which may be any or all of the entities described thus far, e.g., a work may be about another work or item, or a person, or a concept or event.

### FRBR on the User’s Side

The descriptions and relationships as iterated in bibliographic records promote four basic library catalog user tasks: find, identify, select, and obtain (a good acronym for these is FISO):

- To *find* is to give the user the ability to locate resources based on the data in bibliographic records; any catalog worth its salt will contain records of high enough quality to achieve the goal.
- To *identify* is to give the user the ability to distinguish one resource from another, or to confirm the resource has been sought, based on information in bibliographic records.
- To *select* is to give the user the ability to choose the resource based on a comparison of bibliographic data with the user’s search needs; for instance, consideration may be made regarding medium (print versus electronic) or language (English versus Spanish).
- To *obtain* is to give the user the ability to acquire the resource, whether that takes the form of a link in a bibliographic record to an online article, reference to a vendor from which the user may purchase the resource, or a call number addressing the location on a shelf.

### FRAD

FRAD extends the FRBR model to authority record data. Like FRBR, FRAD offers an umbrella view of the authority record ecosystem by delineating FRBR and additional entities in the context of the authority side of the catalog. Each of these entities has at least one name, for instance, “Dickens, Charles, 1812-1870” for a person. That name, or all names for any entity that has several, is christened in FRAD terms a *controlled access point*. Library catalog rules offer guidance in selecting one of these access points to be an *authorized access point* (AACR2’s heading or uniform title). Entities in the authority record universe also exhibit attributes like their FRBR siblings.

Relationships between and among these entities play a significant role in FRAD: one such connection lies between earlier and later forms of corporate names, another

between an author's real name and his/her pseudonyms. For those accustomed to authority record intricacies, these and other such relationships should be very familiar territory.

## FRBR and FRAD Meet RDA

Methods to learning RDA vary from individual to individual. Some reverse engineer understanding of the new code by revisiting AACR2. Others jump right into the deep end of the pool. And yet another contingent wants to slowly acclimate themselves to the new environment. I have been taking the first and last routes in my own studies of RDA and have found the course fruitful, though measured. For the purposes of this and succeeding articles, I will follow a similar path and begin a survey of the new cataloging code from a broad perspective—describing the forest of RDA before minding the individual trees.

RDA is divided into 10 sections (ignoring for now the introduction, appendices, and glossary); each section is composed of one or more chapters:

- Section 1: Recording Attributes of Manifestation and Item.
- Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression.
- Section 3: Recording Attributes of Person, Family, and Corporate Body.
- Section 4: Recording Attributes of Concept, Object, Event, and Place.
- Section 5: Recording Primary Relationships Between Work, Expression, Manifestation, and Item.
- Section 6: Recording Relationships to Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies Associated with a Resource.
- Section 7: Recording Subject Relationships.
- Section 8: Recording Relationships Between Works, Expressions, Manifestations, and Items.
- Section 9: Recording Relationships Between Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies.
- Section 10: Recording Relationships Between Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places.

The text is divided into two broad parts. The first four sections are dedicated to the establishment of FRBR/FRAD entities for the library catalog (i.e., bibliographic and authority record data), with the remaining sections describing the composition of FRBR and FRAD relationships between entities (i.e., added entries and references). Section titles employ FRBR language as

does the text itself; in fact, many of the entity attribute terms in FRBR and FRAD find their way into the specific rules of RDA. For now, however, I will confine this survey to a section-level review to highlight one of the major disparities between AACR2 and the new cataloging manual. (Caveat: bibliographic and authority data are not neatly aligned to distinct RDA sections; what follows is only a general account of the relationship.)

The chapters that make up Section 1 dedicate their instructions to the descriptive segments of bibliographic records. In fact, the contents of this section parallel the substance if not the layout of Part I of AACR2, tweaked in places with new or revised rules. Sections 2 and 3 and the chapter from Section 4 on places direct the cataloger in the production of headings and authority record data; compare these sections to chapters 22-25 in Part II of AACR2. The remainder of Section 4 and all of Sections 7 and 10 are presently placeholders; further work on these is delayed until after the initial release of RDA.

Sections 5, 6, 8, and 9 answer concerns on when and how to employ added entries (cf. AACR2's chapter 21) and other relational information in bibliographic records. Additional content is devoted to rules on creating references within authority records (cf. AACR2's chapter 26)

## Conclusion

The greatest challenge boots-on-the-ground catalogers will face with the new rules is the language of the text. The fact that RDA is not built on the familiar ISBD model but on the novel FRBR/FRAD structures compounds the usability issue. However, as I have implied above, catalogers have been organizing the sea of information into FRBR and FRAD models for a long time now; the differences lie in the terminology and—with RDA—the instructions for assembling the data. Adjusting the familiar to accommodate the new perspective is one step to understanding the substance of RDA.

The next article in this series will briefly revisit FRBR and FRAD as prelude to further insights into the language and structure of RDA. It will also focus on some specific differences between present AACR2 cataloging and RDA's approach, and how these changes are represented in MARC records.

## Further Information on FRBR and FRAD

Below you will find a short annotated bibliography of resources on FRBR and FRAD. The list includes those works to which I made reference in the article.

### *Original sources*

IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic*

*Records: Final Report*. München: K.G. Saur, 1998. Print. UBCIM Publications, New Series v. 19.

For those who may not want to read the entire study, I recommend going over chapters 3 and 4 first, then the remainder of the text later. Also available online in HTML and PDF format.

<http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr>

Patton, Glenn, ed. *Functional Requirements for Authority Data: A Conceptual Model*. München: K.G. Saur, 2009. Print. IFLA Series on Bibliographic Control v. 34.

As above, see chapters 3 and 4 first; take in the rest of the text after that. Not yet available online in English.

### General Guides and Commentaries

Dudley, Virginia. "What's All This Fuss About FRBR?" *Minitex/OCLC Mailing* Mar. 2006: 5-7. Print.

An article by our former Minitex BATS coordinator. A very good overview of FRBR. RDA information is slightly outdated. Also available online in PDF format:

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/publications/oclc/2006/03March.pdf>

Le Boeuf, Patrick, ed. *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR): Hype or Cure-All?* Binghamton, N.Y.: Haworth Information Press, 2005. Print.

A collection of essays critiquing FRBR and describing various implementation scenarios. Includes some information on FRAD. Simultaneously published in *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, v. 39, no. 3/4, 2005.

Maxwell, Robert L. *FRBR, a Guide for the Perplexed*. Chicago: American Library Association, 2008. Print.

An excellent follow-up to any of the shorter introductory works listed here.

Taylor, Arlene G., ed. *Understanding FRBR: What It Is and How It Will Affect Our Retrieval Tools*. Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2007. Print.

Another set of essays on FRBR, these evaluating the model and how it relates to various formats of material (e.g., music, serials, archival collections). Includes some information on FRAD.

Tillett, Barbara. *What is FRBR?: A Conceptual Model for the Bibliographic Universe*. [Washington, D.C.]: Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service, 2004. Print.

A fine, short introduction to FRBR, with helpful diagrams illustrating the concepts described. Also available online in PDF format.

<http://www.loc.gov/cds/FRBR.html> ■

## Digitization & Preservation

### CONTENTdm Featured Collections

*OCLC; edited*

This month, four collections from the CONTENTdm Collection of Collections are featured on the OCLC Web site. The featured collections are *Bethine Church Collection*, *John Muir Correspondence*, *Charlotte Harbor Area Historical Society and Ulysses Samuel (U.S.) Cleveland Collection*, and *Edward J. McCauley Photographs*.

#### Bethine Church Collection

*Boise State University*

[http://digital.boisestate.edu/cdm4/index\\_bchurch.php?CISOROOT=/bchurch](http://digital.boisestate.edu/cdm4/index_bchurch.php?CISOROOT=/bchurch)

The Bethine Church Digital Collection provides access to photographs of Bethine Church, wife of the late U.S. Senator Frank Church. The collection includes photographs of Bethine's extraordinary life as a wife, mother, as the 'third senator' from Idaho due to her active participation in public life during her husband's tenure in the Senate, as well as her recent accomplishments in the Idaho Democratic Party, Sawtooth Mountain Recreation Area, and Sawtooth Society.

#### John Muir Correspondence

*University of the Pacific*

<http://library.pacific.edu/ha/digital/muircorrespondence>

This collection consists of the correspondence of pioneering environmentalist John Muir from 1856-1914. The vast majority of the letters were sent and received by Muir, although the collection also includes some correspondence of selected family members and colleagues. Muir's correspondence offers a unique first-hand perspective on his thoughts and experiences, as well as those of his correspondents, which include many notable figures in scientific, literary, and political circles of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

#### Charlotte Harbor Area Historical Society and Ulysses Samuel (U.S.) Cleveland Collection

*Charlotte County Library System*

<http://ccflhistory.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm4/browse.php?CISOROOT=/p15007coll1>

U.S. Cleveland was a celebrated Florida author and historian. In 2004, Mr. Cleveland's home was destroyed by Hurricane Charley. Afterwards, he donated the remains of his vast collection of photographs and historical artifacts to the Charlotte County Historical Center for preservation



and display.

## Edward J. McCauley Photographs

*University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

<http://www.lib.unc.edu/dc/mccauley>

Edward Johnson McCauley (1926-2003) was a photojournalist and life-long resident of Burlington, North Carolina. He spent more than twenty years on the staff of the *Burlington Daily Times-News*, covering a wide variety of events in Burlington, across Alamance County, and in other parts of North Carolina.

This digital collection contains a selection of images from the Edward J. McCauley Photographic Materials taken between the years 1952 and 1972, mostly for the *Burlington Daily Times-News*.

A majority of the images in this digital collection center around political campaigns and elections as well as other events in and around Alamance County, North Carolina.

If you are a CONTENTdm user and would like to add your collections to the Collection of Collections go to:

<http://www.contentdm.com/USC/collections.asp> ■

Digitization & Preservation

## Save the Date for the MN Digital Library Annual Meeting

*Sara Ring, Minitex/BATS*



The Minnesota Digital Library will hold its 8th Annual Meeting on Thursday, June 10, 2010, 10 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., Minneapolis Institute of Arts. Tours of the MIA will be available at 4:30 p.m., after the annual meeting.

Watch for more information on speakers and registration soon to be announced. We expect to have registration information available in mid-April. ■

## Minitex/OCLC Mailing Contact Information

Minitex Bibliographic and Technical Services (BATS)  
612-624-4002, 800-462-5348, [mino@umn.edu](mailto:mino@umn.edu)  
Sara Ring, Carla Dewey Urban, Mark Wilhelmi, Mark Ehlert  
*OCLC Cataloging, ILL, Digitization and Preservation products and services.*

Minitex Contract Cataloging Program (ConCats)  
612-624-4002, 800-462-5348, [ConCats@umn.edu](mailto:ConCats@umn.edu)  
Mark Ehlert

Minitex Cooperative Purchasing & Electronic Resources Services (CPERS)  
Rita Baladad 612-626-8252, [balad001@umn.edu](mailto:balad001@umn.edu)  
*OCLC Reference products and services*

Minitex Union List of Serials (MULS)  
Cecelia Boone, 612-624-6353, 800-462-5348, [c-boon@umn.edu](mailto:c-boon@umn.edu)  
Dave Linton, 612-624-3360, 800-462-5348, [linto001@umn.edu](mailto:linto001@umn.edu)  
*OCLC Local Holding Maintenance (formerly Union Listing).*

The *Minitex/OCLC Mailing* is an informational bulletin sent monthly to Minitex/OCLC libraries. Permission to reprint with appropriate acknowledgement is granted. All articles should be attributed to Minitex unless otherwise credited. This publication is available in alternate formats upon request. Please call Kay Kirscht, Minitex 612-624-4002 for further information.

Minitex is a publicly supported network of academic, public, state government, and special libraries working cooperatively to provide and improve library service to patrons in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

For address and name changes, please send a message to [mino@umn.edu](mailto:mino@umn.edu).

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**Minitex  
University of Minnesota  
15 Andersen Library  
222 21st Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN 55455-0439**

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## **APRIL 2010**

New Minitex Web site, Changes to OCLC  
Netlibrary and Content Services, RDA Building  
Blocks, and More!

# **MINITEX/OCLC MAILING**

A Publication of the Minitex Bibliographic and Technical Services Unit

# MINITEX CALENDAR

This calendar primarily lists events scheduled by Minitex, although other events are included. This is an informational posting only, registration materials are sent

separately. If you would like your event included in the calendar, please call Kay Kirscht at 612-624-3532.

## APRIL

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13

### Connexion Browser Module 1: WorldCat, MARC & Browser Basics

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon, CST

*Online training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#239>

13

### Census 2010: Power, Money, Data

3:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m., CST

*Online Reference training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#283>

14

### 50 in 75: Reader's Advisory Round Table's 2nd Annual Blast of Booktalk

9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m., CST

*Online Reference training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#284>

14

### Literature Resources in ELM

11:00 a.m. – 12:00 Noon, CST

*Online Reference training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#280>

14

### Local Holdings Maintenance, Part 2 of 3

1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m., CST

*Online Training Session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#100>

19-21

### 2010 MPLA / OLA Joint Conference: "Explore the Possibilities"

Oklahoma City, OK

<http://www.oklibs.org/modx/events/Conferences.htm>

20

### Tools for Original Cataloging with Connexion Client

2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

*Online training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#98>

20

### Census 2010: Power, Money, Data

3:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m., CST

*Online Reference training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#283>

21

### Local Holdings Maintenance, Part 3 of 3

1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m., CST

*Online Training Session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#101>

22

### Connexion Browser Module 2: Basic Searching in Connexion Browser

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 Noon, CST

*Online training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#240>

27

### Accessing your ELM Usage Statistics

10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m., CST

*Online Reference training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#278>

28

### OCLC Indexes in ELM

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m., CST

*Online Reference training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#281>

29

### CatExpress

4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., CST

*Online training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#244>

## MAY

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4

### Connexion Browser Module 3: Basic Editing & Record Processing

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 Noon, CST

*Online training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#241>

4

### Conference: “19th Annual Minitex Interlibrary Loan Conference”

*University of Minnesota - St. Paul Campus*

<https://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/conferences/ill2010.aspx>

4

### OCLC Indexes in ELM

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m., CST

*Online Reference training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#281>

5

### Connexion Client Macros for the Absolute Beginner

1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m., CST

*Online training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#74>

6

### Accessing your ELM Usage Statistics

10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m., CST

*Online Reference training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#278>

6

### Local Holdings Maintenance, Part 1 of 3

10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m., CST

*Online Training Session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#99>

12

### Accessing your ELM Usage Statistics

10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m., CST

*Online Reference training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#278>

13

### Local Holdings Maintenance, Part 2 of 3

10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m., CST

*Online Training Session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#100>

20

### Local Holdings Maintenance, Part 3 of 3

10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m., CST

*Online Training Session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#101>

## JUNE

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8

### CatExpress

10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m., CST

*Online training session*

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/events/training/webinars.asp#244>

10

### 8th Annual Meeting of the MN Digital Library

*Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, MN*

*Details Coming Soon*

24-30

### ALA 2010 Annual Conference

*Washington, D.C.*

<http://www.ala.org/ala/conferencesevents/upcoming/annual/index.cfm>